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ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT & ACCOUNTS 2015

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Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

VISION

“ A healthy and pleasant environment”

MISSION

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

MAJOR FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY

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

AGENCIES COMING UNDER THE PURVIEW OF THE MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT & ENVIRONMENT

- Forest Department
- Department of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management
- Central Environmental Authority
- Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority
- Marine Environment Protection Authority
- National Gem & Jewellery Authority
- State Timber Corporation
- Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
- Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau
- Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute
- Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project
- Moragahakanda / Kaluganga Development Project
- Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme

ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	-	Access to Genetic Resources & Benefit Sharing
ADP	-	Ad Hoc Working Group on Durban Platform
AirMAC	-	Air Resource Management Center
APN	-	Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research
BAQ	-	Better Air Quality
BES	-	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
BOBLME	-	Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem
BOI	-	Board of Investments
BRS	-	Basel Rotterdam Stockholm
BRT	-	Bus Rapid Transit
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CDM	-	Clean Development Mechanism
CEA	-	Central Environmental Authority
CECB	-	Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau
CES	-	Center for Environmental Studies
CGTTI	-	Ceylon German Technical Training Institute
CLO	-	Crown Land Ordinance
CMR	-	Colombo Metropolitan Region
COP	-	Conference of Parties
CSIRO	-	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization
CVF	-	Climate Vulnerable Forum
CZMP -2016	-	Coastal Zone Management Plan- 2016
DHQC	-	Defense Headquarters Complex
DNA	-	Designated National Authority
DPMM	-	Department of Project Management and Monitoring
DPSU	-	Divisional Project Support Units
EAGSDL	-	Exploration and Assessment of Gem Deposits in Sri Lanka
EDM	-	Every Drop Matters

EIA	-	Environment Impact Assessment
EPA	-	Environment Protection Area
EPC	-	Environmental Pollution Control
EPL	-	Environment Protection License
EPP	-	Environmental Pioneer Programme
EPR	-	Extended Producer Responsibility
EPZ	-	Export Processing Zone
ER	-	Environmental Recommendations
ESM	-	Environmentally Sound Management
EUD	-	European Union Delegation
FD	-	Forest Department
FO	-	Forest Ordinance
FOs	-	Farmer Organizations
GEF	-	Grid Emission Factor
GEF	-	Global Environmental Facility
GJASL	-	Gem and Jewellery Association of Sri Lanka
GJRTI	-	Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute
GSMB	-	Geological Survey and Mines Bureau
GOSL	-	Government of Sri Lanka
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
GWP	-	Global Warming Potential
HCFCs	-	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HLP	-	Haritha Lanka Programme
HPMPs	-	HCFCs Phase-out Management Plans
IACCCC	-	Inter Agency Coordinating Committee meetings on Climate Change
IAEWG	-	Inter Agency Expert Working Group
IAS	-	Invasive Alien Species
IESPs	-	Integrated Environment Solution Plans
INDCs	-	Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

IOD	-	International Ozone Day
IPS	-	Institute of Policy Studies
ISEWP	-	Improving System Efficiencies and Water Productivity
ITI	-	Industrial Technology Institute
IUCN	-	International Union for Conservation
JICA	-	Japanese International Corporation Agency
KFAED	-	Kuwait Fund for Arab Development
KMTC	-	Kalu Ganga-Moragahakanda Transfer Canal
KOICA	-	Korean International Corporation Agency
KP	-	Kyoto Protocol
LA	-	Local Authorities
LBFP	-	Local Bank Funded Roads Rehabilitation Project
LMOs	-	Living Modified Organisms
M&E	-	Monitoring & Evaluation
MASL	-	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MC	-	Municipal Council
MDP	-	Mahaweli Development Program
ME&RE	-	Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
MEAs	-	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MEPA	-	Marine Environment Protection Authority
MFF	-	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MLBCRP	-	Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project
MoE	-	Ministry of Environment
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MRB	-	Mahaweli River Basin
MTA	-	Material Transfer Agreement
MWSIP	-	Mahaweli Water Security Investment Programme
NAMAs	-	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NAP	-	National Adaptation Plan

NAP	-	National Action Program
NAPHLP	-	National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme
NCPCP	-	North Central Province Canal Program
NCSD	-	National Council for Sustainable Development
NEA	-	National Environmental Act
NEAP	-	National Environmental Action Plan
NECCCA	-	National Expert Committee on Climate Change Adaptation
NECCCM	-	National Expert Committee on Climate Change Mitigation
NEERI	-	National Environmental Engineering Research Institute
NGJA	-	National Gem and Jewellery Authority
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NGRS	-	National Green Reporting System
NGRSSL	-	National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka
NIP	-	National Implementation Plan
NOSCOP	-	National Oil Spill Contingency Plan
NOU	-	National Ozone Unit
NPC	-	National Project Coordinator
NPDIC	-	National Poison and Drug Information Centre
NPSC	-	National Policy Support Component
NRC	-	National Research Council
NRRP	-	Northern Roads Rehabilitation Project
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
NSF	-	National Science Foundation
NVQ	-	National Vocational Qualifications
NWPCP	-	North Western Province Canal Project
NWS & DB	-	National Water Supply & Drainage Board
NWSC	-	National Wetland Steering Committee
OCR	-	Ordinary Capital Resources
ODS	-	Ozone Depletion Substances

OEWG	-	Open-ended Working Group
OFID	-	OPEC fund for International Development
PBDEs	-	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
PCBs	-	Poly Chlorinated Byphenyls
PDD	-	Project Design Document
PET	-	Project Expert Team
PIN	-	Project Idea Note
PMDSC	-	Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultants
POPs	-	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPG	-	Project Preparatory Grant
PS	-	Pradeshiya Saba
PSC	-	Project Steering Committee
PSI	-	Pollution Source Inventory
QRM	-	Quarantine Regulators Meeting
RAC	-	Refrigeration & Air Conditioning
RCC	-	Roller-Compacted Concrete
RIP	-	Resettlement Implementation Plan
RKTC	-	Randenigala – Kalu Ganga Transfer Canal
SACEP	-	South Asia Cooperation Environment Programme
SAICM	-	Strategic Approach to International Chemical Management
SBI	-	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	-	Subsidiary Body for Scientific Technologies Advice
SC	-	Stockholm Secretariat
SCAPC	-	Standing Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee
SCP	-	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SD	-	Sustainable Development
SEA	-	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SFD	-	Saudi Fund for Development
SIWRM	-	Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management

SLIDA	-	Sri Lanka Institute for Development Administration
SLSEA	-	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority
SME	-	Small and Medium Scale Enterprise
SNA	-	System of National Accounts
TAP	-	Technology Action Plan
TCCs	-	Technical Coordination Committees
TEV	-	Total Economic Value
TNA	-	Technology Needs Assessment
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
TOT	-	Training of Trainers
TVEC	-	Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission
UAE	-	United Arab Emirates
UC	-	Urban Council
UECP	-	Upper Elahera Canal Project
UGC	-	University Grant Commission
UNCCD	-	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNEA	-	United Nations Environmental Assembly
UNEP	-	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	-	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNGA	-	United Nations General Assembly
UNIDO	-	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UN-SEEA	-	UN sponsored System of Economic Accounting
VET	-	Vehicular Emission Testing
WED	-	World Environment Day

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1. INTRODUCTION

All government agencies in Sri Lanka are bound to submit a report to the parliament in the middle of the current year on the progress achieved by the respective agencies during the previous year. The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment as a major policy making body in respect of agricultural Development and environment management and natural resources conservation, presents this report named “Annual Performance and Accounts- 2015” for the said purpose. This report provides progress of implementation of programmes and activities achieved by the Ministry during the year 2015 under each mission/thematic area of the “Haritha (Green) Lanka Programme” and “Punarudaya”, which was developed by the Ministry through a participatory and an interactive process involving all key stakeholders in the agricultural development and natural resources sector of the country.

Keeping in line with the national policy framework, several important projects and programmes have been implemented during the period of progress reporting by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and the institutions under its purview.

As per the decision taken by the Government of Sri Lanka in January 2015, the name of the Ministry has been changed to read as the “Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment” Accordingly, the Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority and the major agricultural development project of Sri Lanka was also brought under the purview of Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. The Ministry has carried out several activities in relation to water conservation, agricultural development and environment conservation in the reporting period.

2. PROGRESS OF ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED BY THE MINISTRY OF MAHAWELI DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT–2015

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment (then Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy) initiated the programme on “Haritha (Green) Lanka”(HLP) with a view to address the critical environmental issues that, if left unattended, would adversely affect our economic and social development programmes in July 2009. The National Action Plan for HLP covers ten broad thrust areas/missions namely; Clean Air-Everywhere, Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystems, Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change, Wise Use of Coastal Belt and the Sea Around, Responsible Use of the Land Resources, Doing Away with the Dumps, Water for All and Always, Green Cities for Health and Prosperity, Greening the Industries, and Knowledge for Right Choices. The Action Plan includes short and medium term targets spanning from 2009 to 2016 with comprehensive, achievable and measurable strategies (82) and actions (375). The Plan was implemented by deferent Ministries and governmental and non-governmental institutions.

In 2015, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment introduced the “Punarudaya” (the Renaissance), The Accelerated National Environment Conservation Program of Sri Lanka with a view to minimizing the environmental issues in the country while ensuring the environmental sustainability during the period of 2016-2018. In preparation of the program, the current environment issue and sub-environment issues were identified and prioritized and the whole programme was coordinated by the Presidential Secretariat. A three (3) year action plan with a budget including physical and financial targets are also been developed in order to execute it from October 2015 to 2018 period. Creation of a livable Waste-free environment through Sustainable Waste Management, Forest Conservation and Development, Establish a livable Environment/Ecosystem through Sustainable Management, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources, Conserve and Sustainably Manage Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka, Create Public Awareness on Environment Conservation and to establish an All-Inclusive Institutional Structure For Environment Conservation are among the main objectives of the program.

These National Action Plan and Accelerated National Environment Conservation Program was developed through a participatory process attended by high level officials of all the relevant Ministries, Departments, Nongovernmental organizations and the private sector, to ensure that sustainability would not just remain a concept but would translate into practical reality. The Ministry, in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders, performed the following functions under each mission/thrust area during the reporting period of January – December 2015.

2.1 Activities Carried out to address the Clean Air–Everywhere

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

The transport sector accounts for about 60 percent total fuel consumption in Sri Lanka. The Western Province in Sri Lanka (area including the districts of Colombo, Kalutara and Gampaha) commonly refers to Colombo Metropolitan Region (CMR) was identified as an area of higher air pollution. Kandy town area, Galle, Kurunegala, and Puttalam have also been identified as other relatively higher air pollution areas in Sri Lanka. Major activities carried out to address the mission of clean air everywhere are given below. Vehicle Emission Testing Program plays a key role in the control of air quality in urban areas.

2.1.1 Monitoring Vehicular Emission Testing (VET) Programme

Vehicular emissions are the major source of rising air pollution in Colombo and other urban areas. The Government of Sri Lanka gazetted Emission Control Regulations on 30th June 2003 under the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980. It was amended by the Gazette No: 1557/14 dated 09.07.2008. These regulations set standards for maximum permissible levels of emission for different vehicle categories.

Vehicle Emission Testing program is designed as a public-private partnership and is a centralized system with two large private sector companies (Clean Co Lanka (Pvt.) Ltd and Laugh Eco Sri (Pvt.) Ltd.) contracted to issue the Vehicle Emission Testing (VET) certificates. It was mandated to have VET certificate to obtain annual revenue license in all the provinces. However, brand new vehicles were exempt from this regulation for a period of one year from the date of registration.

Air Resource Management & International Relations division has conducted several programs in the last few years to monitor VET program with the financial allocations from the VET trust fund. However, this programs were not carried out in the year 2015 due to lack of trained staff. Therefore, the division intended a program to establish a special inspection team of the Ministry incorporating officers from Ministry & CEA.

2.1.2 Strengthening Air Resource Management Center (AirMAC) & implementation of Vehicular Emission Testing(VET) Programme

- Two awareness workshops were conducted for Traffic & Environment Police officers on VET & Air quality Management covering Central & Uva Provinces (Nuwara Eliya & Badulla) in 9th & 10th July 2015.
- Three school awareness programs were conducted on air quality management covering schools in Gampola, Nuwara Eliya & Galle educational zones on 10th, 11th & 17th September 2015 for 400 school children.



- The Air Resource Management & International Relations Division has organized a one day workshop (training program) on establishment of a special inspection team to monitor VET program at the Ministry on 24th November 2015 for 15 officers from Ministry and CEA.



- Practical session was conducted on 31st December 2015 for the above team in collaborate with the Vehicular Emission Testing Trust Fund of Department of Motor Traffic. Independent compliance of Monitoring of VET programme will be start from March 2016.
- As Mission 1 of Haritha Lanka Programme – “Clean Air Everywhere” was prepared based on Clean Air 2015 Action Plan (CA2015AP) implemented by AirMAC. There was a strong need to update both CA2015AP to suit the national needs of the next decade and Haritha Lanka program according to the ‘Three year medium term environment conservation’ and ‘Ministerial corporate plan 2016-2020’.

In this regard, Air Resource Management & International Relations Division has organized a three day residential workshop with the participation of 50 stakeholders to prepare Clean Air 2025 Action Plan & to update Haritha Lanka programme. The workshop was successfully conducted during 9th – 11th December 2015 at MIMT Thulhiriya. Mission 1 of Haritha Lanka Programme was updated. Preparing CA2025AP in progress.



- A pilot study on open burning is carrying out to assess the environment and health impact of open burning. The interim report has been submitted.

- In associate with Clean Air Sri Lanka, the division has been conducted four surveys on ‘Walkability’ and survey on ‘User perception on non-motorized transport and infrastructure’ in Townhall, Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte, Malabe & Kaduwela areas.

2.2 Activities Carried out to address the Saving Flora, Fauna and Ecosystems

2.2.1 Access to Genetic Resources & Benefit Sharing

Access to Genetic Resources & Benefit Sharing (ABS) policy and Material Transfer Agreement (MTA) were drafted. Material Transfer agreement was provided to Attorney General Department for approval. Policy on Traditional Knowledge was forwarded for cabinet approval.

2.2.2 Conservation of Biodiversity Resources

- **Biodiversity Awareness**

The Secretariat for the Convention of Biological Diversity was scheduled a Regional Workshop to Facilitate the Description of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Marine Areas (EBSAs) in the North - East Indian Ocean Region, 23rd to 27th March 2015, in the Taj Samudra Hotel Colombo. Training session was held on 22nd March 2015 in the Taj Samudra Hotel Colombo. The Above Training & Regional Workshop hosted by Biodiversity Secretariat, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment in collaboration with the South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme (SACEP) and the Bay of Bengal Large Marine Ecosystem (BOBLME) Project. The Government of Japan, through the Japan Biodiversity Fund Provided financial support for this workshop. Scientific and technical support for this workshop was provided by the Common Wealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) of Australia. The workshop carried together scientific and technical experts to analyze biological and ecological data and information on marine ecosystems, habitats, species and geological and physical or oceanographic data. Outcome of this regional workshop was produced regional report on the above area.

The biodiversity secretariat office will be planning to implement the project on “Implementation of the National Biosafety Framework in accordance with the Cartagena Protocol”. Inception Workshop conducted on 19th May 2015 at Hotel Taj Samudra in Colombo for relevant institutions and stakeholder group from government and non government sectors, included NGOs and academics. Main objectives of this workshop is identify issues of concern that could be addressed in the project to review the overall project frame work, to clarify project preparation steps, role of partners and resources during the preparation and eventually, project implementation phase. The workshop was allowed participants to review in details the project results framework, developed criteria for selection of project sites and identified stakeholders that were consulted and produced a detailed work plan for the development of the project document. And also the objective of the project was prevention the risk of human health & biodiversity from the effect of Living Modified Organisms (LMOs) using with development the infrastructures.

Biodiversity Secretariat has conducted the awareness workshop on risk assessment & risk management of the biotechnology & biosafety jointly with faculty of Agriculture of university of Ruhuna on 23th of October. As a requirement of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (CPB) has been requested to submit the 3rd national report to CPB to update the profile on biosafety clearing house for the period of 2011-2020. A workshop was conducted on 22nd December 2015 at the

Center for Banking Studies, Rajagiriya to obtain valuable inputs from the members of the National coordinating committee on Biosafety to finalize the 3rd National report on CPB.

All the World communities are commemorating “National Biodiversity Day “in every year on 22nd May. This year theme was “Bio diversity for Sustainable Development”. Biodiversity Secretariat decided to promote traditional and non toxic food varieties among the people. Therefore organized the opening ceremony for “Hela Bojun Hala” nearest at premises of the State Ministry of Environment, by the Chief Guest was His Excellency President Maithripala Sirisena and also conducted two presentations topics on “Biodiversity Development by the Dr. Siril Wejesundara and “Human Nutrition and Biodiversity” by the Dr.K.H.Sarananda , Department of Agriculture.

Biodiversity Secretariat has responsible to launch next Red List in 2016. As a results of that organized the Initiation Workshop on National Red listing on 16th June 2015 at Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration (SLIDA). The experts from all the fauna and flora groups were participated in this workshop and valuable comments were received in this workshop.

Biodiversity secretariat has organized one day workshop on “Evading attacks and the conservation of Sri Lankas’ most versatile pollinator, the Bambara “and target groups were Estate workers in planter associations specifically at mountain region in Thalawakele. Workshop was conducted Tea Research Institute, Thalawakele on 30th October 2015. This workshop considered the current issue of “Bee Stinging” at their nesting sites and preventing evading attack from Bambara in the hill country.

All the world communities are commemorating International Mountain Day in every year 11th December, “Promoting Mountain products for Better Livelihoods” is the theme for 2015. Biodiversity Secretariat conducted an awareness program and practical program for the tour guides to aware the on nature aesthetic, biodiversity, cultural value and responsible tourism on 10th & 11th December 2015 at Kitulgala Adventure base Camp.

Biodiversity Secretariat has organized a workshop for divisional secretaries, environmentalist and university students that dated on 16th December 2015 at University of Rajarata on Paleobiodiversity. Publication on Palaeobiodiversity and Current Biodiversity of Anuradhapura & Action plan on Palaeobiodiversity 2014 -2019 is introduced during this workshop.

Awareness program on “Palaeobiodiversity” conducted on 23rd December 2015 at Bundala National Park. Wildlife Officers, Tour guides, Safari Jeep drivers and Trackers participated for this workshop. An objective of the workshop is to promote Palaeobiodiversity in tourism sector.

“Strengthening capacity to control the introduction and spread of invasive alien species in Sri Lanka” is GEF/UNDP project was implemented by Biodiversity Secretariat. This project will support establishment of comprehensive regulatory framework, integrated institutional mechanism and cost effective control mechanisms on IAS control and management methods in Sri Lanka. Therefore some Training and Awareness Programmes were conducted. Two days residential training and awareness program was conducted for national key stake holders to develop capacity about detection, control, and management and education process in national, provincial and local levels. Work shop on Ecosystem approach, policy review workshop to finalize the IAS national policy, work shop on finalization of IAS risk assessment protocol and preparation of national list of flora & fauna, and awareness and training workshop for teachers in

National institute of Education in Maharagama were conducted. The national invasive species management policy, strategy & action plan were finalized & forwarded for cabinet approval.

Hand book on Biodiversity Research & Biodiversity Protected area were published for dissemination of mechanism to be followed to the conducting Biodiversity research.

- ***Biodiversity Surveys/Researches***

Field research studies were facilitated on flora & fauna conservation

2.2.3 Agrobiodiversity

Biodiversity Secretariat & Department of Agriculture organized two agro biodiversity fairs at Milleniya(Owita system) & in between Galgamuwa-Gampola(Cascade area) on 17th& 24th February 2015.Objective of this programme is introduced various types of traditional agro crops among the community and identify the agro biodiversity conservation zones to be conserved.

2.2.4 Environment Protection Area Management & Conservation Project

- This project activity, which was commenced in 2013, will be implemented for two years with the objective of managing declared EPAs in sustainable manner. Management Plans have been prepared for Maragala Mountain Range Environment Protected Area (EPA), Hantana Mountain EPA and Bolgoda EPA. A set of Digital data required for the preparation of maps and some electronic devices required to store data were purchased to enhance the effectiveness of reporting and for the easy reference in the management process.
- The boundary of the Maragala Mountain range EPA was revised by excluding the Monaragala town area. Demarcation of the new boundaries of the EPA was initiated and progressing successfully.
- A Training Module for Conservation of Wetlands was formulated in collaboration with the IUCN. Once completed, this might be the first such comprehensive attempt in a global scale. The handbook produced is expected to be used by CEA officers for educating the public, relevant officials and students on wetland conservation.
- The CEA has assessed the upcoming threats of mini-hydro projects and other development activities to the water falls distributed throughout the country through a waterfall survey initiated in Kalutara, Badulla, Galle, Nuwara Eliya, Matale and Hambantota Districts. The survey was carried out with the participation of the District and the Provincial offices of the CEA. Information such as Name, Height, Locality, GPS location, Ownership, and activities surrounding the water falls were collected and will be used in the EPA declaration process in the future.
- A biodiversity survey has been carried out in the Thalangama Tank EPA with the help of Young Biologist's Association and a report was prepared. These data will be used to upgrade the management plan of the Thalangama EPA.

2.3 Activities carried out to address the meeting the challenges of climate change

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

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

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

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

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

2.3.1 Preparation of National Adaptation Action Plan for Climate Change in Sri Lanka

NAP preparation process was started in 2014. The objective of preparing NAPs is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of Climate Change by building adaptive capacity and resilience. The consultancy service for preparation of NAP was awarded to the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS).

7 Sectoral workshops have been conducted on Agriculture (20.01.2015), Water (27.01.2015), Ecosystems and Biodiversity (30.01.2015), Tourism and Recreation (30.01.2015), Health and Disasters (10.01.2015), Human Settlement and Infrastructure (13.02.2015), Industry, Energy and Transportation (20.02.2015) and Export, Agriculture and Plantation (24.02.2015) sectors. A workshop have been conducted on 10.03.2015 and discussed about the cross cutting issues with related to preparation of the NAP.

In addition necessary comments have been made to the draft NAP. National Expert Committee meeting on adaptation was held and obtained experts inputs for the draft NAPs. Validation and Finalization workshop has been conducted and Final draft has been prepared according to the inputs. Final draft has been forwarded to publication board for necessary approval.

2.3.2 Conduct Awareness Programmes on Climate Change Impacts

Stationary workshop on Bio diversity & Climate Change was conducted at Botanical Gardens on 18.11.2015. An awareness programme was held for Ministry staff on 07.12.2015. Media workshop on "Climate Change Challenge - After the Paris Summit" was conducted at Sri Lanka Foundation on 21.12. 2015.

2.3.3 Implementation of Activities under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

- ***Submission of reports to the UNFCCC Secretariat***

Being a Party to the UNFCCC and KP, Sri Lanka should submit information and views according to the upcoming deadlines based on the outcomes of the Ad hoc Working Group on Durban Platform (ADP), Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and Subsidiary Body for Scientific Technologies Advice (SBSTA). These information and views should be produced and timely submission to the UNFCCC secretariat is very important. These submissions by parties enable to produce an important documents prepared by the UNFCCC secretariat.

Information for the preparation of country position of COP 20 was collected and the documents were prepared. Information on National Focal Point to UNFCCC and UNEP was updated. Initial arrangement was done for early submission report on issues related to agricultural systems in different climate zones. A cabinet paper for acceding second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol was prepared in Sinhala language and submitted to approval. Cabinet paper for 2nd commitment period of Kyoto Protocol was translated into English. Issues related to Agriculture sector in different climate zones was submitted to the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) of UNFCCC. The cabinet paper for acceding second commitment period of Kyoto Protocol was amended and submitted for the approval of Cabinet Ministry. The cabinet approval was obtained for 2nd commitment period of Kyoto Protocol. Arrangement is being made to inform Sri Lanka's commitment to UNFCCC. Sri Lanka's commitment for 2KP was informed to UNFCCC and agreed for it.

- ***Preparation for COP 20***

The United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 20) was held in Lima, Peru from 1st to 12th December 2014. The Sri Lankan delegation comprised with 5 delegates including Ministry Officials followed up the agenda item of the COP, ADP and SBI, SABSTA sessions and they expressed Sri Lankan views / position based on the agenda items.

COP 20 decisions were monitored and arrangement was done for the delegates of Sri Lanka. A note on international climate change negotiations was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Note on 2015 agreement was prepared. Nominations for the participation in Bonn Climate Change Conference 2015, held in Bonn, Germany was forwarded and registered online. Arrangements were done to facilitate the participation of H.E. the president for COP 21. Reports were collected for preparation of COP 21 country position and the request letters sent by SEMA was submitted for approval of delegation team.

2.3.4 National Committees on Climate Change

- **Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee meetings on Climate Change (IACCCC)**

Inter Agency Coordinating Committee meetings on Climate Change (IACCCC) was established with members of line ministries and agencies in order to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation aspects into relevant sectoral policies, strategies and action plans. The initial meeting of the IACCCC was conducted on 06.10.2015.

- **National Expert Committee on Climate Change Adaptation (NECCC-Adaptation)**

Considering importance of having a National Expert Committee on Climate Change Adaptation (NECCC- Adaptation) to advice on activities related to climate change adaptation in Sri Lanka, NECCC- Adaptation was established September in 2012.

Objectives of the National Expert Committee on Climate Change Adaptation;

- ✓ Sensitize and make aware the communities periodically on the country's vulnerability to climate change.
- ✓ Take adaptive measures to avoid/minimize adverse impacts of climate change to the people, their livelihoods and ecosystems.
- ✓ Mitigate greenhouse gas emissions in the path of sustainable development.
- ✓ Promote sustainable consumption and production.
- ✓ Enhance knowledge on the multifaceted issues related to climate change in the society and build their capacity to make prudent choices in decision making.
- ✓ Develop the country's capacity to address the impacts of climate change effectively and efficiently.
- ✓ Mainstream and integrate climate change issues in the national development process.

Conducted the fifth NECCC - Adaptation meeting at Ministry on 19.05.2015. Carried out follow up activities related to decisions taken at the 5th meeting on NECCC - Adaptation. Conducted Joint Meeting of NECCC-Adaptation and NECCC-Mitigation.

- **National Expert Committee on Climate Change Mitigation (NECCC-Mitigation)**

Climate Change division has establish the NECCC for providing guidance on issues pertaining to mitigate of Climate Change in the country.

Objectives of the NECCC-Mitigation as follows;

Provide guidance:

- ✓ On climate change mitigation issues in the context of national development agenda.
- ✓ To develop climate change mitigation policies, strategies, legal instruments and action plans.
- ✓ To formulate review and update country positions on mitigation for climate change negotiations.
- ✓ To implement mitigation activities in Sri Lanka based on the outcome of climate change negotiations.

- ✓ To prepare and implement Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) in the country.
- ✓ To implement the future sustainable mechanisms under Kyoto Protocol and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).
- ✓ To review the foreign funded mitigation projects.

Sixth National Expert Committee on Climate Change Mitigation was held on 17.03.2015 at Sampathpaya, Ministry of Environment. Special meeting held on 14.05.2015. Seventh NECCC - Mitigation meeting held on 25.05.2015. Several decisions on mitigation concerns were adopted during these meetings. A sub-committee meeting was held on 16/07/2015 to review proposal on textile waste. Joint mitigation and adaptation expert committee meeting was held to discuss country position before COP 21.

2.3.5 Updating Mission 3 of Haritha Lanka Programme (HLP)

The National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme (NAPHLP) was developed by the Ministry of Environment to ensure the sustainability in all development programmes and launch it in 2009 at the first meeting of the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSDD) under the leadership of H.E. the President to be implemented in spanning period of 2009 - 2016.

Participated for a discussion meeting on preparation of policy statements hand on HLP in accordance with "Punarudaya" programme in order to update the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP). Stakeholder consultation workshop was conducted to incorporate climate change aspects in to NEAP and updated the National Environmental Policy.

2.3.6 Preparation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) for Sri Lanka

Endorsement letter and information sheet submitted to UNEP/GEF on preparation of INDCs. Submitted project concept to National Planning Department. Drafted position paper on INDCs and sectors identified. Prepared and published advertisements to appoint consultants to the project. Interviews conducted for selected candidates. Two Consultants appointed. Initial three consultative meetings for preparation of INDCs conducted. First stake holder consultation workshop on preparation of INDCs conducted. Structure of INDCs report drafted. Series of consultation meetings (12) held with relevant organizations and 9 internal discussions held. Sri Lanka's INDCs submitted to UNFCCC on 22.10.2015. A special stakeholder discussion on designing of way forward action plan for INDCs held. Two internal discussions were held on way forward action plan development.

2.3.7 Evaluation and Issuing Approvals for New CDM Projects as a Designated National Authority for CDM in Sri Lanka (DNA)

To achieve the objectives of the UNFCCC, a legally binding protocol was adapted at the 3rd Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC held in Kyoto, Japan in 1997. Under the Kyoto Protocol,

the industrialized countries should reduce their combined greenhouse gas emissions by at least 5% compared to their emission levels in 1990, during the period 2008-2012. As directed by the Cabinet by its decision No.02/0392/116/004 dated 24.04.2002, the government of Sri Lanka has acceded to the Kyoto Protocol on 3rd September 2002. The Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment is the National Focal Point to the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol.

The Designated National Authority (DNA) is the body granted responsibility by a Party to authorize and approve participation in CDM projects. Establishment of a DNA is one of the requirements for participation by a Party in the CDM. The main task of the DNA is to assess potential CDM projects to determine whether they will assist the host country in achieving its sustainable development goals and to provide a letter of approval to project participants in CDM projects.

2.3.8 Publish the Grid Emission Factor (GEF)

Grid emission factor is the amount of CO₂ emitted per unit of electricity (tCO₂/kWh). Multiple power plants supply electricity to the grid. The power plant may be coal fired Diesel, Hydro etc. It assumes that the electricity consumed by the end user originated from these mix of electricity sources emitting various levels of CO₂.

2.3.9 Preparation of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) are actions taken by respective countries (Developing in Sri Lankan context) to reduce green house gas emission in the country. NAMAs are not defined specifically as it is accepted that developing countries have different and diverse NAMAs. The NAMAs can be from any of the sectors which have GHG emissions ranging from energy to agriculture or forestry. The reduction could be from existing levels or from what is projected from the future.

In the global climate change scenario the developed countries have a responsibility or duty for mitigation of green house gas emission. However traditionally the developing countries had been exempted to a certain extent from this responsibility. But with time, pressure developed and the idea of developing countries also doing mitigation at least voluntarily came in to the focus. In the Climate Change summit held in Bali 2007, under the Bali road map, NAMA's were introduced. It was agreed that Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the context of sustainable development will be carried out by developing countries in a measurable reportable verifiable manner and would be supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity building (from developed countries). In order to that, Initial activities were carried out for preparation of NAMAs for Energy and transport sectors.

- ***Preparation of NAMAs for Energy Sector***

Obtained the NPD approval for GEF funded project on appropriate mitigation actions in energy generation and end use sectors in Sri Lanka. Agreement to be signed by Ministry of Power and

Energy, since they will be the executing partner. Planning of component 4 MRV and Preparation of activity plan.

- ***Preparation NAMAs for Transport Sector***

In 2015, conducted the meeting with Secretary of Ministry of Transport. Consultative meeting was conducted. Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) was send to KPMG, India for the preparation of NAMA. NAMA for Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) in preparation. Draft concept report has been sent by KPMG India.

A consultative meeting was held on 29.07.2015 with Secretary, Ministry of Internal Transport, NECCC - mitigation chairman and few experts to discuss improvements to proposal. A meeting was held with KPMG India to discuss improvements of the report. Finalization document was reviewed. Endorsement with conditions was received from Ministry of Transport. This was forwarded to UNDP MDG Carbon.

2.3.10 The Project of “Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities Living in the Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka

The Climate Change Division of the Ministry facilitates as the executing agency of this project and world Food programme facilitates as implementing entity. Total grant amount of this project is US\$ 7,989,727.

- Targeted areas – Nuwaraeliya District - Walapane DSD
Polonnaruwa District – Medirigiriya DSD and Lankapura DSD
- Beneficiaries – 14,000 famer families
- Overall Goal – Build diversified and resilient livelihood for marginalized farming communities in the Mahaweli river basin through effective management of land and water resource
- Main Objective – To mitigate effect of Climate Change induced rainfall variability and its impacts on livelihood and food security of farm households in three vulnerable divisions of the Mahaweli river basin
- Components -
Component 1 - Develop household food security and build resilient livelihoods for rain-fed farming households in Medirigiriya, Lankapura and Walapane DSDs.
Component 2 - Build institutional capacity in village, local, regional service delivery to reduce risks associated with climate induced rainfall variability.
- The cabinet of ministers approved the project on 2013
- Activities done in 2015-
 - ✓ 2015 detail action plan was prepared.
 - ✓ Conducted Project Kick off workshops in both Walapane and Medirigiriya areas in February 2015.
 - ✓ The 2nd National Project Steering Committee meeting and the 1st meeting of the "Divisional Project Implementing and Monitoring Committee" of Walapane DS Division were conducted in April 2015.
 - ✓ National Project Management Committee was conducted in May 2015.

- ✓ Distribute Bush cutters and Agricultural Equipments, (69 Bush cutters and 30 Agricultural equipment sets.) in Medirigiriya under Activity No.1.1.5 and Handover the contract of rehabilitation of Meegollawa Tank under Activity No. 2.2.2 in June.
- ✓ Conducted the 1st meeting of the "Divisional Project Implementing and Monitoring Committee" in Medirigiriya and Lankapura DS Divisions in July.
- ✓ Finance and Administration Officer was appointed in July.
- ✓ Held a workshop to aware appropriate water management strategies in Medirigiriya under Activity No. 2.2.3 in August.
- ✓ Project manager was appointed in August.
- ✓ Workshop was held in Walapane DS division to aware soil conservation methods under Activity No. 1.2.7, 1.2.8 and 1.2.11 in September.
- ✓ Two project coordinators were appointed in September.
- ✓ Office equipments were purchased (3 Photocopy machines, 3 Multi medias, 1 printer) in October.
- ✓ December progress-
 - Mobilizing advance disbursed for conducting baseline survey and food consumption index in Walapane, Medirigiriya and Lankapura under Activity No 1.1.1 and 1.1.3.
 - Advance paid for purchasing kathy and alawangu 10,000 and advance paid for purchasing mammoties under Activity No.1.1.5.
 - Payments were made for agro plants which identify for home gardens under Activity No. 1.1.9.
 - Payments were made for the establishment of rainwater harvesting tanks in Medirigiriya and Lankapura under Activity No.1.1.10.
 - Advance paid for rehabilitation of Ambagaspitiya Maha Ela, Kiraawanamadiththa Tank, Aswelpola Ela. In Walapane under Activity No. 1.5.5.
 - Mobilizing advance was paid for preparing of disaster maps in Walapane area under Activity No. 2.1.4.
 - Advance paid for rehabilitation of Attalakumbura Ela, Siyambalakumbura Ela, Yombuwalthenna Ela, Maa Ussa ela and Meegollawa tank and advance paid for rehabilitate tanks in Lankapura in Walapane under Activity No. 2.2.2.

2.3.11 Controlling the consumption and imports of HCFs in Sri Lanka

Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are subjected to gradual phase-out of production and consumption from 01.01.2013. In this context, Sri Lanka has introduced a quota system for import of HCFCs under the Gazette Notification No. 1821/4 dated 1st August 2013. National Ozone Unit (NOU) is the regulatory authority in issuing quota for imports annually.

Accordingly, NOU has awarded the ‘Certificates of Quota’ for 2016, to sixteen importers at the ceremony held on 3rd December 2015 at the Auditorium of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment.

- ***Establishment of Refrigerant Reclaim Centers in Sri Lanka***

Since the future availability of HCFCs will be restricted with the implementation of import restriction under the HCFC phase out management plan, the NOU in collaboration with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and with the financial assistance from Multilateral Fund of the Montreal Protocol, has established eight Refrigerant Reclaim Centers in following Training Centers covering all nine provinces.

1. Ceylon German Technical Training Institute, Moratuwa
2. College of Technology – Galle
3. College of Technology - Kandy
4. Technical College - Badulla
5. Technical College - Batticaloa
6. Technical College - Polonnaruwa
7. Vocational Training Authority – Vauvnia
8. Wayamba Technical College – Kurunegala

Aims of establishing these centers are,

- ✓ Promote recovery of refrigerant to minimize the emission of refrigerant to atmosphere while servicing and maintaining of RAC systems.
- ✓ Purify the Refrigerant recovered from systems.
- ✓ Re-charge the purified refrigerant to the systems back. This process avoids purchase of new refrigerant and reduces the demand for new (virgin) refrigerant.

- ***Training Program for Instructors at Established Refrigerant Reclaim Centers was held on 26-27 November 2015, Ceylon German Technical Training Institute, Moratuwa***

Instructors attached to the aforementioned Training Centers and few other instructors were benefitted from this training.

- ***Meeting of National Survey on Usage of HFCs 15th May 2015, University of Vocational Technology, Ratmalana***

HFCs are the fastest growing greenhouse gases in the world. Atmospheric observations show that the abundance of HFCs in the atmosphere is increasing rapidly. Because of HFCs are hundreds to thousands of times more powerful on Global Warming Potential (GWP) than CO₂ and the abundance of HFCs in the atmosphere is causing of adverse effects on global climate.

The commonly used HFCs such as HFC 134a, R404A, R 407C, R 507C, R 410A, R 152A are more powerful on Global Warming Potential. In this context, National Ozone Unit conducted a National Survey on usage of HFCs in all sectors in collaboration with UNDP. Data collection of the Survey was done in 3 levels i.e Institutional Level, Middle Level and National Level Data Collection. NOU submitted the final report to the UNDP in September 2015.

2.3.12 Cabinet Memorandums 2015 relate with Mission 3

Cabinet Paper No. & Date Forwarded	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
Cabinet Paper No: 15/1808/704/013 Date: 2015/11/24	“ Obtaining membership for Sri Lanka in the Climate Vulnerable Forum”	<p>(i). It was decided to grant approval to the proposals (I), (II) and (III) in paragraph 4 of the memorandum</p> <p>Cabinet Memorandum, Paragraph 4 (I). Vest the power of Ambassador of Sri Lanka in France to sign for Manila – Paris Declaration in the meeting of 21st stakeholders of frame work treaty on Climate Change Impacts (II). Obtaining the membership of Climate Vulnerable Forum (III). Paying membership fee of Climate Vulnerable Forum annually from 2017 onwards, in such a way that forum determines</p> <p>(ii). It was also decided to treat this decision as confirmed and to authorize the Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers to convey same to the relevant authorities for necessary action accordingly</p>	Obtained membership for Sri Lanka in the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF). This was held at COP 21.
Cabinet Paper No: 15/1199/604/011 Date: 2015/06/27	“ Expressing Sri Lanka’s Consent for the Second Commitment Period of the Kyoto Protocol”	<p>(a). To grant approval to the recommendation in paragraph 09 of the Memorandum.</p> <p>Cabinet Memorandum, Paragraph 9 Therefore, in view of the facts related in Paragraphs 06, 07 and 08 above, I hereby recommend the expression of consent to the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol and submit it for the Approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p>(b). To direct the Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment to take note of the final paragraph of the observations of the Minister of Finance and take action to strengthen the Carbon Fund as indicated therein.</p>	The cabinet approval was obtained for 2nd commitment period of Kyoto Protocol. Sri Lanka's commitment for 2KP was informed to UNFCCC and agreed for it.

2.4 Activities carried out to address the Wise Use of Coastal Belt & Sea Around

Under this mission the Ministry has been carried out the coordination activities with key stakeholder (Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Department) and other relevant agencies in relation to the marine and coastal fields. At the time of the preparation of this National Action Plan the activities of the main strategies were not coming under this Ministry and only they came under this Ministry since year 2015.

As per the relevant strategies the ministry assists to submit the Cabinet paper on the Marawila Sand nourishment – Phase II which was the activity for conservation of coastal erosion. The

Ministry officials represented to their important meetings on the coast conservation and Port City Project activities. As and when necessary the Ministry acted as a mediator to settle the problems arose due to public complains against the stakeholders.

The National Environment Policy and Strategies has been updated in 2015 and the Ministry has done a major role to update and finalized this document with the relevant key stakeholders in marine and costal fields.

2.5 Activities Carried out to address the Responsible use of the Land Resources

2.5.1 Establishment of a National Steering Committee (NSC) for the implementation of National Action Program (NAP)

According to the requirement of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), Sri Lanka compiled its National Action Program (NAP) in 2002 with the objective of combating land degradation and mitigating impacts of droughts. The implementation of the NAP faced serious challenges due to various reasons and did not progress as planned. Therefore, a comprehensive action program was developed to mitigate the land degradation in the country by revising and aligning the NAP 2002 with the UNCCD 10 - Year Strategy. Responsibility of coordination of the NAP rests with the Ministry of Environment.

Coordinate the implementation of the NAP and monitoring and evaluation of the progress is done through a National Steering Committee (NSC) which was established under the Chairmanship of Secretary to the Ministry of Environment on July 2015. The NSC Serve as the national level apex body to provide overall policy guidance for sustainable land management in Sri Lanka. The committee monitor and review the implementation of national level activities of the National Action Plan (NAP) and provide strategic advice and guidance to Technical Coordination Committees (TCCs) to establish suitable mechanisms to implement programmes related to each subsector

One senior officer from each major stakeholder institution became a member of the NSC. The Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment is the chairman of the committee and the Director NRM division serves as the Secretary to the committee. The NSC consists of representatives from state and private sector organizations, provincial councils, NGOs and local government institutions.

The Committee can decide additional representative for the committee when required in order to ensure successful implementation of the NAP. The Committee meets once in 4 months. First committee was held on 21 July 2015.

2.5.2 Commemorating the World Day to United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) -17th June 2015

United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification was formed in 1994 with the objectives to combat desertification and land degradation in affected countries. Sri Lanka signed and ratified the convention and became a party to convention in 1995. As the focal point to the UNCCD,

Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment has to commemorate the world day to UNCCD on 17th November every year.

Accordingly Natural Resource Management division of the Ministry conducted many activities with the theme of “Attainment of food security for all through sustainable food systems”. Accordingly official ceremony to mark the world day to combat desertification was held at the Sampathnuwara Mahaweli Authority Training Centre in Welioya together with Sri Lanka Mahaweli Centre under the patronage of Secretary to the Ministry.

Over 150 farmers in Mahaweli "L" zone were participated in this event and discussion was held on sustainable use of land, combating land degradation and usage of organic fertilizer. In parallel to this programme Memory and Mango plants were distributed to them.

2.5.3 National Tree Planting programme – “Wanaropa”- October 2015

Special consideration has been given to increase forest cover under the “Punarudaya” national program on environment conservation (2016-2018) which is planned to be implemented under the guidance of His Excellency the President.

As an initial step of this program, approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to implement “Wanaropa” National Tree Planting Program which has been proposed by His Excellency the President, in October each year and to implement with the participation of all government institutions in October this year. Cabinet approval was obtained on 25th September 2015 to launch the National Tree Planting Programme titled “Wanaropa” during the month of October 2015, to formally introduce tree planting into annual programmes of State and Non-State stakeholders as a special activity, with a view to increasing the country’s forest cover up to 32% over the next 3 years.

As an initial step of this program, approval of the Cabinet of Ministers has been granted to implement “Wanaropa” National Tree Planting Program which has been proposed by His Excellency the President, in October each year and to implement with the participation of all government institutions in October this year.

2.5.4 Cabinet Memorandum Relate With Natural Resources

Cabinet Paper No. and date forwarded	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present status
No. 15/1064/60 4/009 2015/05/26	Publication through Gazette Order for Regulation of export of the Plant Species named Gyrinopswalla	Cabinet decision was given on 15/07/2015 to implement the recommendation given by the official	After the cabinet decision, regulations were prepared in three languages and submitted to the legal draftsman for

		committee report.	approval.
No. 15/1516/70 4/008 2015/09/18	Sand nourishment at Marawila- Thalwila coastal stretch – Phase II project	Draft cabinet decision was given on 2015.10.28 to take note of the observations of the Minister of Finance and pursue actions accordingly	Committee has been appointed to carry out a comprehensive study and to submit a technical report to the Cabinet of Ministers on this project
No.15/1267 /704/001 2015/09/13	‘Wana Ropa’ – National Tree Planting Programme	Cabinet decision was given approval to name the month of October of every year as the ‘Wana Ropa’ National Tree Planting Month and commence the first programme from 01 st to 31 st October 2015	First Wana Ropa programme was successfully completed during the month of December 2015

2.6 Activities Carried out to address the Doing Away with Dumps

2.6.1 Project on Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

The objective of the project is to fulfill the country’s obligation under Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) which is to review and update the National Implementation Plan (NIP) and submit it to the Conference of the Parties (COP) within two years after amendments enter into force. It will fill the gaps required to review and update the NIP. This will include strengthening the national coordination mechanism by involving additional stakeholders on Nine New POPs, establishing working groups with expertise on new POPs issues, updating and reviewing the inventories of the original twelve POPs, conducting a basic inventory of Nine New POPs, assessing the regulatory and policy framework and institutional capacities to manage Nine New POPs, prioritizing and drafting relevant objectives and action plans for reducing and phasing out Nine New POPs.

Major Achievements in 2015

- Establishment of the National Steering Committee (NSC) and following meetings were held ;
 - ✓ 1st NSC meeting was held on 26th January 2015
 - ✓ The 2nd NSC meeting was held on 31st March 2015 at the Ministry. The main objective of the meeting was to review the progress of the project and the draft reports made by the consultants in the respective thematic areas of the project.

- ✓ The 3rd NSC meeting was held on 25th June 2015 at the Ministry and Project extension up to end of year 2015 was approved by the Secretary/State Ministry of Environment.
 - ✓ 4th NSC meeting was held on 04th August 2015 and the objective of the meeting was to review the progress made by the NIP project and present the draft report made by Mr. S. A. M. Azmy, National Project Coordinator (NPC) of the project.
 - ✓ 5th NSC meeting was held on 25th August 2015 and the objective of the meeting was to review the progress made by the NIP project, present the draft priority setting and validation report, work plan for the awareness program made by Mr. S. A. M. Azmy, NPC of the project and to review the status of PCBs report.
 - ✓ 6th NSC meeting was held on 13th October 2015, it was decided to hire a Media consultant to draft the media strategy for conduct the awareness of POPs, establish four sub committees of management of Polythene and Plastic.
 - ✓ 7th NSC meeting was held on 14th January 2015 and that the main objectives of the meeting were to review the progress made by the NIP project and to take the decision to write and finalize the NIP.
- 3 working groups meetings of Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) group held on 05th January 2015, 19th January 2015 and 23rd April 2015 to update the respective inventory.
 - A meeting was held on 16th February 2015 at the Ministry to aware and collect the distributed questionnaires among chemical importers in Sri Lanka. Import Export Control Department was provided the logistical arrangement of the meeting.
 - Questionnaire survey and data collection
 - ✓ The questionnaire survey on socio economic impact on POPs was conducted in all over the island and it was started on 13th February 2015.
 - ✓ The questionnaire survey on UPOPs was conducted for EPL holding companies in Gampaha & Colombo districts.
 - ✓ The questionnaire survey on Scheduled Waste Licensed companies such as on Ceramic, Hazardous waste, Health care waste was conducted.
 - ✓ Obtained the Vehicle Emission Testing (VET) data from Commissioner General of Motor Traffic.
 - ✓ Obtained Cigar and Cigarette production data from Chairman/Ceylon Tobacco Company.
 - ✓ Obtained the data on Crematoria carried out by the Local Authorities in 2013
 - ✓ Obtained the EPL data from CEA provincial offices.
 - ✓ Obtained firefighting foam details from Civil Aviation Authority, Sri Lanka Air Force & Airport and Aviation Services to update the PFOs inventory.
 - ✓ PBDE related data were collected (Research papers etc.) from Centre for Environmental Justice and National Poison and Drug Information Centre (NPDIC).
 - ✓ In order to finalize the PCBs inventory, Ministry coordinated the island wide survey on PCBs in service centers/welding plants and plantation sector.
 - Participated for the curtsey call on United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) projects conducted by the Ministry on 19th March 2015 with UNIDO Regional Director.

- Meeting with Welders to identify PCBs usage was held on 23rd April 2015 at the Ministry under the PCBs inventory update.
- Organized and participation for the inception and national launching of Environment Sound Management & disposal of PCBs and PCBs waste project on 16th June 2015 at Galadari Hotel, Colombo. NIP project Manager, Dr. Carmela Centino and NIP stakeholders were participated for the workshop.
- The 4th Expert Meeting was held on 03rd June 2015 at the Ministry and project Experts were asked about the project extension up to December 2015. The deadline for submit the sector reports/inventories were finalized. The 5th Expert Meeting of the project was held on 03rd June 2015 and progress of the project and decisions related to preparation of Awareness Materials & conduct Awareness Programs were discussed.
- The Inventory Validation workshop was held on 11th & 12th May 2015 at Tamarind Tree Hotel, Minuwangoda with the participation of NSC, Working Groups, International Expert on POPs, Consultants and Ministry officials. Draft inventory reports of Pesticides, UPOPs, PCBs, PBDEs and Socio economic impacts of POPs were presented at the workshop and with the comments from the International expert and the stakeholders, the reports were revised. Two more months were given to finalize the inventories.
- The updated POPs Inventories has been submitted to United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) head office, Vienna to obtain the 2nd Installment of the project. The project extension for 2016 was requested from National Planning Department (NPD) External Resources Department (ERD) and UNIDO and remaining fund will be utilized for awareness creation activities of POPs. Project extension for 2016 was accepted by NPD, ERD and UNIDO and follow up activities to be conducted in 2016.
- XRF machine was purchased by UNIDO and handed over to the Ministry on 06th August 2015. The demonstration on XRF machine to test/analyze PBDEs was conducted by Dr. Shantha Amarasinghe, University of Moratuwa and the sample results will be incorporated to the PBDEs inventory.
- In order to conduct an awareness program on Open Burning of waste: health, environment and social issues, an agreement was signed with Center for Environmental Studies (CES), University of Peradeniya. The workshop was held on 06th November 2015 at CES.
- Meeting on HS code held on 17th November at the Ministry to discuss the regulatory framework of POPs and other chemicals.
- The NIP finalization workshop was held on 20th November 2015 at Water's Edge and Additional Secretary (Environment & Policy), Dr. Roland Weber (International Consultant) and other stakeholders, commented on the report. All comments were focused on to stress the requirement of improving the draft NIP. All the comments were shared with NPC on 1st December 2015. 7th NSC meeting was scheduled to be held on 22nd December 2015 to finalize the NIP. But it was postponed as the report was not submitted by NPC. Accordingly, the NSC meeting is scheduled on 14th January 2016.
- The workshop on Sound Management of PBDEs was conducted in collaboration with BCRC/China on 27th November 2015 at Water's Edge.

2.6.2 Establishment of a System for the Management of Electrical & Electronic Waste through Extended Producer Responsibility.

In the field of waste management, Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) is a strategy designed to promote the integration of environmental costs associated with goods throughout their life cycles into the market price of the products. In this concept that manufacturers, importers of products bear a degree of responsibility for the environmental impacts of their products throughout the products' life-cycles.

Currently Sri Lanka does not have a comprehensive recycling facility. Only the plastic and metallic components are sold to downstream vendors and recycled internally.

Presently, the e-waste management system in Sri Lanka includes recycling, reuse, servicing, exporting for refinement to the world's market, and disposal. However, these steps are not sufficient at all to manage all the quantity of e-waste generated in the country. Accordingly, a new system for the Management of Electrical & Electronic Waste through Extended Producer Responsibility was introduced.

Major Achievements:

- The concept note prepared and approval was taken.
- The workshop on Establishment of a System for the Management of Electrical & Electronic Waste through Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) was held on October 29, 2015 at Centre for Banking Studies, Central Bank, Rajagiriya to explore the possibility of implementing the proposed system in Sri Lanka.
- The cost benefit analysis and social acceptance survey were recommended to carry out the proposed system initially and draft questionnaires were prepared to carry out the social acceptance survey.

2.6.3 Project on Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Wastes and PCB Contaminated Equipment in Sri Lanka

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is the national focal point of the Stockholm Convention in Sri Lanka. Under the obligation of Stockholm Convention(SC), the focal point of SC has depicted USD 18.9 million as co-financing component to fulfil the requirement of PPG Phase of Project on Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Wastes and PCB Contaminated Equipment in Sri Lanka. In collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) has already developed and approved a project named Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs waste and contaminated equipment in Sri Lanka which supported by Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and it will be implemented during 2015-2020. Total allocation for this project is US\$ 4,725,00 equivalent to Rs. 660 million.

The main objective of the project is to environmentally sound management and dispose of at least 1,000 tones of PCB contain or contaminated oil waste in transformers. Further, the project maximizes opportunities for public-private partnerships through development of conducive

policies and regulations on disposing of any amount left over in the country in environmentally sound manner. The project also focuses to build capacity to introduce and implement a PCB management system to reduce and/or eliminate releases from PCB waste stockpiles and PCB-containing equipment. Therefore, project helps to achieve country obligation to eliminate PCBs and PCBs containing equipment by 2025.

Expected Project Outputs:

Output		Unit of Measure	Quantity
1	Technical and human resources capacity for PCB identification and inventory strengthened. (Awareness creation and Training)	Number of awareness workshops, awareness programmes, site visits training programmes and trained personnels	20
2	PCB inventory on the utility sector completed	Updated Inventory of PCBs	1
3	Stakeholder awareness and engagement including NGOs and civil society established	Number of awareness programmes, working groups and coordination mechanism	15
4	Policy and regulatory framework developed and enforced for PCB management	Law and Regulations on PCBs	02
5	Environmentally sound Management (ESM) system for PCBs established including collection, packaging, registration, labelling system, transport and safe interim storage	Environmental sound storage facility and safety system for collection, packaging & transport for PCBs	1
6	PCB wastes disposed and PCB-containing equipment decontaminated based on selected technical option	Amount of PCBs disposed and number of contaminated Number of equipments are decontaminated	1000 tonnes
7	Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) framework designed and implemented according to GEF M&E procedures	National Action Plan to ESM of PCBs	1

Major Achievements:

- Project document has been completed.
- Workshop on Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Wastes and PCB Contaminated Equipment in Sri Lanka was held on 16th June 2015.

- Implementation of project has been approved by the NPD and ERD.
- Cabinet paper on Programme for Management of Hazardous Wastes and Chemicals emitted to the environment in Sri Lanka has been prepared to get the approval to implement the project and to allocate financial provisions, and to establish the National Project Operations Committee.
- Meeting was held on 16th December 2015 to discuss the matters of preparation of PCB inventory in Sri Lanka.

2.6.4 Environment Sound Management and Disposal of used/outdated chemicals and effluent of chemical waste discharged from Laboratories of Universities

Laboratories of the faculties of Science, Medicine, Agriculture, Veterinary and Dental Science of Universities in Sri Lanka discharge a considerable amount of effluent that contains many chemicals that can adversely affect on the environment and human health due to some of their characteristics such as toxicity, persistence, bioaccumulation and bio magnification nature etc. There is a necessity to monitor the stock piles of chemicals including out dated & unknown and effluent of chemical waste discharged from the laboratories of Universities in Sri Lanka. In addition to that it was revealed that outdated stocks of chemicals do not have proper mechanism to store or dispose in environment sound manner. Effluents discharge from the laboratories is contaminated with the ground water and soil affecting to the environment badly.

An initial discussion was held on 3rd September 2015 at this Ministry to discuss this matter in detail with all relevant stakeholders and decided to prepare a stock taking report covering their chemicals which are used, unused and unknown and materials should be disposed under the eco friendly manner, restructure the educational programmes conducted in the universities while considering the minimization of usage of chemicals in the practical sessions, prepare guidelines for laboratories of the universities in Sri Lanka and to consider on the issuance of Environment Protection License (EPL) for these labs

Meeting was held on 30th December 2015 to implement the suitable a proper mechanism to dispose the chemical wastes and contaminated/contained instruments/materials. It was decided to upload to separate portal and prepare the new policy on purchasing chemicals, make separate budget for disposing the used/outdated chemicals and the effluent of chemical waste discharged from the laboratories of the universities, include the subject on Good Laboratory Practices and safety guidelines with the approval of University Grant Commission and was appointed a committee for the preparation of guideline for management of chemical waste comprising of the Ministry, CEA, Industrial Technology Institutes (ITI), Representative from Chemical Importing Company and Holcim

2.6.5 Signing and ratification of Minamata Convention on Mercury

The objective of the Minamata Convention is to protect the human health and the environment form anthropogenic emissions and releases of Mercury and Mercury related compounds. Sri

Lanka signed the Minamata Convention on Mercury on 18th October 2014. The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment serves as the national focal point to the Minamata Convention. Global Environmental Facility (GEF), the funding agency has agreed in principle to provide funding up to US\$ 200,000 for implementing activities related to the ratification of the Minamata Convention with the technical assistance of United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

This fund will help to lay down the foundation required for the ratification of the Minamata Convention including formulation of the policy directives, technical guidelines, laws and regulations and awareness creation on the issues related to Mercury and Mercury contained compounds in Sri Lanka and to reduce the level of Mercury use in Sri Lanka. The following four outputs have been identified to carry out the project on Minamata Convention Initial Assessment in Sri Lanka.

- 1) Identification of institutional gap and establishment of Coordination Mechanism
- 2) Review of existing mercury related regulations and identification of needed policy reforms to prepare for implementation of the Minamata Convention completed.
- 3) National Mercury profile established based on the initial inventory and key sectors identified for intervention and investment to reduce and where possible eliminate Mercury use, release.
- 4) Dissemination of information among relevant stakeholder groups conducted

Major Achievements made so far:

- National Steering Committee on Mercury has been established to consider agreed proposal to explore possibility for funding of future projects on mercury.
- Terms of Reference (TOR) for the committee and the TOR for the sub committees have been formulated
- The letter of endorsement and financial commitment for the pre-ratification activities under the Minamata Convention completed to enable policy and strategic decision making and to prioritize areas for future interventions has been already sent to the Headquarters of UNIDO.
- Initial activities have been taken to join with Asia Pacific Mercury Monitoring Network for sharing of information, data, and technologies among countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

2.7 Activities Carried out to address the Water for All and Always

2.7.1 Pavithra Ganga Programme

The Pavithra Ganga (Clean River) Program was initiated by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment in 1998 as a pilot project in Kelani River Basin with a broad objective of is to reduce the human impact on quality of the river and the surrounding

environment by proactive participation of all the parties contributing to the degradation of the river.

- ***Identification and Mapping of Environmental pollution sources and land use patterns of the Kelani river Basin***

Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment has started Identification and mapping of environmental pollution sources and land use patterns of the Kelani Basin with technical assistance of Land Use Policy Planning Department. The main objectives of the above study is to develop comprehensive GIS assisted information system to enhance the planning and decision making process in the Kelani River Basin.

- ***Preparation of Water quality analysis report and development of user friendly web based computer programme***

Since 2004, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment has been monitoring the water quality at 14 selected locations along the Kelani River and its main tributaries with technical assistance of Central Environment Authority and Water Supply and Drainage Board and with an objective of establishing an effective water resource management in Kelani river basin. The Ministry interested in organizing water quality data into database and analyzing the spatial and temporal variations, trends and patterns of water quality parameters. The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment with technical assistance of National Building Research Organization developed the web portal for the Water Quality Monitoring in Pavithra Ganga programme, to fulfil above task.

- ***World Water Day- 2015***

The World Water Day 2015 was commemorated on the 22nd March with University of Sri Jayawardenapura in collaboration of United Nations Development Programme Sri Lanka. Each year Water Day highlights a specific aspect of fresh water and this year theme was “Water and sustainable Development”. The Commemoration programme aimed to raise the awareness and build a dialogue on role and the challenges of fresh water in sustainable development, among youth communities and University students.



Commemoration of World Water day was held at the Sri Jayawardhanapura University Premises

- ***Every Drop Matters (EDM) Project***

The Every Drop Matters (EDM) Sri Lanka is one of the projects operated by UNDP to promote responsible water resource management. Since 2012, the project partnered with the Pavithra Ganga programme to assist in its pilot initiative in the Kelani River Basin.

Following activities were done under the project in 2015.

I. Awareness raising programmes on water quality were conducted for 3400 school students.

II. Raised awareness amongst 2,000 households focusing on causes of potential water pollution and the need for and options for waste management. Mobilized community and 100 have become volunteers for Kelani river pollution control who work alongside the government administration. Government has accepted these volunteers and actively engages them in government programmes on solid waste management and conservation of the Kelani River.

III. A Boat ride on Kelani River was organized aiming to get attention of public and the relevant authorities to the pollution in the Kelani River Eco system.

IV. Launched two infographic videos in Sinhala, Tamil and English languages on the importance of protecting quality of water in Kelani River and impact of industrial water pollution. After the official launching, the videos were uploaded in social Networks as Facebook and Twitter.

V. Needs assessment was conducted via consultation of Divisional Education Directors to identify schools which have difficulties to provide adequate good quality drinking water to school children. 13 schools were identified and 1000 liter water tanks were provided to ensure uninterrupted drinking water facility for nearly 50,000 school children.

VI. Consultations on reducing pollution were done in 10 Local Authorities via 8 workshops with Local Government and government officials and CSO representatives within the reporting period. The barriers within the existing governance systems were identified and solutions proposed by the stakeholders. This process resulted in developing Integrated Environment Solution Plans (IESPs) which will give holistic solutions to meet environmental issues with fast, accurate, and economical solutions suitable for their geographical areas.



Workshops for the Local Government Authorities

VII. Studies were carried out on the Water use and pollution load assessment in Kelani River within Western Province and on the Water quality data on the industrial water pollution in the Kelani River.

2.8 Activities Carried out to address the Green Cities for Health and Prosperity



Sustainable Environment Division of Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment conducted implementation, institutional and promotional activities related to **Environment Physical Planning (EPP)** throughout 2015, spending **LKR 8.5 Mn** from Consolidated Fund under the Haritha Lanka Mission Green Cities for Health and Prosperity.

- **Red Sandalwood Garden in Inamaluwa, Dambulla –**
As collaborative effort with Sri Lanka Army, the first Red Sandalwood Garden in Sri Lanka, was established in Inamaluwa, Dambulla planting 500 hundred plants of Red sandalwood (*Pterocarpus santalinum*).
- **Dry Zone Medicinal Garden in Medawachchiya –**
Along with a student awareness campaign on achieving environment and biodiversity conservation through medicinal gardens, a dry zone medicinal garden was established in Anuradhapura/ Medawachchiya Central College as the initiative of “One Model Medicinal Garden for One District” programme.
- **Ahala Garden in Polonnaruwa –**
A 03 acre archeological site along the banks of Parakrama Samudraya, Bandiwewa, Polonnaruwa was planted with 500 Nos. of Ahala trees (*Cassia fistula*) and developed as a specially landscaped site.

- ***Tree Planting in Balangoda –***

Tree planting to uplift urban environment is carried out along Nanda Ellawala Mawatha in Balangoda.

- ***Bird Park in University of Ruhuna –***

Along with a nature trail, a bird park in University of Ruhuna was established in order to attain environment tranquility within university premises.



Bird Park - University of Ruhuna

- ***Landscaped Garden in Battaramulla –***

A garden in Battaramulla with a capacity of hosting outdoor meetings and events was developed, incorporating eco-friendly physical components and sustainable environment management aspects.



- ***Workshop on Development of Environment Physical Plan for Sri Lanka –***

A fact finding workshop was conducted on with the participation of government officials of respective institutions, eminent scientists, environment specialists and professionals including town planners and architects.

Recommendations finalized at the workshop were forwarded to Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development and National Physical Planning Department in order to incorporate environment physical planning aspects in development plans.

Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development has forwarded following views which they will be considered in Megapolis Planning.

1. ***Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for each metro region rather than Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for each project***
2. ***SEAs need to be gazetted***
3. ***Strict development guidelines have to be developed based on the recommendations of SEA***
4. ***A policy has to be developed to enhance and manage green cover including urban forests, western habitats, surface water resources, etc., proportionately to the built up area***
5. ***Habitat formation should only be recommended based on research findings***
6. ***Policy initiatives are necessary to be in place for the over extraction of natural resources***
7. ***Sustainable utilization of natural resources is important rather than taking initiatives only for preservation***
8. ***Region specific management policies are vital***

- ***National Workshop on Sustainable City Development –***

A national workshop on Sustainable City Development was conducted with the aim of identifying environmental issues faced by physical planners and administrative authorities at city development. Observations were forwarded to the Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development for further actions.

- ***Awareness Programmes -***

→ Awareness programme on **usage of Asbestos and possible alternative options for Asbestos** were conducted.

→ A creative dialogue on **Environment and Poetry** was initiated with the leading Environment Communication Lyricist, Mr. Sunil Sarath Perera, targeting changing attitudes positively towards living in harmony with environment.

- ***National Workshop on Eco-friendly Agriculture –***

Stepping the national initiative role, a national workshop on Eco Friendly Agriculture was conducted in order to create a dialogue on the negative impacts of excessive use of chemical fertilizer and eco system sustenance.

2.9 Activities Carried out to address the Greening the Industries

2.9.1 Establishment of Green Accounting Mechanism in Sri Lanka

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is developing a Green Accounting Mechanism to integrate the real contribution of natural resources to the System of National Accounts (SNA) of the country. The present system of National Accounts neglects the contribution of the environment as well as the damages, losses and benefit inflicted by economic activities on the environment. Failure to incorporate the role of natural capital in SNA has led to neglect contribution of environmental resources by policy makers, thereby, resulting in further degradation of environment and natural resources. It is, therefore proposed to incorporate environmental benefits under the concept of Total Economic Value (TEV) in to the UN sponsored System of Economic Accounting (UN-SEEA).

Following activities were done under the Green Accounting Mechanism

- ***Forestry Sector Valuation study was completed.***

As the first step, the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment has started to estimate the forestry sector contribution to the system of National Accounts of the Country in 2010. The Main objective of this study was to develop a methodology to estimate the TEV Value of the forestry sector contribution and a mechanism to incorporate green accounting data into the System of National Accounts in Sri Lanka.

Accordingly the Total Economic Value of the forestry sector contribution to the SNA is estimated to be Rs.236,802 Mn.

- ***Establishment of Working Groups***

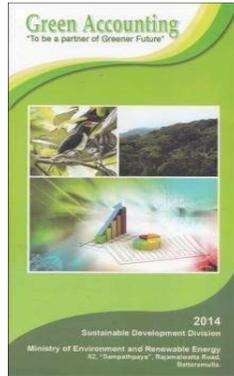
Five Working Groups have been established for Water, Fisheries, Land, Minerals and Waste Sectors.

The Land Sector Working group meeting was held on 7th April 2015 and four working groups meetings of the Mineral sector were held mineral sector on 26th May 2015, 3rd September, 01st

October 2015 and 19th November 2015. Fisheries sector working group on Green Accounting was held on 18.12.2015.

- ***Awareness materials on Green Accounting.***

A leaflet on Forestry Sector Valuation Study and Green Accounting was developed and 3000 copies were printed.



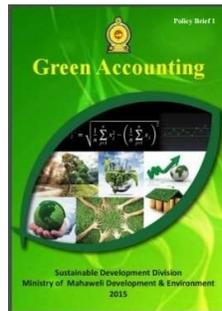
Leaflet on Green Accounting

- ***Capacity building Programmes on Green Accounting***

A Capacity Building Programme was held on 28th July 2015 at Saptha Parisara Mandapaya.

- ***Preparation of Policy Brief on Green Accounting***

2000 Nos of the Policy brief on Green Accounting was printed.



Policy Brief on Green Accounting

2.9.2 Commemoration of Earth Day on 22nd April 2015

Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment celebrated the 45th Earth day on 22nd April with the theme of “Green Hospitals” in collaboration with Lady Ridgeway Hospital. An awareness workshop on the concept of Green Hospitals was conducted at the Auditorium of the Lady Ridgeway Hospital for the Hospital Staff to aware them on how to achieve the theme of Green Hospitals.

2.9.3 Implementation of the National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka

The Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment established a National Green Reporting System (NGRS) with a view to promote reporting of sustainability performance in manufacturing and services sectors in 2011. Green Reporting is an effective communication tool for transmission of the information on the sustainability performances of the manufacturing and services sector.

The overall objective of this programme is to recognize, appreciate and reward based on their sectors to quantify and report on sustainability performance. Nearly 120 manufacturing and services sector organizations have been associated with the reporting system and green reports have been submitted annually.

2.9.4 Capacity Building of Green Reporters under the National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka (NGRSSL)

Ministry of Environment has developed the National Green Reporting System of Sri Lanka in 2011. One Hundred Twenty (120) companies have already associated with the NGRSSL under Tier 1 to Tier 5 levels. Under establishment of NGRSSL, it was decided to build capacity of the entities associated in the system in order to develop quality and accurate reports. Since Tier 1 and Tier 2 levels Companies have no previous experience on developing Reports under NGRS, Sustainable Development Division of the State Ministry of Environment has been scheduled to be improved the capacity of Green Reporters for developing comprehensive quality green reports under the NGRS.

2.9.5 Capacity Building on NGRS

As it is mandatory to obtain green reports for the reporting period from 1st January to 31st December, in each year, the entity should identify the indicators and key performance should be reported as per the NGRS Guidelines. However, the Companies are registered in Tier 1 and Tier 2 level of NGRS have inadequate capacity in paring Green Reports. Therefore, two capacity building programmes were held September 2015 and November 2015 at the Centre for Banking Studies, Rajagiriya.

The following outcome was obtained due to the capacity building programmes

- Thirty five officers from the registered companies under Tier 2 level were trained during these two sessions.
- Training module to conduct the capacity building programme for Green Reporters in five Tiers were developed.
- Preparation of Brief Guidelines for Preparation of Sustainability Report for future development for NGRS.

2.9.6 Formulation of Public Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines

The conventional public procurement guidelines set forth in Sri Lanka in 2006 have not been addressed the environmental performances regarding the utilization of goods, works and services however, inclusion of environmental considerations in to public Procurement is timely.

Green Public Procurement means that the public authorities seek to procure goods, services and works with a reduced environmental impact throughout their life-cycle compared to goods, services and works with the same primary function that would otherwise be procured.

Green Procurement is one of the initiatives implement by a government which could encourage the economy and society towards environmentally consumption and production patterns, being an example and delivering key policy objectives using its procurement opportunity by including environment criteria in to the procurement process. In long terms it could create a green economy converting the supply chain in to green.

The approval of the Cabinet of Ministers obtained in 2012 to formulate the Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines by taking action by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Mahaweli Development. Inclusion of provisions to encourage local producers to produce eco-friendly goods and services and to give high priority to the locally made goods is a major consideration which needs the special attention in preparing the Green Procurement Policy and Guidelines.

The Green Procurement Policy has been drafted by the Sustainable Development Division through a consultancy in 2015 with consultation of stakeholders including Leadership providers in Green Procurement process, Technical Service Providers, Producers and consumers. The zero draft of the policy developed with the output of working groups established under nine thematic areas was improved in 2015. A situation analysis was done in relation with procurement system in two workshops organized on 25.02.2015,23.03.2015 and 08.05.2015 with key stakeholders. A meeting was held by Department of Public Finance on 23.05.2015 to further improve the draft policy with their comments as a leading agency of procurement process. Accordingly, the draft policy with identified policy goals, policy objectives, guide principles, policy statements and strategies is currently available in the Sustainable Development Division. Cabinet Memorandum was drafted.



Workshops on developing the Green Procurement Policy

2.9.7 Promotion of Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production Concept

Unsustainable consumption patterns continue to result in increasing demand on natural resources threatening to ecosystem stability globally and locally. It is globally accepted that application of cleaner production practices facilitates the improvement of productivity thereby depletion of natural resources, pollution and production cost. This in turn will facilitate industrial and service sectors to be competitive in the international market.

Accordingly, the National Policy and Strategy for Cleaner Production was developed in collaboration with all relevant stakeholders including the National Cleaner Production Centre in year 2005. The National Policy on Cleaner Production aims at achieving sustainable development, enhanced environmental quality, improved eco-efficiency, improved living standards and poverty alleviation. Later on, The National Policy and Strategy on Cleaner Production for Health Sector was developed in 2007 and National Policy and strategy on Cleaner Production for Tourism Sector and National Policy and strategy on Cleaner Production for Fisheries Sector were developed in year 2008 and policy and strategy on the Agriculture sector was developed in Year 2010.

Following activities were carried out under the promotion of resource efficiency cleaner production concept

1. Mini-workshops were conducted on 21.08.2015 and 02.12.2015 to finalize the draft policy and strategy on Cleaner production for the plantation sector.



Mini-workshops held to finalize the policy

2.9.8 SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production National Policy Support Component for Sri Lanka

A SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) National Policy Support Component (NPSC) for Sri Lanka was granted through a tender to AETS(French Consultancy Firm) led consortium in January 2015 by the European Union Delegation (EUD) following the request from the Sustainable Development Division (SD) of the Ministry of Environment (MoE). The objectives of this joint EU-Government of Sri Lanka 4-year comprehensive programme are to enhance capacity, skills, knowledge and understanding of key policy makers, stakeholders and the public.

To support MoE, a Project Expert Team (PET) comprising of a Team Leader, Key Expert and a Focal Point was established in the Sustainable Development Division of the MoE and is operational from 26 January 2015. The project is governed by the PSC consisting of key Ministries and other State sector agencies, which is co-chaired by the Secretary to the State Ministry of Environment and the Head of the Delegation of European Union to Sri Lanka & Maldives. Project Steering Committee meets once in 6 months to provide guidance and direction to the project expert team while monitoring the project progress. Following activities are done under the project in Year 2015.

- Project was officially launched on 9 April 2015
- Several meetings were held with Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment and other key stakeholders to develop the strategies for project implementation
- Nearly 200 stakeholders were identified for consultations at various stages of the project
- Inter Agency Exert Working Group (IAEWG) was setup for consultations
- 1st Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting was held on 6th May 2015
- 2nd PSC Meeting was held on 17 December 2015
- Reviewed 46 national policy documents related to SCP by stakeholders through two workshops in order to extract key policy statements into the proposed overarching SCP Policy
- Selected, by stakeholders through couple of workshops, three industrial subsectors viz. Rice processing, Tea processing and Dairy industry in the major Food & Beverage Sector for piloting the draft SCP Policy and for deeper intervention in policy initiatives
- Policy formulation process standardization in relation to developing a) Policy Format, b) Policy Protocol and c) Policy Screening Tool was done by stakeholders, including higher officials from National Policy Planning Department through a two day workshop
- Recruitment of two sets of external consultants to undertake a) Policy Review and b) Baseline Study on selected sub-sectors have been initiated and is in progress
- Project Expert Team (PET) attended and contributed to several programmes initiated by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
- Higher officials of the Ministry, including members of PET, attended couple of useful local and international seminars and conferences on SCP facilitated and supported by the project
- Information on availability of postgraduate programmes related to SCP have been identified
- The Ministry and EUD hold regular meetings between them and also with PET to review and monitor project progress and to streamline project implementation process



Policy Review – Group Work



Selection of subsectors of food & beverages

2.9.9 Chemical Management

Chemicals that are controlled by the Montreal Protocol are all industrial chemicals and they have taken steps to introduce alternative eco-friendly chemicals and technologies for this sector in order to achieve future Global environmental goals.

The current International Global industrial sectors promote eco-friendly technologies in Refrigeration and Air conditioning sectors such as HFC 32 (R 32) in order to safeguard the Ozone Layer for future generation.

Introductory Workshop on HFC 32 as efficient alternative with zero Ozone Depleting Potential and Low Global Warming Potential” was organized by the National Ozone Unit in collaboration with UNDP and with Technical support of DAIKIN Air Conditioning India Pvt Ltd. on 9th June 2015, Ceylon German Technical Training Institute (CGTTI).

- ***Awareness Workshop for Technical and Administrative Officers of Industries on Phase out Program of HCFC based ODSs***

The NOU has identified that industrial sector in Sri Lanka is widely consumed HCFC based Ozone Depleting Substances for their production and services. Therefore it is necessary to make them aware on HCFC phase-out program that is an ongoing activity under the Montreal Protocol.

This workshop which was held on 26th June 2015, Export Processing Zone (EPZ), Katunayake had especially targeted the industries in the main Export Processing Zone in Sri Lanka, situated in Katunayake. There were altogether 110 Technical and Administrative Officers were participated and were able to listen interesting presentations delivered by the Sri Lanka Customs, Import Export Control Department, National Plant Quarantine Service and NOU. Apart from the presentations they received updated and very informative materials on Montreal Protocol, Ozone science, climate change, environment friendly alternatives and technologies, etc.,

2.10 Activities carried out to address the Knowledge for Right Use

2.10.1.Soba annual magazine

Soba magazine is printed and publish bi-annually by Promotion and Environment Education Division. First volume is printing on mid of the year (June – July) and 2nd volume is printing at the end of the year (December – January). Accordingly, 2500 copies of each volume were printed on June, 2015 and 2nd volume of the magazine was printed on December 2015 and distributed among interest groups, environment organizations, universities, schools, libraries as well as many more other organizations.

2.10.2 Purchasing publications and books for the library

Existing collection of books and journals were increased on behalf of the interest of the readers. New books and magazines were purchased considering the current trends on environment knowledge for diversification of the collection of the Library.

2.10.3 Training and awareness Programme

Instead of that five environment education and awareness programmes were conducted by covering five Districts based on the Commemoration of World Environment Day.

2.10.4 Commemoration of World Environment Day - 2015

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment was the focal point of organizing and directing the main event to celebrate the World Environment Day. The theme of this year was “Seven Billion Dreams, One Planet, and Consume with Care”.

Main event was celebrated at Medigiriya Watadageya in Polonnaruwa District under the patronage of His Excellency the President Maithripala Sirisena on 5th June 2015. Main event was organized by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment & affiliated agencies to the Ministry.

Following activities were done based on World Environment Day

Conducted Environment Exhibition at Medirigiriya Central College (National School) on 5th and 6th of June 2015.

Development activities also were done parallel with National Event

- a. Started renovation of Medirigiriya Meegollewa Lake
- b. Development of infrastructure and facilities of Medirigiriya Central College
- c. Provided electricity to the Medirigiriya Watadageya access road
- d. Development of three schools with minimum facilities in Polonnaruwa District under the sponsorship of Geological Survey and Mines Bureau

Activities done parallel with Main Event

- a. Provided sets of books for the libraries of selected schools in Medirigiriya Divisional Secretariat
- b. Distributed Agricultural Equipment among selected farmers in Medirigiriya Divisional Secretariat
- c. Distributed fruit plants among school children and farmers
- d. Tree planting programme at Medirigiriya Watadageya premises with the sponsorship of Forest Department

Awarding Certificates and Prizes

- a. Winners of Soba Chalana Sithuwam Short Film Competition which was specially organized for the World Environment Day
- b. Winners of school children’s Virindu and Janagayana competition which were conducted among students in Polonnaruwa District

2.10.5 Education and Awareness Creation on Environment

This project has been scheduled to implement during 2014-2017 for sustainable regional development through the environment education and promotion. Accordingly, two school children awareness programmes and two sustainable development training programmes were conducted based on the Environment Education for Sustainable Development Project in year 2015. 600 individuals were trained in Badulla, Puttalam, Matale and Galle under this project.

2.10.6 Introduce Ozone friendly equipment

During this period, the Montreal Protocol has taken steps to introduce Ozone friendly equipment to replace equipment using hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in order to control the emission of harmful HCFC to atmosphere. Therefore, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) has taken every step to make aware the industrial sector (private & public) law enforcement officials and general public through publications, awareness creation workshops, materials and using the media etc., as Montreal Protocol recommended activities.

Since HCFCs are widely used in Refrigeration & Air Conditioning (RAC) sector, special attention is paid to strengthen the skills of RAC technicians through 'Good Practices in Refrigeration. Further, the import control mechanism is regularly updated by organizing capacity building workshops for respective stakeholders such as Import Export Control Department, Sri Lanka Customs, Board of Investments (BOI) and Importers.

2.10.7 Capacity Building Workshop for Customs Officers

Most environmental problems encountered in the world today have a trans- boundary nature and a global impact. Those can only be addressed effectively through the kind of international co-operation and shared responsibility made possible through a Multilateral Environmental Agreement (MEA). One of such MEAs with trade-related obligations is the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, whose objective is to phase out both the production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

Sri Lanka currently involves with implementation of its national HCFCs Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs), to meet the second phase-out target which started from 1st January 2015.

Capacity Building Workshop was held for Customs Officers on 24th November **2015**, at the Customs House, Colombo and financial assistance provided by the UNEP.

2.10.8 Technician Training Workshop on Good Practices in Refrigeration & Air Conditioning (RAC) Service Sector

The ability to train technicians to engage promptly and effectively to apply new technologies is vital in fulfilling the obligations of the Montreal Protocol. Therefore, UNEP assists Sri Lanka to

train Refrigeration & Air Conditioning (RAC) Instructors attached to Technical Colleges, Training and Vocational Training Institutes and other allied institutes in Sri Lanka periodically.



Practical demonstrations for technicians

- First technicians training workshop on Good Practices of the 2015 was held for AC/ Ref. technicians from 25 – 27 February 2015 at the College of Technology, Ratnapura. 45 technicians were participated.
- Second technicians training workshop of the 2015 was held for AC/ Ref. technicians from 8 – 10 April 2015 at the Vocational Training Authority, Samanthurai – Ampara District.
- Training workshop for Engineers and Sailors attached to the Sri Lanka Navy was held at Dockyard, Trincomalee from 19-21 December 2015

The above training workshops programmes were mainly based on;

- ✓ The information on Ozone Layer, Ozone Layer Depletion, effects on climate change
- ✓ Introducing alternative refrigerants and technologies to substitute HCFCs
- ✓ Hands on practical demonstrations on handling the use of refrigerants, recovery of refrigerant best practices in dismantling, installation of HCFC or HFC based Air-Conditioner and safety measures
- ✓ Identification of contaminated or mixed refrigerants

Objectives of the awareness creation programs are to maintain the momentum by continuing efforts in the spirit of dedication to achieve the goal of protecting the Ozone Layer and assure co-benefits in climate change and energy efficiency for a healthy atmosphere, that future we want.

National Ozone Unit (NOU) has organized awareness workshops for different target groups and fruitful presentations were done by the expertise of the NOU based on the scientific information about Ozone Layer, Ozone Layer depletion & adverse effects, Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Climate Change & Natural Disasters, Preserving World Heritage Wetlands and related information.

Awareness workshops for different target groups were held during the period from 01.01.2015 to 31.12. 2015 and are given the details as follows

- ✓ Awareness Creation Program for School Teachers (Science), Teaching Instructors and Education Directors was held on 20th March 2015 at the National School, Deniyaya
- ✓ Awareness workshop for Government Officers was held on 27th March 2015 at the District Secretariat, Mannar.
- ✓ Awareness Creation Program for School Teachers (Science), Teaching Instructors and Education Directors was held on 8th May 2015 at the Malwaththawa National School, Wellawaya.
- ✓ Awareness Creation Program for School Teachers (Science), Teaching Instructors and Education Directors was held on 30th May 2015 at the Madirigiriya National School in Higurakgoda Zonal Education area.
- ✓ Awareness Creation Program for School Teachers (Science), Teaching Instructors and Education Directors was held on 29th June 2015 at the St. Savier's College, Nuwara Eliya.
- ✓ Awareness Creation Program for School Teachers (Science), Teaching Instructors and Education Directors was held on 02nd September 2015 at the Central College, Badulla
- ✓ Awareness Creation Program for Southern Province Tourism Industry was held on 19th November 2015 at the Provincial Council Auditorium, Galle

3. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- ***International Ozone Day Celebration 2015***

Since 1995, the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer is celebrated on 16 September. Purpose of declaring of this special day is to generate collective effort to conserve the most precious Ozone Layer which is having a threat of its existence, due to certain adverse activities of human. One of the key activities of this day is making aware of the public and other responsible personnel of their commitment in preserving Ozone Layer as well as entire environment.

Main Activities of the event:

- ✓ It has been recognized that the existing curricula for teaching of refrigeration & Air conditioning at Technical and vocational training institutes to be amended to suit with present requirements. NOU took an initiative in collaboration with Vocational & Technical Training Authorities to amend and develop Chapter 8 of the Curriculum in keeping with occupational standards to meet the international standards and latest technologies. First copy was presented to His Excellency the President by Hon. Minister of skills development & Vocational Training.
- ✓ His Excellency the President presented the certificate to Hon. Mahinda Samarasinghe, Minister of Skills Development & Vocational Training confirming the establishment of Refrigerant Reclaim Centre at Ceylon German Technical Training Institute



- ✓ It was discussed at the Ozone Regional meetings held in Geneva on the importance of establishing an ozone observation Centre in Sri Lanka. And also the UNEP is willing to donate Ozone measuring equipment to Sri Lanka. His Excellency the President presented the declaration certificate to Director General, Meteorological Department confirming the positioning of Ozone Measuring/ UV Monitoring centre at Meteorological Department premises, Sri Lanka



- ✓ NOU of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment produced a T-shirt as a souvenir of the International Ozone Day (IOD)-2015 and marking the 30th Anniversary of the Vienna Convention

- ***Participating to the International Events:***

As a Party of the Montreal Protocol, representatives from Sri Lanka have participated to the following international events during that period;

- ✓ ***Workshop on HFC Management in Article 5 Countries – Technology and financial requirements for leapfrogging to energy efficient and low GWP technologies, 26-28 February 2015, Goa, India***

The Centre for Science & Environment organized a workshop to get a better understanding on availability of low GWP technologies in Article 5 Countries and to discuss the applicability of some of the emerging technologies in hot ambient conditions.

The workshop provided an opportunity to examine, in an informal setting, the availability of low-GWP technologies in Article 5 countries to leap frog HFCs in various sectors. Approximately 20 experts from Article 5 countries from Government, implementing agencies and Non- Government Organizations were participated to share knowledge and experiences.

- ✓ ***Joint Thematic Network Meeting of South Asia, South East Asia and the Pacific Network of Ozone Officers 10 – 13 March 2015, Goyang City, Republic of South Korea***

This joint Thematic Network Meeting was provided a forum for the Ozone Officers to update latest policy and technology developments as HCFC alternatives at the global and regional levels and discussed the approved 2015 CAP work plan for each network.

The objective of the procurement workshop was to enhance the understanding of Ozone Officers and national stakeholders on Green Procurement Policies and tools for promoting low GWP alternative technologies to HCFCs.

- ✓ ***The 35th Meeting of the Open Ended Working Group, 24 April 2015, Bangkok, Thailand***

This meeting was mainly focused on all issues related to HFC management, including high-ambient temperature conditions and safety requirements, as well as energy efficiency.

35th meeting discussions resulted in an agreement to continue to work in an informal manner to study the feasibility and ways of managing HFCs, with a view to the establishment of a contact group on feasibility and ways of managing HFCs at 36th OEWG to be held in July 2015.

- ✓ ***The 7th Quarantine Regulators Meeting (QRM), 20 – 22 May 2015, Pattaya, Thailand***

65 officials representing 31 agencies from 23 countries were participated and theme of the meeting was “Delivering Cooperative Biosecurity Initiatives for Cargo”. The QRM facilitate the exchange of information and demonstration of successful implementation of biosecurity risk management programs. Presentations and discussions were mainly focused on; Motor vehicle inspection program, Free trade zone, Response to emerging pest risks on cargo, E-certification for treatment certificates etc.,

- ✓ ***Resumed OEWG 36 and 27th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol***

The resumed session of the thirty-sixth meeting of the Open-ended Working Group (OEWG 36) of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol was held from 29-30 October 2015 in Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE). The twenty-seventh meeting of the parties to the Montreal Protocol (MOP 27) had met thereafter, from 1-5 November 2015. The Government of the United Arab Emirates generously hosted the both meetings.

- **International Relations and Contribution payment**

1. Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is the focal point for major environmental conventions in Sri Lanka and following country contribution made to UN agencies and secretariats for 2015.

Convention Secretariats	2015 payment-completed
UNCCD	EURO 1884/ Rs. 281149.32
IUCN	CHF15282.72 Rs.2137746.00
UNEP	USD 5100 Rs.671619.00
SACEP Country contribution	USD 4862.18
SACEP Host facility	Rs.5 million
Basel Convention	USD 1513
Stockholm Convention	USD 1686 Rs.222838.62
Convention on Biological Diversity	USD3830 Rs. 506211.1
Biosafety protocol	USD 936 Rs.123711.12
UNFCCC	Euro 4476 Rs. 628878
Kyoto protocol	Euro 2414 Rs. 339167

2. 4 National Committee meetings for Basel Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention have been conducted to take national level decisions.
3. International coastal cleanup day was commemorated with the collaboration of Marine Protection Prevention Authority
4. Country Status report has been submitted to 69th Session of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

5. Provide information on Environmental Conventions for Reapplying GSP+
6. Brief for Central bank report on behalf of the Ministry has been sent
7. Country status report for United Nations Environmental Assembly (UNEA-1) submitted with new proposal for UNEA-2.
8. Chemical profile for DDT was submitted to the Stockholm Secretariat to up to date country status
9. Represented Regional Enforcement Network for Chemical Waste 4th Session in Thailand for better management of illegal traffic.

4. Financial Analysis and Summary of Accounts

Summary

Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment – 160

Programme & Project	Capital Expenditure			Recurrent Expenditure		
	Revised Provision	Expenditure (Rs)	%	Revised Provision	Expenditure (Rs)	%
Programme 01						
Operational Activities	522,715,000.00	513,068,081.90	98.15	293,113,000.00	287,762,882.01	98.18
Project 01						
Minister's Office	10,700,000.00	8,047,274.76	75.21	44,315,000.00	41,563,602.80	93.79
Project 02						
Ministry Administration	512,015,000.00	505,020,807.14	98.63	248,798,000.00	246,199,279.21	98.96
Programme 02						
Project 03						
Environment Protection	1,346,938,000.00	639,323,391.51	47.46			
Project 04						
Public Institutions	1,049,000,000.00	946,636,400.79	90.24	3,241,612,000.00	3,228,693,000.00	99.60
Project 05						
Mahaweli Development	29,433,450,000.00	23,104,978,581.90	78.49			
Total	32,352,103,000.00	25,184,749,644.10	77.16	3,534,725,000.00	3,516,455,882.01	99.48

Capital Expenditure-2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 1 - Operational Activities

Project 01- Minister's Office

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
		Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets			
2001	11	Building & Structures	1,500,000.00	1,446,725.00	96.45
2002	11	Plant & Machinery	500,000.00	109,270.00	21.85
2003	11	Vehicle	3,000,000.00	943,099.00	31.44
		Acquisition of Capital Assets			

2101	11	Vehicle	4,700,000.00	4,622,727.00	98.36
2102	11	Furniture	500,000.00	498,872.00	99.77
2103	11	Plant & Machinery	500,000.00	426,581.76	85.32
		Total	10,700,000.00	8,047,274.76	75.21

Capital Expenditure – 2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 1-Operational Activities

Project 02- Administration& Establishment Services

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
		Rehabilitation & Improvement of Capital Assets			
2001	11	Building & Structures	1,000,000.00	590,776.12	59.08
2002	11	Plant & Machinery	500,000.00	130,906.13	26.18
2003	11	Vehicle	5,000,000.00	4,497,570.59	89.95
		Acquisition of Capital Assets			
2102	11	Furniture & Office equipment	500,000.00	304,444.00	60.89
2103	11	Plant & Machinery	1,500,000.00	1,496,972.72	99.80
2104	11	Building & Structures	500,000,000.00	494,492,160.68	98.90
		Capacity Building			
2401	11	Training	3,515,000.00	3,507,976.90	99.80
		Total	512,015,000.00	505,020,807.14	98.63

Recurrent Expenditure-2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 1 - Operational Activities

Project 01- Minister's Office

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
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		Recurrent Expenditure			
		Personal Emoluments	19,550,000.00	17,788,519.24	90.99
1001		Salaries & Wages	8,300,000.00	7,467,714.51	89.97
1002		Overtime	2,500,000.00	1,832,924.88	73.32
1003		Other Allowances	8,750,000.00	8,487,879.85	97.00
		Travelling Expenditure	6,650,000.00	6,343,545.92	95.39
1101		Domestic	1,100,000.00	847,143.49	77.01
1102		Foreign	5,550,000.00	5,496,402.43	99.03
		Supplies	8,200,000.00	8,072,838.81	98.45
1201		Stationery	1,400,000.00	1,339,445.30	95.67
1202		Fuel	6,800,000.00	6,733,393.51	99.02
		Maintenance Expenditure	5,515,000.00	5,284,411.31	95.82
1301		Vehicle	5,000,000.00	4,993,435.30	99.87
1302		Plant, Machinery	440,000.00	220,910.01	50.21
1303		Building & Structures	75,000.00	70,066.00	93.42
		Service	4,400,000.00	4,074,287.52	92.60
1402		Postal & Communication	1,800,000.00	1,621,244.60	90.07
1403		Electricity & water	1,500,000.00	1,499,808.14	99.99
1404		Rent & local Taxes	50,000.00	29,032.26	58.06
1405		Other	1,050,000.00	924,202.52	88.02
		Total	44,315,000.00	41,563,602.80	93.79

Recurrent Expenditure-2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 1 - Operational Activities

Project 02: Administration and Establishment Service

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
		Recurrent Expenditure			
		Personal Emoluments	151,330,000.00	150,532,560.49	99.47

1001		Salaries & Wages	68,900,000.00	68,451,310.91	99.35
1002		Overtime	3,939,000.00	3,893,712.94	98.85
1003		Other Allowances	78,491,000.00	78,187,536.64	99.61
		Travelling Expenditure	4,500,000.00	4,420,110.95	98.22
1101		Domestic	1,100,000.00	1,021,353.25	92.85
1102		Foreign	3,400,000.00	3,398,757.70	99.96
		Supplies	15,240,000.00	14,804,941.45	97.15
1201		Stationery	5,500,000.00	5,491,516.06	99.85
1202		Fuel	9,400,000.00	8,976,370.49	95.49
1203		Diets and Uniforms	340,000.00	337,054.90	99.13
		Maintenance Expenditure	13,430,000.00	13,032,237.67	97.04
1301		Vehicle	10,400,000.00	10,386,981.68	99.87
1302		Plant, Machinery	2,780,000.00	2,461,881.99	88.56
1303		Building & Structures	250,000.00	183,374.00	73.35
		Service	40,998,000.00	40,252,244.81	98.18
1402		Postal & Communication	5,998,000.00	5,732,330.78	95.57
1403		Electricity & water	9,700,000.00	9,636,258.22	99.34
1404		Rent & local Taxes	16,800,000.00	16,650,872.70	99.11
1405		Other	8,500,000.00	8,232,783.11	96.86
		Transfers	23,300,000.00	23,157,183.84	99.39
1505		Subscription & Contribution Fees	20,000,000.00	19,999,481.24	100.00
1506		Property Loan Interest to Public Servants	3,300,000.00	3,157,702.60	95.69
		Total	248,798,000.00	246,199,279.21	98.96

Capital Expenditure - 2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 2

Project 03 - Environment Protection

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
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		1. Formulation, Review & Gap Analysis of Environmental Policies			
2502	11	Investments	3,000,000.00	1,978,318.65	65.94
		2.Adaptation & Mitigation of Climate Change Impacts			
2502	11	Investments	2,000,000.00	820,883.00	41.04
		3. Commemoration of Major Environment Events			
2502	11	Investments	5,000,000.00	4,719,107.95	94.38
		4. Education & Awareness Creation on Environment			
2502	11	Investments	2,000,000.00	1,937,275.00	96.86
		5.Environmental Protection & Conservation			
2502	11	Investments	20,000,000.00	14,513,049.07	72.57
		6 . School Environmental Pioneer Programme(Haritha Niyamu)			
2502	11	Investments	30,000,000.00	25,227,329.35	84.09
		7. Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (GOSL/UNDP)			
2502	13	Investments	13,500,000.00	12,899,508.88	95.55
2502	17	Investments	2,000,000.00		-
		9. National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants			
2502	13	Investments	5,000,000.00	2,305,968.74	46.12
		10. Strengthen the National Coordination Activities of the Global Environment Facility			
2502	13	Investments	699,000.00	566,500.00	81.04
		12. E-Waste Management Project			
2502	13	Investments	243,000.00	227,501.00	93.62

		13. Effective Management of Invasive Alien Species (GOSL/UNDP)			
2401	13	Staff Training	100,000,000.00	36,028,743.70	36.03
		18. Pilisaruru Programme			
2502	11	Investments	279,474,167.00	173,218,237.00	61.98
		21. Plastic Waste Management Programme			
2502	11	Investments	50,000,000.00	45,000,000.00	90.00
		31. Waste Management System at Dompe, Gampaha District (GOSL/Korea)			
2502	17	Investments	20,525,833.00	19,983,108.20	97.36
		58. Mainstreaming biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use for Improved Human Nutrition & Wellbeing			
2502	13	Investments	13,186,000.00	6,109,418.67	46.33
		60. Mainstreaming Agrobiodiversity Conservation and use in Sri Lankan agroecosystem for Livelihood and adaptation to Climate Change			
2502	13	Investments	10,817,990.00	10,271,930.67	94.95
		63. Strengthening of the laboratory of the CEA			
2502	11	Investments	30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00	100.00
		69. Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facility - Anuradapura, Hikkaduwa, Udunuwara & Panadura (GOSL/Korea)			
2502	17	Investments	92,000,000.00	14,953,000.00	16.25
		71. Community Forestry Programme			
2502	13	Investments	170,000,000.00	120,990,914.04	71.17
2502	17	Investments	30,000,000.00	29,840,949.50	99.47

		74. Mechanism for Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Degradation(GOSL/UNDP)			
2502	13	Investments	85,000,000.00	13,350,476.82	15.71
		75. Preparation of National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan to Support the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity(GOSL/UNDP)			
2401	13	Staff Training	10,229,000.00	10,144,033.71	99.17
		92. Management of Invasive Alien Species Which Comes Waters Through Ship's Ballast Water			
2502	11	Investments	3,000,000.00	-	-
		97. Addressing Climate Change Impacts on Marginalized Agricultural Communities at Mahaweli River Basin of Sri Lanka (GOSL/WFP)			
2502	13	Investments	186,763,010.00	37,026,250.28	19.83
		98. Green Fishery Harbour Project at Mirissa Harbour			
2502	11	Investments	10,000,000.00	-	-
		100. Waste Management Project in Kotikawatta/Mulleriyawa(GOSL/KOIKA)			
2502	13	Investments	100,000,000.00	-	-
		101.Monitoring Of the Water Quality of Major Water Bodies (GOSL/JAPAN)			
2502	13	Investments	26,500,000.00	-	-
2502	17	Investments	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	100.00
		102. Skills Sector Development Programme			
2502	11	Investments	20,000,000.00	2,999,879.90	15.00

		104. Sustainable Management of Biodiversity & Natural Resources			
2502	11	Investments	21,000,000.00	19,211,007.38	91.48
		Total	1,346,938,000.00	639,323,391.51	47.46

Capital Expenditure – 2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 2

Project 05 - Mahaweli Development

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
		1. Moragahakanda and Kaluganga Reservoir Project (GOSL/China, Kuwait & Saudi)			
2502	11	Investments	3,500,000,000.00	3,479,283,006.11	99.41
	12	Investments	5,100,000,000.00	5,009,268,055.03	98.22
	14	Investments	1,000,000,000.00	587,080,713.74	58.71
	17	Investments	1,530,355,000.00	1,520,109,709.25	99.33
		2.Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project(GOSL/WB)			
2502	12	Investments	835,000,000.00	833,237,075.11	99.79
2502	17	Investments	38,000,000.00	36,694,228.95	96.56
		3.Mahaweli Consolidation Project (System B Rehabilitation)			
2001	11	Building and Structures	500,000,000.00	424,859,443.05	84.97
		4.Uma Oya Diversion Project(GOSL-Iran)			

2105	11	Land and Land Improvement	500,000,000.00	478,859,518.94	95.77
	12	Land and Land Improvement	455,000,000.00		-
	17	Land and Land Improvement	12,379,645,000.00	7,694,251,399.18	62.15
		6.Redemaliyadda Intergrated Development Project			
2105	11	Land & Improvement	140,000,000.00	129,407,005.63	92.43
		7.Welioya Intergrated Development Project			
2105	11	Land & Improvement	440,000,000.00	439,885,476.76	99.97
		8.System B Maduru Oya RB Development			
2105	11	Land & Improvement	235,000,000.00	223,070,245.17	94.92
		9.Feasibility Studies			
2502	11	Investments	212,000,000.00	189,770,113.99	89.51
		10.Implementing a mechanism to protect river bank of Mahaweli - Gatambe			
2502	11	Investments	60,000,000.00	53,203,815.00	88.67
		11.Water Resources Development Investment Programe(GOSL/AD B)-Upper Elehera Canel, Moragahakanda, Kalugaga Transfer canel, Minipe ancicut raising & LB Rehabilitation, North Western Province Canal			
2502	12				

		Investments	63,450,000.00		-
	14	Investments	400,000,000.00		-
	17	Investments	75,000,000.00	71,539,015.31	95.39
		12.Kalinganuwara-Angamadilla Minneriya Pumping Complex			
2502	11	Investments	20,000,000.00	19,972,115.22	99.86
		13.Additional Financing for Damsafety and Water Resources Planning Project(GOSL/W.B)			
2502	12	Investments	1,910,000,000.00	1,910,000,000.00	88.46
	17	Investments	40,000,000.00	4,487,645.46	11.22
		Total	29,433,450,000.00	23,104,978,581.90	78.49

Capital Expenditure-2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 2 - Development Activities

Project 04 - Public Institutions

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
		Central Environmental Authority			
2201	11	Public Institutions	67,000,000.00	50,700,000.00	75.67
		Marine Environment Protection Authority			
2201	11	Public Institutions	60,000,000.00	50,500,000.00	84.17
		Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute			
2201	11	Public Institutions	47,000,000.00	20,436,400.79	43.48

		Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka			
2201	11	Public Institutions	875,000,000.00	825,000,000.00	94.29
		Total	1,049,000,000.00	946,636,400.79	90.24

Recurrent Expenditure – 2015

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Programme No: 1 - Development Activities

Project 04 - Public Institution

Object Code	Finance Code	Description of Items	Revised Provision (Rs)	Expenditure (Rs)	%
		Central Environmental Authority			
1503	11	Public Institutions	528,800,000.00	528,800,000.00	100.00
		Marine Environment Protection Authority			
1503	11	Public Institutions	97,222,000.00	97,222,000.00	100.00
		Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute			
1503	11	Public Institutions	52,000,000.00	47,081,000.00	90.54
		Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka			
1503	11	Public Institutions	2,563,590,000.00	2,555,590,000.00	99.69
		Total	3,241,612,000.00	3,228,693,000.00	99.60

Head -160-Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Recurrent Expenditure & Capital Expenditure

Financial Progress – 2015

Rs. Mn.

Agency	Recurrent Expenditure		Capital Expenditure	
	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
Ministry of Environment	293.11	287.76	6838.10	5488.51

Central Environment Authority	528.80	528.80	67.00	50.70
Marine Environment Protection Authority	97.22	97.22	60.00	50.50
Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute	52.00	47.08	47.00	20.44
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	2,563.50	2,555.59	875.00	825.00
Department of Forest	1198.585	1188.985	847.75	843.031
Department of coast Conservation	203.80	197.335	1910.80	1401.057
Moragahakanda / Kaluganga Development Project	-	-	11130.36	10595.74
Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project	-	-	13334.65	8173.11
Total	4937.015	4902.77	35110.66	27448.088

Revenue Collection from the Agencies of the Ministry of Environment

Agency	Rs. Mn.		
	2013	2014	2015
State Timber Corporation	3213.00	3756.00	3986.00
Central Environment Authority	134.38	220.66	198.80
Geological Survey & Mines Bureau	1096.00	1510.00	1716.00
Department of Forest	961.00	790.00	1406.00
Department of Coast Conservation	33.422	5.347	16.96
Marine Environment Protection Authority	13.14	14.66	15.00
Gem & Jewellery Research & Training Institute	4.42	7.55	6.70
National Gem & Jewellery Authority	507.00	679.00	716.00
Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	399.834	470.60	549.399
Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau	15131.00	13259.00	11016.00
Total	21493.19	20712.16	19626.86

5. MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE INSTITUTION UNDER THE MINISTRY IN 2015

5.1 FOREST DEPARTMENT

5.1.1 Introduction

Forest Department (FD) was established in 1887 under the provisions of the Forest Ordinance (FO) with a view to effectively and efficiently manages the forest resources for the benefit of the present and future generations. Functions of the FD has been organized under seven technical Divisions ie. Silviculture and Forest Management, Forestry Research Education and Development, Social Forestry and Extension, Forest Inventory & Geography Information system, Planning and Monitoring, Protection and Law Enforcement and Environment Conservation & Management. FD has been vested with the following responsibilities.

5.1.2 Major Responsibilities

- Conserve and maintain adequate forest cover for the amelioration of climatic conditions, conservation of flora and fauna, conservation of soil and water resources, and for aesthetic, historical, recreational social and economic purposes.
- Ensure optimum use of forest land through integrated and multiple land use approaches, taking into account the diversity of potential uses.
- Ensure the scientific management and sustainable development of forest resources so as to supplement the wood requirements of the country.
- Ensure that environmental safeguards are included in all forest development and utilization activities, so as to protect biological diversity.
- Establish close links among institutions concerned in promoting conservation and forestry development, so as to enhance the effectiveness of their individual efforts.
- Promote community participation in development, management and conservation of forest resources through community-based forestry programmes.
- Conduct forestry education and extension programs in order to promote awareness of forest conservation and development.

5.1.3 Major Challenges

- Maintain national forest cover at present level and to enhance it to 32% of the total land area.
- Enforcement of law against violators of Forest Law under the Forest Act.
- Conservation of biodiversity.
- Prevent Conversion of forest lands in to other land uses.

- Ensure participation of Local communities in the Protection and management of Forest resources.

5.1.4 Progress : 2015

Environment Management	
Sinharaja, Knuckles, Udawattakele, Oliyagankele, Kurulukele and Kanneliya Conservation Forests were maintained. Activities conducted include the opening and maintenance of nature trails, under planting and erection of name boards.	
Deenston, Illukkumbura, Kanneliya and Pitadeniya conservation centers were also maintained.	
Awareness programmes on forest conservation and environmental management were conducted for students, community organizations and villagers who are living in proximate areas of Sinharaja, Knuckles and Kanneliya Conservation Forests.	
Education, Extension	
Extension Programme	1,160 Extension programmes, were organized to raise awareness among general public on forest conservation
Establish New Farmers' Woodlots	115 ha of Farmer's Woodlots were established during the period under review in this programme.
Home garden development and Tree Management	5200 nos. of Home gardens were developed by providing seedlings and providing technical assistance for 100 nos of tree management programmes during the reporting period.
Conservation of Hilltops in the Central Highlands in Sri Lanka	
Following activities were undertaken to conserve hilltops in Central Highlands. Conservation of Hilltops in the Central Highlands 1.Maintenance of Established plantations - 484.3 ha	
Expanding Forest Cover	
Reforestation	125 ha
Assisted Natural Regeneration	4,600 ha
Maintenance of Reforested areas	130 ha
Maintenance of ANR areas	4,144 ha
Protection of sensitivity areas	165 ha

Hilltop planting	Planting 42.5 ha
Establishment & Management of Industrial Plantation	
Silvicultural Operation in Forest Plantations	Silvicultural Operations were carried out in 1627.85 ha in selected forest plantations during the reporting period.
Reforestation in RCT Areas	Reforestation activities were carried out in 612.3ha of harvested plantations with economically valuable timber species to meet the timber requirement of the country.
Maintenance of Rehabilitated plantations	246.8 ha of rehabilitated plantation were maintained.
Plantation Management	Management activities in 3988.9ha of young plantations that were established in previous three years were carried out during the reporting period to facilitate the growth of plants.
Production of Planting materials	
Maintenance of Nurseries and Production of seedlings	500,000 nos of seedlings were produced in nurseries of the Department. Continuous supply of healthy and well maintained stock of seedlings for replanting programmes has been ensured by these activities.
Maintenance of Old Farmers' Wood lots	Cleaning operation and patch weeding was carried out in 422.62 ha of farmers' woodlots.
Conversion of Pine plantations to native broad leaved species	
1.Establishment	27.0 ha
2.Maintenanace	294.4 ha

5.1.5 Performance of the Department Budget

Object Code	Description	Provisions (Rs) 2015	Expenditure (Rs) 2015	Savings (Rs)
	Recurrent Expenditure	1,198,585,000.00	1,188,985,283.79	9,599,716.21
	Personal Emoluments	1,062,285,000.00	1,059,201,843.16	3,083,156.84
	Other Recurrent	1,363,00,000.00	129,783,440.63	6,516,559.37
	Capital Expenditure	847,750,000.00	843,031,820.35	4,718,179.65
	Rehabilitation and Improvement Capital Assets	45,750,000.00	44,853,818.10	896,181.90
2001	Buildings and structures	33,750,000.00	33,748,829.10	1,170.90
2002	Plant, Machinery and	3,000,000.00	2,266,461.17	733,538.83

	Equipment			
2003	Vehicles	9,000,000.00	8,838,527.83	161,472.17
	Acquisition of Capital Assets	161,500,000.00	161,192,005.74	307,994.26
2101	Vehicles	154,000.00	153,973.00	27.00
2102	Furniture and Office Equipment	11,000,000.00	10,812,451.70	187,548.30
2103	Plant Machinery and Equipment	3,346,000.00	3,341,838.17	4,161.83
2104	Buildings and Structures	100,000,000.00	99,997,999.59	2,000.41
2105	Land and Land Improvements	47,000,000.0	46,885,743.28	114,256.72
	Capacity Building	3,800,000.00	3,653,645.81	146,354.19
2401	Staff Training	3,800,000.00	3,653,645.81	146,354.19
	Other Capital Expenditure	636,700,000.00	633,332,350.70	3,367,649.30
2502	Other Investment	636,700,000.00	633,332,350.70	3,367,649.30
	Total Project 01 Expenditure	2,046,335,000.00	2,032,017,104.14	14,317,895.86

5.1.6 Revenue Collection

Forest Department Collects Revenue under two Revenue Heads as Follows.

1003:07:03 Permit Fees for Transport of Timber from Private Lands.

2002:01:02 Rent from Crown Forests.

Year	Revenue Code	Revised Estimate (Rs)	Actual Collection (Rs)
2013	1003:07:03	65,000,000.00	56,743,835.73
	2002:01:02	974,000,000.00	903,956,846.26
2014	1003:07:03	60,000,000.00	50,101,112.48
	2002:01:02	2,000,000,000.00	739,449,271.47
2015	1003:07:03	80,000,000.00	87,687,148.83
	2002:01:02	1,100,000,000.00	1,318,518,534.10

5.2 DEPARTMENT OF COAST CONSERVATION AND COASTAL RESOURCE

5.2.1 Introduction

Coast Protection Unit was established in 1963 under the Colombo Port Commission and in 1978 Coast Conservation Division was set up under the Ministry of Fisheries. With the aim of conserving the coast and creating safe and sustainable development opportunities base on the high valued economical resources that exist in the coast of Sri Lanka thus the Coast Conservation Division was upgraded to an “*A Grade Department*” on 1st of January 1984. As such coastal stabilization projects are being allocated the highest expense out of the department’s annual budget to conserve the coastal zone of the island. Management of shoreline by effective coastal stabilization schemes contribute for the sustainable developments while management of coastal resources and developments maintain the standards of the coastal environment which are equally important and subsequently Coast Conservation and Coastal Zone Management Act No. 57 of 1981 was implemented and administration, control, custody and management of the coastal zone is vested to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. Further Act No : 57 of 1981 was amended by Acts No: 64 of 1988 and No : 49 of 2011 and administration and implementation of the provisions in Act, formulation and execution of schemes for Coast Conservation and Coastal Zone Management and preparation of Coastal Zone Management Plan and other duties and functions including in Section 4 of the Act are vested to the Director General of Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management.

5.2.2 Objectives

1. To improve status of the costal environment.
2. To develop and manage the coastal zone
3. Safeguard coastal infrastructure & risks reduction of coastal communities.
4. To improve the living standards of coastal communities and coastal resource users.
5. To promote and facilitate economic development based upon coastal resources.

5.2.3 Main Responsibilities

1. Mitigating immediate impacts of coastal erosion.
2. Providing long term coast protection solutions.
3. Preparation of shoreline management strategies.

4. Carry out coastal investigation.
5. Carry out costal wave measurement studies.
6. Implementation of coastal research program.
7. Monitoring of near-shore bathymetry changes.
8. Updating Coastal Design Guidelines.
9. Coastal monitoring and evaluation.
10. Promoting sustainable coastal user friendly coastal construction.
11. Providing guidance in construction of marine structure within the coastal zone.
12. Preparation of costal Hazard Maps (Tsunami, sea level rise, storm surge & coastal erosion).
13. Providing coast protection design review for external parties.
14. Providing design assistance for river outlet management structures.
15. Conducting coastal water quality monitoring program.
16. Updating Coastal Zone Management Plan.
17. Controlling coral mining and beach sand mining.
18. Conducting environmental impact assessment for coastal development.
19. Ensuring permit compliance.
20. Enhancing awareness of coastal issues, including Curriculum development for schools.
21. Promoting community participation in coastal resource management.
22. Implementing special area management sites to improve the livelihoods of the communities through participatory coastal management.
23. Declaration of the Affected Areas, Conservation Areas and Special Management Areas and proper management of such areas.
24. Establish Beach parks.
25. Preparation of the Coastal Access Plan and facilitating Coastal access.
26. Control the illegal construction and illegal filling of land or water bodies within the coastal zone.

5.2.4 Main Challenges:

1. Execution of immediate actions for coastal erosion due to weather changes.
2. Environment impacts in the Coastal Zone due to development activities.

5.2.5 Major Achievements: January 2015 – December 2015

Description of the activity	Major achievements	Final account of the year 2015 (Rupees)
<p>Construction of hard coastal protective structures –</p> <p>For the sustainable land management in the coastal zone, one alternative solution is implementation of coast protective schemes using hard construction materials such as rock.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 coastal stretches at Lansiyawatta, Thaldiyawatta, Ahangama and Matara Beach Park has been protected by construction of 1021.25 m Revetment. • 90% of required rock material has been supplied to commencement of 200m revetment construction at Welipatanvila. 	25,995,999.69
<p>Also department attend to improve the nature and aesthetic value of protective and suitable shore front land pieces by construction of beach parks and improvements in existing beach parks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To cope with severe lee side erosion at northward coastal stretch at Oluvil harbor, 80% of the construction work in 175 m fishtail Groin at Oluwil has been completed and rock material supplies are in progress. 	31,037,550.12
<p>Even though hard coastal protective structures are cheaper than sand nourishment schemes, in most cases erosion of adjacent area due to reflected or diffracted waves by constructed hard protective structures and retaining of sand which is provided by the long shore process by the existing structure are reason to carry out the erosion problem to neighboring coastal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Breakwater constructions at Arippu, Payagala, 2 in Mudukatuwa, 2 in Egodayana and 3 in Muttur to protection of 5 coastal stretches. Total completed length of breakwaters are 604 m. 	188,056,522.20
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gabion Revetments at Arippu and Kahawa was completed and total length is 330 m. • Construction of 100m Gabion revetment at Weligama, Kapparatota is in progress. 	6,861,623.52
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructions of ocean pool & Beach Park at Seethagalle has been completed. 	19,034,646.80

Description of the activity	Major achievements	Final account of the year 2015 (Rupees)
stretches is the disadvantage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructions in Weligama Beach Park are in progress. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pallikuda-Tangalle 220m coastal protection with walk way has been completed. 	12,322,636.77
	Total expenses under this program was Rs. 283,308,979.09	
<p>Sand nourishment as soft solution for coastal protection.</p> <p>As per coastal engineering concept beach nourishment by offshore sand is considered as the best environmental friendly solution for the coastal erosion. When it is considered properties related to economical activities such as fisheries, tourism, ports, power generation , other infrastructure developments and land values at the coastal zone in Sri Lanka, expenses for the sand nourishment (one time or repeated nourishments) is feasible compare to the values of protecting lands and properties. As such sand nourishment is the best solution for coastal erosion not only</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For the protection of Unwatuna beach from coastal erosion, 200,000 m3 sand quantity was pumped from the off shore. • As per instructions, expert committee has been nominated by CC& CRMD for the proposal of sustainable coastal protection solution instead of proposed sand nourishment scheme for Marawilla phase II. 	795,358,701.80

Description of the activity	Major achievements	Final account of the year 2015 (Rupees)
in environmental aspects also in economical and social aspects.		
Emergency coastal protections. Coastal protections to cope with emergency coastal erosion due to rough waves and storm surges with weather changes and in extreme situations.	Protected 11 coastal stretches in 2 locations at Thalwila North, Marawila-Thalawila, Panama,Oluwil, Muthupanthiya, Unawatuna, Payagala-Athagama,Balapitiya,Kanttankudy.	25,359,902.37
Maintenance of Coastal Protective Structures For sustainable land management in the coastal zone function and condition of existing coastal protective structures are being monitored and rehabilitation and necessary improvements are being carried out by the department.	Maintenance of 11 coastal protective structures. Completed three Revetments at Duwa, Akurala and Bandaramulla with Rs. 21,202,050. Completed total revetment length 236 m. Completed rehabilitation of 2 groynes at Payagala and Madilla-Thangalle with Rs. 13,488,410. Completed total groyne length 200 m. Converted 45m groyne to 80 m breakwater and improved beach park in Katuneriya with Rs. 13,107,480. Completed rehabilitation works in 03 breakwaters at Ulhitiya, Katuneriya and Marawilla with Rs. 10,190,160. Total rehabilitated breakwater length 240 m. Completed rehabilitation works and construction of walkway at Mahamodara 246 m breakwater with Rs. 944,850.	58,932,936.85
Coastal Investigations & Research Relevant studies and investigations are carried	Areas beside Galle Marine Drive, Unawatuna, North West coastal stretch, relevant studies were completed. Marawilla bathymetry completed. Monitoring of existing	3,373,216.49

Description of the activity	Major achievements	Final account of the year 2015 (Rupees)
<p>out specially for designs of coastal engineering projects</p> <p>Local wind and wave climate pattern</p> <p>Information on other hydrodynamic quantities</p> <p>Bathymetry and shore profile changes.</p> <p>Studies in sediment transport</p> <p>Properties of sea bed sediments.</p>	<p>coastal stabilization schemes was conducted. Risk assesement project for East coast commenced.</p>	
Coastal Design	<p>Design of 08 coastal protective schemes at Koralawella-Egodauyana, Mutur, Muthupanthiya, Gintota, Mudukatuwa-Marawilla, Payagala, Wedithalthiv-Manna and Oluvil were completed.</p> <p>Coastal designs which were scheduled for year 2015 have been completed (100% completed)</p>	672,790.17
Coastal water quality monitoring program	<p>Water quality monitoring are being conducted at 06 locations at Mount Lavinia, Nilaweli, Arugambay, Polhena, Unawatuna and Hikkaduwa coastal stretches.</p>	1,327,611.17
Coastal Engineering Symposium	<p>Coastal Engineering Symposium for the theme “Coastal Engineering on Climate Risk Reduction” was held at Waters Edge hotel, Battaramulla on 06th November 2015.</p>	283,910.00
Coastal Zone Management Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of 3 k.m. green belt program at Hikkaduwa and Godagama. Implemented programs at Kites, Baticalo & 	
For sustainable land		

Description of the activity	Major achievements	Final account of the year 2015 (Rupees)
<p>management of the coastal zone and to control environmental pollution due to development projects, coastal zone management program including establishment of green coastal belt, beach access program, demolition of unauthorized structures and permit procedure with environmental impact assessment process are being carried out.</p>	<p>Galle (Expenses were Rs. 2,219,000)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructions in beach accesses at Kalpitiya coastal stretch.(Expenses were Rs. 5,941,189.00) • 350 demolision orders issued. 01 two story building at Tangalle & 12 permanent & temporary structures at Weligama were demolished under 4 programs. Implementation of this program is difficult due to social factors.(100% completed with Rs. 1,500,856.60) • 1794 permit applications had been evaluated for development projects in coastal zone and issued permits for possible locations (Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA/IEE) has been conducted whenever it was necessary and 20 numbers EIA/IEE are progressing on 31st December 2015). Expenses under this was Rs. 6,099,748.00. • Updating and gazetting the Coastal Zone Management Plan-2016 (CZMP 2016). For the preparation of 5 Chapters in CZMP, Five expertise committees have been appointed under the leadership of five staff officers in this department. Awareness and consultation programs for government officers in 14 coastal districts and department's advisory committee had been completed 	<p>15,760,793.60</p>

Description of the activity	Major achievements	Final account of the year 2015 (Rupees)
	and draft document had been submitted for editing.	
<p>Environmental Education Program</p> <p>To improve awareness of school children and public.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 02 programs were held, paper adds published & 16 awareness boards installed. • Seminar for school teachers in Kalutara district and education tour in Maduganga, Galle and Hikkaduwa was conducted. • For school teachers education tour in Panama and Arugambay and awareness program was conducted with the assistance of department of education. • Two workshops were conducted for government officers in Thangalle and Dondra Divisional Secretariat area. • Paper advertisements to aware Coastal Zone Management were published in news papers. • Participated for Programs and exhibition which was held at Madirigiriya-Polonnaruwa for World Environmental day. Participated for the exhibition at Trincomalee. 	1,095,512.14
<p>Total expenses in year 2015 under above major achievements was Rs. 1,185,474,353.68 and financial progress relative to the government budget allocation was 75.82%. From April to end of year 2015, constructions of coastal protective structures and several investigations were frequently affected by bad weather conditions.</p>		

5.2. 6 Cabinet Memorandums – 2015

Cabinet paper no and date forwarded	Title	Cabinet decision	Present status

<p>No. 15/1516/704/008 Date – 2015/09/18</p>	<p>Sand Nourishment at Marawila- Talwila Coastal stretch – Phase II project</p>	<p>It was decided to direct the Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environmental to take note of the observation of the Ministry of Finance.</p> <p>I Observe that it is necessary to submit a technical report to the Cabinet of Ministers by a committee comprising of suitable officers appointed to find a broad, scientific and sustainable solution for prevention of coastal erosion.</p>	<p>It has been appointed 8 persons committee by the Secretary, Ministry of Mahweli Development & Environmental on 01-01-2016.</p>
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5.3 MAHAWELI AUTHORITY OF SRI LANKA

5.3.1 Overall Financial Progress

Total capital budget (Revised) for the year 2015 was Rs. 28,281.64 million including all Mahaweli development special donor funded projects and financial progress during the period of 2015 is given below.

Description	Budget Provision Rs. Mn	Amount Released (Up to end of December 2015)	Expenditure (Up to end of December 2015)
Mahaweli Projects	27,406.64	21,921.29	21,701.71
Mahaweli Consolidated Project	500.00	475.00	424.86
System B Maduru oya RB Development project	235.00	271.00	223.07
Redeemaliyadda Integrated Development Project	140.00	140.00	129.41
Welioya Integrated Development Project - System L	440.00	440.00	439.88
Implementing a mechanism to protect river bank of Mahaweli – Gatambe	60.00	60.00	53.20
Rehabilitation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including emergency infrastructure rehabilitation works	150.00	145.00	91.07
*Moragahakanda Kaluganga Development Project	11,000.	10,757.25	10,707.19
*Additional financing for Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project	955.00	869.93	869.93
*Umaoya Multipurpose Development Project	13,334.64	8,173.11	8,173.11
**Climate Resilience Improvement Project (Mahaweli Portion)	592.00	590.00	590.00
Administration and Maintenance	875.00	825.00	854.66
Total	28,281.64	22,746.29	22,556.37

*These projects are being implemented under the Mahaweli development area and supervised by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. At the completion of projects, all the products of them will be handed over to MASL.

**This project is being implemented under the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and partially implemented in the Mahaweli area.

5.3.2 Mahaweli Projects

5.3.2.1 Mahaweli Consolidated Project

Mahaweli Consolidated project was commenced in 2007 and objective of the project is to increase income levels of rural community in the Maduru Oya Left Bank through assuring irrigation water supply for agriculture. Project activities include (a) rehabilitation of irrigation network that was built in 1982- 1986 in Maduru Oya Left Bank to improve water management including 52km of main channel, 65km of branch channel, 459km of distributary channel, 1,138km of field channel, 54km of drainage channel, 80km of O&M of roads, and small tanks (b) improve selected water supply schemes built under the Village Self-Help Project, (c) supporting agricultural development and strengthening farmer organizations (d) implementation of environmental conservation programmes. The total estimated cost (Revised) of the project is Rs.4,910 million.

Financial allocation (revised) for the year 2015 was Rs. 500 million of which Rs. 424.85 million has been utilized during the year 2015. 5 km of distributary channel and 6 no of distributary channel structures were rehabilitated during the year 2015 while 45.8 km of field channel and 38 km of drainage channels were rehabilitated and renovated. Construction work of the water supply scheme in Mahaweli rural training center at Vijayabhapura block has been completed. Further this project has extended its financial support for the development of Aralaganwila farm during the year 2015.



Mahaweli Consolidated Project

5.3.2.2 System B Maduru oya RB Development project

The Mahawelithanna unit and Malwenna units are falls within the upper part of the Singhapura block of Mahaweli system B belongs to Polonnaruwa and Batticloa Districts. Due to the conflict situation spread within the area most of inhabitants were internally displaced. As a result of that it has been counted that there were over 1200 displaced persons which were sent back to their native places by Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka.

After the crisis situation, resettlement & rehabilitation work of the area has started under this project in 2014. It is proposed to develop 859 homestead lands and 859 irrigated lands within the area of Mahawelithanna and Malwenna units in Singhapura block. Major activities of the project are, (a) resettle 859 displaced families in Singhapura block and establish the settlements (b) develop 521 ha of existing underutilize lands for irrigated agriculture purpose and 174 ha of homestead lands (c) construction of Mahawelithenna tank and related irrigation channel. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs 935.49 million.

Financial allocation (revised) for the year 2015 was Rs. 235 million of which Rs. 223.07 million has been utilized. During the year construction work of 3.62 km of drainage channel and 2.9 distributary channel, 65 hectares of jungle clearing and rough levelling works has been completed. Further, construction works of 15 km roads and 4 no of multipurpose buildings were completed.



5.3.2.3 Redeemaliyadda Integrated Development Project

Redeemaliyadda Divisional Secretary Division has been identified as one of the most remote divisions and poorest DS division in the country as per the Household Income and Expenditure survey (Department and Census and Statistics). Therefore five year investment plan has been prepared in 2012 for the development of above area by Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka. The main objectives of this proposal are to develop infrastructure facilities and to open up agriculture

based productive and sustainable income avenues for MASL settlers. Thus this project mainly focuses on (a) development of commercial crop production (b) livestock development and (c) entrepreneurship development. Total estimated cost of the project is Rs.1,100 million.

Allocation (revised) for the year 2015 was Rs. 140 million and were able to utilized Rs.129.40 million at the end of December 2015. The project was able to provide sanitation facilities for 166 no of families during the year 2015 thus upgrading the living standard of the community. In terms of public infrastructure development, 6.2 km of roads, 7 no of public buildings (Community Hall, School building, Medical Centers and Staff quarters etc.) and 3 no of water supply projects were constructed. In addition construction of 40 no of drinking water wells and 15 no of agro wells were completed during the year 2015. 105 no of training programmes in various subjects were conducted under this project to improve the skills and capacities of more than 5000 people in the project area.



Redeemaliyadda Integrated Development Project

5.3.2.4 Welioya Integrated Development Project -System L

This project focuses to implement development activities in Mahaweli system “L” extent more than 62,000 ha of land area belongs to four districts namely Anuradhapura, Vavuniya, Trincomalee and Mullativu. Project area consists with 9 zones and zone 4 and 5 has been completed initial infrastructure development activities while completing the settlement of 3,100 families in year 1981. It was unable to continue the development process in the project area due to insecurity situation spread among Northern Province since mid 1980s.

Due to the terrorist activities, infrastructure facilities such as village tanks, irrigation system, road network as well as public buildings caused to heavy damages which is badly affected to general public in the area.

Therefore the above project was planned for the purpose of (a) resettlement of around 6,900 families and (b) rehabilitation of infrastructure facilities in the area with the estimated cost of Rs. 3,957 million.

Financial allocation (revised) for the year 2015 is Rs.440 million which Rs. 439.88 million utilized during the year for the construction of 8 Km of field channel and 7 km of distributary channel while distributing 30000 nos seed kits under the home garden planning programmes. Further 10 no of new agro wells were constructed and 2103 meter cubes of bund and tanks were improved. In addition 66 km of roads were motor graded and 10 km of roads were graveled during this year.



Welioya Integrated Development Project -System L

5.3.2.5 Implementing a mechanism to protect river bank of Mahaweli – Gatambe

This project was commenced in 2013 for the construction of 49 m long gabion retaining wall with the height of 15 m along the Mahaweli river bank from the premises of Department of Animal production and Health to Mahinda Rajapaksha ICT Center premises in Gatambe due to the heavy erosion of the river bank in particular area. The total estimated cost (revised) is Rs.698.97 million.

Financial allocation (Revised) for the year 2015 was Rs.60 million of which Rs.53.20 million has been utilized during the year 2015 for the construction of 55 meters of the proposed gabion retaining wall.



Construction of gabion wall at river bank of Mahaweli - Gatambe

5.3.2.6 Rehabilitation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including emergency infrastructure rehabilitation works

The project commenced in the year 2015 focuses for (a) repair and maintenance of major head works and reservoirs, (b) rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure and (c) construction and rehabilitation of roads along the irrigation distribution channels in system B, C, H, L, Huruluwewa, Udawalawa and EIC units under Head works and Maintenance division. The estimated total cost for the project is Rs.825 million.

Financial allocation (revised) for the year 2015 is Rs.150 million of which Rs.91.06 million has been utilized for improvement, repairing and rehabilitation work of 46 no of distributary channels were completed during the year 2015 while completing the construction of 1.19 km of gabion retaining wall in Huruluwawa system and 22.53 km in Udawalawa system during the year 2015. Further, general maintenance works of 6 reservoirs (Kothmale, Victoria, Bowathenna, Randenigala-Rantambe, Maduruoya and Polgolla) were carried out under the project.



Eppawala tank damage

5.3.3 Maintenance and Development

Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka (MASL) responsible for the Operation and Maintenance of 10,721 km. of irrigation network, 333 no of large, medium and minor reservoirs to ensure the irrigation water supply for 107,157 ha. of land are in its 10 systems for the purpose of Agriculture enhancement in line with National food production programme. Meantime maintenance and rehabilitation of about 4,004 km of road network and other infrastructure facilities in the

Mahaweli area coming under purview of MASL for the benefit of 239,416 families in the area including 132,763 farmer families.

Further, land management, entrepreneurship development, environment conservation and institutional development in the area for the benefit of current and future generation of Mahaweli settlers are also key activities of MASL. The Revised budget allocation for the year 2015 is Rs.875 million of which Rs 854.66 million utilized during the year 2015 for the facilitation of people in the area.

5.3.3.1 Irrigation System Maintenance

Secondary growth clearing, de-silting, repairs and improvement of irrigation systems and structures, graveling roads etc. are coming under Mahaweli irrigation systems maintenance tasks. The allocation in the year 2015 is Rs. 272.48 million, of which Rs. 240.80 million was utilized to perform above activities successfully during the year 2015.

975 farmer organizations are operating in the Mahaweli areas and operation and maintenance of distribution channel network has already been handed over to 789 farmer organizations up to end of December 2015. Further, upgrading 95 farmer organizations to demonstration level and 36 farmer organizations to commercial level were completed during January – December 2015 under the leadership of Institutional development sector.

5.3.3.2 Land Alienation

In the year of 2015, 19 land lots for housing, 1 land lot for commercial purpose and 1 land lot for investment project were issued under the Crown Land Ordinance (CLO). While issuing 6425 LDO permits and 653 annual permits under CLO during the year.

9038 grants had been issued during this year while issuance of land grants for settlers was expedited during the year by continuing special surveying and land marking programme which was conducted during last year with the registered surveyors under the supervision of the Survey Department. Under the expedited land grant programme 20,589 land lots have been surveyed during this year. Annual rent collection target for the year was Rs.863.94 million of which Rs. 218.29 million has been collected during the year 2015.

5.3.3.3 Agriculture & Livestock Development

- ***Agricultural Productivity Enhancement Programme***

The programme was initiated for the enhancement of local food crop cultivation and livestock production which will lead to reduce agricultural imports of the country thus establishing country's food security in line with national food production programme. Series of programmes such as promotion of other crops, introduction of hybrid seed paddy production, increasing use of organic fertilizers, establishment of farms & nurseries, promotion of export quality rice programme were launched and cultivation of traditional paddy varieties such as "Suwadal etc. was promoted under the program. Awareness programmes and workshops held on improved cattle management activities, poultry management, inland and ornamental fish development activities were conducted under the livestock development programme.

- ***Agricultural Crop Cultivation***

Extent of paddy cultivation in Mahaweli areas recorded as 97,567 ha and paddy production was 545,578 mt in 2014/2015 Maha season. The average yield in terms of paddy was 5.9 mt/ha in Mahaweli areas in Maha season 2014/2015. The highest average yield has been recorded as 6.48 Mt/ha in system H. The extent of paddy cultivation in 2015 Yala season was 83,303 ha and paddy production is 460,116. The total paddy production is 1,005,694 Mt from Mahaweli Systems in year 2015.

The extent of other crop cultivation is 33,627 ha consist 3,385 ha of soya bean, 3,884 ha of maize, 2,215 ha of big onion, 812 ha of chili, 438 ha of black gram, 911 ha of cowpea and 583 ha of ground nut. Further, 8,162 ha of banana were cultivated during the year 2015.



- ***Dairy Development Programme***

Dairy farming is promoted in Mahaweli areas as an additional income generation source and supported to provide high nutrient level to the community. Livestock Development Division of MASL is responsible for the implementation and monitoring of dairy development programmes in each Mahaweli system.

It was recorded that 108,549 Cattle population in Mahaweli areas produced 28 million liters of milk during the year 2015.

152 training programmes were organized for the training of 4522 farmers during this period. 164 milk collecting centers and 74 milk cooling centers were established in Mahaweli areas during the year 2015. 44 no of programmes were conducted under the “Milk Week” dairy programme to promote fresh milk consumption among children of Mahaweli areas.



Dairy Development Programme

- ***Inland Fisheries and Ornamental Fish Culture***

Inland Fishery Development within Mahaweli reservoirs is a key programme which helps to upgrade the income levels of communities as well as the nutrition consumption level among the Mahaweli Settlers. 11,316 Metric Tons of inland fish production reported during this year up to December 2015.

Meanwhile 783 of ornamental fish farms and 1263 of ponds were also established in Mahaweli areas focusing 2nd and 3rd generation of Mahaweli settlers providing sustainable employment opportunities within the area.



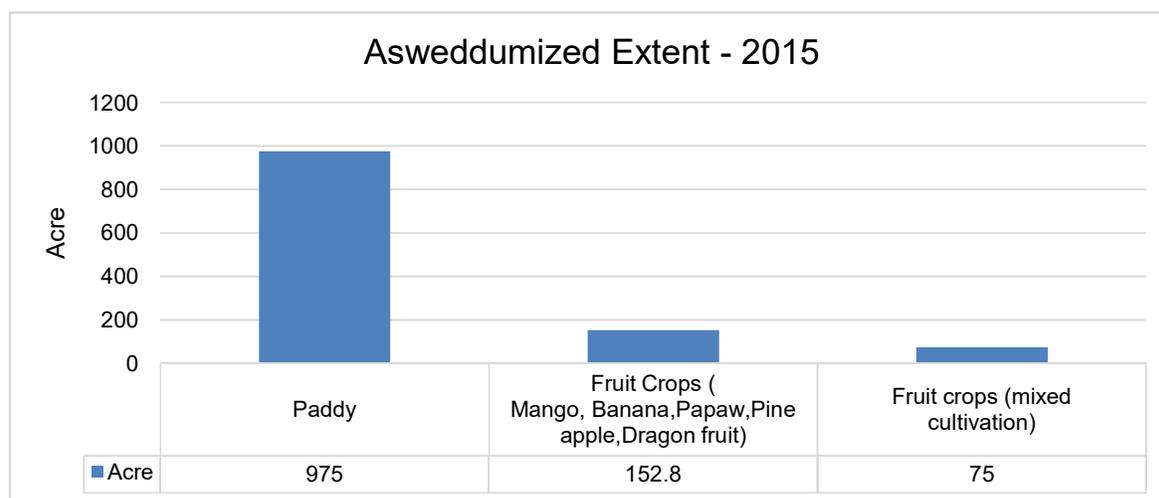
- ***Mahaweli Farms***

MASL has established 18 agricultural farms in Mahaweli areas in order to increase the productivity, generate more employment opportunities, maintain the self-sufficiency in seeds and plant species, and demonstrate of new farm practices and to integrate of livestock component and farm practices for the increase of land and water productivity.

Management of Mahaweli farms carried out under six main objectives as follows:

- Management of farms as training centers for farmers and MASL officers.
- Establishment centers for research and development.
- Meet the regional need of seeds and planting materials.
- Establishment center for good agriculture practices.
- Manage as eco-friendly local tourist residences.
- Establishment as maximum profitable commercial economic units.

At the end of December 2015 the total asweddumized extent of farms was 1484 acres which distributed as follows.



5.3.3.4 Institutional Development

Upgrading socio – economic condition of Mahaweli settlers through providing entrepreneurship opportunities, capacity building, institutional strengthening, women empowerment, social and cultural development are major areas of post settlement programme of MASL. Accordingly, Institutional Development Division of MASL has organized various programmes and workshops based on the above areas for the betterment of second and third generations of Mahaweli settlers.

It was able to conduct 12 programmes to strengthen the farmer organizations and 22 no of programmes related to community development, social health and education during the year 2015.

Further following programmes were conducted during the year 2015,

- “Sujatha Daruwo” Mahaweli model village programme 2015 – 25 programs were conducted within four systems namely B, C, G and L
- 15 nos. of Irrigation system management activities have been conducted during this period.

To improve the cultural capabilities of Mahaweli children “Prathibha Cultural Programme” was held in the end of the year 2015. This cultural programme assisted to raise fund for the scholarship programme for children of Mahaweli settlers. During the year 2015 this scholarship programme was able to provide 71 no of scholarships for school children in Mahaweli areas.

5.3.3.5 Forest & Environment

- ***Forest & Environment Conservation***

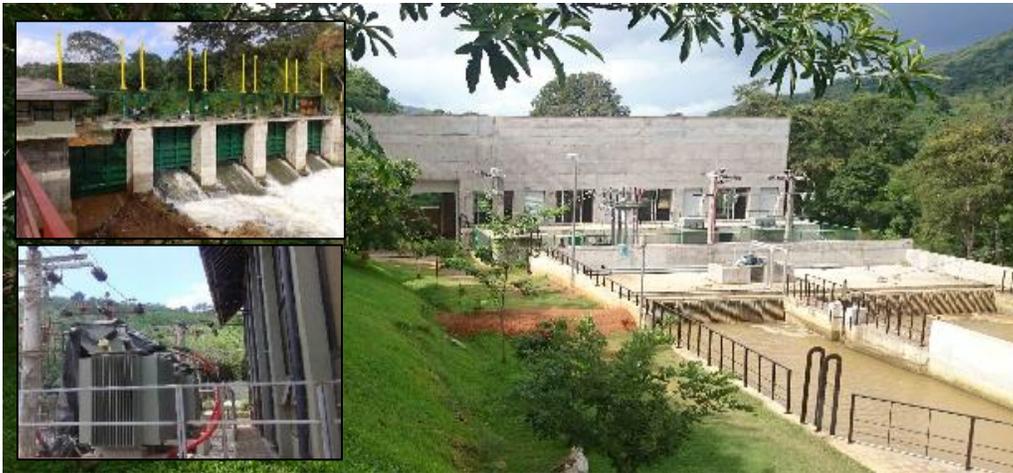
Environment Division continues to manage and co-ordinate all environmental activities within the Mahaweli areas. While assigning priorities for monitoring and following up all activities of environmental management plan given under EIA for Moragahakanda & Kaluganga Project to enable the perform to obtain environmental clearance for the next extension of the project.

Annual allocation for the forest & environment conservation activities was Rs.10 million of which Rs.8.28 million utilized during the year 2015. 800 meters of biological soil bunds were prepared to avoid possible siltation of the Mahaweli River under the natural resources conservation. 16 Km long biological fence for elephants was constructed.

During this year 76 samples were tested under the water quality monitoring programme to ensure the water quality of the Mahaweli area. 228,256 plants were produced under nursery management & plant production programme and 42,835 of plants were planted under 32 nos of tree planting programmes. 83 no of environmental education programmes were also conducted during the year with the participation of school children. For the conservation of biodiversity of Mahaweli areas, 14 invasive alien species controlling programs were conducted during this year.

- ***Mini Hydro Power Projects***

Letters of intents have been issued for the construction of 19 Mini Hydropower Stations in Mahaweli areas with a total capacity of 59.3 MW of hydropower. Environmental approval has been given for 17 projects of which power generation of 10 projects have been already commenced for commercial operation by the end December 2015.



Mini Hydro Power Project

5.3.3.6 Business Development

- ***Eco-Friendly Tourism***

Feasibility studies to initiate an eco-friendly accommodation and tourism activities were conducted to identify the potentials of eco-tourism in Mahaweli areas. Establishment of Boat services in Mahaweli reservoirs and further improvement of landscaping of the surrounding of the Mahaweli reservoirs in order to attract tourists into beautiful sceneries in Mahaweli zones were conducted. 15 families were identified to develop homestay tourism in system H (Aukana) during the year 2015.

- ***Investments for Lands***

Development of lands in Mahaweli areas by allocating lands for agriculture projects has the objective of motivation of private sector investments to the Mahaweli Development. 543 no.of investors were given lands for commercial agriculture projects up to the year 2015.

- ***Promotion of Small and Medium Scale Enterprise (SME)***

SME programmes were organized with the support of Peoples Bank and Regional Development Bank was able to assist 2,035 SMEs in Mahaweli areas worth over Rs. 323 million during the year 2015.

5.3.4. Key Performance Indicators

With the key objective of providing better service to the nation, The MASL deliver its services through Five Key performance indicators (those have been identified as important principles that monitor the progress of MASL performance). These indicators are all quantitative in nature and are measured annually at the end of each year.

- ✓ Increased surface Water Storage Capacity within Mahaweli & associated basins
- ✓ Increased no of ha Irrigable land extent in Mahaweli Areas
- ✓ Increased Cropping Intensity
- ✓ Increased no of ha of Diversified Crop areas
- ✓ Number of Responses for the Public Complaints and Grievances

- ***Increase surface water storage capacity from 2,980 MCM to 3,882 MCM***

66 MCM is proposed to be added in year 2015 with the completion of Kiul Oya Reservoir in Northern Province where water is inadequate and much essential in the context of area development. But due to the delay of obtaining approval for the EIA there it is not recorded any progress up to December 2015 in this regard. 570 MCM will be added to the system with the completion of Moragahakanda project in year 2016 and another 266 MCM will be added from Kaluganga Reservoir in the year 2017. Construction work of Morakagahakanda and Kaluganga project are in successfully progress at the moment.

- ***Increase no of ha irrigable extent from 107,157 ha to 121,725 ha.***

The extent of irrigable land will be increased mainly with the completion of Moragahakanda – Kaluganga reservoir project

- ***Increase cropping intensity from 192 to 195***

MASL continues increasing and maintain high cropping intensity within the Mahaweli areas. Currently average cropping intensity rate is 192 and it is expected to increase the rate up to 195 within next 2 years period with the agriculture enhancement programmes and new projects.

- ***Increase of Diversified Crop areas from 33,627 ha to 48,557 ha.***

Diversified crop area will be increased gradually during next 3 years with the crop diversification programmes. Especially the production of Soya beans, Maize, Big onion and Chilies will be increased by providing necessary facilities for the crop cultivation.

- ***Number of Responses for the Public Complains and Grievances.***

To increase the immediate response for the public complains , Planning and Monitoring unit of MASL records report from newspapers and other media (Television, Radio etc.) and make needy arrangement to respond them quickly. While responding within a short period for grievances submitted to DG by general public. Total 14,935 complain were recorded and taken necessary action for the relevant cases as early as possible during the year 2015.

5.3.5 Development Priorities for 2016

1. Operation and Maintenance of irrigation network
2. Agriculture Enhancement
3. Livestock Development
4. Rehabilitation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including emergency infrastructure rehabilitation works
5. Implementing a mechanism to protect the River bank of Mahaweli River – Gatambe
6. Water Resources Development
7. Construction and Rehabilitation of Infrastructure facilities in the Mahaweli area.

5.3.6. Financial Provision for year 2016

Description	Budget Allocation for 2016 (Rs.Mn)
Mahaweli Projects	41,888.00
Mahaweli Consolidated Project	500.00
System B Maduru oya RB Development project	300.00
Redeemaliyadda Integrated Development Project	150.00
Welioya Integrated Development Project -System L	500.00
Implementing a mechanism to protect river bank of Mahaweli – Gatambe	125.00
Rehabilitation of Major and Medium Irrigation Schemes including emergency infrastructure rehabilitation works	200.00
Moragahakanda Kaluganga Development Project	16,550.00
Additional financing for Dam Safety and Water Resources Planning Project	3,750.00
Umaoya Multipurpose Development Project	19,373.00
Climate Resilience Improvement Project (Mahaweli Portion)	440.00
Maintenance and Development	2,000.00
Total Capital	43,888.00

5.4 CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

5.4.1. Implementation of EIA/IEE Procedure

This is in lined with the objective number 06 of the ‘Punarudaya’ Environmental Protection National Programme;

CEA continued its major regulatory function of administering the Environmental Impact Assessment Process for all prescribed projects with a view to mitigating the significant impacts on the environment of these projects. This includes the convening of scoping meetings and technical evaluation meetings, drafting Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA reports, evaluation of EIA reports and facilitating the public participation process and subsequent approval or rejection and monitoring of approved projects.

In addition to the above, implementation of IEE process of selected prescribed projects which do not involve complicated environmental issues have been assigned to the provincial offices of the CEA. The EIA unit closely worked with the provincial offices in processing of these projects and necessary assistance and guidance were given whenever required.

Further, technical assistance was given to other Project Approving Agencies to implement the EIA procedure for projects referred to them.

During the year, three (03) EIA approvals and 339 IEE approvals have been granted. Technical assistance was given to other project approving Agencies for nineteen projects.

5.4.2. Natural Resource Management

The CEA holds the responsibility of management of country’s natural resources, in coordination with other relevant agencies, Provincial and District offices of the Authority. Formulation of regulations, preparation of guidelines on Natural Resources Management, implementation of project approval procedure for permitted activities within the areas declared as Environmental Protection Areas, implementation of Wetland Action Plan of the National Wetland Policy and preparation of information material on Natural Resources Management, Environmental Protection Areas, and Wetlands Activities are the other functions carried out by the CEA with respect to the Natural Resources Management.

- ***Declaration of Environmental Protection Areas under the National Environmental Act (NEA)***

In lined with the objective number 03 of the “Punarudaya” programme to protect the areas having unique environmental features and ecological importance, the CEA took actions to declare such areas as Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs) in order to manage the areas in sustainable manner under the provisions given in the National Environmental Act. Having declared those areas as EPAs, the CEA would be responsible for physical planning and development within the declared EPAs.

During the year 2015, 07 declared EPAs were monitored and gazettes were drafted for Pansaltanna, Dadigamuwa Kanda and Ginoya that to be declared as EPAs.

5.4.3. Wetland Management and World Wetland Day Celebration

Ensuring a sound management of the wetland eco systems in the country, CEA takes actions for implementation of National Wetland Policy and Strategies.

To celebrate the World Wetland Day falling on 2nd February, 2015 National program was conducted at the Wilpattu National Park jointly with the Department of Wildlife Conservation.

In order to identify the conservation status of the waterfalls in Sri Lanka, island wide waterfall survey was conducted in 2015 and identified the waterfalls with conservation needs. During the survey, 387 recorded waterfalls and 129 new waterfalls have been identified.

20th and 21st National Wetland Steering Committee (NWSC) meetings chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry were held on 16th July 2015 and 8th December 2015 at the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.

Production of Wetland Magazine was initiated in 2013 and it was continued for 2015 as well.

5.4.4. The Kelani river Basin Conservation Project

By identification of a need of focusing attention on the protection of Kelani River basin through a multi stakeholder approach, the Central Environmental Authority in association with the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment and the UNDP commenced a Kelnai River Basin Management project. This is an action taken to mitigate the special environmental issue identified as “Land Degradation” in the “Punarudaya” National Environmental Programme.

In 2015, Consultative workshops on preparation of a Master Plan for Kelani River Basin Conservation Project were held on 02nd July 2015 and on 29th September 2015. In addition to this, a questionnaire survey and production of leaflets were also done in this year.

5.4.5. Preparation and Printing Digital District Resource Profiles

In line with the objective number 05 of the “Punarudaya” National Environmental protection programme, CEA has maintaining and updating a centralized spatial data base on natural resources, administrative boundaries, socio economic, demographic, archaeological data and other information. Digital District Resources Profiles were produced by using existing data base for easy reference. Accordingly, maps in the CD have been developed at the level of Divisional Secretariat. Accordingly in 2015, Digital District Resource Profiles were developed for Galle, Matara, Pollonnaruwa and Nuwara Eliya Districts.

5.4.6. Finding new Alternatives to Control Mosquitoes in Sri Lanka

Central Environmental Authority decided to gather expertise to find a solution for controlling the mosquito issue in the country. As a first step, experts in this field were invited to discuss this matter and it was decided at the meeting to prepare integrated master plan on mosquito control in Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte Municipal Council (MC) Area as a pilot project.

Since the mosquito problem seems to increase day by day threatening to human health and creating socio-economic issues in the country more attention should be paid to other environmental friendly and efficient vector control strategies including novel control agents/devices in controlling mainly dengue vector mosquitoes. Considering this, CEA decided to create a platform for relevant stakeholders consisting experts/scientists and regulators in this field to discuss about the use of Wolbachia bacteria to infect male Mosquitoes as a new biological control method which was recently spoken by the Sri Lankan scientist. A workshop on “Use of Wolbachia strain as a new alternative method to control dengue menace in Sri Lanka” was held on 09th April 2015 at the CEA auditorium.

5.4.7. International Centre for Environmental Studies

Central Environmental Authority has established an International Centre for Environmental Studies under the Environmental Education and Awareness Division, to execute wide spectrum of programs and activities catering to the need of diverse target groups.

In the year 2015, the certificate course on “Environmental Pollution Control and Management” was conducted successfully for 37 participants.

5.4.8. International Symposium on Environmental Management and Planning

As novel achievements and innovations of the globe in the field of environment, symposium is very important for fulfilling the mandate entrusted to the CEA. Hence, International Symposium on Environment Management and Planning by the CEA was conducted on 23rd and 24th February 2015 at “Water’s Edge, Battaramulla. This endeavor aimed to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results in all aspects of Environmental Management and Planning. It provided the premier interdisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners and educationists to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted in the field of environment.

The journal including research papers is being prepared.

5.4.9. Issuance of Environmental Recommendations (ER) for new Industries

The screening of new industrial sites by the CEA has several benefits and ensures that industries are not located in unsuitable locations. There have been instances in the past, when industries have been located in totally unsuitable locations, resulting in many problems both for the industry as well as to neighboring residents.

In year 2015, 1,278 environmental recommendations have been granted for sitting new industries.

5.4.10. Implementation of Environmental Protection License (EPL) scheme under the National Environmental Act (NEA)

CEA implemented EPL scheme for prescribed activities as per the Gazette Notification No: 1533/16 published on 25.01.2008. All prescribed activities are divided into three lists in the gazette according to their magnitude of the pollution to the environment. Part “A” of the list consist higher level polluting activities, part “B” consists medium level polluting activities and part “C” consists of low level polluting activities. Implementation of the EPL process for A and B category industries are conducted by the Provincial Offices of the CEA and the list C has been delegated to the Local Authorities (LA) for implementation. Updating the database on “A” and “B” category industries is the responsibility of the Provincial Offices, while Environmental

Pollution Control (EPC) unit maintains the database on EPL files and licenses issued for high and medium polluting industries.

During the year 2015, 1549 EPLs for “A” category industries and 1274 EPLs for “B” category industries have been issued while 4637 and 1114 were renewed for ‘A’ & “B” industries respectively.

5.4.11. Granting Environmental Clearance for Non – Prescribed Activities

As per the objective number 06 of the “Punarudaya” National Environmental programme, Environmental Clearance are issued for projects which are not prescribed under the National Environmental Act and therefore do not require IEE/EIA. As requested by the Developers, environmental clearances are issued with conditions to mitigate adverse environmental impacts for various none prescribe projects. Accordingly, 5,276 site clearances have been issued during the year for projects such as land blocking outs, hotel projects, sand mining, tree felling etc.

5.4.12. National Green Awards Programme

“National Green Awards”, the only award scheme implemented by the Central Environmental Authority on environmental concerns, was initiated with a view to recognize the public and private sector organizations which are functioning in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Green Award Scheme has been creating an open forum among the different industrial sectors to apply the best practical options in the pollution abatement and greening the environment in Sri Lanka. This program has been embarked successfully for 2015 at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall with the patronage of HE the President of Sri Lanka. During the event, 6 Gold medals, 18 Silver medals, 13 Bronze medals and 7 Merits were awarded.

5.4.13. Hazardous Waste Management

As a part of implementing the Hazardous Waste Management regulations (No. 01 of 2008 by the extra ordinary gazette notification No 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008), 137 Hazardous Waste Management licenses were issued during year 2015.

- ***Electronic Waste Management***

As a mechanism to mitigate special issue identified as number one in the ‘Punarudaya’ National Environmental Protection programme, CEA started electronic waste management activities in 2009. Since there is a high demand for e-items in the country, generation of e waste is notably

increased during the last few years. These e-items contain hazardous material which needs proper attention.

Central Environmental Authority has taken several successful initiatives to manage E waste in the country during the past five years. National Cooperate Partnership Programs, Drop off events, Awareness programs are some of such initiatives.

In line with increasing awareness among general public on E-waste Management, four drop off events were conducted in 2015 and more than 6 tones of E- wastes were collected during those events.

5.4.14. Preparation and updating the Emission Inventory

Vehicle emission testing programme is implemented to control air pollution caused by vehicles. CEA officers engage road side monitoring activities occasionally. In addition to the vehicle emission testing programme, VET centers are monitored on a regular basis through controlling air pollution caused by vehicles.

Emission inventory is the basic air resource management tool and the Central Environmental Authority has developed the emission inventory for year 2011in 2014. Based on the emission loads from each sub sector, priority sources have been identified for the control of emissions. 2015 action plan was developed based on the control of dominating air pollution source of the 2011 emission inventory. In 2015, the emission standards were finalized.

5.4.15. Water Quality Monitoring

Central Environmental Authority (CEA) engages in monitoring, analyzing and reporting of industrial effluents throughout the country.

During the reporting period, the CEA laboratory collected and analyzed samples. These include industrial effluent collected for EPL, Commercial basis, regular monitoring and legal requirement and surface water and ground water sample from different water bodies.

The industrial inspections were made in order to collect industrial effluent throughout the country. The samples collected in 2015 for various requirements are mentioned below.

Purpose of sampling	No. of samples in 2015
For New EPL or renewal	181
For legal requirement	51

Investigate complain	123
Monitoring	128
Other purpose	33
Commercial basis	39
Total	447

- ***Water Quality Monitoring under Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA) project***

Central Environmental Authority as the main regulatory authority for the protection and management of the environment has obtained financial assistance from JICA to initiate the project on Water Quality Monitoring for the Kelani River.

The main functions of the project are classification of Kalani River based on the water quality, identification of pollution sources, preparation of Pollution Source Inventory (PSI) and capacity building of CEA staff on water quality monitoring.

In the year 2015, sampling and inspection guidelines were prepared. Twelve CEA staff members were given an oversea training on “Water Environment Management.

- ***Surface Water Quality Monitoring***

Water quality monitoring programme was carried out by the laboratory of CEA. The locations include Ma Oya, Dadugam Oya, Benthota Ganga and Kelani River. The physical chemical biological properties of the surface water in the pre – determined sampling locations were measured as shown in the following table.

Name of the Water Body	Number of Sample Locations	No of Samples collected in 2015
Ma Oya	8	74
Dadugam Oya	6	71
Benthota Ganga	6	70
Kelani River	12	146

5.4.16. National Tree Planting Programme, “Wanaropa”

“Punarudaya” objective number two says that the forest resource and its developments are important for the sustainable existence of the country. Accordingly, under the “Wanaropa” tree

planting programme, fruit plants were planted in each school of the country. A forest cover which has 400 plants in the extent of one acre has been created at Madirigiriya National School in Polonnaruwa.

5.4.17. Commemoration of World Environmental Day

Commemoration of World Environmental Day for 2015 was held at the Watadage, Polonnaruwa on 05th June 2015 under the theme “one planet, seven billion dreams, consume with care”. Parallel to this, an exhibition was held at the Royal College, Madirigiriya.

5.4.18. Complain Handling

A complain is an expression of dissatisfaction by member/members of the community on action, or the standards of service provided by the Central Environmental authority, actions were taken to complain handling process of the authority.

In the year 2015, CEA studies issues related to complain handling software system and the way of enhancing effectiveness of the resolving of public complain received to the CEA. Respecting the findings of the said studies, the CEA initiated actions to set up a web based complain management system for increasing handling capacity, effectiveness and commitment towards ‘Punarudaya’, the National Environmental Protection Programme.

In the year 2015, CEA had received 2,722 complaints and had solved 1,747 number of complains.

5.4.19. “Pilisaru” National Solid Waste Management project

This project is in lined with the objective number one of the “Punarudaya” national Environmental Protection Programme.

The Pilisaru National Solid waste Management project was commenced in 2008 under the Central Environmental Authority to facilitate Local Authorities to develop and implement effective and efficient municipal solid waste management systems in Sri Lanka.

In 2015, under the ‘Pilisaru’ programme, two compost plats have been constructed at Kelaniya and Ruhunu University premises. Compost plants at, Dambulla, Walimada, Matale and Kalmuneci Local Authorities are being constructed. Incinerator is been installed at Matale Urban Council.

Six biogas plants are being implemented at National Livestock Development Board (NLDB) farms at Walisara, Horakele, Malberithenna, Martin farm in Puttalam, Thaleimannarum navy camp and Mahaweli farm in Thambuttegama.

125 waste collecting centers named “Sampath Piyasa” were provided to MOH offices in the Western Province.

Central Environmental Authority jointly with the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Agency, a hybrid fertilizer production project is been implemented in the Western Province.

5.4.20 Green Park Waste Management Center

Green park sanitary landfill site was constructed by Korean International Corporation Agency (KOICA) at Maligawatta, Kirindiwela. This landfill is planned to serve as the final disposal site for Dompe PS, in a capacity of managing 5-90 tons of waste per day. In addition to the sanitary landfill a composting plant has been constructed within the same site with the financial and technical support from Pilisaru Project.

From the beginning of May 2015 to the end of December 2015, nearly 1500 tons of waste accepted to the Green Park and Dompe PS has stopped their haphazard waste disposal in their jurisdiction. Therefore operations of Green Park help to limit the environmental pollution in Dompe – Kirindiwela area.

5.4.21. Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project

In enlightening the proper disposal of plastic/polythene waste management in order to achieve the green environmental perspective in our country, the National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project was initiated.

- Plastic waste recycling center at Gohagoda in Kandy Municipal Council was ceremonially opened on 12th October 2015.
- Aiming to encourage the participants in the waste management programmes, 72 awareness programmes have been conducted for school children, Government officers, waste collectors and Local Government staff. 5,000 docketts and 60,000 leaflets have been produced and distributed during the awareness programmes.
- Plastic waste storage was constructed at the Ipalogama Pradesia Saba.
- Waste management programmes have been conducted at Sripada, Katharagam, Thalawila and Anuradapura
- Construction of plastic waste recycling model plat at Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council was completed and the construction of Jaffna recycling plant is going on. A crusher machine and a compactor were given each for Nuwara Eliya and Jaffna Municipal Councils.

5.4.22. National Environmental Pioneer Programme (EPP)

This is in lined with the objective number 5th of the “Punarudaya” National Environmental Protection Programme.

CEA is organizing several special environmental programs which are introduced to school children. EPP is a key programme in this regard. It helps to school children to appreciate the value of the environment, improve their environmental knowledge and bring about changes in their attitudes towards the environment. It is very important to have the participation of children for the environmental conservation programmes practically.

Under the environmental pioneer programme, Presidential medal awarding ceremony was held 22nd October 2015 at the Precedence’s House. His Excellency the President was the chief guest.

In the year 2015, 37 Presidential, 267 Gold, 1,337 Silver, 5,229 Green and 20,463 Pioneer badges were awarded for the pioneers in their achievements. 16 presidential medalists were exposed to a foreign training in India.

5.4.23 Strengthening of Laboratories of CEA

For the monitoring of industrial effluents in regional level and to provide the laboratory services to the industrialist throughout the country six laboratories were set up in Uva Province, North Central Province, North Western Province, Northern province, Southern Province and Gampaha District office.

Equipments were distributed among the regional laboratories in lined with the “Punarudaya” subject number 06 which is institutional restructuring and development.

5.4. 24 Cabinet Memorandums – 2015

Cabinet paper No (Date Forwarded)	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
Cabinet paper No. 15/1727/704/0 10	Extension of National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management	Was considered along with the observations of the Ministry of Finance. After discussion, it was decided- (i) to direct the Secretary, Ministry of	As per the decision (i), cost benefit analysis was imitated and

<p>dated on 2015-10-14</p>	<p>Project from 2016 to 2018.</p>	<p>Mahaweli Development and Environment, to take note of the observations of the Ministry of Finance and pursue action to carry out a cost benefit analysis of the project as indicated therein, in the first instance and submit the outcome to the cabinet, through the Ministers, for consideration;</p> <p>ii To request the Minister of Finance, to explore the possibility of appointing a certain percentage of the Cess impose on importation of plastic, to the Local Authorities, to be utilized for the development of the ongoing small scale garbage recycling projects, including the manufacturing of organic fertilizer, and for the commencement of such projects; and</p> <p>iii. to request the Minister of Agriculture, in association with the Provincial Councils and Local Government, to explore the possibility of providing organic fertilizer manufactured by Local Authorities referred to at (ii) above, to the farmers, by linking the same with the fertilizer subsidy scheme of the Government.</p>	<p>going on.</p>
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5.4.25 Financial Allocation and Expenditure – 2015

Rs. '000

	Financial Allocation for 2015	Expenditure up to end of December 2015	%
Recurrent	Treasury 528,800 CEA Income 198, 899	709,678	98%
Capital	66,000	50,640	77%
Projects			
Pilisaru Project	279,475	173,218	62%
Plastic Project (NPCPWM)	50,000	45,361	91%
School Pioneer Programme	30,000	25,226	84%
Strengthening of the Laboratory of CEA	30,000	30,008	100%
Water Quality Monitoring Project (JICA)	31,500 (Local 5,000 Foreign 26,500)	21,385	68%
EDCF Funded sanitary Landfill Facility Construction Project	392,000 (Local 92,000 Foreign 300,000)	15,681	17%

5.5 MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AUTHORITY

5.5.1 Capacity building of the Authority

The Jaffna regional office of Marine Environment Protection Authority (MEPA) was established in 2015 under the “100 days programme” and accordingly the regional office network of MEPA extended up to 10, expanding the area to 10 districts out of the 14 coastal districts of Sri Lanka.

5.5.2 Implementation of National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCOP)

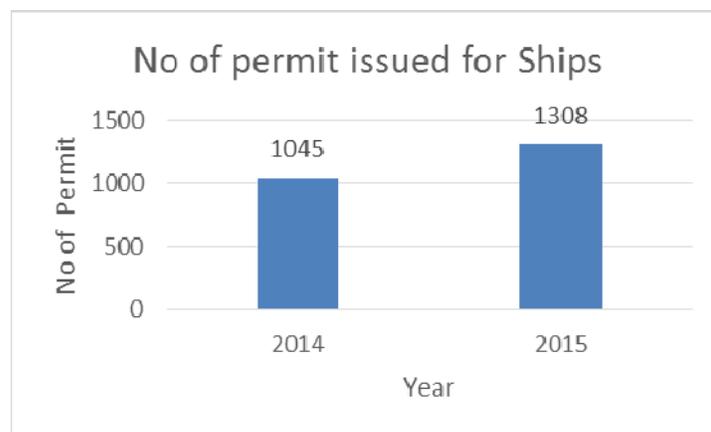
MEPA implements the NOSCOP to reduce the environmental impacts occurring due to sudden oil spills happen in the Sri Lankan waters and to take immediate actions against it. In 2015, district level meetings were held to update the existing plan.

A two day workshop for first respondents about responding to a sudden oil/chemical spill was organized by MEPA on 14th and 15th May 2015 at the Central Environmental Authority.

A three day workshop for the Incident Management Team of NOSCOP was held on 28th, 29th and 30th of October 2015, at the Sri Lanka Foundation



Workshop for the Incident Management Team



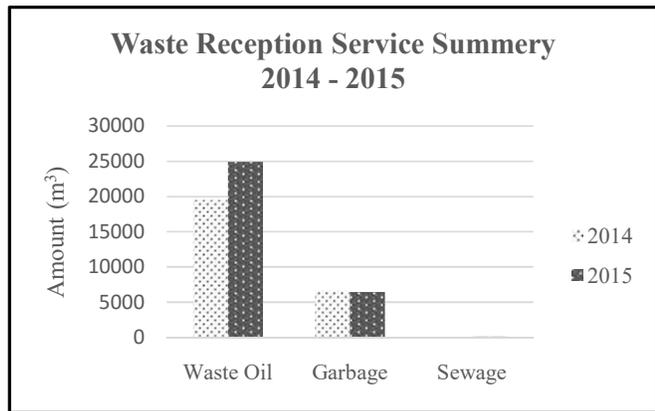
5.5.3. Reducing Marine Pollution

- **Waste reception service in commercial harbors**

Ship generated waste and waste oil reception for proper disposal, was done around the year 2015 at the Colombo, Galle, Trincomalee and Hambantota commercial harbors by 28 licensed companies under the supervision of MEPA. In the year 2015, 1308 licenses issued to provide the waste reception facility by MEPA.

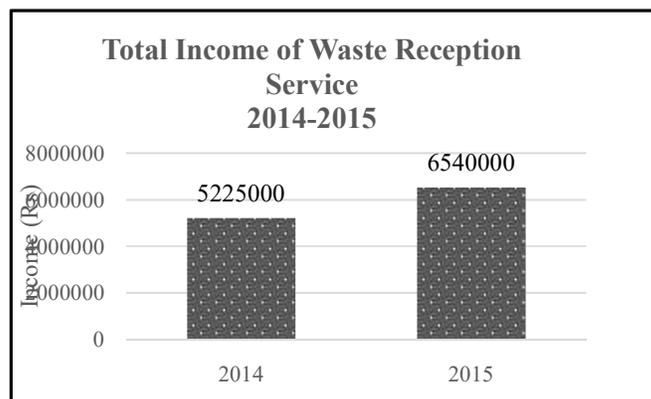
Issuing permits in the year 2014 and 2015

Type	Amount(m ³)
Sludge oil	24,911.547
Solid waste	6,441.438
Sewage	125



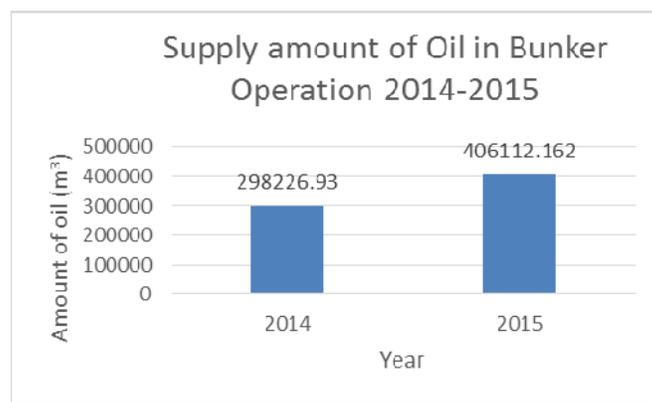
The amount of waste removed in 2015

Registering service providers to provide bunkering facility and guiding them to reduce any marine pollution occurring in the operation are conducted by MEPA. In 2015, 8 companies registered to provide the bunkering facility.



Total income of waste reception service 2014 and 2015

Supply amount of oil in bunker operations 2014 and 2015



- ***Issuing dumping permits***

Dumping permits are issued to control the marine pollution occurring due to the release of wastewater to the sea from the hotels and industries nearby the coastal zone. These permits are issued under the regulations of the authority to release waste water to the sea only after following the proper treatments, and regular inspections are done throughout the year. In 2015, 40 dumping licenses have been issued.



Sampling at a waste water outlet

- ***Workshops on MARPOL annexes 5 and 6***

A two day workshop organized by MEPA on MARPOL Annex 5-reduction of marine pollution due to ship generated waste, was held on 5th and 6th October 2015 which, all stakeholder agencies of Sri Lanka participated.

A regional workshop organized with the collaboration of IMO, on MARPOL Annex 6-air pollution by ships, was held on 16th, 17th and 18th June 2015 at Colombo. Representatives from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Iran, Seychelles, Mauritius and Sri Lanka participated in the event.



- *Awareness programmes*

Awareness programmes on the importance of the marine environment and its protection were held throughout the year.

In 2015, 185 awareness programmes held for 245 school marine groups established in the schools of the coastal zone around the country. An island wide essay, poetry and poster competition was organized by MEPA, on the theme “Blue Ocean Blooms Blue Economy” and the winners were awarded certificates and cash prizes.

Samuduru Puwath quarterly newsletter and the Sath Samudura annual magazine were also published in the year 2015.



National commemorations of the World Oceans Day 2015 were held on 08th June 2015 at the Sri Lanka Foundation and many public awareness events were held along with the national event.



- ***World Oceans Day 2015***

The National Symposium on Marine Environment, which is organized biannually, was held on 18th and 19th of November 2015, for the second time, at the Sri Lanka Foundation. Many professionals in the field of marine environment participated in the event and important research findings were published. Formulation of a National Marine Forum was also initiated at the event.



An event of the National Symposium

- ***International Coastal Cleanup Day***

International coastal cleanup day is held on the third week Saturday of September each year. This time in 2015, MEPA decided it to be held in all 14 coastal districts covering the whole coastal zone of Sri Lanka. The inauguration ceremony was held with the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the President Maithreepala Sirisena on 19th September at the Galle Face grounds. Other provincial programmes were held on the following dates.

Date	Province
September 19	Western province
September 20	North Western province
September 21	North province
September 22	Eastern province
September 23	Southern province



Events of the International Coastal Cleanup Day

5.5.4 Financial Allocation and Progress – 2015

Rs. 000

	Financial Allocation for 2015	Actual Expenditure	Percentage
Recurrent	127,684	115,172	90%
Capital	60,000	27,505	46%
Projects			
Green Fishery Harbor project	10,000	0	0
Ballast Water	3000	0	0

5.6 NATIONAL GEM AND JEWELLARY AUTHORITY

5.6.1 *Maintaining environmental friendly gemming method*

The following lands have been allotted for gemming:

- Land of the Tamil Vidyalaya, Hunuwala
- Kokis-Achchu Bridge Tender
- Land auction at Pottaniyaara in Ma-Oya
- Mailaththewa Tender of Dambulla.
- Land auction in Bogawanthalaawa

Under the implementation of special gem mining projects in order to give an economic value to the gem resource that are deposited in extremely environmentally sensitive places, the following activities have been carried out:

- Gem land auction in Poranuwatta

Proceeds from the auction in million rupees	Income to the Authority in million rupees
3,800,000.00	2,117,759.92

- Gem land auction in Bogawanthalaawa

Proceeds from the auction in million rupees	Income to the Authority in million rupees
237,280,000.00	141,457,323.15

- ✓ *Conducting awareness programmes on environmentally friendly gem mining.*
- ✓ *Introducing research and technical innovations that are carried out to introduce sustainable gem mining industry and undertaking research projects to find out the relationship between mosquito spread diseases and gem mining.*
- ✓ *Restoration of areas affected by gem mining in Kataragama Tamanawa and filling of the gem pits.*

5.6.2 *Securing Market Opportunities in Sri Lanka and Overseas for Gems and Jewellery*

- *Awareness Programmes and Exhibitions*

1. Participated in the Jewellery Trade Exhibition held in Beijing, China from 13th to 17th September.

2. Participated in International Gem and Jewellery Exhibition held in London from 21st to 24th January 2015.
3. Participated in the Trade Exhibition held in Shanghai, China from 6th to 10th May 2015.
4. Participated in the JCK Las Vegas held from 29th May to 1st June 2015.
5. Participated in the Singapore International Jewellery Trade Exhibition held from 2nd to 5th July 2015.



- ***Local Exhibitions***

1. Participated in the Environmental Day Exhibition held at the Medirigiriya Central College, Polonnaruwa parallel to the Environment Day 2015.
2. Organizing an exhibition parallel to the Annual Conference of the **International Colored Gemstone Association**.

5.6.3 A Gem Testing Centre of International Standard and State of the Art Technology is to be Established

- I. Establishment of new laboratory at the Gold Centre and commencing its services with a view to enhancing consumer trust and ensuring customer protection through the certification of gems sold at the gold centre established in Colombo.
- II. Conducting laboratory services at the gem exhibitions held in China with a view to enhancing the demand for Sri Lankan gems ensuring customer protection at these exhibitions.
- III. Carrying out the purchasing of items and the training of staffs necessary for starting an international level gem testing and certification laboratory.
- IV. Commencing the certification stating whether or not heat treatment has been given in respect of the gems of corundum family using FTIR machines with a view to enhancing the quality of laboratory certificates.
- V. Preparing a manual for gem testing side by side with the “100-Day Programme”.

5.6.4 Small and Medium Scale Entrepreneurs and Small Industries

Exhibition stalls were organized for 30 small and medium scale entrepreneurs at the exhibition styled JEWELS held side-by-side with the 16th Annual General Meeting of the International Colored Gem Congress.

5.6.5 National Gem & Jewellery Authority Accounts:

Rs.Mn

Year	Income	Expenditure	Profit before Taxed
2010	228	262	-34
2011	250	222	28
2012	612	261	351
2013	507	386	121
2014	679	364	315
2015	716	372	344

5.7 STATE TIMBER CORPORATION

5.7.1 Annual performance report and Accounts – 2015

	Budgeted Rs.	Actual Rs.	%
Net Income	3,860,305,000	3,986,338,322	3.3
Expenditure	3,756,745,000	3,502,836,280	(6.8)
Capital Expenditure	237,231,000	226,475,071	(4.5)

Physical Progress

	Unit	Budgeted	Actual	%
Logs	M ³	115,651	126,465	9.4
Sawn Timber	M ³	5,431	4,044	(25.5)
Imported Timber	M ³	3,000	518	(82.7)
Transmission Poles	Nos.	33,120	21,636	(34.7)
Sleepers	Nos.	42,950	21,919	(49.0)
Round Poles	Nos.	89,200	89,927	0.8
Fence Posts	Nos.	70,425	65,748	(6.6)
Firewood	M ³	72,205	87,159	20.7
Elephant Poles	Nos.	70,670	76,061	7.6
Furniture/Finger Joint	Rs.Mn	294.4	255.6	(13.2)

Financial Progress (Rs.)

	Budgeted	Actual	%
Logs	2,030,357,000	2,890,482,193	42.4
Sawn Timber	295,925,600	214,221,019	(27.6)
Imported Timber	362,250,000	52,603,610	(85.5)
Transmission Poles	330,537,600	259,571,493	(21.5)
Sleepers	386,120,500	196,233,081	(49.2)
Export Treated Sleepers		54,237,353	
Round Poles	6,840,000	11,296,865	65.2
Fence Posts	4,225,500	9,596,244	127.1
Firewood	26,155,000	56,149,212	114.7
Elephant Poles	177,530,100	250,176,597	40.9
Furniture/Finger Joint	370,800,000	297,359,036	(19.8)
Others	60,000	5,507,338	

5.7.2 Other Activities

- Maintaining 25 hectares of Bio-Diversity Park at Minneriya
- Facilitating to "Thuru Jana Sisu Bank Tree Planting Program" in selected schools
- Production of endangered tree species (Ebony) at our nurseries
- Conducting awareness programs related to timber preservation to interested parties in timber industry
- Introducing Finger Joint technology for furniture production by using waste timber
- Introducing timber preservation processes to enhance the durability of soft wood (Pinus Boron Treatment)

5.8 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND MINES BUREAU(GSMB)

5.8.1 Printing of Geological Maps:

Publishing of the geological maps covering entire Sri Lanka is one of the major functions of the Bureau. The geological maps which contain the geo-information of the terrain are used in a wide range of activities including mineral and ground water exploration, major construction and civil engineering works and preparation of landslide hazard maps etc. The GSMB completed the printing of all 21 geological maps (1: 100,000 scale) covering the entire country in year 2014 and it was planned to compile a 1:500,000 scale and 1:250 000 scale geological maps of Sri Lanka based on the already published 1:100,000 scale maps. Initially it was expected to print 04 geological maps of 1: 250,000 scales and the compilation of those four maps have been completed during year 2015 and will be published in early 2016.

5. 8.2 Quaternary Mapping (Coastal Zone) Programme

The ‘Quaternary’ period of the geological time scale span from about two million years ago to the present. The quaternary formations of Sri Lanka are mainly restricted to coastal sediments, alluvial sediments in the flood plains and include soil formations. Yet, these formations are highly significant as they include economically important clay and sand deposits, coral deposits, the fertile soil cover and ground water bodies, The Geological Survey & Mines Bureau launched a project entitled “Quaternary Geological Mapping” in 2008.

Compilation work of 1: 50 000 scale quaternary maps including Matara, Kalutara and Ambalangoda-Balapitiya sheets have been completed during the previous years and quotations have been called to print these maps during the first quarter of 2015. The evaluation of these quotations is in progress. Compilation of Puttalam, Kalpitiya, Hambantota-Tangalle and Tissamaharama sheets were almost completed. The field work of Galle, Yala, Chillaw Battaluoya and Sillawaturai was completed while only 75% of the field work of Wilpattu sheet has been completed.

5. 8.3 Soil Geochemical Mapping Programme

The soil geochemical mapping programme was initiated in year the 2008 to study the geochemical characteristics of soil. These maps are useful in mineral exploration, environmental monitoring, and agricultural research and in geo-health hazard studies. The compilation work of Morawaka, Rakwana, Thimbolketiya, Hambantota, Matara and Tangalle sheets was carried out during the last few months and also the laboratory analytical work of Badulla, Anuradhapura, Madawachchiya, and Horowpathana sheets were carried out . The field work of Polonnaruwa and Kaudulla sheets were completed within year 2015 and the field work of Kekirawa sheet will be continued in to year 2016.

5. 8.4 The “Minerals Year Books -2014 & 2015”

There was a delay in preparation of “Minerals Year 2014” due to difficulties in obtaining data and the engagement of relevant officers in other activities. Eventually, the compilation of Year Book 2014 has been completed by the end of the first half of the year 2015 and data collection for the “Minerals Year Book 2015” has been done during year 2015.

5. 8.5 Provincial Mineral Surveys and Provincial Mineral Maps

Instead of the planned the GSMB funded mineral survey in the Sabaragamuwa Province, a ceramic raw materials survey was launched in the Central and Uva Provinces as a responds to the request by the Ministry of Industries and the Ceramic Council of Sri Lanka. The mineral survey in Sabaragamuwa Province was started in the third quarter of the year 2015 and will be continued into year 2016. The compilation of Mineral maps using available data of Central and Uva provinces have been almost completed and ready for printing. The Mineral Map of the North-Central Province is being compiled until end of year 2015.

5. 8.6 The IAEA Assisted Nuclear Raw Material Survey and Allied Activities

Measurement of gamma radiation and systematic sampling were carried done out in area around Mitipola, near Avissawella and Noarth East Coast during 2014 and the 2015. This field work has been completed and the field work in Matale, Dambulla, Elahera and Pallegama area was initiated in the second half of the year 2015. The interim reports have been submitted while the Samples are being analyzed at laboratories. The initial field visit was carried out to investigate the thorium and uranium occurrences in Bamabarakotuwa, Rathnapura area. The car-borne radiation detection unit and XRF spectrometer which were partially donated by IAEA were delivered within 2015.

5. 8.7 Improvements to the Seismic Data and Tsunami Alert Centre and Maintenance of the three seismic stations

Although, there were some minor troubles, three seismic stations installed by the GSMB together with other donor agencies are functioning smoothly and data from these stations were transmitted to the Data Center at the Head Office, GSMB. The Data Center has successfully responded to public complaints on earth tremors, earth vibrations and Indian Ocean earthquake events during year 2015.

The trouble shooting activities included at PALK seismic station are: (1) replacement of backup battery system (2) replacement and repair on the communication link between Project IDA system and CTBTO system (3) replacement of damaged surge protectors at PALK seismic station (4) replacing and upgrading of GPS system at PALK site and (5) replacement of PALK 00 digitizer which was effected by lightning. Although there are good lightning protection system was available at PALK site, still it is badly affected by lightning. There is a ongoing problem with the

power system at MALK seismic stations and will be solved with the assistance of GFZ on early 2016.

5.8.8 Recovery and Storing the Dilapidated Core Boxes

It was planned to recover rock cores stored in decayed wooden boxes stored at Yakkala premises. Core boxes were in dilapidated conditions and only about 60% of the material could be recovered with proper information. Recovered cores were stored in more than 900 galvanized core boxes during year 2013, 2014 and 2015. This project was almost completed by the end of year 2015 and final arrangements and finishing work will be continued until first quarter of year 2016.

5.8.9 Upgrading the GSMB-Library

The GSMB-Library was selected as member library of the National Network of Institutional Repositories. The upgrading of the library is in progress under the National Digitization Project which is funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF). The facilities offered by the NSF includes digitization of literature collections, developing of e-repositories, training on database management and administration, conversion of current databases into Dspace, equipment/database hosting facilities, temporary staff for data entry and technical support for trouble shooting. During year 2015, the 75% of the digitization work has been completed.

5.8.10 The Petrology Laboratory

The laboratory staff was engaged in carrying out mineralogical analysis in connection with the IAEA assisted raw materials survey and the National Gold Survey in addition to handling outside work on commercial basis.

5.8.11 The Analytical Laboratory

The analytical laboratory staff was engaged in analytical programs for geochemical mapping programe, research programs and for outside clients.

5.8.12 Research Programs

In addition to our routine activities, the geology division always provides facilities for Post Graduate Research students and GSMB staff to carry out their research activities.

5.8.13 Client Responsive Projects and Activities (Income Generating)

Summary of the income generated from various projects during the year 2015

Client	Project	Income for 2015 (Rs.) Without VAT/NBT

Ceramic Council	Identification of vein quartz, feldspar, kaolin and calcite occurrences Matale and Nuwaraeliya districts	3,458,527.58
Ceramic Council	Ceramic Raw Material Survey in Badulla and Monaragala Districts	
	Identification of new clay occurrences along Ma Oya	1,412,456.81
MRL Graphite (Pvt) Ltd	Drilling Survey for Graphite survey at Aluketiya	6,304,530.25
Tokyo Cement Pvt. Ltd.	Reserve Estimation on Limestone Beds at Walliaipadu/Mannar	3,667,107.85
Lanka Mineral Sands Ltd.	Geological investigations of Heavy Mineral Sands Along the Coastal stretches Extending from 3km of Kokilai Lagoon Mouth to Kokkuthuduvai and South of Nayaru to Chemmalai in Mullativu District	1,825,878.25
Bora-Bora Pvt. Ltd.	Drilling project at Malsiripura Graphite site	12,267,381.70
Mahaweli Consultancy Bureau	NCP Tunnel Project	
MRL Graphite (Pvt) Ltd	Drilling Project for Graphite Survey at Warakapola	3,080,110.00
Industrial Technology Institute	Drilling and sampling around Chunnakam power generation complex	833,371.14
Sustainable Energy Authority	Drilling Programme at Battaramulla	543,127.50
Library		561,118.00
Analytical Laboratory		2,577,000.00
Petrology Laboratory		872,210.00

5.8.14 Other Activities

- **100 Days Programme – Intensive Island wide Sand Survey**

A province based sand survey covering the entire Island was carried out with the participation of 9 groups each lead by geologists in early 2015. Final report was submitted to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.

- **100 Days Programme – Arsenic Research Programme of North Central Province**

Water, soil, rock and paddy samples were collected from Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa area and the samples were processed and analyzed to find arsenic and other heavy metal content.

- **Organizing OSI Regional Introductory Course**
 - **Preparation of Management Plan for Ma Oya**
 - **Sand Survey on Gin Ganga**
 - **Consultant for Uma Oya Project**
 - **Geophysical Surveys**
- ✓ Geo-Physical survey at Habarana-Moragahakanda tunnel trace Geo-Physical survey(DGPS survey) at Thirukkivil under the supervision
 - ✓ Geo-Physical survey(Magnetic survey) at Padiyatalawa, investigate for Dolerite Dykes
 - ✓ Geo-Physical survey at Padiyatalawa, investigate for Dolerite Dykes
 - ✓ Geo-Physical investigation at Batticaloa with FCID
 - ✓ Geo-Physical investigation at T'male, Uppuweli and Nilaweli Police Division areas
 - ✓ Granite Weathering survey at Gampaha, Waikkala, Puttalam, Mdawachchiya, Eppawala and Ambalangoda areas
 - ✓ Geo-Physical survey at Kachchathive, Kytes, Delft Islands

5.8.15 Financial Performance

	2015 Actual Rs.	2015 Budget Rs.
Royalty	1,293,433,031.76	1,128,064,000.00
Licences Fees	80,002,819.08	76,461,000.00
Inspection Fees	182,943,929.26	156,475,000.00
Lab Income	3,568,174.29	550,000.00
Project Income	30,429,845.06	28,000,000.00
Other Income	125,426,991.71	82,850,000.00
Total Income	1,715,804,791.16	1,472,400,000.00
Geology	60,936,938.27	52,011,000.00
Mapping	8,201,413.15	27,500,000.00
Project	13,308,901.10	14,000,000.00
Regional	167,317,920.49	152,155,000.00
Mining	37,795,642.21	41,301,000.00
Administration	391,150,105.52	363,839,500.00
Surplus for the Year	1,037,093,870.42	821,593,500.00

5.9 GEM AND JEWELLERY RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

5.9.1 Research Performance

- **Project 01: Exploration and Assessment of Gem Deposits in Sri Lanka (EAGSDL)**

Sri Lanka (known as “Ratnadeepa” Island of Gems, in ancient times) is well-known for its endless gem resources. and according to the “Statistical data Sheet of Sri Lanka, 2015” published by Department of Census and Statistics, Gem is the only mineral in top six exports of major commodities in International trade in past four years. In 2014, it has contributed with Rs. Million 21,831 by Gems. But, identification of gem deposits and their potentiality is a key issue in the gem industry. To address this issue, Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute (GJRTI), introduced this project according to complete the National Gem Deposit Survey.

The main aim of this project is to make available of gemmological maps covering Sri Lanka and an inventory of gem deposits which will be benefited to all stake holders of gem and jewellery industry in the country for sustainable development. A comprehensive proposal was submitted to the Cabinet in year 2008 and the necessary approvals and funds have been obtained for the project.

The project is being conducted Divisional Secretary areas in Moneragala District in Uva Province. Gem potential maps of Moneragala Divisional Secretariat and Badalkumbura Divisional Secretariat was completed in the fourth quarter 2014 and first quarter of 2015 respectively.

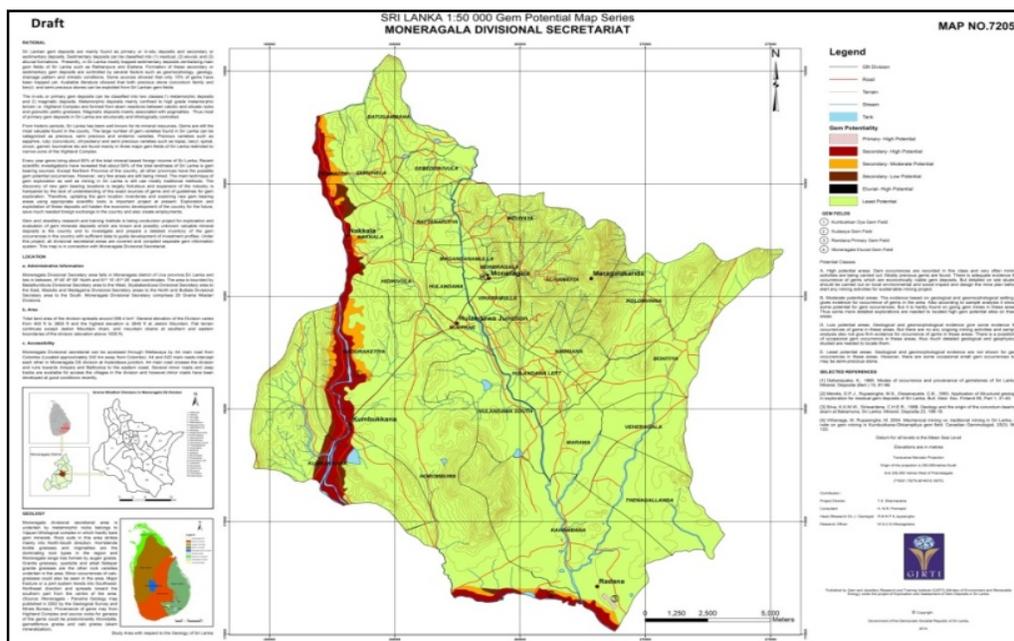


Figure 01: Study of DS Divisions in Moneragala District



Field Investigations,

- (a) Augur sampling at Madulla DSD,
- (b) Geological mapping at Medagama DSD,
- (c) Field supervision at Madagama DSD,
- (d) Field verification at Badalkumbura DSD,
- (e) and (f) Laboratory sample preparation and mineralogical analysis.

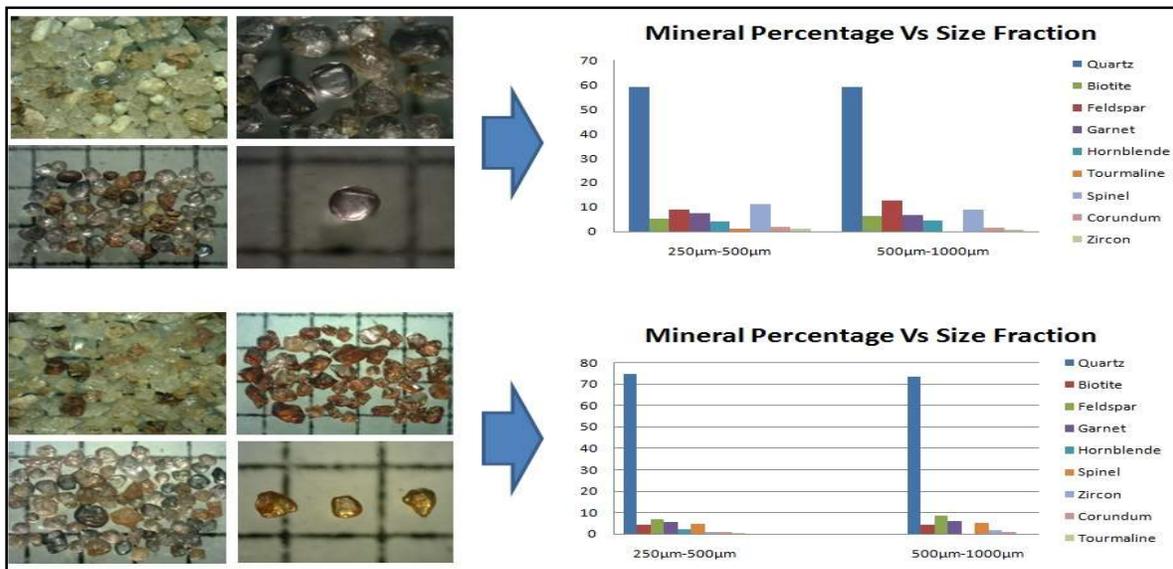


Figure 03: Laboratory analysis, data Interpretation and Scientific Representation

- ***Project 02: Eco Friendly Gem Mining Techniques for Sustainable Development***

Practice of environmental friendly gem mining techniques is a major solution for the environmental and social impacts created by gem mining operations. Therefore this project was started, aiming to introduce environmental friendly gem mining techniques according to the environmental sensitivity of the area such as natural hazards, climate, geomorphology, soil and etc.

The project is in operation since 2013 to present and three research papers on this matter were published based on the investigations of Ratnapura and Badulla Districts. Field investigations to monitor the present mining activities and changes of surrounding environmental conditions were done after studying present mining methods and regulations. Recommendations are given for mitigation of consequences occurred by mining activities. Field investigations and final report on Badulla District was completed.

Currently, the project is being continued in Divisional Secretary area of Nuwara Eliya District and field investigations to gather available information on present mining methods and monitor the present mining activities and changes of surrounding environmental conditions.

- ***Project 03: Private Lands Investigation for Gem Potential***

Under this project, providing comprehensive, scientific analytical reports and relevant maps on new gem deposits in lands owned by government plantation companies and private individuals are being carried out.

There are three investigations were carried out in the areas of Matale, Horana and Akuressa within concerned time period for requests made by the private land owners;

- ✓ T.A. Wikramasinghe, Gamahena Estate, Wilpita, Akuressa.
- ✓ Kesara D Senanayake, No.96/4, RajapihillaMwt, Kandy.
- ✓ Kumara Ukwatta, 83/C, Puhuwala Junction, Dabhara, Meewanapalana.

5.9.2. Training Course Performance

Many effective measures those are in crucial importance for promoting gem and jewellery training activities were implemented effectively. Accordingly, it has been able to record an increase of student participation from the gem and jewellery courses offered by the institute during the year.

- ***Progress achieved through implemented training activities***

The institute has offered many training programmes covering various timely needed disciplines in gem and jewellery subjects. These programmes were designed to enhance skills and technology requirements in the industry. These courses also bridge the gaps in skills and technical capabilities necessary for industry. All Training programs were received higher appreciations from the participants. These scientifically trained talented skilled crowds would be them able to perform well at the work upon the skills and knowledge gained through the courses. Hence training programmes conducted by the institute will uplift local gem and jewellery industry to the globally recognized standards.

- ***Outline of these activities are as follows;***

In the year, seven training centres were busily functioned fulfilling regionally existed training demand of the industry. These centres were established in following areas.

- ✓ Ratnapura
- ✓ Colombo
- ✓ Kandy
- ✓ Galle
- ✓ Bingiriya
- ✓ Sooriyawewa
- ✓ Polonnaruwa

1. To overcome severe skilled labour shortage of gem and jewellery industry, a special collaborative training project was implemented by National Gem and Jewellery Authority (NGJA), Gem and Jewellery Research and Training Institute (GJRTI) and Gem and Jewellery Association of Sri Lanka (GJASL) to train youth and place them into carriers in the gem and jewellery industry.
2. Another treasury funded Skill Development Training project was implemented in the last quarter of year, 2015 for the purpose of support low income social groups to be trained and placed carrier opportunities in gem and jewellery industry. Through this project it was able to train 85 students through our courses conducted in Colombo, Ratnapura, Kandy, Galle, Bingiriya, Sooriyawewa and Polonnaruwa centers.
3. As an activity under the government 100 day programme, a training centre to offer gem cutting training courses was established in Polonnaruwa and Its operations went on successful manner achieving targets.

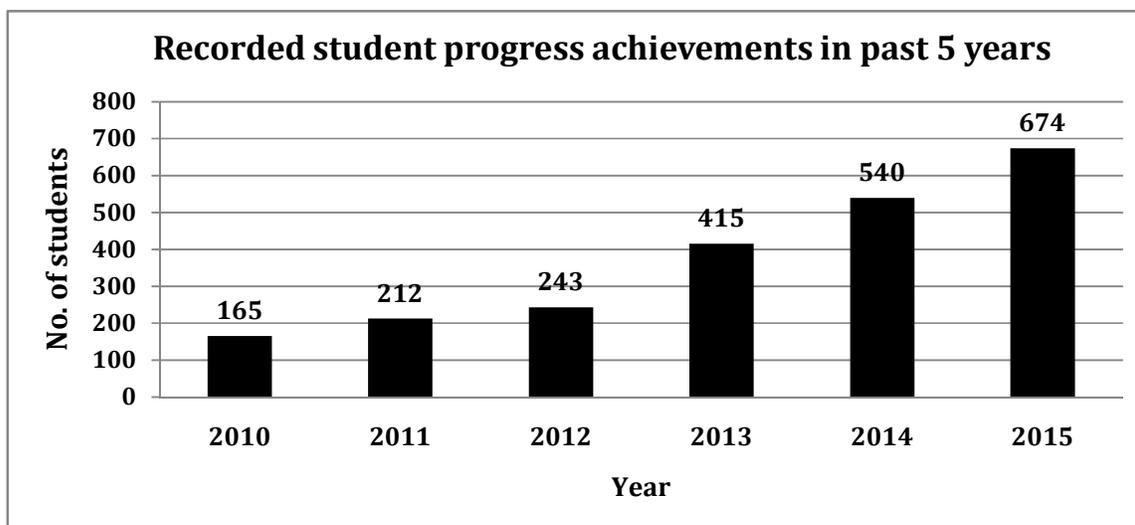
4. To offer a diploma in jewellery subject; course development works for Diploma in Jewellery Design and Manufacturing Technology course development were initiated on National Vocational Qualifications (NVQ) Level 5 standards by the institute. Also steps were also initiated to develop gem cutting and polishing training programme to the NVQ Level 4 standards of Tertiary and Vocational Education Commission (TVEC). These programmes with higher standards will be able to receive internationally recognized NVQ certificates in 2016.
5. The training workshops and laboratories of the institute were added with certain new technological uses of industry. Some of among those major equipments were advanced gem identification equipments and new machineries for lapidary processing.
6. *Students training progresses in the year as follows;*

6.1 Students intake in the year 2015

	Training Programme	No Of Students
01	Gemmology	134
02	Geuda heat treatment	96
04	Gem cutting and polishing	190
05	Gem colour grading and marketing	157
06	Jewellery Designing	37
07	Jewellery Manufacturing	42
08	Costume Jewellery Marking	18
	Grand Total	674

6.2 Recorded student progress achievements in past 5 years.

	Training Programme	Year & Student Pass out					
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
01	Gemmology	25	13	30	43	105	134
02	Geuda heat treatment	21	25	51	64	84	96
04	Gem cutting and polishing	59	43	61	76	109	190
05	Gem colour grading and marketing	16	72	48	118	175	157
06	Jewellery Designing	13	30	16	44	18	37
07	Jewellery Manufacturing	31	21	37	40	49	42
08	Costume Jewellery Marking	-	-	-	21	-	18
09	Jewellery Stone Setting	-	8	-	9	-	-
	Total	165	212	243	415	540	674



5.9.3 Human Resource Performance

	Name	Designation	Workshop	Institute
01	Mr. R. Dhanushka	Research Officer	Business Proposal Writing	National Science Foundation
02	Mr.G.G.M.S. Wickramasinghe			
03	Ms. Samudra Wijewardana			
04	Miss. W.G.J.Senevirathne	Programme Officer		
05	Ms. H.L.S.U. Madanayake	Management Assistant	Attitudes and skills Development	Institute of Human Resource Advancement
06	Ms. P.K. Wickramaarachchi			
07	Ms. K.G.H.S .Jayasekara			
08	Mr. J.P.K. Sandeep			
09	Ms. S.K. Vithanage			
10	Mr. Ashoka Rajarathne	Management Assistant	Store Management	Construction Equipment Training Cen
11	Ms.H.L.L. Janithri	Management Assistant	Attitudes and skills Development	Institute of Human Resource Advancement
12	Ms.P.A.K.N. Perera			
13	Miss. N.K.R. Prasadika			
14	Mr. S.L.J Muhandiram	Assistant Director (Finance)	Exeptional Leadership & Authentic Image Management	Skill Development Fund Ltd
15	Mr. J.P.K. Sandeep	Management Assistant	Practical Aspect of Bid Evaluation	Skill Development Fund Ltd
16	Mr. H. Mapalagama	Training Officer	Training of Training	Skill Development Fund Ltd
17	Mr. A.S. Samaraweera			

18	Miss. Nadeesha Nivanthi	Management Assistant	Event Management	Skill Development Fund Ltd
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5.9.4. Financial Allocation and Expenditure – 2015

	Financial Allocation for 2015	Expenditure up to end of December 2015	%
Recurrent - Treasury Funds - 52,000,000.00	58,700,000.00		91.61%
Course Fee Income - 6,700,000.00			
Capital	47,000,000.00	3,736,372.37	7.95 %
Eco Friendly Gem Mining Techniques for Sustainable Development	400,000.00	22,360.00	5.59 %
Subsidized Training Courses	3,000,000.00	148,260.00	4.94 %
Exhibition / Workshop & Seminars Propaganda	1,000,000.00	767,000.00	76.70 %
Human Resources Development	1,500,000.00	534,440.00	35.63 %
Furniture and Office Equipments	1,840,000.00	91,930.00	5.00 %
Equipment for Research Exploration	19,090,500.00	6,000.00	0.03 %
Equipment for Training unit	3,000,000.00	79,960.00	2.67 %
Computers and Software	1,719,500.00	102,340.00	5.95 %
Building and Structures	500,000.00		
Research Expenditure - Exploration of Gem Deposits	9,000,000.00	1,893,820.00	21.04 %

5.10 CENTRAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANCY BUREAU(CECB)

5.10.1 Consultancy Division

- *Northern Roads Rehabilitation Project (NRRP)*

Package/Description		Total Value of the Project - LKR	Overall Physical Progress-%	Remarks
C1	Kandy – Jaffna Road (A009) between A	62,948,750,000.00	94.83	Project in Progress
	Galkulama and 230km post			
C1	Kandy – Jaffna Road (A009) between B			
	230km post and Jaffna			
C2	Navatkuli – Karaitivu – Mannar Road (A032)			
C3	Puttlam – Marichchikade – Mannar Road			
C7	AB16, AB18, AB20 & AB32 Roads in Jaffna			
C11	Paranthan – Mulativu Road (A035)			
C11	Mulativu – Kokilai – Pulmudai Road (B297)			
C11	Oddusudan – Nedunkerny Road (B334) & Mulativu – Puliyankulam Road (B296)			

- *Local Bank Funded Roads Rehabilitation Project (LBFP)*

Package/Description		Total Value of the Project - LKR	Physical Progress-%	Remarks
C1	Nagoda-Neboda & Awithtaw-Lewanduva Roads	12,784,173,027.90	82	Project in progress
C2	Naula-Elahera-Pallegama-Hettipola & Hasalaka - Handungamuwa Roads			
C3	Haputhale – Boralanda – Keppetipola Road			
C4	Bodagama-Hambegamuwa-Kalthota Road			

- ***Extension of Southern Expressway***

Package/Description	Total Value of the Project - LKR	Physical Progress-%	Remarks
Matara to Beliatta and Mattala to Hambantota	255,280,000,000.00	8.34	Project in progress

- ***Reconstruction of Northern Railway Lines***

Package/Description	Total Cost of the Works LKR Billions	% Physical Progress
Medawachchiya to Madhu Road	10.6	100
Omanthai to Pallai	24.0	100
Madhu Road to Thalaimannar	19.5	99
Pallai to Kankasanthurai	19.4	99
Signalling and Telecommunication Project	11.2	99

- ***Matara – Katharagama Railway Extension Project***

Matara – Beliatta Sector: 71% completed. The total cost of works is Rs.36 Billion.

- ***Defense Headquarters Complex (DHQC) at Akuregoda***

Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau is responsible for the provision of engineering, quantity surveying and construction management services for this massive project, the total cost of which is Rs.77 billion. The Progress achieved at the end of 2015 is 77%.

- ***Kaluganga Head Works Development Project***

The total cost of this project is Rs. 12,723 Million. The progress achieved is 15% at the end of 2015.

- ***Broadland Hydropower Project***

CECB is responsible for the review of design and supervision of construction of this project. The total cost of this project is Rs. 11,480 Million. The progress achieved is 6%.

- ***Design of a Jetty at Naval Dockyard, Trincomalee.***

40% progress achieved at the end of 2015 of this Rs.1000 Million project.

- ***Construction of AVIC Residential Project, Colombo 3***

CECB is responsible for technical support from the design office for review of the documents and resident supervision of this Rs.25 Billion project. Progress achieved is 25%. The client is Avic Hotels Lanka Ltd.

- ***Construction of Swimming Pool at Air Force Base, Ratmalana***

The project consists of a 50 m long 25 m wide (10 channel) swimming pool with diving facilities to international standards with a view to hold swimming meets and water polo events. The total cost of the project is Rs. 192 Million. This project was successfully completed.

5.10.2 Construction Division

- ***Construction of General Hospital, Hambantota***

The contract for the construction of this ten storied 850 bed hospital was successfully secured through competitive bidding with private sector companies. The total project cost is Rs.1, 654 million. The project is progressing well toward achieving its targets. The physical progress achieved at the end of 2015 is 95%.

- ***Construction of Academic Buildings for the Faculty of Graduate Studies for Sir John Kotalawela Defence University, Ratmalana***

Successfully completed the construction of this building complex. The total cost of construction is Rs. 690 Million.

- ***Design and Construction of Ten Storied Dental Hospital Building, Colombo***

Progress achieved is 99%. The total cost is Rs. 624 Million.

- ***Construction of Morana Reservoir***

Progress achieved is 31%. The total cost of this project is Rs.1008 Million.

- ***Construction of Office Building for Regional Support Centre (Western- South), National Water Supply and Drainage Board at Ratmalana.***

Total cost of this project is Rs. 338 Million. This project was completed successfully.

- ***Construction of Four Storied Ward Complex for General Hospital, Polonnaruwa***

Successfully completed the construction of this Rs.352 Million project.

- ***Design and Construction of National Environmental Secretariat at Battaramulla – A Green Building Project***

The total cost of this project is Rs. 1126 Million. Progress achieved is 22%.

5.10.3 International Division

- ***Renovation of Official Residence of Sri Lanka High Commissioner in Kualalampur, Malaysia.***

The total cost of this work is Rs. 63 Million. Progress achieved at the end of 2015 is 2%.The work is in progress.

- ***Renovation/Refurbishment Chancery and of Official Residence of Sri Lanka High Commissioner in Myanmar.***

The total cost of this work is Rs. 42 Million. Progress achieved is 90% at the end of the year.

5.10.4 Awards

Award for “Excellence in Engineering” for Organizations for year 2015 – Merit Certificate awarded by the’ Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka’ for consultancy services.



5.10.5 Financial And Operational Performances

	Rs. Mn	2014	2015 (Draft)
Total Revenue	Rs.Mn	13,259	11,016
Operating Profit	Rs.Mn	408	394
Other Income	Rs.Mn	314	307
Total Expenditure	Rs.Mn	13,038	10,812
Net Profit before Interest & Taxes	Rs.Mn	536	511
Non Current Assets	Rs.Mn	2,940	2,841
Current Assets	Rs.Mn	14,086	14,331
Debtors	Rs.Mn	4,813	4,918
Non Current Liabilities	Rs.Mn	182	204
Current Liabilities	Rs.Mn	12,458	12,103
Creditors	Rs.Mn	4,671	4,698
Equity	Rs.Mn	4,386	4,865
Total Assets	Rs.Mn	17,027	17,173
Current Ratio		1.13	1.18
ROA		3%	3%
ROCE		29%	25%

5.11 MORAGAHAKANDA - KALUGANGA DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Introduction

The Moragahakanda / Kaluganga Development Project consist following main activities under phase I developments.

1. Moragahakanda reservoir construction across Ambanganga which include construction of main dam, two saddle dams, spill way, EMU sluice, UEC sluice, 25 MW Hydropower plant and Power Transmission line (16km)
2. Kaluganga reservoir construction across Kaluganga which is a main tributary of Ambanganga. This include two rock fill dams, spill way two sluice for LB & RB canal, another sluice for transfer canal & Tunnel.
3. Construction of transfer canal, tunnel and Upper Elahara Canal (78 km) up to Anuradhapura Mahakandara– This will be implemented as a separate project.
4. Social and Irrigation Infrastructure development in following two resettlement sites.
 - i. Development area under Kaluganga reservoir (Left bank area 1900ha, Right bank area 1700ha) - System F.
 - ii. Development area under Kaudulla left bank extension (2000ha) - System D.
5. Land acquisition and resettlement of affected families (nearly 3000 families)
6. Implementation of environment mitigation activates given in two EIA reports for Moragahakanda and Kaluganga.

The development activities were commenced in year 2007 and related activates carried out in the year 2015 are given below.

5.11.1 Moragahakanda Reservoir Head works

Construction of Rock fill and RCC dams and apparent structures were awarded to Sinohydro Corporation Limited of China as an EPC contract. The contract value is USD 252.3 million and 85% of the contract value is funded by the China Development Bank and 15% from GOSL.

Details of each item covering Moragahakanda Reservoir Head works Development Project are described below;

Item no.	Description of Works	Work done during year 2015 (%)	Cumulative work done up to end of year 2015 (%)	Financial Progress during 2015 (Rs. Mn)
1.0	Construction of main dam	19.0	37.9	4764.88
2.0	Saddle dam 1 (including apparent structures such as EMC, EUC, Power House, Spillway etc)	33.1	66.6	
3.0	Saddle dam 2	Completed in 2010		

5.11.2 Kaluganga Reservoir Head works

This project is financed by Kuwait Fund for Arab Development (KFAED), Saudi Fund for Development (SFD), OPEC fund for International Development (OFID) and Government of Sri Lanka.

The contract for construction of Kaluganga reservoir construction was awarded to the Sinohydro Corporation Limited of China on 12th march 2014. Contract value is US \$ 124.94 Mn. Work commenced on 2nd April 2014.

Details of each item covering Kaluganga Reservoir Head works Development Project are described below;

Item no.	Description of Works	Work done during year 2015 (%)	Cumulative work done up to end of year 2015 (%)	Financial Progress during 2015 (Rs. Mn)
1.0	Preliminary and other general works	25.1	69.1	2486.74
2.0	Construction of main dam	13.1	14.1	
3.0	Saddle dam	5.7	6.7	

- **Downstream Development Works**

Two resettlement sites namely System F coming under Kaluganga downstream (3600 ha) and System D under Kaudulla LB extension area (2000 ha) have been developed by using domestic funds (DF). Details of each items are described below.

- **Survey**

- ✓ **Right Bank of Kaluganga**

- Surveying of road network related to Guruwela and Laggala new town was completed
- Surveying of canals are 50% completed

- ✓ **Left bank of Kaluganga**

- Surveying of Hamlet centers Ma Oya, Thorapitiya and Wellewela are 75% completed.
- Surveying of canals are 60% completed

- ✓ **Medirigiriya development area in system D**

- Surveying of canals are 35% completed

- **Building Constructions**

- ✓ **Kaluganga-Right Bank**

- 14 buildings are newly started in 2015.

- 22 buildings were under construction in Kaluganga Right Bank area. In those, 4 of them were completed during 2015.

- ✓ Kaluganga-Left Bank (Moragahakanda)

- 7 buildings are newly started in 2015
- 20 buildings were under construction in LB area. In those, 7 of them were completed during 2015.

- ✓ Medirigiriya development area in system D

- 6 buildings were under construction in Medirigiriya and all of them were completed during 2015.

- **Roads**

- ✓ Kaluganaga – Right Bank

- Main Road (surfacing with Asphalt concrete – 10 km) – 65% completed
- Market Roads (4 km) – 65% completed
- Hamlet Roads (22.159 km) – 74% completed

- ✓ Kaluganga LB (Moragahakanda)

- Main Road (Road surfacing with Asphalt concrete 28.82 km) – 50% completed
- Hamlet Roads (19.4 km) - completed

- ✓ Medirigiriya development area in system D

- Main Road (Up to sub gravel Base – 8.5 km) - completed

- **Irrigation Development work**

- ✓ Right Bank of Kaluganga

- Canals (29.67 km) – 81% completed

- ✓ Left Bank of Kaluganga

- Canals (36.29 km) – 90% completed
- Puwakwalpotha level crossing – completed

- ✓ Medirigiriya development area in system D

- Widening of Main Canal – 90% completed
- LB Canal extension (1.3 to 8.0 km) – 70% completed

- **Land Acquisition & Resettlement**

As per the socio economic survey 2874 families will be affected due to both Moragahakanda & Kaluganga reservoir head works projects. Resettlement plan is already prepared and it is distributed among the affected families. Land acquisition work is in progress.

The following table illustrates the resettlement activities related to Moragahakanda reservoir effected families during the year 2015;

GN Division	No of families resettled as at the end of 2015 (Cumulative)	No of families resettled during 2015	Families received Rs. 16 lakhs instead of irrigable and highlands (2015)	Families received Rs. 12 lakhs instead of Irrigable lands (2015)
Thalagoda	236	20	26	36
Kadawatha	162		14	47
Kambarawa	195	195	34	
Galporugolla	82	82	32	3
Elagamuwa	40	40	38	1
Medhapihilla	02	02	51	2
Total	717	339	195	89

Table: Resettlement activities related to Kaluganga reservoir effected families during the year 2015

- **Land Acquisition & compensation**

The following chart describes the compensation paid in each development area during 2015;

Moragahakanda	- Rs. 451.30 million (for 724 lots)
Kaluganga	- Rs. 121.00 million (for 326 lots)
Medirigiriya	- Rs. 45.00 million (for 150 lots)

- **Environmental Clearance and Impact Mitigation**

Environmental impact mitigation measures which listed in the Moragahakanda/Kaluganga EIA reports have been implemented in parallel to the all construction activities since the year 2007.

Based on both EIA reports (Moragahakanda and Kaluganga) environmental management plans have been prepared for the both projects. Following activities were implemented in the year 2015;

5.11.3 Moragahakanda Development Project

- **Buffer zone Development**

Tree planting in the 100m reservation of Moragahakanda Reservoir and maintenance of 2 km of buffer zone plantation (5,000 plants) which established in 2014 and continued in 2015.

GN Division	No of families resettled as at the end of 2015 (Cumulative)	No of families resettled during 2015
Karandamulla	175	13
Guruwela	10	
Halminiya	01	
Miniranketiya	01	
Akkarahediya	04	
Total	191	13

- **Forestry Programme implemented by Project**

- ✓ **Enrichment of forest covers in the catchment area**

- Tree planting at six different locations to enrich the forest cover in the Moragahakanda catchment area.
- Avenue planting and riverine planting - Tree planting in the vacant areas of the Konhagawela -Elehera new road (10 km) and 1000 Kubuk plants in Maoya riverine area
- Establishment of a Model Organic Garden with 15 types of traditional vegetable by only using organic manure and improvement of the fruit garden planting (8,864 fruits plants)
- Maintenance of the Herbal Garden, ethno botanical garden and endemic garden established in 2014 and continued in 2015 - Development and maintenance of herbal garden with 500 native medicinal species. 32 endemic species were planted in Endemic Garden.
- Dumping sites restoration and Reservoir's bed clearance - Replanting completed at two dumping sites of Moragahakanda catchment. Lists of the trees (46,000 trees) were removed through Forest Department (FD) and State Timber Corporation (STC) under Reservoir's bed clearance programme.
- Establishment of rural plant nurseries in Moragahakanda watershed area - 06 Nos. of rural plant nurseries were established in the Moragahakanda watershed area. (Rajawela, Senagama, Opalgala, Naula and Pubbiliya). 8,810 plants were issued for the catchment planting purpose.

- **Forestry Programme -Dept. of Forest Conservation**

Rs. 10.87 Mn was provided to Forest Department under MoU signed between MASL & FD for the enrichment of forest plantation, Buffer zone development, establishment of fire belts, boundary demarcation, stream bank conservation and maintenance of forest plantation.

- **Plant production in Central Plant Nurseries**

29,386 Nos of plants were produced in 2015 and 15,000 plants were issued for tree planting programme which is carried out by Moragahakanda Project.

- **Soil Conservation measures**

Five Nos. of homesteads were developed with implementing soil conservation measures in Andawala, Udagama area in the Moragahakanda watershed.

- **Wildlife Conservation Programme**

Rs. 4.00 Mn provided under MoU Signed between DWC (Dept. of Wildlife Conservation) and MASL for Moragahakanda Project and following activities are completed.

- Construction of Kumaragalakanda electric fence - Rs.26.40 Mn. have been provided to DWC in 2014. Pathway clearance (25 km) completed in 2015
- Construction of Atharagallewa electric fences - Rs.10.00 Mn. has been provided to DWC in 2014. Pathway clearance (15 km) completed and construction activities started.
- Establishment of the Live Fence - Establishment of the Live Fence parallel to electric fence with Agave Planting, Citrus and Boganvila
- Maintenance of electric fence - Maintenance activities of the two elephant fences (Sadawasalakanda to Pubbiliya electric fence and Sigiya to Wawela electric fence)

- **Biodiversity Conservation Programme**

Rescue operation due to the diversion of Ambanganga for construction activities of Moragahakanda Main Dam is completed with the participation of IUCN officials. Fish and other faunal species were rescued in the dry out area of the Ambanaganga and released to upstream.

- **Rehabilitation of the small scale irrigation system and improvement of living condition in the watershed areas.**

- Improvement of the playground at the Opalgala School
- Rehabilitation with gravelling Kambarawa Road - 5 km , Galaboda Road - 5.4 km , Sohonkanaththa Road - 1 km and Pubbiliya Road - 0.75 km

- **Farmer production and income generating activities**

Four homesteads developed with Cashew, pepper in watershed area

- **Training & capacity building for the officers**

- Six awareness programmes were completed. Further two training programme for university students and 05 programmes for the school children were also completed.

- **Archaeological conservation**

Excavation of 3 archeologically importance sites (Medakida Veheragodallla , Thalagoda dagaba and Thalagoda ruins temple premises) were completed by Dept. of Archaeology.

Archeologically conservation of above sites and Rajawela sites was also completed.

All Archaeological Conservation activities of Moragahakanda Project have been completed.

5.11.4 Kaluganga Project

- **Buffer zone Development**

1380 plants in 100 m reservation of Kaluganga reservoir were planted. Tree planting in the 50m reservation of the Tank No. 07 and Tank No. 09 (7360 plants) were also completed.

- **Tree planting programme**

✓ **Implement by Project**

- Tree planting in river reservation - 2,068 Bamboo plants were planted in the 60 m reservation of the Nikawathuruoya & Kaluganga
- Avenue Planting, tree planting & landscaping public places, tree planting in Wellewela - Guruwela new road and new Ranamure road, tree planting and landscaping police building and other public places, office premises & quarters etc. were also completed
- Establishment of the rural plants nurseries – 07 Nos of rural plant nurseries were established. And 18,630 plants were issued.

✓ **Implemented by Forest Department**

Rs. 14.73 Mn was provided to Forest Department according to the MoU signed between MASL & FD for the enrichment of forest plantation, Buffer zone Development, Establishment of fire belts, boundary demarcation and maintenance of forest plantations.

• **Plant production in Central Plant Nursery**

34,907 Nos of plants were produced in 2015 and 20, 000 plants were issued for tree planting programme for the Kaluganga catchment.

• **Soil conservation measures**

Four nos. of homesteads developed with soil conservation measures (8 Acre) in the Kaluganga watershed.

• **Rehabilitation of the small scale irrigation system and improvement of living condition in the watershed**

Rehabilitation of 7 anicuts and irrigation canals (Koongamuwa Irrigation canal, Egodakubura Irrigation canal, Pinnalapitiya Anicut & Irrigation canal, Pitawala Pahala Ihala anicut & Irrigation canal, Raththinda Galketiya Anicut & Irrigation canal, Mabala Anicut & Irrigation canal and Guruwela Maswela Irrigation canal) were completed in 2015.

05 Nos of Agricultural Road in watershed area of Kaluganga (3 km) also rehabilitated.

• **Wildlife Conservation Programme**

Rs. 40.00 Mn provided under MoU Signed between DWC (Dept. of Wildlife Conservation) and MASL for Kaluganga Project in 2015.

- ✓ Establishment of the live fence - Establishment of the Live Fence parallel to electric fence with Agave Planting, Citrus and Boganvila
- ✓ Establishment of elephant management unit in Guruwela with following facilities.
 - A vehicle allocated with 300 litre of fuel per month

- Elephant Crackers
 - Accommodation Facilities
 - Telephone, electricity etc.
 - Subsistence for wildlife officers
- **Establishment of Elephant Management Committees** - 4 Committees were established Laggala Pallegama, Karadamulla, Kajuwatte , Kahagala & Pitawala
 - **Construction of Rest Rooms and Guard Rooms for the maintenance of electric fence** - Contract was awarded to construct 2 rest rooms and 5 guard rooms. Construction activities is in progress.
 - **Establishment of temporary hut for civil defense force** - Temporary huts were established to maintain the electric fence (60 km) with necessary facilities
- **Biodiversity Conservation Programme**
 - **Removal of Invasive species in the Project area** - Mimosa Pigra (Giant mimosa) were completely removed from 2 sites.
 - **Farmer production and income generation activities**
 - 3000 Nos. “Parasuit Thati” were distributed among 20 farmers in watershed area.
 - A commercial level fruit demonstration was established with 1500 *Anoda* plants.
 - **Training & capacity building for the officers**
 - Five awareness programmes were completed including Soil conservation & Nursery Management programmes.
 - Three training programmes were conducted for school children on environmental conservation and farm management.
 - An Art Competition was conducted participating 20 schools in watershed area under theme of watershed conservation.
 - **Solid waste management and other environment conservation**

12 Nos of Solid Waste Management programmes were conducted Knuckles Regions. (Theligam Oya, Pitawala, Pathana etc.)

5.11.5 Financial Performance

Finance code	2015 Budget	Revised Budget	Expenditure
DF – 11	2000.00	3500.00	3500.00
DFA – 12	5100.00	5100.00	4998.01
RFA – 14	1000.00	1000.00	587.08
FARDF - 17	1000.00	1530.36	1520.11

Please refer the attached financial & physical performance reports for further details.

No	Activity	Allocation	Expenditure	Physical Progress (%)
1.0	Dam Supervision & Construction			
	DF (11)	146.42	146.42	100.00
	DFA (12)	5,100.00	4,998.01	98.00
	RFA (14)	1,000.00	587.08	58.71
	FARDF (17)	1,530.36	1,520.11	99.33
1.1	Saddle dam balance work DF (11)	0.03	0.03	100.00
	Sub Total	7,776.81	7,251.65	93.25
2.0	Downstream Development			
2.1	Survey DF(11)	3.12	3.12	100.00
2.2	Buildings DF(11)	418.47	418.47	100.00
2.3	Roads DF(11)	772.05	772.05	100.00
2.4	Irrigation Infrastructure DF(11)	320.10	320.10	100.00
	Sub Total	1,513.74	1,513.74	100.00
3.0	Land Acqui. & Resettlement DF(11)	1,229.97	1,229.97	100.00
4.0	Environment Mitigation DF(11)	145.95	145.95	100.00
5.0	Procurement	88.06	88.06	100.00
5.1	Procurement of Equipment DF(11)	19.73	19.73	100.00
5.2	Procurement of Machinery DF(11)	68.33	68.33	100.00
6.0	Capital Expenditure on General Overheads	375.83	375.83	100.00
	Total	11,130.36	10,605.20	

5.11.6 Cabinet Memorandums

During 2015, the following cabinet memorandums were forwarded to the parliament for the endorsement of the cabinet

Cabinet paper No and date forwarded	Title	Cabinet decision	Present Status
15/1468/704 /005 of 2015.10.12	Offering material aids to construct Religious places acquired by Moraghakanda – Kaluganga Multipurpose Development Project in resettlement areas	Amendment of the material aid given to a vihara subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,500,000 in terms of the approval received to the Cabinet Memorandum No.09/1013/315/050.	Action is in progress
15/1145/604 /010 of 2015.07.20	Resettlement of families affected due to acquiring of lands for Moragahakanda – Kaluganga Agricultural development Project – getting approval for alternative proposals such as the increase of families due to delay of the project, amendment of benefits	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Obtaining 400 acres from Hapugaspitiya and 100 acres from Opalgala 2. Obtaining 23 acres near Naula town 3. Granting Rs. 12 lakhs in lieu of 1.5 acres of alternative irrigable land to 100 families who are willing to obtain ½ acres for residence 4. Granting Rs. 16 lakhs in lieu of ½ acre of Highlands and 1.5 acres of irrigable lands which are due to be given for nearly 350 of effected families 5. Increase the additional incentive allowance from Rs. 50000 to Rs 2 lakhs for the people who are willing to resettle in Medirigiriya (300 families) 6. Increase the provision for the change of residence, building a temporary residence and a lavatory from Rs. 35000 to Rs. 50000. 7. Minimum compensation is to be Rs.2 lakhs (450 families) 8. Applying above 5,6 and 7 proposals for families already resettled 9. To obtain Rs. 854 million of financial provision from the treasury required to implement above proposals 	Activities are in progress

5.12 UMA OYA MULTIPURPOSE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (HEADWORK)

5.12.1 Introduction

The main objective of Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project is trans-basin diversion of part of excess water (145MCM) from the Uma Oya basin to the Kirindi Oya basin to alleviate the water scarcity in the southern dry zone without affecting the water users and environment in the Uma Oya basin and generate electrical energy 231 GWh using the potential between the two basins.

The headwork of Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project comprised of construction of two Reservoirs one across Uma Oya at Puhulpola (34 m high) and the other across Mathatilla Oya in Dyraaba (50 m high), 3,718 m long Link Tunnel connecting two reservoirs, 15,466 m long Headrace Tunnel from Dyraaba to Randeniya, 618m high Vertical Pressure Shaft, 150 m high Surge Chamber, Underground Power Station, 3,425 m long Tailrace Tunnel, Switch Yard and 23 km long 132 kV Transmission Line to Badulla Grid Substation. The infra-structure for the Project consists of 14 km long access roads and construction of residential camps, office complexes and site laboratories at respective work sites including necessary facilities.

The Contract commencement date is 15 March 2010 and the scheduled construction completion date is 15 November 2015. The extension was granted to complete the project by 31 December 2017. Environmental Impact Assessment for the Headwork is approved by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) on 12 April 2011.

5.12.2 Major Achievement in 2015

1. The families affected due to construction of Puhulpola, Dyraaba and Alikota Ara reservoirs have been resettled at four resettlement camps with infra-structure facilities such as internal roads, electricity supply and pipe borne water. Following are the number of families resettled at respective resettlement camps.

Resettlement site	No of original families	No of sub families	Total no of families
Mirahawatta	50	14	64
Ketakella (Dyrabaa Estate)	23	10	33
Moragolla	60	14	74
Handapanagala	5		5
Total	138	38	176

2. Underground power cavern and transformer cavern excavation is completed.

3. Tailrace Tunnel (3.6 km) excavation and precast segment lining is completed.

Overall physical progress of the Headwork as at 31st of December 2015 is 52.89%.

5.12.3 Cabinet memorandums in 2015 relate with the Project

Cabinet Paper no and Date forwarded	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
<p>CP/15/0311/604/002 2015-03-23 By H E the President as Minister of Mahaweli Development and Environment</p>	<p>Head Works of Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project (UOMDP)- Future Course of Action</p>	<p>Approval granted for the proposals (i), (II), (iii), and (iv) Appointed a Ministerial Committee to examine the matters indicated under (a), (b), (c) in proposal (v)</p>	<p>(i) Department of Valuation is preparing reports on the compensation to be paid for damaged houses. Up to 31-12-2015 Reports on 531 houses received by the PMU. Total compensation is Rs. 88,798,867/= . The Contractor agreed to pay compensation. (ii) Construction of Kurundugolla, Makulella & Weheragalathanna water supply projects are in progress by NWSDB & CECB. (iii) -----do----- (iv) Treasury provided funds to settle all outstanding payments to the Contractor up to 31-12-2015. (v) Ministerial Committee Chaired by Hon Minister of Finance was appointed (see below).</p>
<p>CP/15/0311/604/002 2015-04-29 By Hon Minister of Finance</p>	<p>Head Works of Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project (UOMDP)- Future Course of Action</p>	<p>Approval granted to implement recommendations of the a Ministerial Committee</p>	<p>(a) Lifted the Temporary suspension order issued to the Contractor. (b) Construction work is going on adopting the recommendations of the panel of Experts and CEA. (c) GOSL continues to provide necessary funds.</p>

5.13 MAHAWELI WATER SECURITY INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (MWSIP)

5.13.1 Overview

Current priorities and investment roadmap of Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) highlights the irrigation and water resources sector. These focus on ensuring availability of adequate water quantities for irrigation; improving management, productivity and usage efficiency of water to meet rising demands; and minimizing spatial variations in water availability through implementing trans-basin diversions to divert available water to dry zone areas. The updated Mahaweli Development Program (MDP) will address the government's sector priorities by constructing the North Central Province Canal Program (NCPCP), an outstanding investment component of MDP. NCPCP will be implemented in two sequential phases: Phase 1 will transfer water from Mahaweli River Basin (MRB) to existing reservoirs in the Central, North Central and North Western Provinces; and Phase 2 will extend the transfer of MRB water from the North Central Province reservoirs to existing reservoirs in the Northern Province, and may eventually augment drinking water supplies to Jaffna and Kilinochchi.

MWSIP will implement NCPCP Phase 1 using the Asian Development Bank's (ADB's) Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF) modality, loaned to the government in three tranches. The cost of MWSIP is estimated at \$675 million, inclusive of taxes and duties, and financing charges during implementation. The MFF will be financed from loans from ADB's Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) \$262 million and Special Funds resources (ADF) \$191 million, amounting up to \$453 million equivalent from ADB's resources. Various bilateral development partners shall participate as co-financers to provide an amount of approximately \$114 million. The contribution from GOSL will be \$108 million.

5.13.2 NCPCP Phase 1

The MWSIP will raise paddy production in 32,800 ha of existing command area by increasing cropping intensities from 130% to 180% and yields from about 3 ton/ha to 6 ton/ha. Cropping intensities, yields and command areas may be further increased through water use efficiency initiatives identified under the ISEWP package, which will also encourage diversification into less water consuming and higher value crops. The NCPCP will also annually convey 92 MCM for non-agricultural users under Phase 1.

NCPCP Phase 1 comprises three main individual projects. These will be constructed in stages under each tranche of MWSIP.

- (i) The Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)
- (ii) The North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP)
- (iii) Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP)

MWSIP will address other key sector priorities through two consulting packages: (a) Improving System Efficiencies and Water Productivity (ISEWP); and (b) Strengthening Integrated Water Resources Management (SIWRM).

5.13.3 NCPCP Phase 2

The full benefits of the investment program will only be achieved once NCPCP Phase 2 is also implemented. Additional benefits will arise from increased drainage return flows within the existing cascade systems that downstream communities will use. Once NCPCP Phase 2 is completed, the irrigated area commanded by the NCPCP will increase up to 103,400 ha. Further 70 MCM will be annually conveyed for non-agricultural users to the North Province under Phase 2. There will also be hydropower benefits through construction of three new hydropower projects (HPPs) in Phase 2, and optimization of hydropower generation for peak period generation throughout the existing and planned HPPs in the Mahaweli System.

NCPCP Phase 2 will allow transfer of additional excess water (up to 555 MCM/annum) from the Mahaweli River to the Moragahakanda Reservoir. From there, it will be conveyed via the UEC to the planned North Central Province Canal (NCPC). The NCPC will convey 640 MCM/annum to command about 87,000 ha of cascade systems in the North Central Province, and will terminate at the Chemadukulam Reservoir. From there, about 100 MCM/annum will flow via natural drainage channels to the existing Iranamadu Reservoir for local irrigation and drinking users.

Two route options are to be reviewed by the PMDSC before selecting the preferred route and then preparing the associated investments to feasibility level:

- a) Option 1 will transfer water from the Randenigala Reservoir to the Kalu Ganga Reservoir via the planned Randenigala – Kalu Ganga Transfer Canal (RKTC)
- b) Option 2 will transfer water from Polgolla Barrage to the Moragahakanda Reservoir via a new tunnel and enlarged tailrace canal to the Bowatenna Reservoir.

NCPCP Phase 2 investments will also comprise:

- (i). Lower Uma Oya Project comprising a 75 m tall Roller-Compacted Concrete (RCC) dam, a 6km tunnel to Randenigala Reservoir.
- (ii).NCPCP which is an 80km open canal that will convey water from the UECP to Chemmadukulam in the Northern Province.

Construction of NCPCP Phase 2 is not financed under MWSIP. It will be considered by the ADB Board as a possible future financing under another program.

5.13.4 PROJECT ACTIVITIES: BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

Project Activities

- (a) Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP)
- (b) Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)
- (c) North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP)
- (d) Consulting Services (PMDSC, ISEWP & Expert Panels)
- (e) PMU & PIU Operations and Maintenance

- ***MINIPE LEFT BANK CANAL REHABILITATION PROJECT (MLBCRP)***

Minipe Left Bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP), located downstream of the Mahaweli Hydro Power Complex on the Mahaweli River, will: (a) add upstream storage by heightening the headwork's weir by 3.5 m to regulate generation inflows; (b) construct new automatic downstream-controlled intake gates to the left bank canal; (c) construct new emergency spill weirs to both left and right bank canals; and (d) rehabilitate the 74 km Minipe Left Bank Canal, including regulator and spill structures, to improve conveyance and reliability of service to existing farmers.

The sub-activities are identified as follows:

- (i) Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (0+000 km to 30+140 km) - Stage 1
- (ii) Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (30+140 km to 49+820 km) - Stage 2
- (iii) Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (49+820 km to 63+650 km) - Stage 3
- (iv) Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (63+650 km to 73+960 km) - Stage 4
- (v) Rehabilitation & Electrification of 8 Nos. Radial Gated Structures and Improvements to 2 Nos. Cross Regulators of Minipe LB Canal
- (vi) Heightening of Minipe Anicut Including Water Control and Measurement Facilities for Left Bank and Right Bank Canals

- ***UPPER ELAHERA CANAL PROJECT (UECP)***

The Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP) comprises two main components. The first component is the 9 km Kalu Ganga-Moragahakanda Transfer Canal [KMTC] (including about 8 km of tunnels) that will convey up to 771 MCM of water annually between Kalu Ganga and Moragahakanda Reservoirs, both of which are currently under construction. The second component is the 65.5 km Upper Elahera Canal (UEC) that will annually convey up to 974 MCM northwards from Moragahakanda Reservoir to the existing Huruluwewa Reservoir, and a further 16.7 km of canals to supply the existing Manankattiya, Eruwewa and Mahakanadarawa Reservoirs; these existing reservoirs supply existing irrigation and water supply schemes.

The sub-activities are identified as follows:

- (i) Construction of Upper Elahera Canal (0+100 km to 6+226 km)
- (ii) Construction of Upper Elahera Canal (27+509 km to 54+249 km) and Kaluganga - Moragahakanda Transfer Canal (0+292km to 9+161km)
- (iii) Construction of Upper Elahera Canal (6+226 km to 27+509 km)
- (iv) Construction of Upper Elahera Canal (54+249 km to 65+500 km)
- (v) Construction of Feeder Canal from UEC to Manankattiya-Eruwewa Stream & Widening the Eruwewa-Mahakanadarawa Stream.

- ***NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE CANAL PROJECT (NWPCP)***

The North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP) will construct 96 km of new and upgraded canals, including a new 940 m tunnel and two new 25 m tall earth gravity dams impounding the planned Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs to annually withdraw 130 MCM from DambuluOya River and the existing Nalanda Reservoir (via the existing Wemedilla Reservoir) to command new and existing irrigation and water supply reservoirs located throughout North Western Province.

The sub-activities are identified as follows:

- (i) Construction of Main Canal from Wemedilla LBMC to NabadagahawattaWewa (0+000 km to 5+250 km) and New Sluice & Tail Canal(0+000 km to 0+600 km)
- (ii) Construction of Mahakithula Inlet Tunnel, Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs, Feeder Canal Length 3.66 km from Mahakithula to Mahakirula Reservoir
- (iii) Construction of Main Canal from NabadagahawattaWewa to Mahakithula Reservoir Inlet Tunnel (5+250 km to 22+460 km)
- (iv) Construction of MiOya RB1 Canal from Mahakirula to Galgiriya (0+00 km to 13+731 km)
- (v) Construction of MiOya RB2 Main Canal from Galgiriya to Kaduruwewa (13+731 km to 21+232 km)
- (vi) Construction of Main Canal from Mahakithula Reservoir to Potuwila Tank (0+000 km to 1+491 km) and Potuwila Tank to Upper Mediyawa (0+000 km to 19+980 km)
- (vii) Construction of Yapahuwa Canal From Mediyawa Canal (0+000 km to 11+200 km)
- (viii) Construction of Main Canal from Dambuluoya to Wemedilla LBMC including Dambuluoyadiversion structure (0+000 km to 8+590 km)

- ***CONSULTING SERVICES (PMDSC, ISEWP & EXPERT PANELS)***

The sub-activities are identified as follows:

- (a) Consulting Services for Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC)
- (b) Consulting Services for “Improving System Efficiencies and Water Productivity” Consultants (ISEWP)
- (c) Expert panel and other specialist assistance as required

- ✓ ***PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, DESIGN AND SUPERVISION CONSULTANTS (PMDSC)***

The PMDSC will support the PMU for five years under Tranche 1 and the contract will be signed for the same period. The PMDSC will be responsible for assisting the PMU to:

- (i) finalize designs for all packages and the bid documents of the remaining contract packages to be awarded under Project 1, and all contract packages of Project 2 and Project 3;
- (ii) procure, mobilize, and manage the contractors for Project 1, Project 2 and Project 3;
- (iii) recruit, mobilize, and manage the consultant for the ISEWP consulting services package;

- (iv) finalize the terms of reference, recruitment and management of a consulting firm to undertake the SIWRM consulting services package;
- (v) manage and supervise all civil works contracts and act as the “Engineer”;
- (vi) prepare Phase 2 investments and necessary ADB financing documents;
- (vii) provide technical and management advice, as required;
- (viii) manage and administer the investment program; and
- (ix) prepare draft periodic financing requests for subsequent tranches, and routine reporting requirements of ADB.

The PMDSC will also assist MMDE with preparations, logistics and reporting for missions fielded by ADB and other co-financiers, as necessary, throughout the investment program. A total of 1,420 person-months of consulting services have been provided for the PMDSC, of which 260 person-months will be for international key specialists and 1,160 person-months will be for national key specialists.

✓ *IMPROVING SYSTEM EFFICIENCIES AND WATER PRODUCTIVITY” CONSULTANTS (ISEWP)*

The “improving system efficiencies and water productivity” (ISEWP) consulting services package will seek to increase water availability to all areas within the NCPCP project area through investigating current water management and application practices, and identifying areas for improvements. The objective is to maximize overall systems efficiencies and productivity of water within the planned, expanded Mahaweli System being financed by this investment program and under Phase 2. The investment program will construct the main conveyance system which supplies water to existing reservoirs that supply the cascade irrigation systems. The cascade systems comprise major and minor tanks supplying distribution and tertiary canal systems which are largely operated by Provincial Councils and Farmer Organizations (FOs). The systems are characterized by predominately paddy rice cultivation, gross water application rates of approximately 30,000 m³/ha per annum and distribution efficiencies in the order of 50%. This package will consider how water is managed within these cascade systems. It will study and identify options for improvement of the system’s infrastructure and management. The approach will be based on benchmarking (water management, yields and local water management institutions) of ‘typical systems’ within the NWPCP and MLBCRP areas, analysis of current and future performance (with future changes in water availability) and formulation of options for improvements to infrastructure, and the system’s management, operation and maintenance. The study will also:

- (i) review past and ongoing efforts to improve system water use efficiencies and productivity of water, and apply the lessons learned to the study’s recommendations;
- (ii) consider what commercial support and extension programs are required to encourage farmers to adopt water-saving practices (for example precise irrigation) and crop diversification;

- (iii) prepare detailed designs of recommended structural interventions for the NWPC project area that will be included within the NWPC Project - Stage 2;
- (iv) prepare guidelines for up-scaling recommendations to the national level; and
- (v) recommend capacity development programs for government staff and FOs. The PMDSC will assist MMDE with finalizing the TOR, recruiting, and managing the ISEWP consultants.

✓ ***EXPERT PANEL AND OTHER SPECIALIST ASSISTANCE AS REQUIRED***

MMDE, upon ADB's requests, will recruit and engage a panel of individual experts with qualifications, experience and terms of reference acceptable to ADB, to review, analyse and advise on the detailed engineering designs, contract documents, and implementation of the dam and tunnel components of the investment program and its projects.

• ***PMU & PIU OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE***

The sub-activities are identified as follows:

✓ ***UTILITY SHIFTING AND DEPOSIT WORKS BY GOVERNMENT-OWNED ENTITIES***

Includes works and goods. Existing government rates shall be used. Utility shifting, field office works, and other works by government-owned entities (for activities which cannot be done by competitive contracting such as shifting power and telephone poles, realigning water/drainage pipes, road restoration, cables, cutting trees etc.)

✓ ***COMMUNITY WORKS CONTRACTS***

Simple civil works contracts, each may be directly awarded to project area community groups / civil society organizations as a community works contract using existing government rates.

✓ ***FIELD OFFICE WORKS***

Furnished and air-conditioned working office spaces will be provided by the PMU and PIU in Colombo and at the three project sites; UECP, NWPCP and MLBCRP.

✓ ***OFFICE FURNITURE, IT EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE (IN MULTIPLE LOTS)***

Procurement of office equipment including computers, printers, photocopiers, GPS power inverter, etc. for central and field offices using the shopping procurement method.

✓ ***VEHICLES***

Vehicles shall be purchased or leased for national transport needs between project offices, construction sites, and for meetings in Colombo and the project areas.

✓ ***ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MITIGATION***

The work under this sub activity includes (i) overseeing of construction contractors for monitoring and implementing mitigation measures; (ii) preparing and implementing environment policy guidelines and environmental good practices; (iii) liaising with the environmental agencies and seeking their help to solve the environment-related issues of project implementation; (iv) providing awareness training on environmental and social issues related to the program and; (v)

preparation of environmental monitoring reports every 6 months for EIAs and once a year for IEEs (as required by ADB).

✓ ***INCREMENTAL PMU/PIU SALARY UPLIFT***

Payment of PMU and PIU staff salaries.

✓ ***STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS PLAN***

Publishing of communication materials and media including the video diary of the investment program and development and hosting of the website.

✓ ***PMU/PIU TRAINING***

PMU/PIU, MMDE, MASL, DOI staff are offered with training on ADB's disbursement policies, procedures, guidelines, fiduciary control, procurement, contract management, and awareness training on environmental and social issues related to the program.

✓ ***EQUIPMENT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE***

Recurrent cost of equipment operation and maintenance, for purchased equipment for MWSIP activities.

5.13.5 PROJECT ACTIVITIES: MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2015

• ***MINIPE LEFT BANK CANAL REHABILITATION PROJECT (MLBCRP)***

- ✓ Detailed design report of MLBCRP was completed and handed over to MMDE by MCB (Pvt) Ltd.
- ✓ Final version of Bidding Document for "Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (0+000 km to 30+140 km) - Stage 1" was approved by Ministry Procurement Committee and ADB, and was issued for Bidders from 07th December 2015.
- ✓ Draft final versions of Bidding Documents were completed for the following:
 - Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (30+140 km to 49+820 km) - Stage 2
 - Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (49-820 km to 63+650 km) - Stage 3
 - Rehabilitation of Minipe LB Canal (63+650 km to 73+960 km) - Stage 4
 - Rehabilitation & Electrification of 8 Nos. Radial Gated Structures and Improvements to 2 Nos. Cross Regulators of Minipe LB Canal
 - Heightening of Minipe Anicut Including Water Control and Measurement Facilities for Left Bank and Right Bank Canals

• ***UPPER ELAHERA CANAL PROJECT (UECP)***

- ✓ Detailed design report of UECP was completed and handed over to MMDE by MCB (Pvt) Ltd.
- ✓ Final version of Bidding Document for "Construction of Upper Elahera Canal (0+100 km to 6+226 km)" was approved by ADB, and was forwarded to Standing Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee (SCAPC) for approval.

- ***NORTH WESTERN PROVINCE CANAL PROJECT (NWPCP)***

- ✓ Detailed design report of NWPCP was completed and handed over to MMDE by MCB (Pvt) Ltd.
- ✓ Final version of Bidding Document for “Construction of Main Canal from Wemedilla LBMC to NabadagahawattaWewa (0+000 km to 5+250 km) and New Sluice & Tail Canal (0+000 km to 0+600 km)” was approved by ADB, and was forwarded to SCAPC for approval.
- ✓ Draft final versions of Bidding Documents were completed for the following;
 - Construction of Mahakithula Inlet Tunnel, Mahakithula and Mahakirula Reservoirs, Feeder Canal Length 3.66 km from Mahakithula to Mahakirula Reservoir
 - Construction of Main Canal from NabadagahawattaWewa to Mahakithula Reservoir Inlet Tunnel (5+250 km to 22+460 km)

- ***CONSULTING SERVICES (PMDSC, ISEWP & EXPERT PANELS)***

- ✓ *PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, DESIGN AND SUPERVISION CONSULTANTS (PMDSC)*
- Contract agreement was signed on 16th November 2015, and PMDSC mobilized for work on 1st December 2015.

- ✓ *IMPROVING SYSTEM EFFICIENCIES AND WATER PRODUCTIVITY” CONSULTANTS (ISEWP)*

- Not a target activity in 2015

- ✓ *EXPERT PANEL AND OTHER SPECIALIST ASSISTANCE AS REQUIRED*

- Not a target activity in 2015

- ***PMU & PIU OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE***

- ✓ *UTILITY SHIFTING AND DEPOSIT WORKS BY GOVERNMENT-OWNED ENTITIES*

- Was not required in 2015

- ✓ *COMMUNITY WORKS CONTRACTS*

- Was not required in 2015

- ✓ *FIELD OFFICE WORKS*

- Offices in Colombo*

- Established office building of PMU and PMDSC at Colombo.

- Offices in UECP*

- Established two office building for UECP-PIU staff and two buildings to provide accommodation facilities to PIU/PMU staff, at Madatugama.
- Refurbishment work of office building for PMDSC in UECP was 40% completed at Elahera.

-Offices in MLBCRP

- Refurbishment work building for MLBCRP-PIU staff and PMDSC in MLBCRP was 80% completed at Hasalaka.

-Offices in NWPCP

- Refurbishment work of office building for NWPCP-PIU was completed at Kurunegala.
- Refurbishment work of office building for NWPCP-PIU and PMDSC in NWPCP was 50% completed at Polpithigama.
- Refurbishment work of three Divisional Irrigation Engineers' Offices in Dambulla, Galgamuwa and Hiriyalawere completed, in order to be used as office buildings for PIU-NWPCP in future, when project construction locations shifts according to different construction packages.

✓ *OFFICE FURNITURE, IT EQUIPMENT AND SOFTWARE (IN MULTIPLE LOTS)*

-Offices in Colombo

- Purchased furniture and IT equipment for office building of PMU and PMDSC at Colombo.

✓ *VEHICLES*

- Bidding Document was prepared and sent to ADB for approval.

✓ *ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL MITIGATION*

-MLBCRP

- Final IEE report April 2015 Sinhala, English, Tamil versions were completed and submitted to CEA.
- Final IEE report April 2015 was approved by ADB on 17th September 2015 and approval by CEA on 16th October 2015.

-UECP

- Final EIA report June 2015 Sinhala, English, Tamil versions were completed and submitted to CEA.
- Final EIA report June 2015 was approved by ADB on 17th September 2015.
- EIA Report was released for public comments from 1st week of October 2015 for 30 working days. Public comments were closed on 23rd November 2015.
- Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP) Final Report February 2015 was approved by ADB.
- PIU-UECP surveyed and compiled details of land area, property boundaries etc. of persons that will be affected during construction work of UECP.

- PIU-UECP submitted the above details in the acquisition application to Ministry of Lands. The Ministry of Lands had ordered under “SECTION 2” for the Survey Department to carry out acquisition surveys.

-NWPCP

- Final EIA report June 2015 Sinhala, English, Tamil versions were completed and submitted to CEA.
- Final EIA report June 2015 was approved by ADB on 17th September 2015.
- EIA Report was released for public comments from 1st week of October 2015 for 30 working days. Public comments were closed on 23rd November 2015.
 - ❖ Resettlement Implementation Plan (RIP) Final Report November 2014 was approved by ADB.
 - ❖ PIU-NWPCP surveyed and compiled details of land area, property boundaries etc. of persons that will be affected during Tranche 1 work of NWPCP.
 - ❖ PIU-NWPCP submitted the above details in the acquisition application to Ministry of Lands. The Ministry of Lands had ordered under “SECTION 2” for the Survey Department to carry out acquisition surveys.

✓ *INCREMENTAL PMU/PIU SALARY UPLIFT*

- Required staff according to present state of the project has been recruited for PMU and PIUs.
- Monthly salaries were paid for the staff.

✓ *STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS PLAN*

- Was not required in 2015

✓ *PMU/PIU TRAINING*

- A training Program on ADB’s procurement procedures was conducted.
- A training program on ADB’s environmental & social safeguards was conducted.
- A training program on Microsoft Project Professional software was conducted.

✓ *EQUIPMENT OPERATION & MAINTENANCE*

- Required maintenance of office equipment was carried out.

5.13.6 CABINET MEMORANDUM

Cabinet Paper No. & Date forwarded	Title	Cabinet Decision	Present Status
15/0469/604/005 2015.04.22	Implementation of North Central Province Canal Project (NCPCP) Phase 1	Approval granted to the proposal	MWSIP-Tranche1 activities are in progress
15/0450/605/024 2015.04.10	Loan Assistance from the Asian Development Bank for the Implementation of Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program	Approval granted to the proposal	Loan agreement of MWSIP – Tranche 1 signed
15/1228/604/012 2015.08.07	Offering Contracts of Design and Build to Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB)	Approval granted if only rates are approved by standing technical evaluation committee established under the Ministry of Housing and Samurdhi and the Ministry of Procurement Committee.	Procurement done accordingly
15/1496/704/007/TBR 2015.10.14	Awarding Consultancy Contract for Procurement of Program Management, Design and Supervision Consultant (PMDSC) (for a period of five 5 Years) for the Implementation of Mahaweli Water Security Investment Program under Tranche 1 of ADB loan number 3267-SRI & 3268-SRI (SF)	Approval was granted to the proposal 5.1 in paragraph 5 of the Memorandum, subject to completion of the project within five (05) years; Approval was granted to the proposal 5.2 in paragraph 5 of the Memorandum, subject to obtaining approval for the cadre of the Program Management Unit from the Department of Management Services and the details of the staff to be recruited, being submitted to the Cabinet, for consideration Direct Secretary, MMDE to negotiate	Procurement done accordingly

		with the donor agencies at the time of signing the MoU of this nature in future, to obtain the services of experienced and professionally competent local consultancy firms/consultants to serve as Lead Partners of the consultancy contracts.	
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5.13.7 FINAL ACCOUNTS

No	Activity	Actual Cumulative Expenditure as at end 2015 (Rs. Million)
1	Minipe Left bank Canal Rehabilitation Project (MLBCRP)	0.00
2	Upper Elahera Canal Project (UECP)	0.00
3	North Western Province Canal Project (NWPCP)	0.00
4	Consulting Services	54.83
5	PMU & PIU Operations and Maintenance	17.94
	Total	72.77