

A. REPORTING PARTY

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SUBMISSION	
Signature of officer responsible for submitting national report	
Date of submission	31 st October 2007

Information on the preparation of the report

Box I.

Please provide information on the preparation of this report, including information on stakeholders involved and material used as a basis for the report.

Preparatory Work:

Preparation of The Third National Report implemented and coordinated by the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources with the financial assistance of the United National Development Programme Colombo Office (UNDP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). In this regard, the Ministry obtained the services of a National Consultancy group having experience in the field of Biodiversity and implementation of the CBD.

A Team of Consultants were selected by the Biodiversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources through an open advertisement and TOR was given with respect to the requirements of the preparation of Third National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity. The duration of the assignment was six months. Dr. B M S Batagoda acted as the TEAM LEADER and Mr. P R Attygalle was the Deputy TEAM LEADER in charge of the Consultancy. This Report was prepared by Mr. P R Attygalle.

In addition to the Third National Report the three specific reports of Widely Accessible Working List of Known Plant Species in Sri Lanka; was prepared Dr. D S A Wijesundara , National Biodiversity Indicators relevant to the implementation of the Convention; was prepared by Dr. Channa Bambaradeniya and National Biodiversity Estimates for integrating national biodiversity considerations in economic decision making prepared by Dr. B M S Batagoda. The main report and the three specific reports will be published and the information contained in therein would provide the Government a useful monitoring tool for evaluating the status of implementation of the CBD in the country.

The relevant Articles of the 3NR were reviewed through a consultative process of round table meetings and interviews involving various stakeholders in the government and non-government sectors.

The Team of Consultants collated information from relevant stakeholder agency publications, annual reports and from the published documents and policy papers of the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources. These include literature reviews, browsing of relevant websites and stakeholder consultative meetings to refine and update the information.

The CD of CBD information Kit prepared by the BDS including CBD hand book, brochures and relevant technical and thematic areas and the sections of the priority settings and the obstacles and challenges of the 3 NR format of the National Report were sent to the all stakeholders in advance of the National Workshop in order to obtain effective stakeholder participating at the National Workshop and to eliminate consultant biases during the priority setting of Articles. After the inputs received from these stakeholders A National Workshop was organized by the Biodiversity Secretariat on 24th October 2007 to obtain the latest of policies, plans, programmes and projects of the different sectors and the information of the first draft was streamlined.

The stakeholder agencies involved in the National Review Workshop;

Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (MENR) (Bio Diversity Secretariat (BDS), Policy & Planning Division, Global Affairs Division, Natural Resources management Division, Environment Management Division, Environment Promotion Division, Legal Division, Climate Change Unit), Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Indigenous Medicine
Ministry of Mahaveli – Mahaweli Authority (MASL), Central Environmental Authority (CEA), Forest Department (FD), Department of Wild Life Conservation (DWLC), Coast Conservation Department (CCD), Marine Pollution Prevention Authority (MPPA), Department of Agriculture (SCC, HORDI , CWR Project , PGRC), Department of Export Agriculture (DOA), National Botanic Gardens (NBG), National Zoological Gardens, Department of Meteorology (DM), Department of Ayurvedha (DA), National Aquatic Research Agency (NARA), National Aquatic Resources Development Agency (NAQDA), National Universities, Department of National Planning (NPD) , Sri Lanka Customs Department (SLC), Sri Lanka Tourist Board (SLTB), World Conservation Union (IUCN), United National Development Programme (UNDP) , South Asia Corporative Environment programme (SACEP) and local NGO representatives

The draft submitted by the consultants was reviewed by the technical staff of the BDS at length in a meeting and final Third National Report was submitted to the UNDP and the Secretariat of the CBD after

obtaining due approval of the Secretary Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Simultaneously the comprehensive document title “State of the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity 1994-2007” including National Biodiversity Indicators, National Biodiversity Estimates and National List of Known Plants is being prepared as tool for biodiversity Identification and Monitoring and implementation of the 2010 biodiversity target. This document will be published and launched at the International Day of Biological Diversity 2008.

The following officers of the Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) served as the Members of Technical Review Committee.

Gamini Gamage – Director, Biodiversity Secretariat /Project Director, third NRP

Sujith S Ratnayake –Snr. Environment Management officer (NBSAPs)/Project Coordinator, third NRP

Champika S Kariyawasam - Snr. Environment ,Management officer (In situ)

Lathika Hapuarachchi - Snr. Environment Management officer (Biodiversity Model Development)

Iresha Rajapaksha - Environment Management officer (Bio-safety)

Anuruddha Tennekoon - Environment Management officer (TK)

Dakshani Perera - Environment Management officer (ABS)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AL	Advance Level
BCAP	Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan
BDS	Biodiversity Secretariat
BIA	Biodiversity Impact Assessment
BIS	Biodiversity Information System
BMARI	Bandaranaike Memorial Ayurvedic Research Institute
BGCI	Botanic Gardens Conservation International
CARP	Council for Agricultural Research Policy
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCA	Coast Conservation Act
CCD	Coast Conservation Department
CD	Compact Disc
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CEPOM	Committees on Environment Policy and Management
CFE	Caring for the Environment
CIC	Chemical Industries of Colombo
CIEDP	Committee on Integrating Environment and Development
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CRI	Coconut Research Institute
CRMP	Coastal Resources Management Project
CZMP	Coastal Zone Management Plan
CWR	Crop Wild Relatives
DA	Department of Ayurvedha
DAPH	Department of Animal Production and Health
DEA	Department of Export Agriculture
DOA	Department of Agriculture

DM	Department of Meteorology
DWLC	Department of Wildlife Conservation
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIMS	Environmental Information Management System
EMRP	Emergency Management and Response Plan
EPL	Environmental Protection Licence
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FARA	Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act
FD	Forest Department
FFPO	Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance
FO	Forest Ordinance
FRMP	Forest Resources Management Project
FSMP	Forestry Sector Master Plan
FCRDI	Field Crops Research and Development Institute
GCE	General Certificate of Education
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
FOGSL	Field Ornithology Group of Sri Lanka
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
GLORDC	Grain Legumes and Oil Crop Research and Development Centre
GPA	Global Plan of Action
GRIS	Genetic Resource Information System
GURTS	Genetic Use Restriction Technologies
HCVA	(Designated) High Conservation Value Areas
HORDI	Horticultural Research and Development Institute
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IBPs	International Biosphere Reserves
IBA	International Bird Area
ICAR	Indian Council for Agricultural Research
IEE	Initial Environment Examination
IMAB	International Man and Biosphere Reserve
InSCEP	Institutional Strengthening & Capacity building of Environmental Programmes
IPA	Important Plant Area project
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISO	International Standards' Organization
ITI	Industrial Technology Institute
ITPGR	International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature (The World Conservation Union)
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KDN	Kanneliya, Dedeyagala and Nakiyadeniya Complex
LMO	Living Modified Organism
MAB	Man and Biosphere

MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEA	Multi-lateral Environmental Agreement
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPPA	Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
MSP	Medium Scale Programmes and projects
MTA	Material Transfer Agreement
NAP	National Action Programme
NAQDA	National Aquaculture Development Authority
NARA	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
NAREPP	Natural Resources and Environmental Policy Project
NARESA	Natural Resources, Energy and Science Authority
NARP	National Agricultural Research Policy/ National Agricultural Research Plan
NASSL	National Agricultural Society of Sri Lanka
NBG	National Botanic Gardens
NBFSL	National Bio-safety Framework for Sri Lanka.
NCR	National Conservation Review
NCS	National Conservation Strategy
NCSA	National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management
NEA	National Environmental Act
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NEC	National Experts' Committee on Biodiversity
NECD	National Economic Council for Sustainable Development
NFP	National Forest Policy
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NISM	National Information Sharing Mechanism
NP	National Park
NPD	Department of National Planning
NRC	National Research Council
NSCAG	National Species Conservation Advisory Group
NSDA	National Sustainable Development Strategy
NSF	National Science Foundation
NWSC	National Wetlands Steering Committee
NZG	National Zoological Gardens
OA	Operational areas
OL	Ordinary Level
PA	Protected Area
PAA	Project Approving Agency
PAM&WCP	Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation Project
PGRC	Plant Genetic Resources Centre
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants

PPA	Plant Protection Act
RARDC	Regional Agricultural Research and Development Centre
RRDI	Rice Research and Development Institute
RRI	Rubber Research Institute
Rs	Rupees
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SAM	Special Area Management
SACEP	South Asia Corporative Environment programme
SCPPC	Seed Certification and Plant Protection Centre
SGP	Small Grant Programme
SIA	Strategic Impact Assessment
SLANRMP	Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resource Management Project
SLC	Sri Lanka Customs Department
SLNF	Sri Lanka Nature Forum
SPECIAS	Strengthen the Partnership for Effective Control of IAS
SRI	Sugarcane Research Institute
SLTB	Sri Lanka Tourist Board
SLSSD	Sri Lanka Strategy for Sustainable Development
SOE	Sate of Environment
SSC	Species Survival Commission
TK	Traditional knowledge
TRI	Tea Research Institute
TRIPS	Trade Related-aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
TV	Television
UMWP	Upper Mahaweli Watershed Management Project
UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nations the Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPOV	International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants
USAID	United States Agency for Assistance in International Development
UUF	Under Utilized Fruit crops
UWMP	Upper Watershed Management Project
VRI	Veterinary Research Institute
WB	World Bank
WCP	Wetland Conservation Project
WTO	World Trade Organization
YES	Youth Exploration Society
YZA	Young Zoologists' Association

B. PRIORITY SETTING, TARGETS AND OBSTACLES

Box II.

Please provide an overview of the status and trends of various components of biological diversity in your country based on the information and data available.

Sri Lanka is a tropical island located south of the Indian Sub-continent lying between 5 54' and 9 52' Northern latitude and 79 39' and 81 53' Eastern longitude. It has a land area of 65, 525sq.km and a coastline of 1585 sq km. Despite being a tiny island nation it harbours the most diverse landscapes, rich in species diversity and ecosystem diversity. Sri Lanka has a very high endemism per unit area. Western Ghats and Sri Lanka is considered as one of 34 biodiversity 'hot spots' (Red List 2007) in the world. Its biological diversity spreads in natural (terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems) and artificial (agricultural lands, homesteads and urban) landscapes. The Kandyan home gardens of Sri Lanka are famous and several research studies have been undertaken on these and found to be ecologically inter-linked and highly diverse in species composition and derived products.

The Sri Lankan public is well aware about the current environmental issues due to the awareness programmes carried out through the mass media by the state agencies. However only very few are really keen to change their lifestyles to reduce the anthropogenic impacts on the environment and the natural resource base. The ancient environmentally friendly living styles, respect for the environment, and being satisfied with what is available were salient features of cultural influence on the society. This system gradually deteriorated with the influence of western dominance for over half a millennia. The prevailing system was to be in harmony with the nature. During the early part of the 19th century began the gradual decline of our forest resources for plantation agriculture and subsequently for harvesting timber. This exploitation of natural resources even continued after independence in 1948 and today despite many environmental safeguards through legislative enactments our natural resource base is getting dwindled.

At the beginning of the 20th century we had a forest cover of 70% of total land area and today it stands at 20%. It is the same with other resources as well. Our historical chronicles reveals that we had declared the first animal sanctuary in 236 BC in Mihintale. The first arboretum, Mahamevuna Uyana was in Anuradhapura built by King Mutasiva around 300 BC. Our system was to protect the highlands and to develop the lowlands. The Drier parts of the land were brought under a cascade system of irrigation where a series of tanks were interconnected and served for purposes such as agriculture, environment, social needs and animal requirements including wildlife etc.

Today Sri Lanka possesses some of the finest legislative enactments in the South Asian region. But what is lacking is we do not bother to respect the law and enforcement capability of state agencies is gradually getting diminished due to various reasons. In the recent past our natural disasters are almost due to the negligence in our part and our inability to enforce the law.

We are one of the 34 biological hot spots in the world and our natural habitats house number of endemic, threatened and rare species both flora and fauna. Our ecosystems are so diverse that they are unique in it self.

The most important step taken towards the conservation of biological diversity is the preparation of The Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan. The implementation of the BCAP had many bottlenecks due to lack of coordination among stakeholder agencies and subsequently the formation of Committee on Environment Policy and Management sorted this out.

Many steps have been taken since 1994 to date to arrest land degradation, loss of biological diversity, water pollution, poor management of inland water resources, issues with waste disposal, coastal erosion, air pollution, urban expansion issues, desertification, climate change implications and increased frequency of natural disasters. Steps also have been taken to involve the NGO sector and the private sector to manage the natural resources and the environment and many successful cases are available.

This report A outlines some of the main policies, plans, projects and programmes formulated and implemented and currently on going in the country in the major thematic areas. They also cover agriculture, transport, tourist, forestry, wildlife, fisheries, industry etc. The Report B will provide an expanded version of this report and a comprehensive analysis.

In implementing the CBD the GOSL is severely handicapped due to lack of adequate financial, human and technical resources. In addition the commitment of the scientific community towards the convention is rather poor and the leadership towards pushing for implementation is also weak. Despite several measures and activities in line with the CBD is being carried out they lack direction and focus and need

to put in to a proper perspective. Among the recommendations technical and scientific cooperation and information exchange and regional cooperation is of higher priority.

Summarised overview of the status and trends of biological diversity in Sri Lanka

1. Species Richness

The list of recorded species, in different taxonomic groups

Taxonomic group	No. of species		% of world flora	
	Sri Lanka	World		
Angiosperms	3771	(926)	250000	1.5
Gymnosperms	314	(57)	650	48.3
Pteridophytes	348	(48)	10000	3.48
Bryophytes	566	(63)	14500	3.9
Liverworts	222	(NA)	-	-
Lichens	661	(NA)	13500	4.8
Fungi	110	(35)	70000	0.15
Algae	*2260+	(NA)	40000	5.65
Virus/Bacteria	(NA)	(NA)	8050	-

*Fresh water

Source: IUCN Red List 2007, SOE Sri Lanka 2001, Third National Report India

Estimated number of described species

Taxonomic group	No. of species (endemic)		% in Sri Lanka
	World	Sri Lanka	
Vertebrate Fauna			
Pisces	21723	82* (44)	0.37
Amphibia	5150	106+(90+)	2.05
Reptillia	5817	171 (101)	2.93
Aves	9026	482 (33)	5.34
Mammalia	4629	91 (16)	1.96
Invertebrate Fauna			
Butterflies		243 (20)	
Dragonflies		120 (57)	
Freshwater Crabs		51 (51)	
Freshwater Shrimps		23(7)	
Theraphosid spiders		7 (5)	
Land molluscs		246 (204)	
Bees		148(21)	
Aphids		84(2)	

Ants		181 (NA)	
Ticks		27(NA)	
Spiders		501(NA)	
Marine Fauna			
Echinoderms		213(NA)	
Marine Molluscs		228(NA)	
Sharks		61(NA)	
Rays		31(NA)	
Marine Reptiles		18(NA)	
Marine Mammals		28(NA)	

*Fresh water Fishes only

Source: IUCN Red List 2007, SOE Sri Lanka 2001, Third National Report India

2. Natural Ecosystem Richness

Types	Categories	Extent ha
Forests	Tropical lowland rainforests	141,506
	Tropical lower- montane forests	68,616
	Tropical upper-montane forests	3,108
	Lawland dry-monsoon forests	243,886
	Lawland semi-evergreen forests	1,090,981
	Arid zone scrublands	464,076
	Riverine forests	22,435
	Grasslands	Wet /Dry pathana grasslands
	Savannahs	-
Freshwater wetlands	River and streams	5,913,800
	Thalawas,Damanas,Villus	10,000
	Marshes	-
	Swamp forest	-
Brackish water wetlands	Salt marshes	23,819
	Mangroves	12,500
	Lagoons and Estuaries	158,017
Coastal ecosystems	Coral reefs	-
	Sea grass beds	33,573
	Sea shores/beaches	11,788
	Mud flats	9,754
	Sand dunes	7,606

Source: IUCN Red List 2007, SOE Sri Lanka 2001, SOE Sri Lanka 2002

3. Prioritize of mechanisms affecting biodiversity loss in Sri Lanka

1. Habitat loss and Habitat degradation
2. Overexploitation
3. Pollution of Water, Soil and Atmosphere
4. Introduced species

5. Industrial Agriculture

6. Global Climate Change

4. Ranking of challenges and obstacles to implementation

1. Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness
2. Lack of financial, human, technical resources
3. Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors
4. Lack of effective partnerships
5. Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management
6. Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement
7. Lack of public education and awareness at all levels
8. Lack of political will and support
9. Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives
10. Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented
11. Weak law enforcement capacity
12. Lack of economic incentive measures
13. Lack of precautionary and proactive measures
14. Lack of synergies at national and international levels
15. Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders
16. Lack of benefit-sharing
17. Lack of engagement of scientific community
18. Lack of appropriate policies and laws

Priority Setting

1. Please indicate, by marking an "X" in the appropriate column below, the level of priority your country accords to the implementation of various articles, provisions and relevant programmes of the work of the Convention.

Article/Provision/Programme of Work	Level of Priority		
	High	Medium	Low
a) Article 5 – Cooperation	X		
b) Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use	X		
c) Article 7 - Identification and monitoring	X		
d) Article 8 – <i>In-situ</i> conservation	X		
e) Article 8(h) - Alien species	X		
f) Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions	X		
g) Article 9 – <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation	X		
h) Article 10 – Sustainable use of components of biological diversity	X		
i) Article 11 - Incentive measures		X	
j) Article 12 - Research and training		X	
k) Article 13 - Public education and awareness	X		
l) Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts		X	
m) Article 15 - Access to genetic resources		X	
n) Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology		X	
o) Article 17 - Exchange of information		X	
p) Article 18 – Scientific and technical cooperation		X	
q) Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits		X	
r) Article 20 - Financial resources	X		
s) Article 21 - Financial mechanism	X		
t) Agricultural biodiversity	X		
u) Forest biodiversity	X		

v) Inland water biodiversity	X		
w) Marine and coastal biodiversity	X		
x) Dry land and sub humid land biodiversity	X		
y) Mountain biodiversity	X		

Challenges and Obstacles to Implementation

2. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the provisions of the Articles of the Convention (5, 6,7, 8, 8h, 8j, 9, 10, 11,12, 13, 14, 15,16, 17, 18, 19 and 20)																		
3 = High Challenge									1 = Low Challenge									
2 = Medium Challenge									0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome									
N/A = Not applicable																		
Challenges	Articles																	
	5	6	7	8	8h	8j	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a) Lack of political will and support 30	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	3
b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement 32	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	NA	3	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1
c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors 33	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures 32	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness 38	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise 28	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	2	NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0
g) Loss of traditional knowledge 33	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives 31	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1

i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information 30	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	
j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels 30	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	
l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented 28	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	NA	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	
m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources 36	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
n) Lack of economic incentive measures 33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
o) Lack of benefit-sharing 32	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels 32	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders 32	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
r) Lack of effective partnerships 37	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
s) Lack of engagement of scientific community 32	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws 27	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	NA	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	
u) Poverty	3	3	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	2	NA	2	2	NA	1	1	1	1	
v) Population pressure	3	3	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	2	NA	2	2	NA	1	1	1	1	
w) Unsustainable consumption and production	3	3	NA	2	NA	NA	NA	3	2	NA	1	NA	2	2	NA	1	1	1	1	

patterns																		
x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	0	2	1	1	NA	2	2	2	2	NA	2	2	2	1	1	1
y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management 37	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	NA	2	2	2	1	1	1
z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	NA	2	2	NA	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bb) Others (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

2010 Target

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VII/30, annex II, decided to establish a provisional framework for goals and targets in order to clarify the 2010 global target adopted by decision VI/26, help assess the progress towards the target, and promote coherence among the programmes of work of the Convention. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box III.

Goal 1	Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes.		
Target 1.1	At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>The country's conservation sites are managed by two key departments, Forest & Wild life Conservation. All the important ecosystems are protected and conserved. These ecosystems include Forest, Wetlands, Mountain (Montane & Sub montane) coastal & Marine, mangroves, Villus and Wet pathana and Savanna.</p> <p>Three categories of major conservation targets are identified and they are ecosystem targets, community targets and species or taxonomic overly targets.</p> <p>The Bio regions (15 in number) are covered by these conservation and protected areas. The Forest Department has forests under either conservation or protected category and it is 1.7% of the total land area of the country. Department of Wildlife Conservations' protected areas are 13% of the total land area of the country.</p>			
National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Conservation of crop wild relatives, Conservation of medicinal plant species habitats and enrichment planting of the same. On farm conservation of indigenous crops and animals genetic resources, Under-Utilized Crops/fruit species conservation programs.
b) Inland water	x		Programmes to obtain status of Ramsar sites for highly important wetlands in the country and implementation of the national wetland policy. Already three sites have been declared as Ramsar sites (Bundala NP, Anawilundawa Cascading tank system, Maduganga estuary). Wetland conservation project prepared wetland site reports, management plans and guiding texts. National wet land policy drafted. Digital Database on Wetland is being prepared. National wetland steering committee established under CEA and legislations strengthened for wetland conservation. CEA implement the various wetland conservation programmes Wetland management units established under the CEA. Wetland Direc-

			tory of Sri Lanka Prepared
c) Marine and coastal	×		Marine protected areas declared. The legislations have been strengthened. National strategy and Action plan for Mangroves have been prepared
d) Dry and sub humid land	×		Initiate synergistic implementation mechanisms for biodiversity projects. National Capacity Building project for Synergistic implementation of CBD, UNCCD and UNFCC Improved status of Dry Zone Protected Areas
e) Forest	×		The number of conservation forests, MAB reserves increased and their status improved. Reforestation programmes maintenance of plantations and silviculture treatments carried out. Management plans prepared and implemented. Buffer zones developed. Social forestry, Participatory forestry extension programmes carried out and education and awareness programmes conducted. Databases are improved. Survey and demarcation of forest resources are improved
f) Mountain	×		Identify areas to give due recognition status of conservation, improve awareness.
II) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			×
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			×
Please provide details below.			
<p>Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to BCAP has identified and incorporated the above concerns. The addendum has set targets (as recommendations) with a time frame and has identified responsible authorities to implement the targets.</p> <p>Provincial BCAPs for identifying local biodiversity issues and formulate and implement management plans for local biodiversity sensitive areas</p> <p>National Environmental Action Plan (Caring For the Environment 2003 -2007) has formulated with targets and time frames for particular emphasize to formulate and implement sectoral strategies such as Forest and Wild life, Agriculture, Land and plantation, Fisheries, Coastal and marine, Industry and tourism, Energy and Health.</p> <p>Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016 – Mahinda Chanthana – The Chapter Environment and the Chapter Transforming Agriculture for Economic Prosperity and Poverty Reduction</p> <p>Other Supported Policies and Strategies National Conservation Strategy (NCS) Forestry Sector Master Plan/Forestry Policy National Wildlife Policy Draft National Wetland policy/Wetland Management Plans National Land Use Policy National Agriculture Policy and National Agriculture Research Policy National Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Strategy Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) and Special Area Management Plans (SAM)</p>			

The Livestock Development Policy and Research Policy for the Livestock Fisheries Management Plans/ Fisheries Act and in fishery sector institutional plans and policies. Draft Sri Lanka Strategy for Sustainable Development (SLSSD), National Strategy and Action Plan for Mangroves (Draft) National Physical Planning Policy and Plan Provisions of the National Disaster Management Policy and Strategies National Strategies and Actions to Implement the Millennium Development Goals and SAARC Development Goals
 In addition there are number of legislations (Acts and Ordinances) to support the implement the above policies and strategies

III) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

15% of the total land area protected and conserved as important ecosystems. One of the most critical steps in protecting and conserving the Sri Lanka's Biodiversity is the declaration of the legally designated protected areas. These are administered by the Departments of Forest and Wildlife (28% of the total land area reserved and administered).

From a point of view of Forest Biodiversity Conservation the other important exercise of national importance was the National Conservation Review of 1996 that provided valuable baseline information in respect of distribution of flora.

The more recent work in relation to the targets is already planned. Currently the BDS and the other responsible agencies have taken action to improve the institutional and legislative frame work that covers policy, legal and institutional reforms to facilitate effective conservation. New policies have been formulated are Environment, Watershed Management, Wetlands, land Use, Cleaner production and Clean Development Mechanism. Few policies and legislations have been reformulated and revised such as Forest Ordinance (FO), and the Flora & Fauna Protection Ordinance (FFPO).

Several projects have completed their work programmes and they are CWR, NBsDP, FAnGR, and UWMP. Few others are reaching their final stages, such as Invasive Species, SLANRMP, FRMP and PAM&WCP.

Preparation of a nomination dossier to declare Knuckles, Horton Plains, Peak wilderness and KDN complex as an International MAB reserve.

IV) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

- Total area of particular habitats/ecosystem type (forest, wetlands etc.)
- % of dense forest cover and total vegetation cover
- % of effectively conserved ecosystems
- % of important habitats protected
- % of small isolated and fragmented but important biodiversity areas conserved and protected.
- % of degradation/deforestation or conversion rate of important habitats
- % of environmentally sensitive areas covered by national legislation and policies
- % of natural resources areas administered by state departments (FO, FFPO etc)
- % of enrichment planting or self regenerating stands

V) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

- Addressing the socio economic factors often strengthen conservation and sustainable resource use
- Promote participatory approach, partnerships and dialogues
- Effective and efficient enforcement of laws regulation and policies
- Effective institutional coordination and integration
- Financial and human resource burdens (Financing for conservation and capacity building)
- Central and strategic policy formulation

VI) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box IV.

Target 1.2	Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Review protected area network to identify gaps and ensure that the protected areas adequately represent (Portfolio gap analysis project)</p> <p>Complete forest cover survey and published results</p> <p>Survey and demarcation of natural forests and plantations and established forest estate</p> <p>Declare as national reserves as Ramsa wetlands and refugees special habitat essential for the protection of wildlife</p> <p>Continue and complete the gazetting of the conservation forests under the FD including the mangrove areas selected for protection</p> <p>Introduce conservation management measures in seven protected areas under DWLC and their buffer zones</p> <p>Strengthen the law enforcement for safeguarding the protected areas under FD and DWLC</p> <p>A rational protected areas system is to be formulated. Declaration of further National Protected Areas is increased up to 20 National parks, 62 Sanctuaries 03 Strict nature Reserves 04 Nature Reserves and 01 Jungle Corridors. Declaration of further Nationally Protected Areas (Ramsa-Yala East,(pending) Madu Ganaga, Angamedilla as National Parks)</p> <p>Preparation of a nomination dossier to declare Knuckles, Horton Plains, Peak wilderness and KDN complex as a (IBPs) reserve. Surveying, demarcating and establishment of the boundaries of natural forests and protected areas, Increase and declaring number of conservation forests (CF), MAB reserves , International Biosphere Reserves (IBPs) (KDN complex 2005 Knuckles -pending), forest gardens, Mangrove forests and improve conservation status and complete forest cover survey and results published .</p> <p>15 % (total land areas) protected as important ecosystems - One of most critical step in protecting and conserving Sri Lanka's biodiversity is the establishment legally designated protected areas. Protected areas are administered by the Department of Forest and Wildlife (28% of the total land area reserved and administered)</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		<p>Surveyed and conservation attempted of priority taxa / species crop wild relatives and areas/habits Established CWR protection and demonstration sites. Establishemnt of on-farm conservation programmes/projects</p> <p>Eco-geographic survey of CWR. Crop wild relative identification manual. Digitized CWR data in National Herbarium.</p> <p>Strengthened national legislations. Review international treaties for national obligations</p>
d) Inland water	x		<p>Programs to obtain status of Ramsar sites for highly important wetlands in the country, Implementation of National Wetland Policy</p> <p>Improvement of conservation status, and legislative status</p> <p>Established of Ecologically sensitive mangrove sites</p> <p>Addressed water pollution by implementing Pavitra Ganaga</p>

			Program
e) Marine and coastal	X		Declared marine protected areas, Strengthen the legislations
f) Dry and sub humid land	x		Initiated synergistic implementation mechanisms for biodiversity projects
g) Forest	X		Improved conservation status of protected areas network Habitat mapping for selected protected areas Portfolio gap analysis completed for identification of biodiversity micro hot spots) Surveyed, demarcated and established the boundaries of natural forests and protected areas Increased the number of conservation forests (CF), MAB reserves, International Biosphere Reserves (IBRs) and improved conservation status.
b) Mountain	X		Identified areas to give due recognition status of conservation and Improve awareness
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			×
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			×
Please provide details below.			
<p>Pl see Target 1.1 (III)</p> <p>Biodiversity conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP</p> <p>National Environmental Action Plan</p> <p>Projects and programs (Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation, Conservation of Crop Wild relatives, Forest Resources Mapping, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management, Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest.</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Improvement of conservation status of protected areas network ; Habitat enrichment, rehabilitation of water bodies in PAs , Invasive species management programs in PAs, Improvement of tourism facilities and status</p> <p>Completed Habitat mapping for selected protected areas</p> <p>Completed Portfolio gap analysis for identification of biodiversity micro hot spots.</p> <p>Surveyed, demarcated and established the boundaries of natural forests and protected areas</p> <p>Conservation of endangered species; Endangered species recovery action plans and preparation of conservation profiles for threatened species</p> <p>Establishment of red listing unit and process; Red list 2007 completed</p> <p>Biodiversity assessments completed</p> <p>Policy legislations and institutional reforms enabled.</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
<p>% and Total area of particular habitats/ecosystem type protected (forest, wetlands etc.)</p> <p>% of effectively protected ecosystems</p> <p>% of important habitats protected</p> <p>% of small isolated and fragmented but important biodiversity areas protected.</p> <p>% and number of threaten species, Total number of species in each taxa</p> <p>% and number of endemic species Total number of species in each taxa</p> <p>Ratio between exotic and native species</p>			

Number of unique key stone species
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Information management system Establishment of effective legislative and law enforcement system Institutional coordination and sector integration participatory approach, partnerships
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
-

Box V.

Goal 2	Promote the conservation of species diversity		
Target 2.1	Restore, maintain, or reduce the decline of populations of species of selected taxonomic groups		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			×
Please provide details below.			
<p>National Conservation Review (NCR) was done. 204 designated forests inventoried 1153 woody plant species and 410 vertebrate fauna was recorded, 1991-1996. Followed by Accelerated Conservation Review (NCR) 31 low land rain forests inventoried. Then Environment Information Management System (EIMS) database was established.</p> <p>Conservation system review done (a portfolio of strategic conservation sites). Under this program conservation targets were selected, specific species and /or proxies for biological diversity.</p> <p>Species Targets (Taxonomic Overly Targets): - Threatened flora (Orchidaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Araceae, Ebenaceae, Balsaminaceae & Gesnerriceae, Dry zone endemic flora Threatened fauna (Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Small Mammals, Tiger beetles, Snails, Turtle nesting areas.</p> <p>Endangered Species Recovery Plans to support for a joint priority setting process in biodiversity conservation with respect to buffer zone community support, to support a collaborative assessment of endangered species and prepare relevant Species recovery plans Conservation Profiles for threatened species (260 flora and 123 fauna) Implement the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for PGRFA Implement the Action Plan for FAnGR Strengthened national legislations Strengthened national Biodiversity Information System (BIS) GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects targets</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Conservation of prioritized 05 species of crop wild relatives; conservation of domesticated animal species including farm and livestock (genetic conservation); prioritized medicinal plant species. Participation of NGOs for agro biodiversity conservation Improved legislations

b) Inland water	×	Inland fresh water endemic fishes; wetland migratory species; bird hotspots. Wetland spp conservation and management programmes. Improved legislations
c) Marine and coastal	×	Conservation profile for marine fauna corals, small cetaceans, marine turtles) and sea grasses. Mangrove spp conservation programmes. Improved legislations
d) Dry and subhumid land	×	Establishment of dry zone forest arboretum and botanic gardens, Improved legislations
e) Forest	×	Conservation profiles of higher and lower plants, Community targets-important vegetation associations, species with restricted distribution, endemic birds, bird hotspots (migratory /breeding considerations)
f) Mountain	×	Floristic regions (base maps)- lowland hills (Upper Mahaweli, Knuckles) and Central mountains (Ramboda, Nuwara Eliya, Adams Peak, Horton plains)
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		×
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		×
Please provide details below.		
<p>Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Provincial BCAPs National Environmental Policy and National Environmental Action Plan, National Strategy for Species Conservation National Conservation Strategy (NCS) Forestry Sector Master Plan/Forestry Policy National Wildlife Policy Draft National Wetland policy/Wetland Management Plans Draft Sri Lanka Strategy for Sustainable Development (SLSSD), National Strategy and Action Plan for Mangroves (Draft) National Strategies and Actions to Implement the Millennium Development Goals and SAARC Development Goals</p> <p>In addition there are number of legislations (Acts and Ordinances) to support the implement the above policies and strategies</p> <p>Projects & programmes (Protected Area Management & Wild life Conservation Project, Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives, Forest Resources Mapping Project, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management Project, Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest, Red Listing process, Birds & Turtles Conservation Programme, GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects targets</p>		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>Species conservation profiles prepared; Endangered species recovery action plan prepared; national targets (species/taxonomic overly) identified; Portfolio of areas selected for gap analysis and completed; awareness creation & training programmes held; community participatory programmes conducted.</p> <p>Preparation of National Strategy for Species Conservation is being developed under the guidance of National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG)</p> <p>Biodiversity Base line survey has been completed under the PAM &WC Project A rational protected areas system is to be formulated. Declaration of further National Protected Areas is increased up to 20 National parks, 62 Sanctuaries 03 Strict nature Reserves 04 Nature Reserves and 01 Jungle Corridors.</p> <p>National Red listing process strengthened (Updating the National Red List 2007)</p> <p>Expand and upgrade the biodiversity Database (DWLC)</p> <p>Revise FFPO to incorporate current concept of wildlife conservation (Threatened species, access to genetic resources and benefit sharing)</p>		

Expand the agriculture biodiversity programmes for conservation of PGRFA and FAnGR
 Improve the databases and information management systems of PGRFA
 Strengthen the NGOs for agro biodiversity programs on establishment of community seed banks, field seed banks, participatory plant breeding, Ethno-botanical assessments of wild plants, Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous farm animal conservation
 Introduction of threatened species relocation programmes for mega development project areas
 In 1989 the Government of Sri Lanka placed a moratorium to ban felling in all natural forests of wet zone in effort to save the forest resource. This was a significant achievement compliance with 2010 targets of reducing the biodiversity loss.
 Preparation of a nomination dossier to declare Knuckles, Horton Plains, Peak wilderness and KDN complex as a MAB reserve

Biodiversity aspects are included in the Advance Level biological science and geography curricula and also in the University basic degree curricula. At Postgraduate level, many universities have introduced postgraduate degrees/diplomas in biodiversity and in areas closely related to biodiversity.

Introduce amendments to the FO and regulations to strengthen emphasize on biodiversity conservation, include provision of peoples participation in forest management and regulate export of plant genetic materials :Introduce new acts and amendments to FFPO to control unsustainable/over/illegal exploitation wild fauna and flora, medicinal plants, Plant Genetic Resources for food and agriculture *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, (Betel Peper), *Salacia reticulate* (Kothalahimbutu), commercially/economically important flora and fauna, Historically/Culturally important plants, native/endemic/rare/threatened/ flora and fauna (Red list categories). Ministry established a consultative committee to review and advice biodiversity legal matters under the direct supervision of Hon Ministry of Environment and NR. Ministry also launched awareness program to educate people about legislation on biodiversity protection in Sri Lanka

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

% and number of threatened species, total number of species in each taxa

% and number of endemic species, total number of species in each taxa

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Monitoring of trends & reporting; responsibilities in species conservation; obtaining budget; establishment of institutional framework;

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box VI.

Target 2.2	Status of threatened species improved
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	x
Please provide details below.	
National strategy for species conservation is being developed; endangered species recovery action plans; conservation profiles for threatened species prepared; establishment of improved red listing process-preparation of national red list 2007; Established national red listing unit Conservation system review (a portfolio of strategic conservation sites, protected area gap analysis to identify biodiversity hot spots). Under this program conservation targets were selected, specific species and /or proxies for biological diversity. Species Targets (Taxonomic Overly Targets): - Threatened flora (Orchidaceae, Dipterocarpaceae, Ara-	

ceae, Ebenaceae, Balsaminaceae & Gesnerriceae, Dry zone endemic flora
 Threatened fauna (Fishes, Amphibians, Reptiles, Small Mammals, Tiger beetles, Snails, Turtle nesting areas.
 Biodiversity Assessments
 Biodiversity Surveys
 Taxonomic Capacity Building
 Strengthened National Biodiversity Information Systems
 Assessment of fresh water fishes in Sri Lanka (publication)
 Strengthened national legislations
 GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects targets

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Conservation of 05 species of crop wild relatives including 5 species of wild rice; conservation of domesticated animal species including farm and livestock (genetic conservation) threatened medicinal plant species; awareness and training programmes, GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects
b) Inland water	×		Inland fresh water threatened and endemic fishes; wetland migratory species GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects
c) Marine and coastal	×		Conservation profiles for marine fauna (corals, small cetaceans, marine turtles) and sea grasses; awareness & training programmes
d) Dry and subhumid land	×		Establishment of dry zone forest arboretum and botanic gardens, GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects
e) Forest	×		Conservation profiles of higher and lower plants, Community targets-important vegetation associations, species with restricted distribution, endemic birds, bird hotspots (migratory /breeding considerations) Establishment of tree sanctuaries, strengthen legislations (FFPO, FO), expand and upgrade forestry EIMS GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects
f) Mountain	×		Floristic regions (base maps)- lowland hills (Upper Mahaweli, Knuckles) and Central mountains (Ramboda, Nuwara Eliya, Adams Peak, Horton plains) Awareness & training programmes GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	×
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	×

Please provide details below.

Pl see Target 1.1 (III)

Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP, National Environmental Policy and National Environmental Action Plan, Provincial BCAPs
 Projects & programmes (Protected Area Management & Wild life Conservation Project, Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives, Forest Resources Mapping Project, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources

Management Project, Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest, Red Listing process, Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016 – Mahinda Chanthana – The Chapter Environment and the Chapter Transforming Agriculture for Economic Prosperity and Poverty Reduction

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Species conservation profiles prepared; Endangered species recovery action plan prepared; national targets (species/taxonomic overly) identified; Portfolio of areas selected for gap analysis and completed; National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG) established; awareness creation & training programmes held; community participatory programmes conducted. Tree sanctuaries established.

National red List 2007 has launched. National Red listing unit for improved red listing process has been established under the BDS. Preparation of National Strategy for Species Conservation is being developed under the guidance of NSCAG

Establishment of new ex situ conservation areas and improvement of existing ex situ conservation areas. -establishment of Botanic gardens, plant sanctuaries , mini biodiversity parks, endemic, rare and threatened plants gardens, demonstration sites for important plants and CWR species and development of green cities.

Eco Geographic Survey on areas with crop wild relatives

Biodiversity Base line survey has been completed

National Biodiversity databases and information systems expended and improved

Introduction of threatened species relocation programmes for mega development project areas

National EIA regulation and National Environment Act strengthened

Ex-situ Conservation of threatened tree species with one or few individuals;

Rathamilla (*Lumnitzera litoria*) and Konthalam (*Carapa moluccensis*)

In-situ conservation of highly localized ecosystems- Waturana

Studies on special ecosystems- Biodiversity assessment associated with rock outcrops,

Total Biodiversity Assessment of isolated forest ecosystem in wet zone of Sri Lanka

Assessment of freshwater fishes in the wet zone

Study on Home Ranges, Behaviour and Demography of Sri Lankan Leopard

(*Panthera pardus kotiya*) in Yala (Ruhuna National Park) Block

Strengthened regulations of exporting threatened plants/materials/germplasms of commercially important (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Betel Peper, *Salacia reticulate* (Kothalahimbutu)

Introduce new acts and amendments to FFPO to control unsustainable/over/illegal exploitation wild fauna and flora, medicinal plants, Plant Genetic Resources for food and agriculture (*Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, Betel Peper, *Salacia reticulate* (Kothalahimbutu), commercially/economically important flora and fauna, Historically/Culturally important plants, native/endemic/rare/threatened/ flora and fauna (Red list categories).

Ministry established a consultative committee to review and advice biodiversity legal matters under the direct supervision of Hon Ministry of Environment and NR. Ministry also launched program aware and educate people about biodiversity protection legislation in Sri Lanka

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

% and number of threatened species, total number of species in each taxa

% and number of endemic species, total number of species in each taxa

Number of extinct and threatened species by group,

Threatened species in ex-situ collections

Threatened species with viable ex-situ populations

Species with small populations

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Monitoring of trends & reporting; responsibilities in species conservation; obtaining budget; establishment of institutional framework;

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box VII.

Goal 3	Promote the conservation of genetic diversity	
Target 3.1	Genetic diversity of crops, livestock, and of harvested species of trees, fish and wildlife and other valuable species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x
Please provide details below.		
<p>Genetic diversity of Forest species, wildlife species and crop plant gene pools in the country are maintained through in-situ and ex-situ conservation. Examples are Protected areas , gene banks, seed banks, in-vitro gene banks ,botanical and zoological gardens , plant /animal sanctuaries / orphanages, field gene banks, community seed banks, in the country serve as the gene pool for local species including some of the rare and endangered species.</p> <p>Conservation of crop wild relatives-ex-situ and in-situ conservation of prioritized species (wild rice, <i>Musa</i>, <i>Vigna</i>, <i>Piper</i>, okra etc); improve the collection of crop germplasm and other cultivated food crops at PGRC; database improvement, gene bank development at PGRC; Conservation of farm animal genetic resources, implement the five-year action plan; conservation of livestock genetic resources in Sri Lanka-development of decision making tools; completion of access to genetic resources law and act; formulate material transfer agreement of genetic resources; establishment of access and benefit sharing unit at Biodiversity secretariat; improve the passport information-production of new volumes of catalogues; improvement of data base on new traditional knowledge; Three-year research programme initiated in 2000 (SL-Japan NIAS) in conservation of plant genetic resources, objective was exploration of plant genetic resources and collaborative research on in-situ conservation and to evaluate and analyze the germplasm and share information</p> <p>Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC), Field research stations and divisions of DOA, Department of Export Agriculture (DEA), VRI, TRI, SRI, CRI, RRI, Universities serve as Ex situ conservation centers and breeding center for some of the species CRI, HORDI, FCDRI, FCRDC, GLORDC, DEA, NBG, SRI, RARDC (Makandura, Bandarawela, Aralaganwila, Bombuwella Bandarawela,), TRI, PGRC and CIC are having field gene banks. Short term seed storage facilities are found in HORDI, RRDI, RARDC (Bandarawela, Bombuwela). Regeneration of ex-situ collections facilities have PGRC, DEA and SRI</p> <p>The Departments of Wildlife and Forest Conservation are also involved in the preservation of genetic diversity of wildlife species and Forest species, CWR species through their protected areas and their research institutions in the country.</p> <p>National Policy and Strategy on Traditional Knowledge Practices and innovation has been endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p>BDS has initiated the preparation of compendium volumes on Biodiversity associated Traditional Knowledge, to protect and propagate biodiversity related traditional knowledge. Two volumes have been published. Integration of farmers' networks involving in the traditional knowledge, documentation of traditional folk songs, etc is being carried out. Review the existing Strategy for Traditional Knowledge, exchange of exiting traditional knowledge and take measures to protect from theft of documented traditional knowledge. In parallel to the World Indigenous Day celebration activities in</p>		

2007, BDS initiated to establish and housed a language laboratory in the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation and conducted an annual symposium on Traditional Knowledge.

Implement the Global Plan of Action (GPA) for PGRFA
 Implement the action plan and strategies for FAnGR
 Implement the GEF/MSP project on TK and ABS
 Ratify and implement the FAO treaty on PGRFA (ITPGRA)
 Implement the National TK Policy and strategies
 Strengthening the Intellectual property Law
 Ensure the Farmers/breeders right
 Strengthening the National PGR information system
 GEF/SGP/MSP programmes and projects targets
 Strengthening civil society/NGOs management of field gene banks, community seed bank, participatory breeding, protection and utilizing TK

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Conservation of genetic resources of 05 species of CWR including 05 species of wild rice; field observation and monitoring of wild populations of plants related to agriculturally important crops; development and application of decision support tools to conserve and sustainable use of genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives; conservation of domesticated animal species including farm and livestock (genetic conservation); conservation of threatened medicinal plant species; indigenous knowledge registry; awareness and training programmes
b) Inland water			Protection of highly important wetlands in the country and implementation of the national wetland policy. Wetland conservation project prepared wetland site reports, management Plans and guiding texts. National wet land policy drafted. Digital Database on Wetland is being prepared. National wetland steering committee established under CEA and legislations strengthened for wetland conservation. CEA implement the various wetland conservation programmes. Wetland management units established under the CEA. Wetland Directory of Sri Lanka Prepared. Aquatic Invasive Spicies control programmes in wetlands is in progress and Awareness creation has been done.
c) Marine and coastal	×		Establishment of fish gene bank by NARA
d) Dry and subhumid land			Dry zone botanic gardens are been planned.
e) Forest	×		Implemented the Forestry Sector master plan; Strengthened the legislations (FFPO, FO)
f) Mountain			Awareness creation, Strengthened the legislations (FFPO, FO)

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	x
Please provide details below.	
<p>PI see Target 1.1 (III)</p> <p>Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP, National Environmental Policy and National Environmental Action Plan</p> <p>Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016 – Mahinda Chanthana – The Chapter Environment and the Chapter Transforming Agriculture for Economic Prosperity and Poverty Reduction</p> <p>Projects & programmes (Protected Area Management & Wild life Conservation Project, Conservation of Crop Wild Relatives, Forest Resources Mapping Project, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management Project, Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest, Five-year plan on Farm Animal Genetic Resources by DAPH and VRI, Red Listing process,</p>	
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.	
<p>Implementation of CWR project; initiated the Conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources Five-Year Action plan; initiated the project on development & application of decision support tools to conserve and sustainable use of genetic diversity in indigenous livestock and wild relatives, completed the baseline studies; database on medicinal plants; preparation of species conservation profiles; preparation of endangered species recovery action plan; establishment of red listing unit; national targets (species/taxonomic overly) has been identified; establishment of tree sanctuaries; establishment of National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG); awareness creation and training programmes.</p> <p>National commitments subject to national legislations to respect preserve and maintain the knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. And also implement the successful ABS regime when utilization of such resources. Reaffirms the commitments subject to national legislations to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge innovation and practices of local/traditional/indigenous communities and ABS regime with TK holders</p> <p>Similarly in order to implement the WTO/TRIPS obligations, the Intellectual Property Office in Sri Lanka with the consultation of Department of Agriculture has drafted a law on Plant Variety Protection (or Plant Breeder's Rights Act) which is based on International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) 1991.</p> <p>National Experts Committee on Biodiversity has given its consent for signing the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (ITPGR) for Food and Agriculture. Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) of the Ministry of Environment actively participate to the FAO GPA-PGRFA Regional Project and contribute to the development of national data base on PGRFA . National position to ratify the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is being reviewed by the Department of Agriculture, Focal Point to this Treaty</p> <p>Veddhas" the indigenous people of Sri Lanka are provided with equal rights and privileges by the constitution. A national committee has been appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers to formulate and implement a national program for veddhas allowing them to carry out their customary practices.</p>	
Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.	
<p>Number of accessions/varieties/sub species</p> <p>Trends in genetic diversity (changes in domesticated animals cultivated plants, wild relatives of major socio economic importance, Change (number and or %) composition of species over time; number of important medicinal plants, medical practices and people/ traditional healers engaged in medical practice, number of farmers engaged in traditional agriculture (crop & livestock) people in managing traditional home gardens</p>	
V) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.	
Involvement of local people for conservation of genetic resources; establishment of institutional and le-	

gal frame work

Strengthening the institutional capacity both government and civil society including NGOs

Strengthening human capacities to handle policy and technical matters related to the Genetic Resources

Strengthening and enforcement of legislation

VI) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box VIII.

Goal 4	Promote sustainable use and consumption.
Target 4.1	Biodiversity-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed, and production areas managed consistent with the conservation of biodiversity
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	x
Please provide details below.	
<p>Sri Lanka Strategy for Sustainable Development (SLSSD), is being prepared by the MENR in consultation with the IUCN</p> <p>National Actions for implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Local Agenda 21 – Middle path for Sustainable Development is being implemented</p> <p>National Policy on Biodiversity in Sri Lanka has been drafted by the Biodiversity secretariat and need to further improvement of reviewing with expertise ideas.</p> <p>Policy and Memorandum of Understand for data and information sharing is being formulated.</p> <p>Implementation of management plans for 5 conservation forests in the wet zone adopting the participatory approach</p> <p>Development of the buffer zone areas and the local community , promoting appreciation of Sri Lanka's natural forests , controlled use of non timber products by the buffer zone community stakeholder participation in management</p> <p>Prepare and implement plans for the sustainable management of multiple use of forests</p> <p>Promote tree planting in home gardens and other non forest locations</p> <p>Promote sustainable nature based tourism focusing on natural forest and wildlife in selected areas including the provision of interpretation activities</p> <p>Agro-tourism is being promoted by the Department of Agriculture through establishment of Agro-Techno Parks establishments and Establishment of Demonstration sites for CWR in DOA farms and extension centres.</p> <p>Organic farming, integrated crop management, ecosystem approach in conservation are some of the practices promoted in agriculture protection</p> <p>Implementing new National Tourism policy to promote sustainable tourism initiatives with private sector/NGO partnerships</p> <p>Improvement of ex-situ conservation areas for education and recreation</p> <p>Establishment of elephant orphanage</p> <p>Establishment of biodiversity parks, sustainable villages, green cities</p> <p>conserve and sustainable use of traditional agriculture farming systems</p> <p>Promote sustainable use of medicinal plants</p> <p>Survey and demarcation of forest plantations</p> <p>Sustainable timber harvesting through plantations</p> <p>Increase utilization of underutilize wild crop and fruit plants</p> <p>Improvement of data base on Local/traditional knowledge</p>	

Preparation of registry of traditional knowledge

Management and rehabilitate coastal/brackish water lagoons for sustainable fishery

Ministry of Fisheries promotes sustainable fishery management practices by implementing CRMP, coastal 2000. There is Intensification of Research in Priority Areas by NARA and NAQDA for coastal/brackish, marine and inland waters, which promote sustainable use and consumption.

Exploration of economic prospecting of under utilize fruit (UUF) crops, for sustainable management

Review TRIPS, CITES, UPOV, FAO-ITPGR in relation to the ABS and MTAs

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Project on enhanced utilization of underutilized fruit crops by DOA Promotion of utilization of indigenous crop plant and livestock Awareness creation programs Propagation and sustainable utilization of medicinal plants Establishment of Medicinal plant cultivation villages(Osu Govi Gammana) for commercially utilization (cultivation collection and processing) by My/ of indigenous medicine Indigenous /traditional/local knowledge registry
d) Inland water	×		promote cultivation and export aquatic plants and fish as ornamentals
e) Marine and coastal	×		Rehabilitate costal and mangrove habitats for enhance fishery and sustainable harvesting by coastal Resources Management Project Promote turtle hatcheries
f) Dry and subhumid land	×		Establishment of Dry Zone botanic gardens
g) Forest	×		Integrated management planning, Public awareness & extension & capacity building, Forest management activities - 12 management plans, Maintenance of conservation centers and nature trials in MAB reserves, Buffer-zone development, management of production plantations, rehabilitation of degraded plantations, 17000 km of natural forest and 4000 km of forest plantations have been target for survey and demarcation by the FRMP
b) Mountain	×		Public awareness & extension

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No

b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan

c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes

×

Please provide details below.

Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and the Addendum to the BCAP

National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan

National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDA Sri Lanka Strategy for Sustainable Development (SLSSD)

National Actions for implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Local Agenda 21 – Middle path for Sustainable Development

Projects and programs (Forestry sector master plan, Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation, Conservation of Crop Wild relatives, Forest Resources Mapping, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management, Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest. Upper watershed management) Five year action plan on Farm Animal Genetic Resources by DAPH and VRI, GPA for PGRFA, Wetland Management Plans, National Strategy and action plan for mangroves

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Improvement of ecotourism activities/facilities of several national parks
 Preliminary plans are set out for improvement of improvement of 2 botanic gardens
 Plans are made out to establish a second zoo at Pinnawala area
 Two elephant orphanages are established (Pinnawala, Udawalawe)
 Mini biodiversity parks established
 Initial plans are made out for, sustainable village, and green city
 Capacity building program for farmers in conserve and sustainable use of traditional agriculture farming systems
 Established data base on medicinal plants
 Rehabilitate degraded forest plantations
 Implementing a project on increase utilization of underutilized wild crop and fruit plants
 Management and rehabilitate coastal/brackish water lagoons for sustainable fishery

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Area of forest, protected areas, agriculture and aquaculture/ coastal ecosystems under sustainable use;
 Number of species that have bio prospecting value in given habitat type
 Quantity of Certified organic product coming from farmers, investors and exporters
 Annual inventories by Department of Wildlife, Forest, Customs, Agriculture quarantine for illegal practices
 Number/Area of ecotourism/agro-tourism initiatives
 Area under sustainable agriculture practices (organic farming application of IPM etc)

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Developing legislation for facilitating access to genetic resources within a framework of benefit sharing

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box IX.

Target 4.2	Unsustainable consumption, of biological resources, or that impacts upon biodiversity, reduced	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x
Please provide details below.		
Formulation of national/sectoral policies, strategies and action plans for sustainable utilization of Natural Resources Amendments to the existing legislations, Gazeting of conservation forests (Strict Conservation Forest) National Policy on Biodiversity in Sri Lanka has been drafted by the Biodiversity secretariat and need to further improvement of reviewing with expertise ideas. Policy and Memorandum of Understanding for data and information sharing is being formulated. Introduce amendments to the FO and regulations to strengthen emphasize on biodiversity conservation,		

include provision of peoples participation in forest management and regulate export of plant genetic materials

Strengthened the NEA for protection of point endemics and isolated sensitive areas

Introduce new acts and amendments to exiting FFPO to control unsustainable exploitation (wild fauna and flora, medicinal plants and commercially/economically important native/endemic species)

Impose environment tax and incentive scheme to ensure sustainable utilization of environment goods and services (2008 budget proposal)

Designate more areas as Fisheries Management Areas and ensure that management activities in these areas do not conflict with the conservation of fish and other marine species

Restrict coastal sand mining to within sustainable levels

Ban/restriction inland river sand mining to maintain sustainable levels

Completed preparation of, and implemented Coastal Zone Management Plan in 2003-2008. Update the Master Plan for Coastal Erosion Management

Enforce ban on coral mining and address the problem of finding alternative livelihood opportunities for coral miners

National strategy/management plan/Draft Policy for control of Invasive Alien Species

Inclusion of valuable (conservation wise) forest areas into world network of biosphere reserves important wet lands into RAMSAR sites

Gazetteing and designating more ecologically important areas for the national protected area system

GEF/SGP/MSP operational areas (OA) programmes and projects targets

Projects for conservation of small cetaceans and turtles

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Propagation and sustainable utilization of medicinal plants Establishment of Medicinal plant cultivation villages(Osu Govi Gammana project) for commercially utilization (cultivation collection and processing) by My/ of indigenous medicine (to cultivate/propagate selected economically important medicinal plant species by village/farmer level UUF crops economic prospecting projects
d) Inland water	×		Control of releasing exotic fishes that have risk of invasiveness Management plan for control of aquatic invasive plants and initiated thematic research on economic prospecting of aquatic invasive plants Rehabilitation/restoration (de-silting) of 10,000 tanks (Dahasak wew"
b) Marine and coastal	×		Designate more areas as Fisheries Management Areas and ensure that management activities in these areas do not conflict with the conservation of fish and other marine species Restrict coastal sand mining to within sustainable levels Restriction for coral based lime for government constructions Complete preparation of, and implement Costal Zone Management Plan in 2003-2008. Update the Master Plan for Costal Erosion Management Enforce ban on coral mining and address the problem of finding alternative livelihood opportunities for coral miners implement special areas management plans (SAM) Establishment of coastal buffer zone Resource survey has been conducted by NARA for marine resources Master plan for fisheries management has been prepared and

		fisheries reserves has been established Management Plans for fisheries lagoon is being prepared Research on offshore resources lobster fishery in south west coast has been undertaken by NARA Management measures on ornamental fish, lobsters small pelagic has been undertaken Study on marine mammals has been completed by NARA New regulations have been passed to control of prawn farms New regulations for ornamental fish include prohibition of rare indigenous species and restriction of species which are danger. Identification cards and manuals are also prepared in relation to above regulations
c) Dry and subhumid land	×	Monitoring evaluation system on terrestrial biodiversity
d) Forest	×	Amendments to the FFPO and FO Gazetting conservation forests Management plans for conservation forests (5)
e) Mountain	×	Awareness creation survey and demarcation of mountain forest by the FRMP
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		×
Please provide details below.		
<p>Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016 – Mahinda Chanthana – The Chapter Environment and the Chapter Transforming Agriculture for Economic Prosperity and Poverty Reduction Forestry policy and Forestry sector master plan Special Area Management Plan for coastal areas (SAM) National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDA) Projects - Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation, Conservation of Crop Wild relatives, Forest Resources Mapping, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management, Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest. Upper watershed management Five year action plan on Farm Animal Genetic Resources by DAPH and VRI CEPOM mechanism National Action Program on prevention of Land Degradation (UNCCD-NAP)</p>		
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
<p>National environment policy , watershed policy , wetland policy, wildlife policy , Land use policy, agriculture policy, cleaner production and clean development policy are formulated Categorization of new forest conservation categories completed - Strict Conservation Forest and multiple use reserved forest categories to be gazetted New Management plans for 5 conservation forests are prepared by Forest Department KDN, Knuckles peak wilderness forests already been included into world network of biosphere reserves (IBPs). Proposal for include Kandy City as UNESCO world network of urban biosphere reserves (IBPs) Regulations are being prepared for to FFPO sustainable utilization of wildlife resources and FO for forestry resources Programs and workshops to Increase awareness among school children, farmers, resources dependent communities (Fishery communities)</p>		

Recently introduced 100 m coastal buffer zone (after tsunami) for coastal belt

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Change in population size in major ecosystem (forests , coastal and marine)
 Decline in medicinal plants, commercially/economically important plants/animals (cinnamon), density, species richness and number per unit area/habitat type
 Number and extent of invasive species (terrestrial/aquatic)
 Economically important species to total number of species

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Reduce the rate of species becoming threaten /extinction
 Reduce rate of land degradation/soil erosion

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box X.

Target 4.3		No species of wild flora or fauna endangered by international trade	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		×	
Please provide details below.			
Amendments of relevant acts and legislations to restrict wild flora and fauna endangered by international trade (FFPO - revised plant and animal list) Capacity building of officers involved in quarantine service Increase awareness general public and public media DWLC has taken step to implement CITES effectively and include CITES -listed species under the FFPO to afford better protection Review national conservation legislations and related International treaties and convention is being progressed – Initiated by CWR project			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Restrict exportation of wild economically important crop germplasm (eg. cinnamon, piper betel, <i>Salacia</i>) Promote the cultivation/breeding of wild/threatened flora of economic importance so that not to cause genetic erosion Custom ordinance , plant protection act and the animal disease act has provisions to govern import and exports
d) Inland water	×		Legislation on aquarium ornamental fish exportation
e) Marine and coastal	×		FFPO provisions has strengthened Protection for more coral species by FFPO The Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act (FARA) No. 2 of 1996. has provisions to illegal trade of species New regulations for unsustainable exploitation of ornamental fish/lobsters/ include prohibition of rare indigenous species and restriction of species which are danger. Identification cards and manuals are also prepared in relation to above

			regulations
b) Dry and subhumid land	-		-
c) Forest	×		Forest Ordinance and the National Heritage Wilderness Area Act No. 3 of 1988 have provisions to protect wild genetic resources. Strict Conservation Forest to be introduced-FO amendments
d) Mountain	-		-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			×
Please provide details below.			
BCAP and Addendum to the Biodiversity Conservation Action plan			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Amendments to the FFPO and FO made NSCAG recommendations CWR conservation project initiatives to review legal status of CWR species Technical and Legal Advisory Committee (TLAC) of CWR project recommendations National Experts Committee on Biodiversity (NECB) recommendations			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Number of species use in international trade Number of offence trace by the customs and the DWLC			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Sound information based with peoples awareness Optimum institutional and legal framework Capacity building			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
-			

Box XI.

Goal 5	Pressures from habitat loss, land use change and degradation, and unsustainable water use, reduced.
Target 5.1	Rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	
	×

Please provide details below.

Declared more protected areas
 Designated high conservation value areas (HCVA) and given protection status
 Identified new protected area categories
 Amended acts and legislations, introduced new laws (eg Sand mining)
 Identified environmental sensitive areas for National Environmental Act
 Upgrade Environmental Protection License system (EPL)
 Revision of policies (Land use policy, wildlife policy, Agriculture policy)
 Introduced new policies and strategies (Watershed policy water policy, wetland policy, Cleaner production policy, CDM strategy, National sand policy/act to restrict sand mining is progressing)
 Introduce new tools/ principles/taxes (Polluter pays for solid waste management, economic incentives eco friendly business) to ensure the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased.
 Development of market based instruments for Natural Resources Management
 Implementation of environment friendly ISO standards
 National Physical Planning policy and plan revised and give more emphasize on natural resources conservation
 Town and Country Planning Ordinance No.13 of 1946.
 Environmental Impact Assessment and Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment are strengthened policies an initiative by the Malaysia government

Ministry has taken actions for the development of policies for protecting biodiversity consistently with development needs of the country. Ministry has drafted the policy on minimize the Human Elephant Conflict.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Revising exiting incentive schemes Restriction of filling paddy lands and blocking out agricultural lands and coconut lands Soil Conservation Act, No. 25 of 1951; amended in 1996. The Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, and subsequent amendments including Act No. 49 of 1993. Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 (replacing Plant Protection Ordinance No.10 of 1924).
d) Inland water	X		Restriction on sand mining The National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 and the amendment No. 56 of 1988. The Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, and subsequent amendments including Act No. 49 of 1993.
b) Marine and coastal	X		Coast Conservation Act No. 57 of 1981, and the amendment No.64 of 1988 The Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act No. 2 of 1996 Marine Pollution Prevention Act No. 59 of 1981. Implement the MARPOL convention Tsunami recovery action plan Establishment of marine protected areas under FFPO
c) Dry and subhumid land	X		The National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 and the amendment No. 56 of 1988. National Action Programm (NAP) for land degradation The Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, and subsequent amendments including Act No. 49 of 1993.
d) Forest	X		Declaration of Strict Conservation Forests Survey and demarcation of forest and plantations

			The Forest Ordinance No. 16 of 1907, and its subsequent amendments The National Heritage Wilderness Area Act No. 3 of 1988. Declaration of mangrove forest under FO
e) Mountain	X		The National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 and the amendment No. 56 of 1988. The National Heritage Wilderness Area Act No. 3 of 1988. Soil Conservation Act, No. 25 of 1951; amended in 1996.
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			X
Please provide details below.			
<p>Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (Addendum) and BCAP National Agriculture and livestock Policy National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan (economic sub sectors strategy) Sri Lanka NSDS (draft) and Local Agenda 21 –middle path for SD Forestry policy and Forestry sector master plan Coastal Zone Management Plan and Special Area Management Plan for coastal areas National Action Program on prevention of Land degradation Projects - Forest Resources Mapping project, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management project, Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest. Upper watershed management project</p>			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
<p>Improvement of conservation and management of 7 protected areas under the PAM&WC project Designate high conservation value areas (HCVA) and given protected states Strict conservation forest will be gazetted Amended National Environmental Act for environmental sensitive areas for Upgrade Environmental Protection License system Revision of policies (Land use policy, wildlife policy) Introduce new policies and strategies (Watershed policy water policy, wetland policy, Cleaner production policy, CDM strategy, National sand policy/act to restrict sand mining is progressing) Introduce new tools/ principles/taxes (Polluter pays for solid waste management, economic incentives eco friendly business) to ensure the rate of loss and degradation of natural habitats decreased Development of market based instruments for Natural Resources Management</p>			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Total protected area/high conservation value areas as % of total land area			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
<p>Optimum institutional and legal framework and law enforcement People's participation for rectify the degradation of habitats Create people's awareness Income disparities among community, local politics</p>			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
-			

Box XII.

Goal 6		Control threats from invasive alien species.	
Target 6.1		Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x	
Please provide details below.			
<p>The country has given a very high priority to issues concerning invasive alien species. The Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources has taken a keen interest in educating the general public on the threats of IAS on the Biodiversity of natural and agricultural ecosystems through awareness campaigns, workshops, video documentaries, leaflets/pamphlets and posters.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources has already taken some policy initiatives on IAS. The Ministry prepared the National List of Invasive Alien plants in 1999 and in the process of reviewing it now with the help of an expert group in order to make the relevant authorities (eg Customs) aware about the problematic species.</p> <p>New project on Strengthen the Partnership for Effective Control of IAS (SPECIAS) in Sri Lanka has been initiated, to be implemented in 2007. National experts group on IAS identified. National list of IAS has been improved. Preparation of National Strategy to control and eradicate invasive alien species is being progressed. Control major aquatic weeds, populations through biological control, Education and awareness creation on invasive alien species carried out by the FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project. Preparation of national data base on aquatic weeds has started by the BDS. Thematic research program on economic valuation of aquatic weeds impacts has been started. Eradicate invasive species in national protected area network successfully carried out. The Ministry of Environment has initiated actions to develop a national policy, strategy and an action plan on IAS.</p> <p>The Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 in makes provision against to prevent the introduction and spread of any organism harmful to or injurious to plants or destructive to plants found in Sri Lanka. Similarly the Water Hyacinth Ordinance No 09 of 1909 can be used to control any noxious weed or plant that could be harmful to native plants in Sri Lanka. These laws facilitate the national quarantine service to implement the national quarantine regulations</p> <p>UNDP/GEF/SGP initiated aiming the IAS management programmes for NGO and civil society</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		Control by law enforcement (a Gazette Notification, to reduce the spread of <i>Parthenium</i> plants)
d) Inland water	x		The ongoing FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project aims to control the populations through biological control; Carry out island wide survey on Fresh water invasive species
e) Marine and coastal	x		Control of invasive species in ballistic water
b) Dry and subhumid land	x		Eradicate invasive species in national protected area network successfully carried out.

		UNDP/GEF/SGP activities
c) Forest	X	Programmes to control invasive species spread in protected areas FAO funded Asia Pacific Forestry invasive Network programmes forest invasive projects I are being implemented by the forest department
d) Mountain	X	Awareness and Capacity building programmes World Mountain day programmes
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?		
a) No		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes		X
Please provide details below.		
Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP; National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan; Forestry policy and Forestry sector master plan Projects - Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation, UNDP/GEF project on IAS aims to prepare Management Plans, FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project National Action Program on prevention of Land degradation		
Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.		
National list of IAS has been prepared and further improvement is in process Under a UNDP project initiated and prepared Management Plans for 4 prioritized IAS namely Water Hyacinth, <i>Prosopis juliflora</i> , Clown Knife Fish, and the Feral Buffalo. Some institutions have prepared project concepts for management of IAS in Sri Lanka 3 major aquatic weeds, <i>Salvinia</i> , water hyacinth and <i>Pistia</i> and aims to control the populations through biological control		
Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.		
Number of major IAS successfully controlled on a pilot scale Mapped information on major IAS distribution over time		
IV) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.		
Successful Primitive strategies for IAS Cost effective control methods		
V) Please provide any other relevant information.		
-		

Box XIII.

Target 6.2	Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	X
Please provide details below.	
Preparation of National Strategy to control and eradicate invasive alien species. Preparation Management Plans for 4 prioritized IAS Control major aquatic weeds, populations through biological control.	

Education and awareness creation on invasive alien species.
 Eradicate invasive species in national protected area network
 Preparation of national data base on aquatic weeds has started by the BDS.

The UNDP/GEF project on IAS aims to prepare Management Plans for 4 prioritized IAS namely Water Hyacinth, *Prosopis juliflora*, Clown Knife Fish, and the Feral Buffalo. Some institutions have prepared project concepts for management of IAS in Sri Lanka and waiting for financial assistance.

The ongoing FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project of the Ministry of Environment has mainly focused on 3 major aquatic weeds, *Salvinia*, water hyacinth and *Pistia* and aims to control the populations through biological control.

Since *Parthenium* has become a very noxious plant in the island, the Government prohibited to have *Parthenium* plants in a private property by a Gazette Notification, to reduce the spread of the plant.

The Ministry of Environment has initiated actions to develop a national policy, strategy and an action plan on IAS

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Since <i>Parthenium</i> has become a very noxious plant in the island, the Government prohibited the presence of <i>Parthenium</i> plants in a private property by a Gazette Notification, to reduce the spread of the plant.
d) Inland water	×		The ongoing FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project of the Ministry of Environment has mainly focused on 3 major aquatic weeds, <i>Salvinia</i> , water hyacinth and <i>Pistia</i> and aims to control the populations through biological control. Carry out island wide survey on Fresh water invasive species
e) Marine and coastal	×		Initiate program on monitoring the invasive species on ballastic water by Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
f) Dry and subhumid land	×		Eradicate invasive species in national protected area network successfully carried out. UNDP/GEF/SGP activities National Action Programme for Land Degradation
b) Forest	×		Eradicate invasive plants in national protected area network Participate the network of Asia Pacific Strategy for Forest invasive and Early warning systems for forest invasive species
c) Mountain	×		Awareness and Capacity building programmes World Mountain day programmes

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	×

Please provide details below.

Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP
 National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan
 Forestry policy and Forestry sector master plan
 Projects - Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation, UNDP/GEF project on IAS aims to prepare Management Plans, FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project
 National Action Program on prevention of Land degradation

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

Surveys on aquatic weeds are being carried out
 Capacity building, awareness creation and education on aquatic weed control
 Initiated actions to develop a national policy , strategy and an action plan on IAS.
 Measures taken to control IAS in protected areas By PAM & WC project
 Preparation of national data base on aquatic weeds has started by the BDS.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Extent covered major aquatic weed in inland waters
 extent and no of species of IAS in protected areas
 Regeneration area of native species per IAS infested in forest habitats
 Area of control/eradicate of IAS per year
 National Budgetary allocation for control IAS per year

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Financial requirement to achieve the targets

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

Box XIV.

Goal 7	Address challenges to biodiversity from climate change, and pollution.	
Target 7.1	Maintain and enhance resilience of the components of biodiversity to adapt to climate change	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?		
a) No		
b) Yes, the same as the global target		
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established		x
Please provide details below.		
<p>Target programs on Change in Temperature and Rainfall can be highlighted Enhance buffer capacity of water storage (increase storage capacity of water) Develop/practice water saving methods/technologies Water pricing/incentives for saving Implement the regulation pertaining to the vehicle emissions Improve railway network in metropolitan areas Introduce regulations for ground water extractions to NEA Research and development on Climate Change and Biodiversity - Research Programmes on climate change effects on CWR and IAS</p> <p>Target Programs on Drought National Action Program On Land Degradation and Drought Establish Drought Early Warning System</p> <p>Forest fires Construction of forest fire belts Forest fires Develop projects on Clean Development Mechanism under Kyoto protocol</p>		

Establishment of National Climate Change Monitoring Center at the Department of Meteorology

New Projects initiations

UNDP/GEF/MSP initiatives OP – Climate Change and Biodiversity

Renewable Energy initiatives

Bio fuel project initiatives

National Capacity Needs Self Assessment Project (NCSA) for CBD,UNFCC, UNCCD recommendations

Sea level rise

Targets programmes on global predictions. National initiatives yet to be developed.

II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).

Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		10,000 tank rehabilitation program (Dahasak Wew) at present there are over 18,000 tanks/reservoirs in Sri Lanka. Out of them around 8,000 are in order. Hence rehabilitate these tanks and also the canal networks Implement CDM projects
d) Inland water	X		Re-use of drainage water, if suitable Improved water management Programs to improve the water use efficiency Alter flood water control structures to provide storage for municipal and industrial water Water re-cycling Mangrove conservation action plan
e) Marine and coastal	X		Strengthen sea defense structures Research programs on coral bleaching Research initiatives on sea grasses
f) Dry and subhumid land	X		Rain water harvesting promote moisture conservation practices domestic and farm Promote micro irrigation - drip, sprinkler etc. Implement CDM projects
b) Forest	X		Research programs Implement CDM projects
g) Mountain	X		Conservation and rehabilitate upper watershed areas

III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?

a) No	
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes	X

Please provide details below.

Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP

National climate change strategy

National policy on Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

CDM project development process

National Action Plan and Strategy for Mangroves (Draft)

Tsunami recovery action plan

Sri Lanka Strategy for Sustainable Development (SLSSD),
National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan (economic sub sectors strategy)
National disaster Management policy and strategies
National Action Program on prevention of degradation and mitigate the effect of drought
Projects - Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management project, Upper Watershed Management Project
Sri Lanka rain water harvesting forum - projects and programs – Rain water harvesting policy

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

No of sensitive species for climate change
Population size of indicator species
Frequency of drought/floods/land slides/forest fires occurrence

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

No of sensitive species for climate change
Population size of indicator species
Frequency of drought/floods/land slides/forest fires occurrence

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

-

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

-

Box XV.

Target 7.2	Reduce pollution and its impacts on biodiversity		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Established dedicated areas for high polluting industries, with institutional framework legislation , monitoring and evaluation Review national legislations (NEA), gazetting emission standards, declare environment sensitive areas The National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 and the amendment No. 56 of 1988. And EIA, SEA regulations Environment Protection Licenses Promote cleaner production policy and strategy Introduction of environment tax and incentives Certification of ISO standards Establishment of hazardous waste management data base and networking External management of hazardous waste Control of water pollution - Pavitra ganga Programme Formulated national implementation plan for Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Prevention of coastal and marine environment by land base activities</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural			The Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 in makes provision against to prevent the introduction and spread of any

			organism harmful to or injurious to plants or destructive to plants found in Sri Lanka. According to the term “organism” the provisions of this act can be used to prevent the import of any GMO that could be potentially damaged to native plants or crops. PPA facilitate the national quarantine service to implement the national quarantine regulations The Plant Quarantine Service fulfils the Quarantine and Phytosanitary requirements of imported and exported plants and plant products and seeds.
b) Inland water	×		Control of water pollution - Pavitra ganga Project National Solid Waste Management Strategy FAO project on aquatic invasive species
d) Marine and coastal	×		National Solid Waste Management Strategy Project on Prevention of coastal and marine environment by land base activities Coast Conservation Act No. 57 of 1981 and the amendment No.64 of 1988.
c) Dry and subhumid land			National Action program on Land degradation implement the UNCCD The National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 and the amendment No. 56 of 1988.
d) Forest			The National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980 and the amendment No. 56 of 1988. The Forest Ordinance No. 16 of 1907, and its subsequent amendments The Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, and subsequent amendments including Act No. 49 of 1993.
e) Mountain	X		Awareness programmes
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			×
Please provide details below.			
National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum to the BCAP Sri Lanka Strategy for Sustainable Development (SLSSD), Draft national IAS strategy Projects - Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), Project on Prevention of coastal and marine environment by land base activities UNDP/GEF/FAO project on IAS National Action Program on prevention of Land degradation implement the UNCCD			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Implementing the Solid Waste Management Strategy Control of water pollution by implementing - Pavitra ganga			

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.
Population size of indicator species The level of eutrophication (extent of aquatic weeds) Aquatic Invasive Species abundance Genetic Erosion/pollution of indigenous species GMO/LMO species introduction
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
-
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
-

Box XVI.

Goal 8	Maintain capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services and support livelihoods.
Target 8.1	Capacity of ecosystems to deliver goods and services maintained
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?	
a) No	
b) Yes, the same as the global target	
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established	x
Please provide details below.	
Set up activate soil conservation/watershed management units for adopting soil conservation measures in all appropriate locations Review exiting institutional arrangements to combat erosion sedimentation and land degradation Formulate and initiate watershed management policy, National Wetland Policy, New tourism policy, Mangrove action plan and strategy, Clean Development Policy Number of projects to support sustainable livelihood Strengthening legislation and enforcement activities Revise and implement National Land Use Policy Continue identification and gazetting of erodable areas (environmental sensitive areas) Promote the rehabilitation of degraded areas trough reforestation involving local communities and private sector Regulate and promote using agricultural inputs as environmentally friendly and technically appropriate ways Prepare maps GIS to identify land suitability for different land uses Designate more areas as Fisheries Management Areas Restrict coastal sand mining to within sustainable levels Implement Costal Zone Management Plan in 2003-2008. Update the Master Plan for Costal Erosion Management Enforce ban on coral mining and address the problem of finding alternative livelihood opportunities for coral miners Studies/symposiums to evaluate economic value of ecosystem good and services Establishment urban biodiversity cities/Green cities/Tree sanctuaries	
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been	

established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		Revised National Agriculture Policy Land Use Policy has been finalized Preparation of maps showing land suitability classes (GIS)
d) Inland water	×		Control programmes IAS in inland waters
e) Marine and coastal	×		Designate more areas as Fisheries Management Areas Restrict coastal sand mining to within sustainable levels Implement Coastal Zone Management Plan in 2003-2008. Update the Master Plan for Coastal Erosion Management Enforce ban on coral mining and address the problem of finding alternative livelihood opportunities for coral miners Expand the marine area of national jurisdictions (EEZ)
b) Dry and subhumid land	×		Implementing UNCCD
f) Forest	×		Implement the Forestry Sector master plan
g) Mountain	×		Awareness Creation
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			×
Please provide details below.			
Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum National Environment Policy and National Environmental Action Plan Forestry policy and Forestry sector master plan Projects - Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation, UNDP/GEF project on IAS aims to prepare Management Plans, FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project Forest Resources Mapping project, Sri Lanka Australia Natural Resources Management project, project Conservation of Biodiversity in South West Rain Forest. Upper watershed management National Action Program on prevention of Land degradation National Land Use Policy Coastal Zone Management Plan 2003-2008 and SAM plans Awareness programmes Wet land management plans programmes Important Plant Area conservation Management project CWR conservation Project			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Implement the national policies ,Strategies and Action Plans Programmes for economic prospecting of ecosystem services			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Soil Erosion Rate of upland watersheds Silting of reservoirs Livelihood status of upland communities			

Reduction of IAS in water bodies
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
Poor integration and coordination of local context
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
-

Box XVII.

Target 8.2	Biological resources that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, especially of poor people maintained		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Recognition given through the National Forest policy & National Wild Life Policy Buffer zone management programmes, Agricultural policy covers food security aspects, health care matters are properly dealt with. Various project targets covering the above targets - In situ conservation of CWR project, Medicinal Plant Conservation project, Important Plant Areas project, GPA-PGRFA project National Agriculture food and nutrition strategy implementation Implements the National TK policy</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		GPA-PGRFA project, UUF exploration project
b) Inland water	x		IAS control programmes, wetland management plans
c) Marine and coastal	x		Mangrove strategy and action plan
d) Dry and subhumid land	x		(Ritigala) medicinal plant conservation programme
e) Forest	x		Revised forest categories
f) Mountain	x		UWMP
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			x
Please provide details below.			
<p>Projects PFP and SL-AUS Natural Resources Management Project of Forest Department Medicinal Plant Project of FD and BMARI, Navinna</p>			

PAM&WCP of Department of Wildlife Conservation-outreach programme
 UNDP-GEF MSP/SGP Programme
 UNDP- GEF-Promotion of Tropical Forestry Programme
 Coast Zone Conservation Project

IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.

PFP and SLANRMP has covered ten & four districts
 Six Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas established
 Out reach programme of the PAM&WCP covered seven protected areas
 UNDP-GEF-SGP provide assistance to many CBOs in the buffer zones
 UNDP-GEF-PTF provide assistance to 16 buffer zone CBOs

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

-

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

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VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

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Box XVIII.

Goal 9	Maintain socio-cultural diversity of indigenous and local communities.		
Target 9.1	Protect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			X
Please provide details below.			
National TK policy and strategies Access and Benefit sharing draft policy Similarly in order to implement the WTO/TRIPS obligations, the Intellectual Property Office in Sri Lanka with the consultation of Department of Agriculture has drafted a law on Plant Variety Protection (or Plant Breeder's Rights Act) which is based on International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) 1991.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	X		Implement the Plant Breeder's Rights Act
b) Inland water		X	-
c) Marine and coastal		X	-
d) Dry and subhumid land		X	-
e) Forest		X	-

f) Mountain		x	-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Yes, the Biodiversity Action Plan and Addendum has incorporated the aspects of traditional knowledge conservation.			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Targets established, several activities on documentation, preservation and dissemination has been carried out.			
Identified targets of TK policy and strategy			
National Policy and Strategy on Traditional Knowledge Practices and innovation has been endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers. Separate chapter to address the legal framework to enable benefit sharing with traditional knowledge holders at the national level is included.			
National commitments subject to national legislations to respect preserve and maintain the knowledge innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant to the Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. And also implement the successful ABS regime when utilization of such resources. Reaffirms the commitments subject to national legislations to respect, preserve and maintain the knowledge innovation and practices of local/traditional/indigenous communities and ABS regime with TK holders			
BDS has initiated the preparation of compendium volumes on Biodiversity associated Traditional Knowledge, to protect and propagate biodiversity related traditional knowledge. Two volumes have been published. Integration of farmers' networks involving in the traditional knowledge, documentation of traditional folk songs, etc is being carried out. Review the existing Strategy for Traditional Knowledge, exchange of exiting traditional knowledge, take measures to protect documentation of traditional knowledge. In parallel to the World Indigenous Day celebration activities in 2007, BDS initiated to establishment of language laboratory under the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation			
BDS has organized and conducted 1 st National symposium on Traditional Knowledge.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Indicators are being developed			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
The systematic mechanism has to be in place to set up a target and develop an implementation plan.			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
-			

Box XIX.

Target 9.2	Protect the rights of indigenous and local communities over their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, including their rights to benefit sharing		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			x
Please provide details below.			
National TK policy and strategies Biodiversity Action Plan and Addendum has incorporated the aspects of traditional knowledge conservation ABS policy (draft)			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		
b) Inland water		x	-
c) Marine and coastal		x	-
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	-
e) Forest		x	-
f) Mountain		x	-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			x
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Addendum to the BCAP has incorporated the aspects of traditional knowledge conservation Ten Year Development Plan has also incorporated the above concern			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Addendum to the BCAP recommendations on TK chapter National Policy and Strategy on Traditional Knowledge Practices and innovation has been endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers. Separate chapter to address the legal framework to enable benefit sharing with traditional knowledge holders at the national level is included. Similarly implement the WTO/TRIPS obligations, the Intellectual Property Office in Sri Lanka with the consultation of Department of Agriculture has drafted a law on Plant Variety Protection (or Plant Breeder's Rights Act) which is based on International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV) 1991. Veddhas" the indigenous people of Sri Lanka are provided with equal rights and privileges by the consti-			

tution. A national committee has been appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers to formulate and implement a national program for veddhas allowing them to carry out their customary practices.

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

Indicators are being developed

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

Lack of capacities and institutional strengthening

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

-

Box XX.

Goal 10	Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of genetic resources.		
Target 10.1	All transfers of genetic resources are in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity, the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and other applicable agreements		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			×
Please provide details below.			
<p>With regard to the access and movement/exchange of genetic resources in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity Article 15 including the regime of Prior Inform Consent (PIC) and Mutually Agreed Terms (MAT), the main laws governing are the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (FFPO) as amended and the Forest Ordinance (FO) as amended. However, above laws are inconsistent with equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources as stated in the CBD.</p> <p>There is a gap in absence of a Cabinet approved policy on Access to Genetic Resources to strengthen the national legal framework on ABS regime in the country especially implement the Article 15 of the CBD. However proposed National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing will necessary to ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing and secure farmers'/breeders' rights. Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs) (bi-lateral) are used to exchange of genetic materials with any interested parties on mutually agreed terms and conditions for their development works. In addition Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is used with relevant authorities for germplasm exchange programs and research projects. However several endemic and threatened plant germplasm are not be permitted exchange or export.</p> <p>Sri Lanka is now in the process of considering signing the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (ITPGR) for Food Crops. The impacts of this on Access to PGR and Benefit Sharing regime are now being reviewed by the relevant policy makers and experts. Government is also in the process of scrutinizing the legal implications of the FAO undertaking on access issues and the impact of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (ITPGR).</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	×		MTAs (bi-lateral), ITPGR (in progress), GPA-PGRFA

b) Inland water		×	-
c) Marine and coastal		×	-
d) Dry and subhumid land		×	-
e) Forest		×	-
f) Mountain		×	-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		×	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum (chapter 4) Ten year Development Plan GPA-PGRFA action plan NCSA project Action plan			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Develop a broad-based consultative process on regulatory mechanisms for access to genetic resources, and establish a procedure and time frame for the task of preparing regulations. Develop PIC's, MTA, sui generis systems and benefit sharing mechanisms. Recognizing that research, education and awareness require access to, and sustainable use of biodiversity and biodiversity conservation in turn depends on these activities. Establish a legal framework that facilitates the accomplishment of objectives and sharing of information Formulating well define projects to implement ABS policy, Bio-prospecting/economic prospecting of genetic resources NSF research grants for sustainable use of genetic resources GEF/MSP for TK and ABS			
Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
Number of related projects which incorporated ABS and economic prospecting.			
V) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
Lack of capacities and coordination at the national level.			
VI) Please provide any other relevant information.			
-			

Box XXI.

Target 10.2		Benefits arising from the commercial and other utilization of genetic resources shared with the countries providing such resources	
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No		x	
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No specific targets established, but several strategic planning activities on this target have been carried out.			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural	x		MTAs (bi-lateral), ITPGR (in progress), GPA-PGRFA
b) Inland water		x	-
c) Marine and coastal		x	-
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	-
e) Forest		x	-
f) Mountain		x	-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan		x	
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum (chapter 4) Ten year Development Plan GPA-PGRFA recommendation NCSA project recommendations			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
Review TRIPS, CITES UPOV etc in relation to access and benefit sharing, and study International Undertaking in relation to ex-situ collections of international centres prior to the CBD.			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.			
-			
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.			
-			

Box XXII.

Goal 11	Parties have improved financial, human, scientific, technical and technological capacity to implement the Convention.		
Target 11.1	New and additional financial resources are transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with Article 20		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
<p>Sri Lanka is committed to promote and strengthening biodiversity conservation and sustainable utilization programmes by funding allocation through annual budget, Ten years development Plan and research grants. SL also seeks funding and collaborates with international agencies and developed countries such as FAO, UNDP, BIOVERSITY international, Govt of Netherlands, WB, ADB etc. Recent government initiatives for carbon baking/trading to address climate change issues, biodiversity and climate change is the main focal areas in that project NSF research grants for sustainable use of genetic resources GEF/MSP for TK and ABS</p>			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	-
b) Inland water		x	-
c) Marine and coastal		x	-
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	-
e) Forest		x	-
f) Mountain		x	-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No	x		
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
-			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			
-			
V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.			

-
VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.
-
VII) Please provide any other relevant information.
-

Box XXIII.

Target 11.2	Technology is transferred to developing country Parties, to allow for the effective implementation of their commitments under the Convention, in accordance with its Article 20, paragraph 4		
I) National target: Has a national target been established corresponding to the global target above?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, the same as the global target			
c) Yes, one or more specific national targets have been established			
Please provide details below.			
No specific targets established, but several strategic planning activities on this target has been carried out Training offered by international official agencies FAO ,UNDP, JICA Subject on technology in general and technology related to biodiversity and resource is offered by higher learning institution to SL officers engage in biodiversity activities Enhance capacities of the national institution with foreign grants			
II) National targets for specific programmes of work: If such national target(s) ha(s)(ve) been established, please indicate here, and give further details in the box(es).			
Programme of work	Yes	No	Details
a) Agricultural		x	-
b) Inland water		x	-
c) Marine and coastal		x	-
d) Dry and subhumid land		x	-
e) Forest		x	-
f) Mountain		x	-
III) Has the global or national target been incorporated into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?			
a) No			x
b) Yes, into national biodiversity strategy and action plan			
c) Yes, into sectoral strategies, plans and programmes			
Please provide details below.			
-			
IV) Please provide information on current status and trends in relation to this target.			

-

V) Please provide information on indicators used in relation to this target.

-

VI) Please provide information on challenges in implementation of this target.

-

VII) Please provide any other relevant information.

-

Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (GSPC)

The Conference of the Parties, in decision VI/9, annex, adopted the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation. Parties and Governments are invited to develop their own targets with this flexible framework. The Conference of the Parties considered the Strategy as a pilot approach for the use of outcome oriented targets under the Convention. In decision VII/10, the Conference of the Parties decided to integrate the targets into the reporting framework for the Third National Reports. Please provide relevant information by responding to the questions and requests contained in the following tables.

Box XXIV.

Target 1. A widely accessible working list of known plant species, as a step towards a complete world flora.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
As part of this report steps have been taken to prepare a plant list.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP and Addendum to the BCAP	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Flora of Ceylon 16 volumes Medicinal plants Checklist Medicinal Plant list prepared IUCN/FD medicinal plant conservation project National Red List of threatened flora and fauna CWR list, identification manual and descriptors Endemic and threatened plant lists prepared by various institutions List of underutilized fruit crops prepared under USAID germplasm conservation project DOA Plant List under FFPO regulation Flora list for implement the CITES obligations Invasive Plant List of Sri Lanka Plant lists prepared for national Protected Areas NCR plant list and data Plant lists of national wetlands (wetland management plans, national wetland directory) Mangrove guide in Sri Lanka (list of mangrove plants and descriptors) Orchids of Sri Lanka Plant list of field crops of Sri Lanka by DOA Plant list prepared by several project including research to address the specific project objectives and issues covering various aspects and categories of Sri Lanka flora Several data bases includes plant data; NCR database, EMIS, Biodiversity database of DWLC, BMARI medicinal plant data base Provincial Plant list under Provincial BCAP preparation	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

Implement the BCAP recommendations, 3NR project implementation Protection of IPA global project CWR global project
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
CBD national reports
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
Lack of capacities and poor integration of institutions
VII) Any other relevant information
-

Box XXV.

Target 2. A preliminary assessment of the conservation status of all known plant species, at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	X
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national level activities carried out to fulfill the above target by various institutions In additions to several projects currently on going and in pipeline are addressing the above target	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	X
b) No	
Please specify	

BCAP and Addendum to BCAP

National Experts committee on biodiversity

Formulation of National Species Conservation Strategy

The BDS is currently working for development of a National Species Conservation Strategy, a holistic strategy for conserving threatened species and monitoring the status of all species. The Strategy will constitute a combination of responses drawing from diverse fields, and will facilitate field-level conservation plans, continued research and monitoring; policy and legislative reform and coordination; and targeted education and awareness programmes.

National Species Conservation Advisory Group (NSCAG)

In the Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP) it is recommended to review existing legal instruments to afford protection to threatened species of indigenous plants and animals.

Therefore in the process of implementing the Convention, the Ministry of Environment took an action for the establishment of the NSCAG. Consisting of scientists conversant with species conservation issues, the NSCAG make recommendations to the Government, based on the results of research and the application of scientific criteria on the status of Sri Lanka's species; major threats and their sources; long term trends and their implications; and on the structure and implementation of a species conservation strategy for addressing present and foreseeable threats to species' long-term survival. The NSCAG also collaborate with IUCN's Species Survival Commission (SSC) to include highly threatened endemic species in the global red list, and also to adopt revised IUCN global red listing criteria and categories in a national context.

NASCAG will be extensively used for the Joint Priority setting in developing the Endangered Species Recovery Plans, one of the major objectives of the PAM&WC Project.

I) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)

Protected Area gap analysis project

Biodiversity baseline survey

Joint Priority setting and developing Endangered Species Recovery Plans to support a collaborative assessment of endangered species and prepare relevant Species recovery plans and Preparation of conservation profile for threatened flora

Conservation System Review under PAM&WC project

National capacity building for lower plant assessments

Assessments for national red list preparation

CWR assessments research programmes

Wet land species assessment under wetland conservation project

Protection of IPA project (in progress)

III) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)

-

IV) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)

-

V) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target

Despite not having an established target several isolated measures have been taken under various projects; however a useful exercise need to be built on by the leadership of the BDS but it lacks sufficient manpower and trained personnel.

VI) Any other relevant information

-

Box XXVI.

Target 3. Development of models with protocols for plant conservation and sustainable use, based on research and practical experience.	
II) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by various institutions	
III) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP and Addendum to BCAP There are several programmes in place to address the target such as Tree sanctuaries programme, Medicinal Plant Conservation Areas, community based plant conservation, Kandyan home garden systems	
IV) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
-	
V) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
VI) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
-	
VII) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VIII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXVII.

Target 4. At least ten percent of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by various institutions Despite not having established a national target for GSPC Sri Lanka has a strong national protected areas system back up my legislative empowerments to ensure conserve the ecosystems of SL Pl see 2010 target 1.1	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP/Addendum Declaration of internationally importance ecosystems Pl see 2010 target 1.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Pl see 2010 target 1.1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 1.1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 1.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXVIII.

Target 5. Protection of fifty percent of the most important areas for plant diversity assured.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by various institutions Despite not having established a national target for GSPC Sri Lanka has a strong national protected areas system back up my legislative empowerments to ensure conserve the most important and sensitive areas of biodiversity of SL Pl see 2010 target 1.2	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP/Addendum Protection of IPA in Sri Lanka Global project and action plan Declaration of internationally importance ecosystems Pl see 2010 target 1.2	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Pl see 2010 target 1.2	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 1.2	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 1.2	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXIX.

Target 6. At least thirty percent of production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by various institutions Despite not having established a national target for GSPC Sri Lanka has strong national policies, strategies and legislative empowerments to ensure conserve the production lands managed consistent with the conservation of plant diversity in SL	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP/Addendum PI see 2010 target 4.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
PI see 2010 target 4.1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
PI see 2010 target 4.1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
PI see 2010 target 4.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXX.

Target 7. Sixty percent of the world's threatened species conserved <i>In-situ</i>.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by various institutions Despite not having established a national target for GSPC Sri Lanka has taken strong steps to address the above target backup by national policies, strategies and legislative empowerments and establishing effective national PA system to ensure threatened species conserved In-situ.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP/Addendum PI see 2010 target 1.2 , 2.1, 2.2	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
PI see 2010 target 1.2 , 2.1, 2.2	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
PI see 2010 target 1.2 , 2.1, 2.2	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
PI see 2010 target 1.2 , 2.1, 2.2	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXXI.

Target 8. Sixty percent of threatened plant species in accessible <i>Ex-situ</i> collections, preferably in the country of origin, and 10 percent of them included in recovery and restoration programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>Despite not having established a national target for GSPC 8, National Botanic Gardens and Plant Genetic Resource Centre Sri Lanka have ex situ collections to address the above target backed by national policies, strategies institutional mechanisms and legislative empowerments.</p> <p>Establishment of new ex situ conservation areas and improvement of existing ex situ conservation areas. -establishment of Botanic gardens, plant sanctuaries , mini biodiversity parks, endemic, rare and threatened plants gardens, demonstration sites for important plants and CWR species and development of green cities</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>BCAP/Addendum (ex situ conservation) Ten year Development Plan Threatened species recovery action plans Species relocation action plans Pl see 2010 target 2.1, 2.2</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Pl see 2010 target 2.1, 2.2	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 2.1, 2.2	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
-	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXXII.

Target 9. Seventy percent of the genetic diversity of crops and other major socio-economically valuable plant species conserved, and associated indigenous and local knowledge maintained.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Despite not having established a national target for GSPC steps have been taken to conserve valuable plants Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (PGRFA) and local knowledge.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP/Addendum (Agro biodiversity, Sustainable use, in situ conservation) Ten year Development Plan GPA for PGRFA national action plan and NISM for PGRFA PI see 2010 target 3.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
National Experts Committee on Biodiversity has given its consent for signing the FAO International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (ITPGR) for Food and Agriculture. Biodiversity Secretariat (BDS) of the Ministry of Environment actively participate to the FAO GPA-PGRFA regional Project and contribute to the development of national data base on PGRFA . National position to ratify the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture is being reviewed by the Department of Agriculture, Focal Point to this Treaty	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
PI see 2010 target 3.1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
PI see 2010 target 3.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXXIII.

Target 10. Management plans in place for at least 100 major alien species that threaten plants, plant communities and associated habitats and ecosystems.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Despite not having established a national target for GSPC target 10 major actions and initiatives have been taken by BDS to address IAS management in Sri Lanka	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Pl see 2010 target 6.1, 6.2 and 9.1	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Pl see 2010 target 6.1, 6.2 and 9.1	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 6.1, 6.2 and 9.1	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 6.1, 6.2 and 9.1	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXXIV.

Target 11. No species of wild flora endangered by international trade.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	×
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by the DWLC, FD, MENR and DOA. Despite not having established a national target for GSPC Sri Lanka has strong national policies, strategies and legislative empowerments to ensure protection of wild flora endangered by international trade	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	×
b) No	
Please specify	
Pl see 2010 target 4.3	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Pl see 2010 target 4.3	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 4.3	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
Pl see 2010 target 4.3	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXXV.

Target 12. Thirty percent of plant-based products derived from sources that are sustainably managed.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by various institutions Despite not having established a national target for GSPC Sri Lanka has strong national policies, strategies and legislative empowerments to ensure plant-based products derived from sources that are managed on a sustainable basis.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Pl refer 2010 target 4.1, 4.2	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Pl refer 2010 target 4.1, 4.2	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Pl refer 2010 target 4.1, 4.2	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
-	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXXVI.

Target 13. The decline of plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices that support sustainable livelihoods, local food security and health care, halted.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>Despite not having established a national target for GSPC Sri Lanka has strong national commitments to protect plant resources, and associated indigenous and local knowledge, innovations and practices</p> <p>Sri Lanka has also initiated to develop and implement the policies, strategies and legislative empowerments to ensure protect TK, indigenous people and sustainable use of TK associated plant-based products derived from sources and ABS regime</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
Pl refer 2010 target 9., 9.2	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Pl refer 2010 target 9.1, 9.2	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
Pl refer 2010 target 9.1, 9.2	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
-	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	
VII) Any other relevant information	
-	

Box XXXVII.

Target 14. The importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation incorporated into communication, educational and public-awareness programmes.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
Despite not having established a national target very effective communication, educational and public-awareness programmes have been conducted by BDS and relevant sectoral agencies.	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP and Addendum National Environment Policy and Action Plan Ten year development plan GPA-PGRFA action programme National Agriculture policy and strategies	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
Island wide Awareness creation and Capacity building programs Seminars and workshops on importance of plant diversity and the need for its conservation, to aware general public, NGOs, Government officers , school children and other interested parties to make aware the issues and the implementation programs. BDS recently start to establish mobile exhibition and education awareness unit and need to further strengthen. This year also started education and awareness program focusing on wetland and introducing the relationships of plant diversity with culture-biodiversity, TK with ethno-botanical aspects and social aspects of conservation of plant diversity and economic prospecting of plant diversity in various economic sectors in Sri Lanka.	
Biodiversity included in the primary and secondary school curricula and taught in the university undergraduate courses	
CWR project public awareness component activities	
Public awareness programmes couple with establishment of botanic gardens, plant sanctuaries, mini biodiversity parks, endemic, rare and threatened plants gardens, exotic gardens, demonstration sites for important plants and CWR species and development of green cities.	
Publishing books, journals, pamphlets, leaflets, stickers , posters and print copies as awareness and educating training materials for education , training and awareness creation for biodiversity conservation and sustainable Utilization	
Digital media programmes highlighting importance of plant diversity	
Declaration of provincial flowers, Issuing of stamps for important ecosystems endemic seashell species.	
Celebration of World Days related environment and biodiversity	
Publication on memorial trees and declared provincial flowers	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	

-
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)
-
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
-
VII) Any other relevant information
-

Box XXXVIII.

Target 15. The number of trained people working with appropriate facilities in plant conservation increased, according to national needs, to achieve the targets of this Strategy.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
No specific systematic targets established, but several national/local level activities carried out compliance with the target by various institutions	
A positive sign is that the Royal Botanical Garden and other gardens have been brought under one Department, the Department of Botanical gardens and it is planned to increase the cadre positions and also to train the staff.	
National red listing process opens more opportunities to build national capacities in plant conservation	
CWR project has conducted several programmes including research to build capacities on CWR red listing	
Several courses and programmes conducted by national universities on plant systematic assessments of lower plants	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
BCAP/Addendum	
NCSA project strategies	
GPA-PGRFA action plan	
National Strategy for plant conservation	
Strategies in relation to implement the IPA global Project	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
-	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
-	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	

-
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target
-
VII) Any other relevant information
-

Box XXXIX.

Target 16. Networks for plant conservation activities established or strengthened at national, regional and international levels.	
I) Has your country established national target corresponding to the above global target?	
a) Yes	
b) No	x
Please specify	
<p>Despite not having established a national target for GSPC 16. MENR/BDS has joined the several networks of global project for plant conservation activities DOA has also implement several global projects related to PGRFA, UUF and CWR</p> <p>CWR global project UUF crops conservation network project Protection of IPA in Sri Lanka Global project initiatives (in progress) Global network project for strengthen the partnership for effective control of IAS (SPECIAS) GEF/MSP network projects</p>	
II) Has your country incorporated the above global or national target into relevant plans, programmes and strategies?	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
Please specify	
<p>Addendum/BCAP National Environment Policy and Action Plan Ten year development plan</p> <p>CWR global project action plan UUF crops conservation network project initiatives Protection of IPA in Sri Lanka Global project initiatives (in progress) Global network project for strengthen the partnership for effective control of IAS (SPECIAS) strategies</p>	
III) Current status (please indicate current status related to this target)	
-	
IV) Measures taken to achieve target (please indicate activities, legislative measures and other steps taken with a view to achieve the target)	
-	
V) Progress made towards target (please specify indicators used to monitor progress towards the target)	
-	
VI) Constraints to achieving progress towards the target	
-	

VII) Any other relevant information

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Box XL.


Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.


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Ecosystem Approach


The ecosystem approach is a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Application of the ecosystem approach will help to reach a balance of the three objectives of the Convention. At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties has affirmed that the ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention (decision II/8). The Conference of the Parties, at its fifth meeting, endorsed the description of the ecosystem approach and operational guidance and recommended the application of the principles and other guidance on the ecosystem approach. The seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties agreed that the priority at this time should be facilitating implementation of the ecosystem approach. Please provide relevant information by responding to the following questions.

3.  ¹ Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but application is under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects are being applied	X
d) Yes, substantially implemented	

4.  Is your country developing practical expressions of the ecosystem approach for national policies and legislation and for implementation activities, with adaptation to local, national, and regional conditions? (decision V/6)

a) No	
b) No, but development is under consideration	
c) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying some principles of the ecosystem approach	X
d) Yes, practical expressions have been developed for applying most principles of the ecosystem approach	

¹ Please note that all the questions marked with  have been previously covered in the second national reports and some thematic reports.

5. Is your country strengthening capacities for the application of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to apply the ecosystem approach? (decision V/6)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, within the country	
c) Yes, including providing support to other Parties	

6. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country promoted regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders? (decision V/6)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, informal cooperation (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, formal cooperation (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional cooperation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders.	
Being an island the application will be limited.	


7. Is your country facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach? (decisions VI/12 and VII/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on facilitating the exchange of experiences, capacity building, technology transfer and awareness raising to assist with the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Still the awareness on ecosystem approach is confined to a handful of experts in the country. Hardly any programs are conducted to exchange experiences , capacity building or technology transfer assisting implementation of ecosystem approach	

8. Is your country creating an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach, including through development of appropriate institutional frameworks? (decision VII/11)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant policies and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the creation of an enabling environment for the implementation of the ecosystem approach.	
Despite not having a systematic established national programme, historical evidence proved that the principles of the Ecosystem Approach were practiced in Sri Lanka during the period of ancient civili-	

zation nurtured by Buddhist Philosophy for environment management and secure livelihood. Recent development of BCAP addendum, Sri Lanka Strategy of Sustainable Development (SLSDS), National Strategy for Implement the Agenda 21, National Environment Policy and Action Plan, National Information and Data management/Sharing policies and strategies, drafted the policy on minimize the Human Elephant Conflict, PAM&WC project initiatives, Identification of floristic regions, bioregions, and important bird areas. More emphasis laid on the ecosystem approach. National mechanisms to integrate environment consideration into different sector strategies and action plan also acknowledged the principles of ecosystem approach

C. ARTICLES OF THE CONVENTION

Article 5 – Cooperation

9.  Is your country actively cooperating with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	x
c) Yes, multilateral cooperation (please give details below)	
d) Yes, regional and/or subregional cooperation (please give details below)	
e) Yes, other forms of cooperation (please give details below)	

Further comments on cooperation with other Parties in respect of areas beyond national jurisdiction - for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Sri Lanka Council for Agricultural research Policy (CARP) has signed MOUs on exchange of germplasm with Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR) and Pakistan Agricultural Research Council.

Preparation National guidelines for Access Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing, MTAs and standard institutional mechanism to regulate access to indigenous genetic resources by external country parties is being initiated by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources following the recommendations of NCSA project.

National expert committee on biodiversity has proposed the following to manage germplasm access and movement:

Develop MTA, PIC's, suigeneris systems and benefit sharing mechanisms

Appoint a team of experts to review international and multilateral access negotiations

Review International Understanding regarding ex-situ collections of international centres prior to the CBD

Review TRIPS, CITES UPOV etc in relation to access and benefit sharing

However proposed National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing and the proposed act on Plant Breeders Right will necessary to ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing and secure farmers'/breeders' rights. Material Transfer Agreements (MTAs) (bi-lateral) are used to exchange of genetic materials with any interested parties on mutually agreed terms and conditions for their development works. Recent expertise idea on the MTAs reveals that the common MTA should be in place operating through a central governing body. In addition Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is used with relevant authorities for germplasm exchange programs and research projects. However several endemic and threatened plant germplasm are not be permitted exchange or export

10. Is your country working with other Parties to develop regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 A)	
a) No	
b) No, but consultations are under way	
c) Yes, some mechanisms and networks have been established (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, existing mechanisms have been strengthened (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of regional, subregional or bioregional mechanisms and networks to support implementation of the Convention.	
<p>CWR project MOU for data and information sharing</p> <p>PGRFA network projects under GPA</p> <p>IPA project</p> <p>Through IUCN-SL and South Asia several measures has been taken.</p> <p>UNDP-GEF-MSP initiatives for TK,</p>	

11. Is your country taking steps to harmonize national policies and programmes, with a view to optimizing policy coherence, synergies and efficiency in the implementation of various multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) and relevant regional initiatives at the national level? (decision VI/20)	
a) No	
b) No, but steps are under consideration	
c) Yes, some steps are being taken (please specify below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive steps are being taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the harmonization of policies and programmes at the national level.	
<p>Working towards achieving coherence in environmentally related policies and synergies in the implementation of UNCCD, UNFFCC and CBD and relevant regional initiatives at the national level Working towards achieving the MDG</p> <p>Implementation of the Government Ten Year Development Plan</p> <p>The National Capacity-needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) Project is implemented by the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources to identification of priorities and needs for capacity development to fulfill national obligations for three United Nations conventions of CBD, UNFCC and UNCCD. Project is expected to be country-driven and consultative, and will explore synergies among and across the requirements of the above mentioned three conventions.</p>	

Box XLI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this strategy specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

Article 6 - General measures for conservation and sustainable use

12. Has your country put in place effective national strategies, plans and programmes to provide a national framework for implementing the three objectives of the Convention? (Goal 3.1 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant strategies, plans and programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, plans and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the strategies, plans and programmes for implementing the three objectives of the Convention.

The concept of biodiversity conservation was introduced to Sri Lanka in the late 1980s, National commitments to conservation and sustainable utilization of biodiversity and its policy, institutional and legal framework has a long history dating back to over two millennia. Concern for the environment and for the judicious management of biodiversity had characterized the policies of the ancient kings of Sri Lanka.

The Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (BCAP) was prepared was prepared by the Ministry dealing with Environment with substantial input from IUCN to meet the national obligations under Article 6 of the CBD. The BCAP was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on 27 August, 1998. Biodiversity Secretariat established in 1999 to implement the BCAP recommendations.

An addendum to the BCAP has been prepared (2006) by the Biodiversity Secretariat with guidance from the Second National Experts Committee on Biodiversity based on the 16 thematic areas relevant to biodiversity and to address the gaps of BCAP 1998 and to fulfill the national commitments towards the key areas of the 2010 biodiversity targets and the targets of the millennium development goals (MDG) through funds from the ADB-funded Protected Area Management and Wildlife Conservation (PAM&WC) Project. The Biodiversity Secretariat has also currently initiated preparation of Provincial Biodiversity Action Plans for 09 provinces in Sri Lanka.

In view of the importance awarded to biodiversity conservation, many other related institutions have also addressed the conservation of biodiversity in their sectoral plans and programmes, especially in the forestry, wildlife, coastal and marine and agricultural sectors.

BDS of the MENR is the key institution responsible for biodiversity related policies BDS has recently initiated to formulate National Policy on Biodiversity. The draft has been prepared and in the process of obtaining comments to review and finalization. The National Bio-safety Policy and the Framework and

National Policy on Traditional Knowledge is executed by the BDS.

Among the major actions taken by the BDS implement the NBSAPs are of the following:

- National Experts Committee on Biodiversity set-up to review, monitor and advise the Government on matters relating to biodiversity conservation and implementation of the CBD.
- Setting up of a Legal Task Force to draft a suitable framework for regulating access to genetic resources and benefit sharing
- Action Plan to conserve the biodiversity of domesticated indigenous species.
- Committee on Environment Policy Management for Biodiversity (CEPOM – Biodiversity) for the purpose of coordinating biodiversity related policy matters, reconstituted as the CEPOM for Wildlife & Forestry.
- Preparation of a code of ethics for biodiversity related research that involves the transfer of genetic material, or metabolites and other extracts of indigenous organisms out of the country;
- Sub Committee on Alien Invasive Species Management and initiating measures for the preparation of Action Plans for Combating Alien Invasive Species in selected protected areas, and
- National Species Conservation Advisory Group - for the development of the National Species Conservation Strategy.
- Preparation of national Bio-safety Guidelines and a bio-safety framework development project and Policy on bio-safety (approved by Cabinet in November 2005)
- Policy on Traditional Knowledge and practices.
- Crop Wild Relatives Conservation Project for Information Management and Field Application
- Protected Area Gap Analysis study (under PAM&WC Project)
- Conservation Profiles for threatened species (260 flora and 123 fauna) and Recovery Plans for conservation of endangered species, Draft Act for Access to Genetic Resources and benefit sharing
- Draft Material Transfer Agreement for use in collaborative research
- Code of ethics for biodiversity research prepared
- Draft biodiversity information management policy
- Directory of Biodiversity Information Management and Statistical compendium on Biodiversity
- National TK registries
- National Red List 2007
- In addition, several studies and assessments have been carried out to help the formulation of biodiversity related policy in the country.
- Paleo biodiversity action plan (draft) has been prepared by the BDS and it is under review.
- Initial action has taken to monitor diseases transmitted from animals to human with collaboration of Epidemiology unit of the health Department, Ministry of health
- Initiated to develop national policy on data and information sharing.
- MOUs are to be develop between national data and information holding institutes
- National Information Management systems are developed for Identification and monitoring activities (CWR-GRIS), (GPA-NISM), Avian Influenza Data Base, DWLC Biodiversity Database, NARA fish data base, Forest EMIS data base with NCR data, Forest Resources Mapping Data, Proposed Environment data and information management system for South Asia. Currently GPA-NISM for PGRFA is available as web portal. National Policy on the use of spatial data has been formulated
- Discussions are underway to develop a central database
- Proposed Environment data and information management system for South Asia


In addition, a large number of institutions administer and conserve biodiversity resources in the country. Among them, the three key departments with a mandate administered and protect biodiversity in natural areas are the Forest Department, the Department of Wildlife Conservation and the Department of Coast

Conservation. The Central Environmental Authority and the National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA), with responsibility for regulatory aspects and for research in the coastal/marine/ inland wetland areas respectively, are also important in this sphere. The other institutions that have a mandate for some aspects of biodiversity conservation and use are the Ministries dealing with agriculture and livestock and the agencies under them.

Many Civil Society Organizations local and international NGOs are active in the biodiversity conservation, especially in terms of awareness creation and research, at both national and grassroots level. However, involvement of the private sector has been minimal, in terms of financing or other initiatives for biodiversity conservation.

The policies and plans related to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use and for support for the implementation of the CBD.

- National Conservation Strategy (NCS) in 1988
- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 2003-2007
- National Forest Policy 1995
- Forestry Sector Master Plan 1995
- Wildlife Policy 2000
- National Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) 2004
- National Agricultural Policy and National Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Strategy of 1984
- National Agricultural Research Plan(NARP) and policy 1999
- National Land Use Policy
- National Watershed Policy
- Fisheries act and in fishery sector institutional plans and policies.
- National Wetlands Policy 2005

13.  Has your country set measurable targets within its national strategies and action plans? (decisions II/7 and III/9)

a) No	
b) No, measurable targets are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but measurable targets are in advanced stages of development	x
d) Yes, relevant targets are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, reports on implementation of relevant targets available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on targets set within national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

BCAP addendum and several project action plans (PAM & WCP, CWR, SPECIeS, Bio-safety, IPA) identified some measurable targets

Ten year development plan under its biodiversity component directed for activities for measurable targets.

14. Has your country identified priority actions in its national biodiversity strategy and action plan? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	
b) No, but priority actions are being identified	
c) Yes, priority actions identified (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on priority actions identified in the national biodiversity strategy and action plan.

BCAP Addendum identified 102 recommendations under the 16 thematic and cross-cutting areas. Some were of a general nature, while others were specific. The thematic areas considered for this Addendum

were not only cross-cutting on a discipline basis, but were also largely inter-sectoral in functions. Hence it was inevitable that a significant number of recommendations should be partly or fully repetitive. After the screening process priority list of 42 recommendations were selected. Subsequently these recommendations were reviewed, and 31 out of the 45 were identified as falling into a high priority category.

16 thematic and cross-cutting areas identified in the BCAP addendum:

- i. *In-situ* conservation
- ii. *Ex-situ* conservation
- iii. Access to genetic resources
- iv. Traditional knowledge and cultural biodiversity.
- v. Impacts on biodiversity
- vi. Sustainable use and benefit sharing
- vii. Bio-safety
- viii. Biodiversity valuation and economics of conservation
- ix. Policies, strategies and action planning
- x. Monitoring and co-ordination
- xi. Institutional aspects and capacity building
- xii. Legal framework on biodiversity conservation
- xiii. Education, awareness and training
- xiv. Research, development and technology transfer
- xv. Information management
- xvi. Agricultural biodiversity

15. Has your country integrated the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as benefit sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision VI/27 A)

a) No	x
b) Yes, in some sectors (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, in major sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in all sectors (please provide details below)	

Further information on integration of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and benefit-sharing into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

The principles Conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity is integrated all NRM policies and strategies in Sri Lanka There is a gap in absence of a Cabinet approved policy on Access to Genetic Resources to strengthen the national legal framework on ABS regime in the country However National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing and the National guidelines for Access Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing is proposed and initial work has been started

16. Are migratory species and their habitats addressed by your country's national biodiversity strategy or action plan (NBSAP)? (decision VI/20)	
a) Yes	x
b) No	
I) If YES, please briefly describe the extent to which it addresses	
(a) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species	Acts and regulations EIA process BCAP/Addendum National Red Listing Process National Species Conservation Strategy
(b) Conservation, sustainable use and/or restoration of migratory species' habitats, including protected areas	Declaration of three wetlands, important as habitats
(c) Minimizing or eliminating barriers or obstacles to migration	Acts and regulations Park management Plans
(d) Research and monitoring for migratory species	Research on migratory species and monitoring of migratory species presence in our wetlands and other environs. FOGSL and University of Colombo has taken a leading role in Research and monitoring of migratory species.
(e) Transboundary movement	Monitored.
II) If NO, please briefly indicate below	
(a) The extent to which your country addresses migratory species at national level	BCAP Addendum NSCAG and National Species Conservation Strategy National Red listing process FFPO Island wide awareness and capacity building programmes Commemoration of world migratory species day Identification of Important Bird Areas of Sri Lanka
(b) Cooperation with other Range States since 2000	Field Ornithology Group of Sri Lanka (FOGSL) IBA programme

Biodiversity and Climate Change

17. Has your country implemented projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but some projects or programs are under development	x
c) Yes, some projects have been implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change that incorporate biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	
<p>Not really as a major project objective; several Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use projects mentioned this as one indirect benefit.</p> <p>CDM project GEF/MSP programme and Operational Area of Biodiversity and Climate Change Synergies between CBD, UNFFC, UNCCD CWR project facilitate research[project on CWR and climate change Bio fuel development initiatives Instantiate national carbon fund Introduce environment tax systems</p>	

18. Has your country facilitated coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification? (decision VII/15)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	x
c) Yes, relevant mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the coordination to ensure that climate change mitigation and adaptation projects are in line with commitments made under the UNFCCC and the UNCCD.	
<p>UNCCD national Action Programme for Land degradation and mitigate the effect of drought Instantiate national carbon fund CDM project The country has recognized the importance of this aspect and working towards it.</p>	

Box XLII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
-

Article 7 - Identification and monitoring

19. ◊ On Article 7(a), does your country have an ongoing programme to identify components of biological diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem level?	
a) No	x
b) Yes, selected/partial programmes at the genetic, species and/or ecosystem level only (please specify and provide details below)	
c) Yes, complete programmes at ecosystem level and selected/partial inventories at the genetic and/or species level (please specify and provide details below)	
Further comments on ongoing programmes to identify components of biodiversity at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>Only Systematic national programme for Identification and monitoring of biodiversity component (species level) exists for birds in Sri Lanka (including migratory birds) FOGSL and University of Colombo took a lead role in identification, monitoring and research.</p> <p>However a systematic national programme is not in place. Isolated work under various state agencies and individuals are being carried out. Need to develop a programme to consolidate the existing activity and prepare a comprehensive plan.</p> <p>IUCN red listing process is in place.</p> <p>Several biodiversity assessment and identification groups (YZA, SLNF, IUCN etc)</p> <p>University research programmes</p> <p>National Information Management systems are developed for Identification and monitoring activities (CWR-GRIS), (GPA-NISM), Avian Influenza Data Base, DWLC Biodiversity Database, NARA data base, Forest EMIS data base with NCR data, Forest Resources Mapping Data, Proposed Environment data and information management system for South Asia</p>	

20. ◊ On Article 7(b), which components of biological diversity identified in accordance with Annex I of the Convention, have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes?	
a) at ecosystem level (please provide percentage based on area covered)	-
b) at species level (please provide number of species per taxonomic group and percentage of total known number of species in each group)	-
c) at genetic level (please indicate number and focus of monitoring programmes)	-
Further comments on ongoing monitoring programmes at the genetic, species and ecosystem level.	
<p>Broad base National systematic monitoring programme need to develop.</p> <p>Monitoring and Identification is done only for purpose of some project activities</p> <p>IUCN red listing project</p> <p>NCR project</p> <p>CWR project</p> <p>UUF crop project</p> <p>Forestry survey projects implemented by the FD</p> <p>Medicinal Plants conservation project</p> <p>Biodiversity Base Line survey by PAM&WCP</p> <p>Protected area gap analysis project</p> <p>UNDP/SGP projects carried out by NGOs</p>	

21. ♦ On Article 7(c), does your country have ongoing, systematic monitoring programmes on any of the following key threats to biodiversity?

a) No	x
b) Yes, invasive alien species (please provide details below)	-
c) Yes, climate change (please provide details below)	-
d) Yes, pollution/eutrophication (please provide details below)	-
e) Yes, land use change/land degradation (please provide details below)	-
f) Yes, overexploitation or unsustainable use (please provide details below)	-

Further comments on monitoring programmes on key threats to biodiversity.

Few monitoring programs for above b) c) and d) are done on a local scale in isolation. No national plan of monitoring in place. e) and f) are hardly monitored.

22. ♦ On Article 7 (d), does your country have a mechanism to maintain and organize data derived from inventories and monitoring programmes and coordinate information collection and management at the national level?

a) No	
b) No, but some mechanisms or systems are being considered	x
c) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are being established	
d) Yes, some mechanisms or systems are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, a relatively complete system is in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the coordination of data and information collection and management.

No such centralized national programmes in place. Isolated data bases and information systems are placed under different departments and institutions

CWR project initiated to develop national policy on data and information sharing. MOUs are to be developed between national data and information holding institutes

Currently GPA-NISM for PGRFA are available as web portal

Discussions are underway to develop a central database.

23. ♦ Does your country use indicators for national-level monitoring of biodiversity? (decision III/10)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of potential indicators is under way (please describe)	x
c) Yes, some indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where data are summarized and presented)	
d) Yes, a relatively complete set of indicators identified and in use (please describe and, if available, provide website address, where	

data are summarized and presented	
Further comments on the indicators identified and in use.	
Plans are there to develop national biodiversity indicators. National Indicators for implement the MDG has been developed	

Box XLIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>National indicators for monitoring the implementation of 2010 targets are being developed as part of the 3NR project BDS has planned new biodiversity identification and monitoring unit and build capacities from 2008 Lack of financial capabilities and capacities are the main constraints</p>

Decisions on Taxonomy

24. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country developed a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) No, but a plan is under development	
c) Yes, a plan is in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, reports on implementation available (please provide details below)	
Further information on a plan to implement the suggested actions as annexed to decision IV/1.	
-	

25. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections? (decision IV/1)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further information on investment on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections.	
<p>Since a separate Department of Botanical Gardens has been created both Botanical gardens and National Herbarium comes under it. The DOA is housed in close proximity we anticipate positive measures in the immediate future.</p>	
Government ten-year development plan has identified this as an important programme.	

26. ◊ Does your country provide training programmes in taxonomy and work to increase its capacity of taxonomic research? (decision IV/1)

a) No

×

b) Yes (please provide details below)

Further information on training programmes in taxonomy and efforts to increase the capacity of taxonomic research.

Only under the University system it is done at present; taxonomic researchers are a rare breed.

27. ◊ Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable? (decision IV/1)

a) No

b) No, but steps are being considered

×

c) Yes, for some institutions

d) Yes, for all major institutions

28.*² Is your country collaborating with the existing regional, subregional and global initiatives, partnerships and institutions in carrying out the programme of work, including assessing regional taxonomic needs and identifying regional-level priorities? (decision VI/8)

a) No

b) No, but collaborative programmes are under development

×

c) Yes, some collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessments)

d) Yes, comprehensive collaborative programmes are being implemented (please provide details about collaborative programmes, including results of regional needs assessment and priority identification)

Further information on the collaboration your country is carrying out to implement the programme of work for the GTI, including regional needs assessment and priority identification.

-

29. * Has your country made an assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities at the national level for the implementation of the Convention? (annex to decision VI/8)

a) No

×

b) Yes, basic assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)

² The questions marked with * in this section on Taxonomy are similar to some questions contained in the format for a report on the implementation of the programme of work on the Global Taxonomy Initiative. Those countries that have submitted such a report do not need to answer these questions unless they have updated information to provide.

c) Yes, thorough assessment made (please provide below a list of needs and capacities identified)	
Further comments on national assessment of taxonomic needs and capacities.	
-	

30. * Is your country working on regional or global capacity building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional or global capacity-building to support access to, and generation of, taxonomic information in collaboration with other Parties.	
-	

31. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8? (annex to decision VI/8)	
a) No	x
b) Yes, for forest biodiversity (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for marine and coastal biodiversity (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for dry and sub-humid lands (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for inland waters biodiversity (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for mountain biodiversity (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for protected areas (please provide details below)	
h) Yes, for agricultural biodiversity (please provide details below)	
i) Yes, for island biodiversity (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the programmes of work under the Convention.	
-	

32. * Has your country developed taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention as called upon in decision VI/8?

a) No	x
b) Yes, for access and benefit-sharing (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, for Article 8(j) (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, for the ecosystem approach (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, for impact assessment, monitoring and indicators (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, for invasive alien species (please provide details below)	
g) Yes, for others (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of taxonomic support for the implementation of the cross-cutting issues under the Convention.

-

Article 8 - *In-situ* conservation [excluding paragraphs (a) to (e), (h) and (j)]

33. ♦ On Article 8(i), has your country endeavored to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are being identified	
c) Yes, some measures undertaken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components.

To ensure the sustainable use of species and ecosystems providing habitats for fish and other wildlife in forests, waterways, etc. is one of the major objectives of Sri Lanka's National Conservation Strategy (NSC). Apart from that The Biodiversity Conservation Framework Action Plan (1998) and the addendum to the BCAP (2006) and National Environment Policy and the Action Plan have emphasized the integration of sustainable use in to conservation programs of the country.

34. ♦ On Article 8(k), has your country developed or maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations?

a) No	
b) No, but legislation is being developed	
c) Yes, legislation or other measures are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the legislation and/or regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations.

Sri Lanka has plethora of legislation / regulations for the protection of threatened species and populations but still the threatened species are at a risk of extinction.

According to the IUCN Global Red List 2002, there are 288 globally threatened flora and 52 globally threatened fauna in Sri Lanka. IUCN -Sri Lanka office and the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources has published national red list 2007. According to the red list 2007 Among the total threatened plant species, 411 species (61%) are endemic to Sri Lanka. And Among the threatened vertebrate species, 138 (62%) are endemic to Sri Lanka.

The Fauna & Flora Protection ordinance (FFPO) which is being amended at present, mainly deal with conservation of species in Sri Lanka. There are two lists in the FFPO. The positive list deal with only protected species which is included Amphibians, fishes invertebrates and plants. Negative list is comprised of Non-protected species. The relevant categories to the negative list are mammals, reptiles and birds. All species which are not included in the negative list are protected. It is a good sign that FFPO has covered all mammals and reptiles (except one) which are listed in the IUCN Red list. Almost all plants recorded in the red list are included in the FFPO too. But amphibians and fresh water fishes are poorly represented in the FFPO.

Apart from the FFPO Coast Conservation Act mainly protects corals. Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act has provided a wide range of coverage since according to the Act all aquatic animals (including mammals) are considered as fishes.

In addition to that, Forest Ordinance, National Heritage Wilderness Act, Plant protection Act, National Environment Act, Animal disease Act and Animal Act have provisions for the protection of threatened species.

But there is no law to protect threatened species which are intimidated by habitat destruction.

35. ♦ On Article 8(l), does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant processes and categories of activities being identified	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the regulation or management of the processes and categories of activities identified by Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biodiversity.

Some processes and activities have been identified and some measures are in place to regulate them.

1. The Government of Sri Lanka has banned the use of equipments that emit Ozone layer depleting substances (CFC) after 2005.
2. Control and reduce the emission of green house gases that contribute climate change- cleaner development mechanism, carbon trading etc.
3. Avoid introduction, Control and eradication of invasive alien species eg. water hyacinth ordinance, Ban on *Parthenium*, Preparation of National List of Invasive alien species

Safe use of genetically modified organisms – development of a National Bio-safety Framework for Sri Lanka.

Box XLIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation

The “Habitat mapping and Gap analysis” project aimed at establishing an optimum (well representative) protected area network that fulfill the 2010 Target on ‘Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected’.

The program on Endangered species recovery action plan which is an ongoing activity aims to achieve the 2010 target ‘the Status of threatened species improved’. This action plan is engaged in developing conservation profiles for endangered species of flora and fauna, development of recovery plans for highly threatened selected species, developing a National Strategy on Endangered species and reviewing the Red list prepared in 1999.

The Bio diversity Secretariat of the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources has completed an addendum to the Biodiversity Conservation Framework Action Plan (BCAP 1999) which includes following recommendations;

73 % of the recommended actions in the BCAP of 1999 relevant for in-situ conservation is implemented by various institutions as part of their programmes of action, or as special projects.

31 % of recommended actions that are implemented at present need enhancement by way of funds, human resources and/or coordination to continue or to be effectively implemented.

9 % of recommended actions have not commenced at all because they lack funds, human resources and/or coordination.

1. Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weaknesses
2. Lack of transfer of technology and expertise
3. Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented
4. Lack of public education and awareness at all levels
5. Lack of financial and human resources
6. Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders
7. Lack of effective partnerships
8. Lack of appropriate policies and laws

Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Article 8 (a) to (e))

36. Has your country established suitable time bound and measurable national-level protected areas targets and indicators? (decision VII/28)	
a) No (please specify reasons)	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive targets and indicators established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on targets and indicators for protected areas.	
<p>Department of Wild life Conservation has established protected area network, completed habitat mapping of seven protected areas, completed survey and boundary demarcation of Pas and placement of sign boards in major sanctuaries.</p> <p>The Forest Department took steps to establish protected areas including strict conservation and conservation forests. Forest reserve boundary demarcation has been completed. Regazetting of the forest reserves pending.</p>	

37. Has your country taken action to establish or expand protected areas in any large or relatively unfragmented natural area or areas under high threat, including securing threatened species? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions taken to establish or expand protected areas.	
<p>DWC manages 13% of the total land area of SL as protected areas and include 03 Strict Nature Reserves, 20 National Parks, 04 Nature Reserves & 62 Sanctuaries, and 01 Jungle Corridors. Declaration of further National Protected Areas (Ramsa-Yala East,(pending) Mandu Ganaga, Angammadella as National Park)</p> <p>The GAP ANALYSIS study conducted under the PAM&WC Project has identified additional areas apart from the PAs managed by the DWC and the FD based on conservation goals and targets.</p>	

38. Has your country taken any action to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)	
a) No	
b) Not applicable	
c) No, but relevant actions are being considered	
d) Yes, limited actions taken (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, significant actions taken (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on actions taken to address the under representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in the existing national or regional systems of protected areas.	
<p>Several marine reserves has been declared; bar reef, Pigeon Island, Hikaduwa Coral Gardens</p> <p>Three Ramsar sites were declared, Bundala NP, Anawilundawa and Maduganga; Some major reserves,</p>	

lot of small tanks and riverine areas are within the existing protected area system. The Flood Plain NP has been declared to cover the inland water ecosystem

39. Has your country identified and implemented practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many steps identified and implemented (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on practical steps for improving integration of protected areas into broader land and seascapes, including policy, planning and other measures.	
-	

40. Is your country applying environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant EIA guidelines are under development	
c) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to some projects or plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, EIA guidelines are applied to all relevant projects or plans (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on application of environmental impact assessment guidelines to projects or plans for evaluating effects on protected areas.	
Under the NEA (Amendment) 1988 the projects which require environmental clearance has been outlined. These have been categorized as prescribed projects. Projects which require IEE and EIA have been clearly spelled out in the regulations gazetted under this act. BCAP Addendum recommended for Biodiversity Impact Assessment to incorporate for NEA, EIA process	

41. Has your country identified legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	
c) Yes, some gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below))	X
d) Yes, many gaps and barriers identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identification of legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede effective establishment and management of protected areas.	
The status of legislative enactments are quite sound and are some of the best in the region. The institutional gaps & barriers are significant. The decentralization of the key agencies even though have been done they lack the required manpower and other resources. Majority of the staff need to be trained and	

their capacity build. Mobility and funding required for successful management.
BCAP Addendum preparatory process gap analysis study was under taken

42. Has your country undertaken national protected-area capacity needs assessments and established capacity building programmes? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, a basic assessment undertaken and some programmes established (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, a thorough assessment undertaken and comprehensive programmes established (please provide details below)	

Further comments on protected-area capacity needs assessment and establishment of capacity building programmes.

A national assessment undertaken in 2006.
NCSA project has undertaken complete national capacity assessment to implement the CBD, UNCCD and the UNFFC
However programmes are yet to be developed.

43. Is your country implementing country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas? (decision VII/28)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant plan is under development	
c) Yes, relevant plan is in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, relevant plan is being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on implementation of country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas.

Yes, the Department of Wildlife Conservation has created a fund through their national parks collection and it is in place.

44. Is your country implementing appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance? (decision VII/28)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant methods, standards, criteria and indicators are under development	
c) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, some national methods, standards, criteria and indicators developed and in use and some international methods, standards, criteria and indicators in use (please provide details below)	

Further comments on methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management and governance.

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Box XLV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:


- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 8(h) - Alien species

45. Has your country identified alien species introduced into its territory and established a system for tracking the introduction of alien species?


a) No	
b) Yes, some alien species identified but a tracking system not yet established	X
c) Yes, some alien species identified and tracking system in place	
d) Yes, alien species of major concern identified and tracking system in place	

46.  Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?

a) No	
b) Yes, but only for some alien species of concern (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, for most alien species (please provide details below)	

Further information on the assessment of the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species.

There is an increasing realization of the threats posed by the invasive alien species to ecosystems, habitats and species. Yet a proper risk assessment program has not in place.

47.  Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate, those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under consideration	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species.

The country has given a very high priority to issues concerning invasive alien species. The Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources has taken a keen interest in educating the general public on the

threats of IAS on the Biodiversity of natural and agricultural ecosystems through awareness campaigns, workshops, video documentaries, leaflets/pamphlets and posters.

Several research studies (baseline surveys, monitoring studies and mapping the spread of species have been conducted to identify the present status of IAS in Sri Lanka by various universities, NGOs and Government institutions.


The completed FAO funded Freshwater invasive species project of the Ministry of Environment has mainly focused on 3 major aquatic weeds, *Salvinia*, water hyacinth and *Pistia* and aims to control the populations through biological control.

The on going UNDP/GEF funded IAS –SPECIES project of the Ministry of Environment/IUCN has basically focused on strengthening partnerships among stakeholder institutions to control IAS, and aims to Compilation of information on the globally significant biodiversity affected by IAS and analysis of the threats, assessment of the legal framework pertaining to IAS, institutional assessment, strategy for awareness creation and compendium of topics for research and enterprise development.


The Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources has already taken some policy initiatives on IAS. The Ministry prepared the National List of Invasive Alien plants in 1999 and in the process of reviewing it now with the help of an expert group in order to make the relevant authorities aware about the problematic species.

Since *Parthenium* has become a very noxious plant in the island, the Government prohibited *Parthenium* plants under plant protection act of DOA in a private property by a Gazette Notification, to reduce the spread of the plant.

The Ministry of Environment has initiated actions to develop a national policy, strategy and an action plan on IAS.

48.  In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed, or involved itself in, mechanisms for international cooperation, including the exchange of best practices? (decision V/8)

a) No	
b) Yes, bilateral cooperation	X
c) Yes, regional and/or sub regional cooperation	
d) Yes, multilateral cooperation	

49.  Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species? (decision V/8)

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the use of the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches in work on alien invasive species.

The broad discretion power under section 37 of Fauna & Flora Protection Ordinance gives the Director of the Department of Wildlife Conservation to take a precautionary approach in deciding whether the import of an animal is to be allowed or not. Some of the different ways in which the precautionary approach can be made use of are as follows.

If the species is known to be an invasive in another country, then permission can be denied.

If the species show some potential invasive characteristics then permission can be denied.

If there is a shortage of necessary data on the species, permission can be denied until such data becomes available.

The Director can request the importer to furnish information to prove that it is not a species that can become invasive.

The Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999 in makes provision against to prevent the introduction and spread of any organism harmful to or injurious to plants or destructive to plants found in Sri Lanka. According to the term “organism” the provisions of this act can be used to prevent the import of any GMO that could be potentially damaged to native plants or crops. Similarly the Water Hyacinth Ordinance No 09 of 1909 can be used to control any noxious weed or plant that could be harmful to native plants in Sri Lanka. These laws facilitate the national quarantine service to implement the national quarantine regulations The Plant Quarantine Service fulfils the Quarantine and Phytosanitary requirements of imported and exported plants and plant products and seeds.

Even though ecosystem approach is not used to manage IAS in Sri Lanka, it is understood that there is a need to address species assemblages, not just single species in isolation. Otherwise there is a risk that one eradicated IAS will simply be replaced by another. Ecosystems need to be managed in holistic manner.

50. Has your country identified national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	X
b) No, but needs and priorities are being identified	
c) Yes, national needs and priorities have been identified (please provide below a list of needs and priorities identified)	

Further comments on the identification of national needs and priorities for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

Some guiding principles are already in place. But national needs and priorities have not been identified for the implementation of the Guiding Principles.

51. Has your country created mechanisms to coordinate national programmes for applying the Guiding Principles? (decision VI/23)

a) No	X
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles.

Mechanisms created to coordinate national programmes for implementing the Guiding Principles is still lacking but there is a National Steering Committee on IAS in the Ministry of Environment to advise and oversee the projects on IAS conducted at national level.

52. Has your country reviewed relevant policies, legislation and institutions in the light of the Guiding Principles, and adjusted or developed policies, legislation and institutions? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but review under way	
c) Yes, review completed and adjustment proposed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, adjustment and development ongoing	
e) Yes, some adjustments and development completed (please provide details below)	
Further information on the review, adjustment or development of policies, legislation and institutions in light of the Guiding Principles.	
The UNDP/GEF project on IAS has reviewed the policy, legal and institutional framework for IAS in Sri Lanka.	

53. Is your country enhancing cooperation between various sectors in order to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and/or control of invasive alien species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but potential coordination mechanisms are under consideration	X
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation between various sectors.	
The UNDP/GEF project on IAS (which is now at project development phase) is in the process of doing an institutional assessment related to IAS issue. Based on these findings an appropriate mechanism will be in place to improve prevention, early detection, eradication and control of invasive alien species.	

54. Is your country collaborating with trading partners and neighboring countries to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity in ecosystems that cross international boundaries? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) Yes, relevant collaborative programmes are under development	
c) Yes, relevant programmes are in place (please specify below the measures taken for this purpose)	
Further comments on collaboration with trading partners and neighboring countries.	
The country is an island ecosystems and the issue of International boundaries does not arise.	

55. Is your country developing capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of invasive alien species to biodiversity and incorporate such methodologies in environmental impact assessment (EIA) and strategic environmental assessment (SEA)? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	X
b) No, but programmes for this purpose are under development	
c) Yes, some activities for developing capacity in this field are being undertaken (please provide details below)	

d) Yes, comprehensive activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further information on capacity development to address threats of invasive alien species.	
Development of capacity to use risk assessment to address threats of IAS to biodiversity in Sri Lanka is still at conceptual stage. Still no attempt has been made to use this aspect in environmental impact assessment (EIA). Strategic environmental assessment (SEA) is not properly used in Sri Lanka due to paucity of experts pertaining to the subject.	

56. Has your country developed financial measures and other policies and tools to promote activities to reduce the threats of invasive species? (decision VI/23)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures and policies are under development	
c) Yes, some measures, policies and tools are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures and tools are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the development of financial measures and other policies and tools for the promotion of activities to reduce the threats of invasive species.	
National strategy, policy and action plan on IAS; The IUCN has prepared a national strategy and the Department of Wildlife Conservation has prepared a draft policy on management of IAS in protected areas. Action plan will be developed in the future. A project is in the pipeline.	
MENR is going to submit cabinet paper to ensure sustainable financial support for each national agency under a separate budget line	

Box XLVI.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
<p>a) Major outcomes of the ongoing FAO project on Aquatic invasive plants are to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carry out an Aquatic invasive plants survey - capacity building of rural community and field staff regarding aquatic Invasive Plants. - Establish biological Agents rearing units under DOA <p>Major outputs of the UNDP/GEF project would be to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - development of Up-to-date, comprehensive and user-friendly information on the ecology, status, trends and impacts of invasive alien species in Sri Lanka - strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework for the prevention and management of invasive alien species. - enhance capacity of Selected institutions within government and civil society to prevent, detect and manage invasive alien species. - an increased understanding of the nature and severity of the problems posed by invasive alien species, and demonstrate increased support for IAS prevention, control and eradication measures. - active management of at least five, high priority IAS, through the implementation of nation-wide con-

trol/eradication programmes involving multiple stakeholders from government and civil society.

b) Implementing the Goal 3 of the strategic plan, the Ministry of Environment is trying to incorporate IAS concerns into relevant sectoral programs through the National Steering committee on IAS recently established at the Ministry.

c) Goal 6 of the 2010 Targets is on Control threats from invasive alien species. To achieve Target 6.1 (Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled) various organizations (Government, universities, NGOs etc) conducted several education and awareness programs to the key entry points of IAS, such as Customs. The Ministry of Environment prepared the National list of invasive species for the information of those key stakeholders.

To achieve Target 6.2 (Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species), the UNDP/GEF project on IAS aims to prepare Management Plans for 4 prioritized IAS namely Water Hyacinth, *Prosopis juliflora*, Clown Knife Fish, and the Feral Buffalo. Some institutions have prepared project concepts for management of IAS in Sri Lanka and waiting for financial assistance.

d) National biodiversity strategy and Action Plan (1998) have very poorly addressed the issue of IAS. But the ongoing development of the addendum to the Action Plan has addressed the issue of IAS comprehensively with a set of recommendations and an action plan.

f) Shortage of trained man power, technology and financial assistance, and poor participation of the line Ministries /departments have affected successful implementation of the article 8h.

Article 8(j) - Traditional knowledge and related provisions

GURTS

57. Has your country created and developed capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities, and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to genetic use restriction technologies?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on capacity-building programmes to involve and enable smallholder farmers, indigenous and local communities and other relevant stakeholders to effectively participate in decision-making processes related to GURTs.

The issue has been addressed by the National Bio safety frame work project. A capacity building programme for general public has been conducted.

Status and Trends

58. Has your country supported indigenous and local communities in undertaking field studies to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but support to relevant studies is being considered	
c) Yes (please provide information on the studies undertaken)	x
Further information on the studies undertaken to determine the status, trends and threats related to the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, and priority actions identified.	
The government has taken steps to develop rural industries by using indigenous knowledge. Number of activities is currently in progress. Few NGOs have conducted field studies related to indigenous knowledge and its conservation. The BDS has collected information on traditional knowledge and documentation has been done. Preparation of 02 volumes of traditional knowledge registers has been done and still in progress. 1 st Annual symposium of Traditional knowledge has conducted 2007	

Akwé:Kon Guidelines

59. Has your country initiated a legal and institutional review of matters related to cultural, environmental and social impact assessment, with a view to incorporating the Akwé:Kon Guidelines into national legislation, policies, and procedures?	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	x
c) Yes, a review undertaken (please provide details on the review)	
Further information on the review.	
-	

60. Has your country used the Akwé:Kon Guidelines in any project proposed to take place on sacred sites and/or land and waters traditionally occupied by indigenous and local communities? (decision VII/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but a review of the Akwé: Kon guidelines is under way	x
c) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the projects where the Akwé:Kon Guidelines are applied.	
Limited access has been issued for the indigenous people in protected areas.	

Capacity Building and Participation of Indigenous and Local Communities

61. Has your country undertaken any measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities to be effectively involved in decision-making related to the use of their traditional knowledge, innovations and practices relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes being developed	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to enhance and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local communities.

In the past there was no access to involve indigenous and local communities for decision making process. However now the Ministry of Environment has developed the national policy on traditional knowledge and there is provisions made to join in the decision making process by the people who possess such knowledge.

62. Has your country developed appropriate mechanisms, guidelines, legislation or other initiatives to foster and promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in decision making, policy planning and development and implementation of the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at international, regional, subregional, national and local levels? (decision V/16)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are under development	
c) Yes, some mechanisms, guidelines and legislation are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the mechanisms, guidelines and legislation developed.

The national policy on traditional knowledge and strategies has made provisions for effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the decision making process. In future it will take full gear.

National IPR law has strengthened for TK and indigenous people's considerations

63. Has your country developed mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities with specific provisions for the full, active and effective participation of women in all elements of the programme of work? (decision V/16, annex)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are being developed	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the mechanisms for promoting the full and effective participation of women of indigenous and local communities in all elements of the programme of work.

Some NGOs have conducted programmes which laid special emphasis on women (traditional cultivation systems, traditional food preparation systems, weaving etc)

GEF/SGP programmes focuses on this aspects

Support to implementation

64. Has your country established national, subregional and/or regional indigenous and local community biodiversity advisory committees?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant work is under way	x
c) Yes	

65. Has your country assisted indigenous and local community organizations to hold regional meetings to discuss the outcomes of the decisions of the Conference of the Parties and to prepare for meetings under the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details about the outcome of meetings)	x
Further information on the outcome of regional meetings.	
UNDP-GEF/SGP and MSP initiatives support	

66. Has your country supported, financially and otherwise, indigenous and local communities in formulating their own community development and biodiversity conservation plans that will enable such communities to adopt a culturally appropriate strategic, integrated and phased approach to their development needs in line with community goals and objectives?	
a) No	
b) Yes, to some extent (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further information on the support provided.	
UNDP-GEF/SGP and MSP initiatives support	

Box XLVII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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Article 9 - *Ex-situ* conservation

67. On Article 9(a) and (b), has your country adopted measures for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biological diversity native to your country and originating outside your country?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted for the *ex-situ* conservation of components of biodiversity native to your country and originating outside your country.

Biological diversity can be preserved *ex situ* through various techniques at species and genetic level. In Sri Lanka, *Ex-situ* conservation activities are carried out using the following methods:

Botanic Gardens

Botanic gardens are extremely important tools for maintaining species and genetic diversity. The botanic gardens in Sri Lanka today contain over 8,000 plant species. The Royal Botanic Gardens, Peradeniya alone contains an estimated 4500 species of plants of which over 90% are not native.

The main four Botanic Gardens in Sri Lanka namely Peradeniya, Hakgala, Gampaha and Ganewatte harbour 5,000, 2,000, 1000 and 500 number of accessions respectively. Until recently, botanic gardens have been underutilized in the maintenance of threatened species and the conservation of genetic resources.

Zoological Gardens

There are roughly 100 species of mammals, 110 species of birds, 35 species of reptiles, 65 species of fish, 03 amphibian species, 30 species of butterflies and 10 species of marine animals in captivity in zoos in Sri Lanka. Objectives of the National Zoological Gardens in Sri Lanka are Conservation, Research, Education and Entertainment. Apart from the Zoological gardens there is an elephant orphanage and a zoo farm too.

In Sri Lanka attempts have rarely been made to run a conservation breeding program of our indigenous animals under the captive conditions. However, the National Zoological Gardens has the capacity to breed some groups of threatened and endangered animals. Breeding of elephants at Pinnawala orphanage, breeding of 3 species of tortoises, 2 species of crocodiles, endemic fish species, fishing cats and leopards are some examples. There are on going programmes for breeding of rusty spotted cats, sloth bears, golden palm civets and some endemic and indigenous birds. Zoological Gardens also has facilities for breeding non threatened animals such as deer and sambhur etc.

Captive Propagation Programs

Most captive propagation programs in zoos focus on vertebrates. The potential contribution of zoos to conserving species and genetic diversity could be enhanced considerably if more research on captive propagation and reintroduction techniques were carried out.

Modern research has already led to significant advances in technologies for captive propagation, including artificial insemination, embryo transfer, and the genetic management of small captive populations. Germplasm storage techniques, including long-term storage of embryos, have also improved considerably. The lack of detailed genetic information on both captive and wild populations is a serious handicap.

1. AQUARIA

Until recently, the role of aquaria in the captive propagation of threatened species has been less important than that of zoos in Sri Lanka. However, given the growing threats to freshwater species, the need to

enhance the role of aquaria as ex situ conservation tools is clear.

National Aquatic Resources Agency has an ongoing programme to breed indigenous and endemic fish species from the freshwater environment. Although this is an ongoing programme it requires much improvements to develop in into a viable conservation tool.

2. MARINE FISH AND INVERTEBRATE SPECIES

At present there is no facility for carrying out the ex situ conservation of marine species. Currently field assessments are being conducted for selected freshwater species, some marine species and coral reefs and associated fish species at selected sites.

Gene Banks

The Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC) was established in 1988 with a mandate to plan and conduct plant exploration, collecting, introduction, evaluation, documentation and conservation of genetic diversity of food crops and their wild relatives. Over 10,000 accessions of more than 125 plant species is presently conserved in the PGRC seed gene bank. The major collection conserved up to the end of 1997 include: rice and wild relatives (3,919), other cereals (1,054), grain legumes (1,772), vegetable legumes (1,064), Solanaceous vegetables (1,121), cucurbit vegetables (662), leafy vegetables (135), other vegetables (327), spices and condiments (292), Brassica spp. (22) oilseeds (99), fruit crops (160), fiber crops (66), and miscellaneous plants (221).

Sixteen cold storage modules (4 units at 1°C and 12 units at 5°C) are available for the conservation of seeds of orthodox species.

The orthodox seeds can be stored in dry, low-temperature, vacuum containers (cryogenic storage). For some of these species, storage at extremely low temperatures, below -130°C, may extend the storage life to more than a century. In contrast, species with recalcitrant seeds can be maintained only in situ or in field gene banks, botanic gardens and arboreta. There are several field gene banks for several crop species and medicinal plants.

Many species with recalcitrant seeds, particularly species that can be grown from cuttings can be maintained by growing plant tissue or plantlets under specific conditions in glass or plastic vessels (in vitro culture). A total of 301 accessions of different crops, namely, potato (152), sweet potato (70), cassava (65), dioscoria (7), aroid (6) and innala (1) are being maintained in vitro at the PGRC. A total of 4,749 accessions of crop germplasm (landraces and breeder's stocks) were received for conservation.

Cryopreservation is a technique for long-term preservation of plant embryos and vegetative material using liquid nitrogen at very low temperatures of about -196° C. Sustained studies on cryopreservation have not been possible at PGRC.

PGRC has some limited facilities for biotechnology, and has carried out embryo rescue, embryo culture, and anther culture as an aid to plant breeding, virus indexing, virus elimination and maintenance of virus-free stock in vitro for users and recognition of duplicates and genetic relationships among accessions by the use of RAPD analysis. This work is badly hampered by tire difficulty in obtaining the required chemicals and equipment end lack of access to current literature.

68. On Article 9(c), has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions.

The Department of Wildlife Conservation has successfully conducted several reintroduction programs of elephants into the wild and the Department monitored the behavior of those introduced for sometime using the elephant collaring technique.

The zoos do not have a proper reintroduction programme. When the animals are in excess, the zoo releases them to national parks under the guidance of Department of Wildlife Conservation. A proper reintroduction program is wanting.

Currently the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources has initiated to develop Species Conservation Profiles (SCP) for selected threatened species in Sri Lanka which aims to manage the population and conserve the species by conservation activities such as research, education, reintroduction, and field projects.

BDS has also being successfully conduct the establishment of plant sanctuary programme

69. On Article 9(d), has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for *ex-situ* conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and *in-situ* populations of species.

Collection of species from protected areas is not permitted except for research and education purpose which is allowed with a permit from the Director, Department of Wildlife Conservation.


Box XLVIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 10 - Sustainable use of components of biological diversity

70.  On Article 10(a), has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making?

a) No	
b) No, but steps are being taken	
c) Yes, in some relevant sectors (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in most relevant sectors (please provide details below)	x

Further information on integrating consideration of conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision-making.

The Environment Ministry has formulated the Committee on Environment policy and management (CEPOM) 1998 and there are eight sectors such as water, land, urban sanitation and housing, coastal, energy, Biodiversity and health. Any complex policy decision is referred to the Committee on Integrating Environment & Development Policy (CIEDP) which is chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

The current NEAP prepared in 2003 has reconstitution of the CEPOMs into six sectoral groups – Forestry & Wild life Conservation; Agriculture, Plantations, Land Development & Mining; Fisheries & Coastal/Marine area Management; Industry & Tourism; Energy & Transport; and Health, Sanitation & Urban Development. The rationale for this is that the CEPOMs are based on sectoral clusters rather than on natural resources.

According to the NCSA project document “*National Council for Economic Development (NCED) 2004 to bring together private and public stakeholders to jointly develop national economic policies and plans. Over 20 cluster committees have been created under NCED. One of these is specifically tasked with monitoring progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. A related development is the current proposal of the Ministry of Environment for the creation of a National Council for Sustainable Development to monitor the implementation of the national sustainable development strategy. There is a need for an objective review of CEPOMs and other attempts at inter-sectoral coordination before arriving at a ‘best option’ for a coordinating mechanism for integrating environment and development.*”

Participatory transparent decision making process is in place.

71. ❖ On Article 10(b), has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures adopted relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity.

The NEA implemented by CEA developed environmental guidelines for prescribed projects. Guidelines prepared for environmental assessments of forestry projects and environmental safeguards in harvesting operations.

Ecotourism master plan has been finalized and ecotourism policy has been adopted.

National legislations are in place FFPO, PPA, FO, CCA, FARA, etc

72. ❖ On Article 10(c), has your country put in place measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that protect and encourage customary use of biological resources that is compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Multiple use forests have been identified for the collection of non-timber forest products and medicinal plants. Indigenous people and locals living in the periphery of certain forest reserves have been provided with identity cards to gain entry. The customary use of biological resources in the buffer zone has been encouraged.

Department of Ayurveda has developed few marketable products.

73. ❖ On Article 10(d), has your country put in place measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biological diversity has been reduced?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures that help local populations develop and implement remedial action in degraded areas where biodiversity has been reduced.

Few projects has been completed to arrest the degradation of the watershed areas. The MENR has completed the Upper Watershed Management Project (2004) and Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka completed a ten-year Upper Mahaweli Watershed Management Project in 2001.

The BDS has carried out awareness campaigns to create awareness among the public on biological resources. Assistance has been provided to NGOs and CBOs to build their capacity to arrest the degradation of forest reserves through MOE/EA1P/CEI and UNDP/GEF/Small Grants Programme. Numerous tree planting campaigns has been carried out island wide to commemorate important international days and national days and months (tree planting day/environment day/earths day/world food day etc) with active participation of school children, general public and state organizations and NGOs.

74. ♦ Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of potential indicators and incentive measures is under way	x
c) Yes, indicators and incentive measures identified (please describe below)	
Further comments on the identification of indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
Environment Protection Licenses (EPL) scheme has been introduced and implemented by the CEA to protect biological resources.	
Environment tax scheme proposed form 2008 budget onwards	

75. ♦ Has your country implemented sustainable use practices, programmes and policies for the sustainable use of biological diversity, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, programmes and policies are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
Further information on sustainable use programmes and policies.	
Majority of the projects that has been implemented has incorporated poverty alleviation as one of the key objectives. The projects such as Medicinal Plant Project (WB funded), FRMP and PAM&WCP (ADB funded), SLANRMP (AUS AID) are some that has incorporated poverty alleviation in the recent past.	
National Environment policy and the Action Plan, Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Strategy and the Local Agenda 21 to implement the Rio + 10 are he key initiatives	
Similarly BCAP Addendum separate chapter devoted for the sustainable sue issues	

76. ♦ Has your country developed or explored mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision V/24)

a) No	
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please describe below)	x
Further comments on the development of mechanisms to involve the private sector in initiatives on the sustainable use of biodiversity.	

The Biodiversity Skills enhancement programme has open up opportunities to the private sector and NGO sector and they have developed skills in biodiversity monitoring, management and access to resources.

77. Has your country initiated a process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	
b) No, but the principles and guidelines are under review	
c) Yes, a process is being planned	
d) Yes, a process has been initiated (please provide detailed information)	x

Further information on the process to apply the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

National policies and regulations ensured the promotion of sustainability;
Local & foreign training has been provided to enhance the capability of peoples to have effective decision making;
Economic valuation studies has been promoted on environmental services of natural ecosystems; Education & public awareness programmes conducted on sustainable use of biodiversity; Completed the indigenous knowledge policy.


78. Has your country taken any initiative or action to develop and transfer technologies and provide financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity? (decision VII/12)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some technologies developed and transferred and limited financial resources provided (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, many technologies developed and transferred and significant financial resources provided (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development and transfer of technologies and provision of financial resources to assist in the application of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity.

The material transfer agreement has been finalized.


Biodiversity and Tourism

79.  Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?

a) No	x
b) No, but mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below)	
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review	

Further comments on the establishment of mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity.

Few isolated studies on some important protected areas have been conducted.

80.  Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts? (decision V/25)	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below)	
Further comments on educational and training programmes provided to tourism operators.	
The National Botanic Gardens/Zoological Gardens and Museum has conducted awareness and exhibitions to the tour operators on Biodiversity.	
BDS has contended programmes to enhance capacity of media personal to support this purposes	

81. Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management? (decision VII/14)	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments in the capacity-building and financial resources provided to indigenous and local communities to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management.	
Local handicraft industry promoted; NTF resource base product development/value addition enhanced; UNDP/GEF facilities are exists for enhance capacities for indigenous and local people	

82. Has your country integrated the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development in the development or review of national strategies and plans for tourism development, national biodiversity strategies and actions plans, and other related sectoral strategies? (decision VII/14)	
a) No, but the guidelines are under review	
b) No, but a plan is under consideration to integrate some principles of the guidelines into relevant strategies	
c) Yes, a few principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	x
d) Yes, many principles of the guidelines are integrated into some sectoral plans and NBSAPs (please specify which principle and sector)	
Further information on the sectors where the principles of the Guidelines on Biodiversity and Tourism Development are integrated.	
Policy making guidelines has addressed the area of sustainable tourism; eco-tourism policy developed.	
Institutional restructuring of tourist board and ministry of tourism to promote sustainable tourism in the country	
Recently new programme lunched with the financial assistance of Travel Foundation to establish sustainable tourism initiatives of the island	
BCAP Addendum , Chapter Sustainable utilization and the Agro Biodiversity recognized the issue and	

made recommendation for tourism and biodiversity and sustainable utilization

PAM&WCP also recognize the development of ecotourism within national parks of the protected area system of the island


Box XLIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

The tourism sector has been one of the key revenue providers for the sustenance of our rich biological resources (Protected areas/forest reserves/archeological sites etc)

Article 11 - Incentive measures

83.  Has your country established programmes to identify and adopt economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the programmes to identify and adopt incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

- IEE & EIA for development projects has been made compulsory for prescribed projects under the NEA
- EPLs have been developed by CEA for prescribed activities.
- Since pollution is one of the major causes leading to loss of biological diversity, ambient water quality standards, fuel quality standards, and vehicle emission standards have been developed.
- ISO 14000 Environmental standards adopted.
- Cleaner Production Centre established and guidelines etc developed.
- CDM projects with incentives
- Ozone depletion articles promotion projects conducted by the Ozone unit of the MENR wit incentives
- Government has introduces environment taxes and incentive towards the betterment of environment managements form 2008 onwards

84. Has your country developed the mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas? (decisions III/18 and IV/10)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant mechanisms are under development	
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, review of impact of mechanisms available (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanism or approaches to incorporate market and non-market values of biodiversity into relevant plans, policies and programmes.

Biodiversity related valuation studies developed

National Economic Council for Sustainable Development (NECD) has established purview of ministry of finance. NECD is going to introduce green accounting system for Sri Lanka economic planning sector. However still early stage of planning.

3NR project initiate to carry out study on National Biodiversity Estimate for the support of implementation of the CBD and NECD.

85. Has your country developed training and capacity-building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives? (decision III/18)

a) No	x
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place	
d) Yes, many programmes are in place	

86. Does your country take into consideration the proposals for the design and implementation of incentive measures as contained in Annex I to decision VI/15 when designing and implementing incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity? (decision VI/15)

a) No	x
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the proposals considered when designing and implementing the incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

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87. Has your country made any progress in removing or mitigating policies or practices that generate perverse incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity? (decision VII/18)

a) No	
b) No, but identification of such policies and practices is under way	x
c) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified but not entirely removed or mitigated (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, relevant policies and practices identified and removed or	

mitigated (please provide details below)	
Further information on perverse incentives identified and/or removed or mitigated.	
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Box L.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
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Article 12 - Research and training

88. ◊ On Article 12(a), has your country established programmes for scientific and technical education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components?	
a) No	
b) No, but programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the programmes for scientific and technical education and training in the measures for identification, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>The basic concepts of biodiversity have been taught in school curricula commencing from primary to secondary level. In GCE/OL and GCE/AL classes it is included in a more comprehensive manner. In undergraduate level it is one of the main subjects in the natural science stream. At Masters and Doctorate level in is a specialized subject and many research has been on this area.</p> <p>Special training and capacity Building on taxonomy has been provided at university level and workshops have been conducted for the public on bio diversity.</p> <p>Agro Biotech center established for Biotechnology capacity building and training. Agro biotech centre strengthened by Bio-safety framework project.</p> <p>NSF and CARP provided financial and technical assistance for research and training in various cross cutting areas of biodiversity</p>	

89. ◊ On Article 12(b), does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x
Further information on the research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.	
<p>Financial assistance has been provided to Universities to conduct research on biological diversity, particularly on threatened species (propagation techniques, conservation etc), population studies etc. CARP- Agricultural bio diversity research, NSF- ecosystem species conservation research, Medicinal Plant project (propagation techniques and sustainable utilization measures) PAM&WCP (research on flora and fauna in PAA and behavior of animals, eco-system functions)</p>	

However MENR policy for research needs to be strengthened to encourage research to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

90. On Article 12(c), does your country promote and cooperate in the use of scientific advances in biological diversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biological resources?

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

x

Further information on the use of scientific advances in biodiversity research in developing methods for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Forest Department & Department of Wildlife Conservation habitat and species Conservation; Industrial Technology Institute natural product development; Bandaranayake Medical Ayurvedic Research Institute (BMARI) medicinal plant utilization research; Department of Agriculture and PGRC Agro-biodiversity conservation and utilization, CEA is going to established separate research division under Directorate of research

FD and DWLC have established research committees to facilitate research work for local and international persons

FD maintain two research stations for forestry research purposes

In addition Donor funded projects assist the national universities and other government and NGOs for research activities

Box LI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (1999) and its updated version addendum (2006) has included a chapter on research, which has identified the issues, objectives and recommended actions. Main institutes involved in implementing have also identified. Revision of the Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan has been completed. The addendum has identified the gaps in the previous action plan, constraints that hinder research, prioritization of research etc.

The CEA has prioritized the environmental research needs in Sri Lanka including research on biological diversity.

A code of ethics for research on biological diversity involving access to genetic resources has been prepared. A hand book on legal procedures to be followed in biodiversity research is under preparation.

Article 13 - Public education and awareness

91. Is your country implementing a communication, education and public awareness strategy and promoting public participation in support of the Convention? (Goal 4.1 of the Strategic Plan)	
a) No	
b) No, but a CEPA strategy is under development	
c) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a limited extent (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, a CEPA strategy developed and public participation promoted to a significant extent (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the implementation of a CEPA strategy and the promotion of public participation in support of the Convention.	
No special CEPA strategy developed, however BCAP addendum has separate chapter on education and awareness includes action plans related to the biodiversity addresses the education and awareness, Number of state sponsored and private sector sponsored radio and television programmes on biological diversity has been broadcasted/televised. Also BDS annually published books, posters, reports and other print media, stamps etc.	

92. Is your country undertaking any activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on Communication, Education and Public Awareness as contained in the annex to decision VI/19? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities are being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the activities to facilitate the implementation of the programme of work on CEPA.	
BDS has established separate unit devoted to the education and awareness and annually conducted general biodiversity awareness and education programmes for various stakeholders. However promoting and education programmes specific cross cutting areas and issues need to be strengthened. Specific cross cutting areas and issues are address with the assistant of relevant department and agencies like FD, DWLC and NARA etc. In the field of environment few education and awareness programs have been conducted by the relevant Ministries, departments. Capacity building and financial assistance has been provided to NGOs and CBOs to implement education and awareness programmes. BDS annually commemorate Biodiversity Related International days	

93. Is your country strongly and effectively promoting biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level? (decision VI/19)	
a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, to a limited extent (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, to a significant extent (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the promotion of biodiversity-related issues through the press, the various media and public relations and communications networks at national level.

The media, both printed and electronic regularly covers the biodiversity related news, information, current issues and provide their support for commemorating international days, issuing stamps etc.

94. Does your country promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further information on the efforts to promote the communication, education and public awareness of biodiversity at the local level.

MENR/BDS & other environment related agencies in the state sector conduct programmes on biodiversity at the local level. Number of NGOs and CBOs too involved in conducting programmes.

95. Is your country supporting national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness? (decision VI/19)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some activities supported (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many activities supported (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the support of national, regional and international activities prioritized by the Global Initiative on Education and Public Awareness.

GOSL provide the leadership in relevant activities. Sri Lanka has ratified and acceded many International Convention and supported the activities related to those including conducting awareness and education.

96. Has your country developed adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness?

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the development of adequate capacity to deliver initiatives on communication, education and public awareness.

Addendum BCAP action plan for education and awareness to be implemented

97. Does your country promote cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity education and awareness at the national, regional and international levels? (decisions IV /10 and VI/19)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the promotion of cooperation and exchange programmes for biodiversity

education and awareness, at the national, regional and international levels.


The Advanced level teacher's programme on biodiversity conservation for SAARC countries was held in Sri Lanka (2002) under the supervision of BDS/MENR. Several national programmes have been conducted throughout the country.

98. Is your country undertaking some CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention?

a) No (please specify reasons below)	
b) Yes, some activities undertaken for some issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	x
c) Yes, many activities undertaken for most issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive activities undertaken for all issues and thematic areas (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the CEPA activities for implementation of cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention.

BDS conduct education and awareness programmes addressing cross-cutting issues and thematic programmes of work adopted under the Convention with the technical assistance of relevant technical departments and agencies, FD, DWLC, NARA, CEA,. IUCN, Universities, MPPPA, etc

99.  Does your country support initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes as well as into their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies? (decision IV/10 and Goal 4.4 of the Strategic Plan)

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	x

Further comments on the initiatives by major groups, key actors and stakeholders that integrate biodiversity conservation in their practice and education programmes as well as their relevant sectoral and cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

BCAP addendum action plan recommendations provide provisions to link all stakeholders for education programmes. NEP and CFE 2003-2007 has identified it as a major objective.

Capacity building and awareness programmes regularly conducting for wildlife, customs, police officers , advanced level teachers , Policy makers, politicians, Decision makers of the government institutions

100. Is your country communicating the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and establishing appropriate linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development in the implementation of your national CEPA programmes and activities? (decision VII/24)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	x
c) Yes, some programmes developed and activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes developed and many activities undertaken for this purpose (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the communication of the various elements of the 2010 biodiversity target and the establishment of linkages to the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development.

Only at the preparatory stage. Programmes are conducted aiming 2010 targets but no programmes design especially aiming the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development

Box LII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

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Article 14 - Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts

101. On Article 14.1(a), has your country developed legislation requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, legislation is still in early stages of development	
c) No, but legislation is in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, legislation is in place (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, review of implementation available (please provide details below)	

Further information on the legislation requiring EIA of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biodiversity.

National Environment Act (No 47 of 1980); National Environment Act Amendment (No 56 of 1988); National Antiquities Ordinance (); Forest ordinance amended (1988); Coast Conservation Act (1988) Mine & Mineral Act (19920; Regulations (2000) gazette under section 32 of NEA No 47 of 1980 for air emission, fuel, and vehicle importation standards and other laws; FFPO, FARA and PPA regulations. EIA and EPL as legal instruments to minimize adverse impacts.

102. On Article 14.1(b), has your country developed mechanisms to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the mechanisms developed to ensure that due consideration is given to the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biodiversity.

No definite mechanism in place; but CEPOM is in place. NEP and the CFE identified six economic clusters for integrate environment concern into different sectors and similarly six CEPOMs are identified implement the mechanism. However implementation of the above mechanism is not well organized.

103. On Article 14.1(c), is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, but assessment of options is in progress	
c) Yes, some completed, others in progress (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biodiversity outside your country's jurisdiction.

Conventions such as CMS, CITES, RAMSAR;MAPOL, world heritage
 Implement the treaties, Protocols, and Agreements
 Signing the MOUs
 MAB reserves created and managed.
 UNESCO world heritage sites designated and managed

104. On Article 14.1(d), has your country put mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your territory to biological diversity in the territory of other Parties or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction?

a) No	
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	X
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place based on current scientific knowledge	

105. On Article 14.1(e), has your country established national mechanisms for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity?

a) No	X
b) No, mechanisms are still in early stages of development	
c) No, but mechanisms are in advanced stages of development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on national mechanisms for emergency response to the activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biodiversity.

No, mechanisms however national disaster management policy and the strategies provide good outlook for development of such mechanisms

106. Is your country applying the Guidelines for Incorporating Biodiversity-related Issues into Environment-Impact-Assessment Legislation or Processes and in Strategic Impact Assessment as contained in the annex to decision VI/7 in the context of the implementation of paragraph 1 of Article 14? (decision VI/7)	
a) No	
b) No, but application of the guidelines under consideration	
c) Yes, some aspects being applied (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, major aspects being applied (please specify below)	
Further comments on application of the guidelines.	
Under NEA provisions are included in sections Environment protection, Environment quality, Project Approving Capacity building programmes for government officers on SEA ,SIA and BIA BIA	

107. On Article 14 (2), has your country put in place national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity? (decision VI/11)	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify the measures)	X
Further comments on national legislative, administrative or policy measures regarding liability and redress for damage to biological diversity.	
GOSL constitution has provisions to take action; NEA, FFPO, FO, MPPA provide provisions; National Bio-safety Development Project has been initiated. GMO/LMO issues were taken up. National bio-safety policy and framework also address this issue	

108. Has your country put in place any measures to prevent damage to biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being developed	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further information on the measures in place to prevent damage to biological diversity.	
Prepared Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan and Addendum/National Environment Policy/National Environment Action Plan; Established Biodiversity Secretariat; Laws, legislations and regulations in place (Flora & Fauna protection ordinance, Forest ordinance, Environment Act, Mine & Mineral Act); Ex-situ Conservation programmes (improvements to existing sites, establishment of Bio diversity parks and plant sanctuaries) In-situ conservation for crop wild relatives; Gap analysis and habitat mapping work on protected areas; Biodiversity Information Management systems Invasive early warning systems, strategies and action plans Traditional Knowledge policy and Strategies	

109. Is your country cooperating with other Parties to strengthen capacities at the national level for the prevention of damage to biodiversity, establishment and implementation of national legislative regimes, policy and administrative measures on liability and redress? (decision VI/11)

a) No	
b) No, but cooperation is under consideration	
c) No, but cooperative programmes are under development	
d) Yes, some cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, comprehensive cooperative activities being undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on cooperation with other Parties to strengthen capacities for the prevention of damage to biodiversity.	
Capacity of Police and Custom Department officials has been built; FAO legal assistance for invasive and CWR project Capacity building for relevant officers Establishment of legal unit under BDS	


Box LIII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

Article 15 - Access to genetic resources

110.  Has your country endeavored to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms, in accordance with paragraphs 2, 4 and 5 of Article 15?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide details below)	X
Further information on the efforts taken by your country to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Parties, on the basis of prior informed consent and mutually agreed terms.	
The Policy on Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits has been drafted; the Act on Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits has been drafted and with the legal Draftsmen Department; A study has been conducted for restructuring of Biodiversity Secretariat for sound bio prospecting;	

111. Has your country taken measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Parties, in accordance with Article 15(6)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to ensure that any scientific research based on genetic resources provided by other Contracting Parties is developed and carried out with the full participation of such Contracting Parties.

Code of ethics for biological research including genetic resources has been published; awareness workshop has been proposed to create awareness among the researchers & scientists; a draft agreement for the transfer of genetic resources from Sri Lanka to an overseas collaborator prepared; Series of workshops were conducted by the NCSA project to develop ABS regime

112. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and of the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources, in accordance with Article 15(7)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place (please provide details below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the type of measures taken.

The current focus is on educational aspects of genetic resources; agreements (MTAs) have been drafted for overseas research and commercial collaboration; The draft Policy on Access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits has to address this issues
Several bilateral agreements are signed by DOA/PGRC for material transfer for research purposes and ABS

113. In developing national measures to address access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing, has your country taken into account the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on national measures taken which consider the multilateral system of access and benefit-sharing as set out in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.

The MENR has endorsed and requested the Ministry in charge of Agriculture to take action; MENR has given consensus to sign and ratify the ITPGR according to the framework of national legislation

114. Is your country using the Bonn Guidelines when developing and drafting legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing and/or when negotiating contracts and other arrangements under mutually agreed terms for access and benefit-sharing? (decision VII/19A)

a) No	
b) No, but steps being taken to do so (please provide details below)	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	X

Please provide details and specify successes and constraints in the implementation of the Bonn Guidelines.

Access law, policy, material transfer agreement and mutually agreed terms are mentioned;

115. Has your country adopted national policies or measures, including legislation, which address the role of intellectual property rights in access and benefit-sharing arrangements (i.e. the issue of disclosure of origin/source/legal provenance of genetic resources in applications for intellectual property rights where the subject matter of the application concerns, or makes use of, genetic resources in its development)?

a) No	
b) No, but potential policies or measures have been identified (please specify below)	
c) No, but relevant policies or measures are under development (please specify below)	X
d) Yes, some policies or measures are in place (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive policies or measures adopted (please specify below)	

Further information on policies or measures that address the role of IPR in access and benefit-sharing arrangements.

Draft national policy on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing, code on ethics for research, the draft agreement for the transfer of genetic resources to overseas collaborator have been considered relevant aspects of IPR; the newly amended act on IPR have regulations governing prohibited trade species listed;

116. Has your country been involved in capacity-building activities related to access and benefit-sharing?

a) Yes (please provide details below)	X
b) No	

Please provide further information on capacity-building activities (your involvement as donor or recipient, key actors involved, target audience, time period, goals and objectives of the capacity-building activities, main capacity-building areas covered, nature of activities). Please also specify whether these activities took into account the Action Plan on capacity-building for access and benefit-sharing adopted at COP VII and available in annex to decision VII/19F.

On going projects on in-situ conservation of crop wild relatives through enhanced information management and field application have a component for capacity building with the assistance of DOA and MENR for access and benefit sharing. This targets on,
 Increase of awareness of all parties including scientists, researchers, university students, school teachers, students and general public.
 Building capacity on officers involved in conservation of genetic resources (Customs, wildlife, forest) Through the PAM&WCP; Local & foreign training given to all levels of officers in the DWC
 Awareness programme for officers in provincial councils on conservation of biological diversity


Box LIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-


Article 16 - Access to and transfer of technology

117.  On Article 16(1), has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Parties of technologies that are relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity or make use of genetic resources and do not cause significant damage to the environment.

The draft Act on access to genetic resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits and the draft agreement for the transfer of genetic resources has made provisions for technology transfer;

118.  On Article 16(3), has your country taken measures so that Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation is in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy or subsidiary legislation are in place	

f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative arrangements are in place	
g) Not applicable	

119. On Article 16(4), has your country taken measures so that the private sector facilitates access to joint development and transfer of relevant technology for the benefit of Government institutions and the private sector of developing countries?

a) No	X
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive policies and measures are in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	

Further information on the measures taken.

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Box LV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

Programme of Work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation

120. Has your country provided financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes being implemented (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the provision of financial and technical support and training to assist in the implementation of the programme of work on transfer of technology and technology cooperation.

-

121. Is your country taking any measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation? (decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but some measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures to remove unnecessary impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation.

GOSL generally do not impose any impediments to funding of multi-country initiatives for technology transfer and for scientific and technical cooperation. However it should be within the legal framework of the country

122. Has your country made any technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	
c) Yes, basic assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, thorough assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on technology assessments addressing technology needs, opportunities and barriers in relevant sectors as well as related needs in capacity building.

GOSL has identified biotechnology as a priority area. Some priority fields in this area are agricultural, medical and industrial; bio-safety, bioinformatics and HRD also important; fully trained & skilled personnel are lacking; thus capacity building needs are being identified.

123. Has your country made any assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but assessments are under way	X
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the assessments and risk analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies.

NBFSL project conducted workshops for capacity building and awareness on risk assessments and analysis of the potential benefits, risks and associated costs with the introduction of new technologies

124. Has your country identified and implemented any measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation, including assessing capacity building needs? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	
b) No, but some programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some programmes are in place and being implemented (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are being implemented (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures to develop or strengthen appropriate information systems for technology transfer and cooperation.	
Bio-safety CHM developed and to be implemented	

125. Has your country taken any of the measures specified under Target 3.2 of the programme of work as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention? (annex to decision VII/29)

a) No	X
b) No, but a few measures being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please specify below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please specify below)	
Further comments on the measures taken as a preparatory phase to the development and implementation of national institutional, administrative, legislative and policy frameworks to facilitate cooperation as well as access to and adaptation of technologies of relevance to the Convention.	
-	


Box LVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:


- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

Article 17 - Exchange of information

126.  On Article 17(1), has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources with a view to assist with the implementation of the Convention and promote technical and scientific cooperation?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

The following question (127) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127.  On Article 17(1), do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries and include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) No	-
b) Yes, but they do not include the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	-
c) Yes, and they include categories of information listed in Article 17(2), such as technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on	-


Box LVII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

Article 18 - Technical and scientific cooperation

128.  On Article 18(1), has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further information on the measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation.

FAO project on integrated management Solutions for invasive noxious aquatic weeds in rivers, lakes and coastal lagoons which is a donor assisted project provides technical assistance locally and internationally.

Strengthening partnership for effective control of Invasive Alien Species in SI through an IUCN project, Global project on Crop Wild Relatives

CWR Genetic Resources Information System (GRIS)


GPA-NISM

UNDP-GEF Traditional Knowledge projects


Regional program on Bay of Bengal

IPA project

DOA-USAID germplasm conservation project

129.  On Article 18(4), has your country encouraged and developed methods of cooperation for the development and use of technologies, including indigenous and traditional technologies, in pursuance of the objectives of this Convention?

a) No	
b) No, but relevant methods are under development	X
c) Yes, methods are in place	

130.  On Article 18(5), has your country promoted the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention?

a) No	
b) Yes (please provide some examples below)	X

Examples for the establishment of joint research programmes and joint ventures for the development of technologies relevant to the objectives of the Convention.

Joint research are under way with GOSL and Private sector and GOSL and NGO;

131. Has your country established links to non-governmental organizations, private sector and other institutions holding important databases or undertaking significant work on biological diversity through the CHM? (decision V/14)

a) No	
b) No, but coordination with relevant NGOs, private sector and other institutions under way	X
c) Yes, links established with relevant NGOs, private sector and institutions	

The following question (132) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

132. Has your country further developed the CHM to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation? (decision V/14)

a) No	-
b) Yes, by using funding opportunities	-
c) Yes, by means of access to, and transfer of technology	-

d) Yes, by using research cooperation facilities	-
e) Yes, by using repatriation of information	-
f) Yes, by using training opportunities	-
g) Yes, by using promotion of contacts with relevant institutions, organizations and the private sector	-
h) Yes, by using other means (please specify below)	-
Further comments on CHM developments to assist developing countries and countries with economies in transition to gain access to information in the field of scientific and technical cooperation.	

133. Has your country used CHM to make information available more useful for researchers and decision-makers? (decision V/14)	
a) No	x
b) No, but relevant initiatives under consideration	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on development of relevant initiatives.	
Biodiversity CHM not yet established, However initial development is in place. National Workshop to Introduce and aware stakeholders was conducted by SACEP with the assistance of MENR	

134. Has your country developed, provided and shared services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of the CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions? (decision V/14)	
a) No	x
b) Yes (please specify services and tools below)	
Further comments on services and tools to enhance and facilitate the implementation of CHM and further improve synergies among biodiversity-related Conventions.	
Environment data and information management system is to be developed for South Asia initiated by SACEP regional programme. Similarly GOSL has initiated to develop policies, Agreements and MOUs for better management of biodiversity data and information between different stakeholders	

Box LVIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
-

Article 19 - Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits

135. On Article 19(1), has your country taken measures to provide for the effective participation in biotechnological research activities by those Contracting Parties which provide the genetic resources for such research?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive legislation are in place	
e) Yes, comprehensive statutory policy and subsidiary legislation are in place	
f) Yes, comprehensive policy and administrative measures are in place	

136. On Article 19(2), has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access by Parties, on a fair and equitable basis, to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Parties?

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures are in place	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place	

Box LIX.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

A code of ethics for research on biological diversity involving access to genetic resources has been prepared which is not legally binding; A draft material transfer agreement is ready; a policy on access to genetic resources is ready;

Recommendations for the regulation of access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits has been sent to the legal draftsman and are under review

BCAP/Addendum has separate chapter on bio-safety provides action plan on handling bio-safety and bio-technology issues

Article 20 – Financial resources

Box LX.

Please describe for each of the following items the quantity of financial resources, both internal and external, that have been utilized, received or provided, as applicable, to implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, on an annual basis, since your country became a Party to the Convention.

<p>a) Budgetary allocations by national and local Governments as well as different sectoral ministries</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; font-weight: normal;">Rs. Million</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources-</td> <td style="text-align: right;">77.60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Forest Department</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4194.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Department of Wild life Conservation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">243.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Central Environmental Authority of SL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">34.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Department of National Zoological Gardens</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8.99</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State Timber Corporation</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1314.17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marine Pollution Authority</td> <td style="text-align: right;">145.58</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wildlife Trust</td> <td style="text-align: right;">29.91</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Rs. Million	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources-	77.60	Forest Department	4194.00	Department of Wild life Conservation	243.88	Central Environmental Authority of SL	34.00	Department of National Zoological Gardens	8.99	State Timber Corporation	1314.17	Marine Pollution Authority	145.58	Wildlife Trust	29.91										
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<p>b) Extra-budgetary resources (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: right; font-weight: normal;">US\$ Million</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Forest Resources Management Project (FRMP)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">35.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Protected Area Management & Wild life Conservation Project (PAM&WCP)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">33.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Upper Watershed Management Project (UWMP)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">23.70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Institutional strengthening & capacity building of Environmental programmes in SL (InSCEP)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">317.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National Bio safety Frame work of SL</td> <td style="text-align: right;">157,500.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CWR project</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs 69 millions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EA1P Project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Biosafety CHP project</td> <td style="text-align: right;">49000 USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAO Aquatic Weed project</td> <td style="text-align: right;">Rs. 2 million</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEF SPECIes project</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2 million USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNDP-GEF- SGP/MSP</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medicinal Plant Conservation project</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="padding-top: 10px;"> <p>During the 1991-1994 a total USD 42.7 million committed from in country and external sources for funding of approximately 100 projects. Of this USD 39.3 million from external sources</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		US\$ Million	Forest Resources Management Project (FRMP)	35.50	Protected Area Management & Wild life Conservation Project (PAM&WCP)	33.50	Upper Watershed Management Project (UWMP)	23.70	Institutional strengthening & capacity building of Environmental programmes in SL (InSCEP)	317.00	National Bio safety Frame work of SL	157,500.00	CWR project	Rs 69 millions	EA1P Project		Biosafety CHP project	49000 USD	FAO Aquatic Weed project	Rs. 2 million	GEF SPECIes project	2 million USD	UNDP-GEF- SGP/MSP		Medicinal Plant Conservation project		<p>During the 1991-1994 a total USD 42.7 million committed from in country and external sources for funding of approximately 100 projects. Of this USD 39.3 million from external sources</p>	
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<p>c) Bilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p>																												
<p>d) Regional channels (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p>																												
<p>e) Multilateral channels (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p>																												
<p>f) Private sources (identified by donor agencies)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">-</p>																												

g) Resources generated through financial instruments, such as charges for use of biodiversity	-
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Box LXI.

Please describe in detail below any major financing programmes, such as biodiversity trust funds or specific programmes that have been established in your country.
Wild Life Trust Fund Trust Fund under DWC Namal Uyana Trust Fund Protected Area Conservation Fund Proposed Conservation Fund in the 2007 budget

137. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 20(1), has your country provided financial support and incentives to those national activities that are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention?	
a) No	
b) Yes, incentives only (please provide a list of such incentives below)	
c) Yes, financial support only	
d) Yes, financial support and incentives (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on financial support and incentives provided.	
Training, Capacity building, awareness, institutional strengthening activities	

The next question (138) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

138. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 20(2), has your country provided new and additional financial resources to enable developing country Parties to meet the agreed incremental costs to them of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	-
b) Yes (please indicate the amount, on an annual basis, of new and additional financial resources your country has provided)	
Further comments on new and additional financial resources provided.	
-	

The next question (139) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

139. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On Article 20(2), has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable it to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfill the obligations of the Convention?	
a) No	X
b) Yes	

140. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but procedures being established	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on processes to monitor financial support to biodiversity, including support provided by the private sector.	
-	

141. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Has your country considered any measures like tax exemptions in national taxation systems to encourage financial support to biodiversity? (decision V/11)	
a) No	X
b) No, but exemptions are under development (please provide details below)	
c) Yes, exemptions are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on tax exemptions for biodiversity-related donations.	
2008 budget proposals introduces environmental tax system	

142. Has your country reviewed national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance allocated to biodiversity, with particular attention paid to positive incentives and their performance as well as perverse incentives and ways and means for their removal or mitigation? (decision VI/16)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	X
c) Yes (please provide results of review below)	
Further comments on review of national budgets and monetary policies, including the effectiveness of official development assistance.	
2008 budget proposals allocate treasury funds for IAS management activities to be planned under relevant stakeholder line agencies	

143. Is your country taking concrete actions to review and further integrate biodiversity considerations in the development and implementation of major international development initiatives, as well as in national sustainable development plans and relevant sectoral policies and plans? (decisions VI/16 and VII/21)	
a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) Yes, in some initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, in major initiatives and plans (please provide details below)	X
Further comments on review and integration of biodiversity considerations in relevant initiatives, policies and plans.	
Protocol on bio safety (Cartagena Protocol)-National biosafety Frame work	

Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species of Wild fauna & flora
 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands-national policy prepared.
 World Heritage Convention
 Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals
 Global Strategy on Plant Protection
 Sri Lanka Sustainable Development strategy
 National Environment Policy and Action Plan
 BCAP and Addendum
 Local Agenda 21
 CEPOM mechanism
 GPA-ITPGR

144. Is your country enhancing the integration of biological diversity into the sectoral development and assistance programmes? (decision VII/21)

a) No	
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, into some sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, into major sectoral development and assistance programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the integration of biodiversity into sectoral development and assistance programmes

CEPOM mechanism, National Environment Policy and Action Plan, Establishment of Environmental Cells under different line Ministries and strengthening
 Strengthening EIA regulation and Incorporate BIA, SIA and SEA into EIA process

The next question (145) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

145. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which area your country has provided financial support to developing countries and/or countries with economies in transition. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

A r e a s	Support provided
a) Undertaking national or regional assessments within the framework of MEA (decision VI/8)	-
b) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	-
c) Enhance national capacity to establish and maintain the mechanisms to protect traditional knowledge (decision VI/10)	-
d) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation (decision V/26)	-
e) Implementation of the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (decision VI/9)	-
f) Implementation of the Bonn Guidelines (decision VI/24)	-
g) Implementation of programme of work on agricultural biodiversity (decision V/5)	-

h) Preparation of first report on the State of World's Animal Genetic Resources (decision VI/17)	-
i) Support to work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and development of regional and sub regional networks or processes (decision VI/27)	-
j) Development of partnerships and other means to provide the necessary support for the implementation of the programme of work on dry and subhumid lands biological diversity (decision VII/2)	-
k) Financial support for the operations of the Coordination Mechanism of the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision VII/9)	-
l) Support to the implementation of the Action Plan on Capacity Building as contained in the annex to decision VII/19 (decision VII/19)	-
m) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on mountain biological diversity (decision VII/27)	-
n) Support to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (decision VII/28)	-
o) Support to the development of national indicators (decision VII/30)	-
p) Others (please specify)	-
Further information on financial support provided to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	
-	

The next question (146) is for DEVELOPING COUNTRIES OR COUNTRIES WITH ECONOMIES IN TRANSITION

146. Please indicate with an "X" in the table below in which areas your country has applied for funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), from developed countries and/or from other sources. The same area may have more than one source of financial support. Please elaborate in the space below if necessary.

Areas	Applied for funds from		
	GEF	Bilateral	Other
a) Preparation of national biodiversity strategies or action plans	X		X
b) National capacity self-assessment for implementation of Convention (decision VI/27)		X	
c) Priority actions to implement the Global Taxonomy Initiative (decision V/9)	X		
d) <i>In-situ</i> conservation (decision V/16)	X	X	
e) Development of national strategies or action plans to deal with alien species (decision VI/23)	X	X	X

f) <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation, establishment and maintenance of <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation facilities (decision V/26)	X	X	
g) Projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 (Education and Public Awareness) (decision VI/19)	X	X	X
h) Preparation of national reports (decisions III/9, V/19 and VI/25)		X	
i) Projects for conservation and sustainable use of inland water biological diversity (decision IV/4)		X	
j) Activities for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity (decision V/5)	X	X	X
k) Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety (decision VI/26)	X		
l) Implementation of the Global Taxonomy Initiative	-	-	-
m) Implementation of the Addis Ababa Principles and Guidelines for the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity	-	-	-
n) Others (please specify) Forest, Mountain, Dry Land biodiversity	X	X	X
Further information on application for financial support.			
-			

Box LXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this article and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

D. THEMATIC AREAS

147. Please use the scale indicated below to reflect the level of challenges faced by your country in implementing the thematic programmes of work of the Convention (marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, inland waters biodiversity, dry and sub-humid lands and mountain biodiversity).						
3 = High Challenge			1 = Low Challenge			
2 = Medium Challenge			0 = Challenge has been successfully overcome			
N/A = Not applicable						
Challenges	Programme of Work					
	Agricultural	Forest	Marine and coastal	Inland water ecosystem	Dry and subhumid lands	Mountain
(a) Lack of political will and support	1	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Limited public participation and stakeholder involvement	2	2	2	2	2	2
(c) Lack of mainstreaming and integration of biodiversity issues into other sectors	3	3	3	3	3	3
(d) Lack of precautionary and proactive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3
(e) Inadequate capacity to act, caused by institutional weakness	2	2	2	2	3	3
(f) Lack of transfer of technology and expertise	3	3	3	3	3	3
(g) Loss of traditional knowledge	3	3	2	2	2	2
(h) Lack of adequate scientific research capacities to support all the objectives	3	3	3	3	3	3
(i) Lack of accessible knowledge and information	3	3	3	3	3	3
(j) Lack of public education and awareness at all levels	1	1	1	1	1	1
(k) Existing scientific and traditional knowledge not fully utilized	3	3	3	3	3	3

(l) Loss of biodiversity and the corresponding goods and services it provides not properly understood and documented	2	2	2	2	2	2
(m) Lack of financial, human, technical resources	3	3	3	3	3	3
(n) Lack of economic incentive measures	3	3	3	3	3	3
(o) Lack of benefit-sharing	3	3	2	2	2	2
(p) Lack of synergies at national and international levels	3	3	3	3	3	3
(q) Lack of horizontal cooperation among stakeholders	3	3	3	3	3	3
(r) Lack of effective partnerships	3	3	3	3	3	3
(s) Lack of engagement of scientific community	2	2	2	2	2	2
(t) Lack of appropriate policies and laws	1	1	1	1	1	1
(u) Poverty	2	2	2	2	2	2
(v) Population pressure	2	2	2	2	2	2
(w) Unsustainable consumption and production patterns	2	2	2	2	2	2
(x) Lack of capacities for local communities	2	2	2	2	2	2
(y) Lack of knowledge and practice of ecosystem-based approaches to management	3	3	3	3	3	3
(z) Weak law enforcement capacity	2	2	2	2	2	2
(aa) Natural disasters and environmental change	2	2	2	2	2	2
(bb) Others (please specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Inland water ecosystems

148. Has your country incorporated the objectives and relevant activities of the programme of work into the following and implemented them? (decision VII/4)				
Strategies, policies, plans and activities	No	Yes, partially, integrated but not implemented	Yes, fully integrated and implemented	N/A
a) Your biodiversity strategies and action plans			x	
b) Wetland policies and strategies			x	
c) Integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans being developed in line with paragraph 25 of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development		x		
d) Enhanced coordination and cooperation between national actors responsible for inland water ecosystems and biological diversity		x		
Further comments on incorporation of the objectives and activities of the programme of work				
The Bio diversity conservation Action Plan /Addendum prepared; national policy on Biodiversity (draft) in place; National policy on Wetland in place, Inter-ministerial Committee appointed by the cabinet OF Ministers has formulate wetland strategies for the implementation of the national policy. IWRM has been initiated on a pilot scale in Kalaoya Basin (MASL), Deduruoya Basin (ID) and Kirindioya Basin (IWMI), Water policy and Water act yet to be approved. Cascade development plans are developed in Kalaoya Basin under IWRM principles.				

149. Has your country identified priorities for each activity in the programme of work, including timescales, in relation to outcome oriented targets? (decision VII/4)	
a) No	x
b) Outcome oriented targets developed but priority activities not developed	
c) Priority activities developed but not outcome oriented targets	
d) Yes, comprehensive outcome oriented targets and priority activities developed	
Further comments on the adoption of outcome oriented targets and priorities for activities, including providing a list of targets (if developed).	
-	

150. Is your country promoting synergies between this programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level? (decision VII/4)

a) Not applicable (not Party to Ramsar Convention)	
b) No	
c) No, but potential measures were identified for synergy and joint implementation	x
d) Yes, some measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	
e) Yes, comprehensive measures taken for joint implementation (please specify below)	

Further comments on the promotion of synergies between the programme of work and related activities under the Ramsar Convention as well as the implementation of the Joint Work Plan (CBD-Ramsar) at the national level.

The focal point for the Ramsar convention is under the Department of Wildlife Conservation, thus CBD is incorporated in to Wetland plans and already three such plans have been developed for Wetlands. CEA coordinated a project on wet land management and prepared wetland site reports

151. Has your country taken steps to improve national data on: (decision VII/4)

Issues	Yes	No	No, but development is under way
a) Goods and services provided by inland water ecosystems?	x		
b) The uses and related socioeconomic variables of such goods and services?	x		
c) Basic hydrological aspects of water supply as they relate to maintaining ecosystem function?	x		
d) Species and all taxonomic levels?	x		
e) On threats to which inland water ecosystems are subjected?	x		

Further comments on the development of data sets, in particular a list of data sets developed in case you have replied "YES" above.

Isolated research and studies were conducted by IUCN and IWWI and they have maintained their databases

152. Has your country promoted the application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems? (decision VII/4)	
a) No, the guidelines have not been reviewed	x
b) No, the guidelines have been reviewed and found inappropriate	
c) Yes, the guidelines have been reviewed and application/promotion is pending	
d) Yes, the guidelines promoted and applied	
Further comments on the promotion and application of the guidelines on the rapid assessment of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems.	
-	

Box LXIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
-

Marine and coastal biological diversity
General

153. Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following? Please use an "X" to indicate your response. (decisions II/10 and IV/15)	
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas	x
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas	x
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives (if yes, please elaborate on types of initiatives in the box below)	x
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment	x
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas	x
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment	x

g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices	×
h) Developing a comprehensive oceans policy (if yes, please indicate current stage of development in the box below)	-
i) Incorporation of local and traditional knowledge into management of marine and coastal resources (if yes, please elaborate on types of management arrangements in the box below)	×
j) Others (please specify below)	-
k) Not applicable	-
Please elaborate on the above activities and list any other priority actions relating to conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biodiversity.	
-	

Implementation of Integrated Marine and Coastal Area Management

154. Has your country established and/or strengthened institutional, administrative and legislative arrangements for the development of integrated management of marine and coastal ecosystems?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	×
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of implementation of integrated marine and coastal area management.	
Special Area management plans have been prepared by the Coast Conservation Department with specific reference to Integrated management of Coastal & Marine Ecosystems. Hikkaduwa Marine Park-101.6 ha Bar Reef Sanctuary-306.7 ha	

155. Has your country implemented ecosystem-based management of marine and coastal resources, for example through integration of coastal management and watershed management, or through integrated multidisciplinary coastal and ocean management?	
a) No	
b) Early stages of development	×
c) Advanced stages of development	
d) Arrangements in place (please provide details below)	
e) Not applicable	
Further comments on the current status of application of the ecosystem to management of marine and coastal resources.	
Integrated coastal Zone Management project activities to support ecosystem based approached. Discussions are on, lot more to be done. Institutional Coordination is very weak.	

Marine and Coastal Living Resources

156. Has your country identified components of your marine and coastal ecosystems, which are critical for their functioning, as well as key threats to those ecosystems?

a) No	
b) Plans for a comprehensive assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
c) A comprehensive assessment is currently in progress	X
d) Critical ecosystem components have been identified, and management plans for them are being developed (please provide details below)	
e) Management plans for important components of marine and coastal ecosystems are in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of assessment, monitoring and research relating to marine and coastal ecosystems, as well as key threats to them

-

157. Is your country undertaking the following activities to implement the Convention's work plan on coral reefs? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.

Activities	Not implemented nor a priority	Not implemented but a priority	Currently implemented	Not applicable
a) Ecological assessment and monitoring of reefs			X	
b) Socio-economic assessment and monitoring of communities and stakeholders		X		
c) Management, particularly through application of integrated coastal management and marine and coastal protected areas in coral reef environments			X	
d) Identification and implementation of additional and alternative measures for securing livelihoods of people who directly depend on coral reef services			X	
e) Stakeholder partnerships, community participation programmes and public education campaigns			X	
f) Provision of training and career opportunities for marine taxonomists and ecologists		X		

g) Development of early warning systems of coral bleaching		X		
h) Development of a rapid response capability to document coral bleaching and mortality		X		
i) Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded coral reef habitats		X		
j) Others (please specify below)		-		
Please elaborate on ongoing activities.				
-				

Marine and Coastal Protected Areas

158. Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country? Please use an "X" to indicate your response.	
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted (please indicate below how many)	X Marine-01 Coastal-03
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders	X
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place	X
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development	X
e) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas has been put in place	-
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities	-
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses	-
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment.	-
i) Other (please describe below)	-
j) Not applicable	-
Further comments on the current status of marine and coastal protected areas.	
-	

Mariculture

159. Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity? Please check all that apply.

a)	Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments	×
b)	Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management	×
c)	Development of effective methods for effluent and waste control	×
d)	Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level	×
e)	Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature.	×
f)	If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch	×
g)	Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture	×
h)	Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids.	-
i)	Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity	×
j)	Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques	-
k)	Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize by-catch	×
l)	Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques	×
m)	Not applicable	-
Further comments on techniques that aim at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity.		
It is practiced in a small scale.		

Alien Species and Genotypes

160. Has your country put in place mechanisms to control pathways of introduction of alien species in the marine and coastal environment? Please check all that apply and elaborate on types of measures in the space below.

a) No	X
b) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from ballast water have been put in place (please provide details below)	
c) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from hull fouling have been put in place (please provide details below)	
d) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from aquaculture have been put in place (please provide details below)	
e) Mechanisms to control potential invasions from accidental releases, such as aquarium releases, have been put in place (please provide details below)	
f) Not applicable	

Further comments on the current status of activities relating to prevention of introductions of alien species in the marine and coastal environment, as well as any eradication activities.

According to the Section 30 of the Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act the Minister in charge of the subject (Fisheries and Aquatic Resources) can prohibit or regulate the import and export of any fish or aquatic resource to Sri Lanka. This provision has been made us of to prohibit 24 species of freshwater fishes.

Furthermore, Sri Lanka is signatory to the MAPOL Convention and the Law of the sea.

Box LXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

a) Major outcomes of the ongoing FAO project on Aquatic invasive plants are to;

- *carry out an Aquatic invasive plants survey*
- *capacity building of rural community and field staff regarding aquatic Invasive Plants.*

Major outputs of the UNDP/GEF project would be to

- *development of Up-to-date, comprehensive and user-friendly information on the ecology, status, trends and impacts of invasive alien species in Sri Lanka*
- *strengthen the policy, legal and regulatory framework for the prevention and management of invasive alien specie.*
- *enhance capacity of Selected institutions within government and civil society to prevent, detect and manage invasive alien species.*
- *an increased understanding of the nature and severity of the problems posed by invasive alien species, and demonstrate increased support for IAS prevention, control and eradication measures.*
- *active management of at least five, high priority IAS, through the implementation of nation-wide control/eradication programmes involving multiple stakeholders from government and civil society.*

b) Implementing the Goal 3 of the strategic plan, the Ministry of Environment is trying to incorporate

IAS concerns into relevant sectoral programs through the National Steering committee on IAS recently established at the Ministry.

c) Goal 6 of the 2010 Targets is on Control threats from invasive alien species. To achieve Target 6.1 (Pathways for major potential alien invasive species controlled) various organizations (Government , universities , NGOs etc) conducted several education and awareness programs to the key entry points of IAS, such as Customs. The Ministry of Environment prepared the National list of invasive species for the information of those key stakeholders.


To achieve Target 6.2 (Management plans in place for major alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species), the UNDP/GEF project on IAS aims to prepare Management Plans for 4 prioritized IAS namely Water Hyacinth, Prosopis juliflora, Clown Knife Fish, and the Feral Buffalo. Some institutions have prepared project concepts for management of IAS in Sri Lanka and waiting for financial assistance.

d) National biodiversity strategy and Action Plan (1998) have very poorly addressed the issue of IAS. But the ongoing development of the addendum to the Action Plan has addressed the issue of IAS comprehensively with a set of recommendations and an action plan.

e) Achievement of MDG

f) Shortage of trained man power, technology and financial assistance, and poor participation of the line Ministries /departments have affected successful implementation of the article 8h

Agricultural biological diversity

161.  Has your country developed national strategies, programmes and plans that ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to the conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components? (decisions III/11 and IV/6)

a) No	
b) No, but strategies, programmes and plans are under development	
c) Yes, some strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive strategies, programmes and plans are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on agro-biodiversity components in national strategies, programmes and plans.

The absence of specific window policy/strategy or action plan for conservation and sustainable use of agro agro-biodiversity covering all components has created a vacuum in effective conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. However, there are some policies strategies, action plans and programs under the projects in place in relation some components of the agriculture biodiversity. Further, macro economic and agriculture and livestock development policies focus on a few selected major crops and livestock species for increasing production and for their contribution to national economy.

National Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (addendum) – Chapter Agricultural Biodiversity

National environment policy and National Environmental Action Plan (Caring for the Environment) – Agriculture (economic) sector is identified

National watershed policy and National wetland policy

Programs are identified to conserve CWR under the project on Conservation Crop Wild Relatives

Action Plan prepared for Conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources (FAnGR)


Programs under the GEF/UNEP/ILRI conservation of Farm Animal Genetic Resources (FAnGR) project

Draft National policy on Traditional Knowledge to conserve agriculture biodiversity related TK

National Action Program for Land Degradation to address the issues particularly on soil erosion

Development of National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources

National Policy on Agriculture and Livestock and National Agriculture Food and Nutrition Strategy

162.  Has your country identified ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the *In-situ* and *Ex-situ* conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity? (decision V/5)

a) No	
b) No, but potential measures are under review	X
c) Yes, some measures identified (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures identified (please provide details below)	
Further information on ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <i>In-situ</i> and <i>Ex-situ</i> conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity.	
National Policy and strategy for bio safety and biotechnology	
Programs under the national bio safety framework development project	
Code of ethics for biodiversity research	
Development of National Policy on Access to Genetic Resources	

Annex to decision V/5 - Programme of work on agricultural biodiversity

Programme element 1 – Assessment	
163. Has your country undertaken specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity such as on plant genetic resources, animal genetic resources, pollinators, pest management and nutrient cycling?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessments are in progress (please specify components below)	X
c) Yes, assessments completed (please specify components and results of assessments below)	
Further comments on specific assessments of components of agricultural biodiversity.	
<p>No specific assessments has been done merely focus on programmed of work agriculture biodiversity on the above components</p> <p>Several partial assessments done for plant genetic resources and animal genetic resources. But those information are scattered and this does not cover all known plant/Animal genetic resources</p> <p>However mainly Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC) has done good job in assessment of wild rice genetic resources. In addition PGRC has collected crop germplasm more than 30 species including vegetable fruits and other horticultural crops (<i>vigna spp. Millet spp.</i> etc)</p> <p>FAO project on GPA is completed, National Report on State of the Plant Genetic Resources Published. National Information Sharing Mechanism on PGRFA developed and Shared with global Portal</p> <p>Considering animal genetic resources projects on Conservation of farm animal genetic resources and wild livestock genetic resources)GEF/UNEP/ILRI initiated base line assessments of animal genetic resources</p> <p>Sign and Ratify the ITPGR is being considered, National Legislations to be reviewed on this aspect. Committee has appointed under the CWR project coordinator</p> <p>Hardly any assessment found on pollinators focus on agro biodiversity. However pest management, soil microorganisms, nutrient cycling considerable research and assessment have done by various research and other institution but question is how far those research can incorporate in to programmed of work agriculture biodiversity on the above components</p>	

164. Is your country undertaking assessments of the interactions between agricultural practices and the conservation and sustainable use of the components of biodiversity referred to in Annex I of the Convention (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance)?	
a) No	X
b) Yes, assessments are under way	
c) Yes, some assessments completed (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessments completed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on assessment of biodiversity components (e.g. ecosystems and habitats; species and communities; genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance).	
Although some research and assessments are in place on agricultural practices and impact on ecosystems there're No specific assessments has been done merely focus on programmed of work agriculture biodiversity on the above components	

165. Has your country carried out an assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities in sustaining agricultural biodiversity and agro-ecosystem services for food production and food security?	
a) No	
b) Yes, assessment is under way	X
c) Yes, assessment completed (please specify where information can be retrieved below)	
Further comments on assessment of the knowledge, innovations and practices of farmers and indigenous and local communities.	
Generally studies have been undertaken (published documents) knowledge and innovations of traditional medical and agricultural practices of traditional people (Norms, myths rituals, recipes, festival etc)	
Two volumes of National Traditional Knowledge Register Published	
National traditional Knowledge symposium was conducted	
No systematic assessments focus of agriculture biodiversity aspects (sustainability ecosystem services food security etc)	

166. Has your country been monitoring an overall degradation, status quo or restoration/rehabilitation of agricultural biodiversity since 1993 when the Convention entered into force?	
a) No	
b) Yes, no change found (status quo)	X
c) Yes, overall degradation found (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, overall restoration or rehabilitation observed (please provide details below)	
Further comments on observations.	

Programme element 2 - Adaptive management	
167. Has your country identified management practices, technologies and policies that promote the positive, and mitigate the negative, impacts of agriculture on biodiversity, and enhance productivity and the capacity to sustain livelihoods?	
a) No	
b) No, but potential practices, technologies and policies being identified	
c) Yes, some practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	x
d) Yes, comprehensive practices, technologies and policies identified (please provide details below)	
Further comments on identified management practices, technologies and policies.	
<p>National Environment Policy and Action Plan Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan (Addendum) National Land use policy, watershed policy, wetland policy National Action Plan on prevention of Land Degradation Promote Kandyan Home Garden Systems Integrated pest management Organic Farming Intergrading Biodiversity into EIA Biodiversity friendly economic policy reforms (market policy) Subsidies and incentive schemes Encourage public private sector partnerships</p>	

Programme element 3 - Capacity-building	
168. Has your country increased the capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders, to manage sustainable agricultural biodiversity and to develop strategies and methodologies for <i>In-situ</i> conservation, sustainable use and management of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) No	
b) Yes (please specify area/component and target groups with increased capacity)	x
Further comments on increased capacities of farmers, indigenous and local communities, and their organizations and other stakeholders.	
<p>Especially some NGOs have taken a lead role in this regard with the assistance of international donors. But this program is conducting only pilot phase Need to be enhancing cover whole communities, farmers and traditional people in this regard. Government should take initial action to provide leadership with NGOs to further enhancement of these activities in a holistic manner.</p>	

169. Has your country put in place operational mechanisms for participation by a wide range of stakeholder groups to develop genuine partnerships contributing to the implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but potential mechanisms being identified	X
c) No, but mechanisms are under development	
d) Yes, mechanisms are in place	

170. Has your country improved the policy environment, including benefit-sharing arrangements and incentive measures, to support local-level management of agricultural biodiversity?

a) No	
b) No, but some measures and arrangements being identified	X
c) No, but measures and arrangements are under development	X
d) Yes, measures and arrangements are being implemented (please specify below)	

Further comments on the measures taken to improve the policy environment.

Addendum to the BCAP has identified some measures through thematic and cross cutting areas)
Other draft policies and strategies are under development consider the benefit sharing (policy on access to genetic resources, Indigenous knowledge)
However arrangements for incentive measures still to be initiated.

Programme element 4 – Mainstreaming

171. Is your country mainstreaming or integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes?

a) No	
b) No, but review is under way	
c) No, but potential frameworks and mechanisms are being identified	
d) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed and integrated into some sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	X
e) Yes, some national plans or strategies mainstreamed into major sectoral plans and programmes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on mainstreaming and integrating national plans or strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity in sectoral and cross-sectoral plans and programmes.

National Policy on Environment and Action Plan is a best example
This also provide flat form to other major policies and strategies to mainstreamed and integrated other sectoral policies into agro biodiversity components
Addendum to the BCAP is also provide good framework to integrate agro biodiversity components into national level policies

172. Is your country supporting the institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms for the mainstreaming of agricultural biodiversity in agricultural strategies and action plans, and its integration into wider strategies and action plans for biodiversity?

a) No	
b) Yes, by supporting institutions in undertaking relevant assessments	X
c) Yes, by developing policy and planning guidelines	X
d) Yes, by developing training material	X
e) Yes, by supporting capacity-building at policy, technical and local levels	X
f) Yes, by promoting synergy in the implementation of agreed plans of action and between ongoing assessment and intergovernmental processes.	X

Further comments on support for institutional framework and policy and planning mechanisms.

Some institutional reforms in the environment sector has already done
 Further reforms develop with assistance of international donors and to be implemented in near future
 Major changed was happened in 1994 almost all environmental related institutions coming under one umbrella organization
 CEPOM mechanism was identified in the national environment policy to integrate planning process

173. In the case of centers of origin in your country, is your country promoting activities for the conservation, on farm, *In-situ*, and *Ex-situ*, of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture, including their wild relatives?

a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further comments on of the conservation of the variability of genetic resources for food and agriculture in their center of origin.

Very rear
 Very few actives to promote on farm in situ and ex situ conservation by NGOs
 Hardly any activity by the government

Box LXV.

Please provide information concerning the actions taken by your country to implement the Plan of Action for the International Initiative for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators.

No actions
 However newly included chapter on Agriculture Biodiversity to the Addendum to the BCAP has identified this initiative and recommended some actions Conservation and Sustainable Use of Pollinators and conservation of soil microorganisms

Box LXVI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

There is no holistic framework of implementation to address programmed of work agriculture biodiversity. All exiting actions are being implemented in ad-hoc manner. Therefore past and present actions have not been taken merely focus on four elements of programmed of work agriculture biodiversity.

Most of the existing action and programs are newly initiated therefore , outcomes and impacts of action taken cannot be fully drawn.

Similarly national framework to implement the Strategic Plan, 2010 target, Millennium Development Goals is are just initiating and programs are under developing. Therefore contribution to achievement of the above plans and targets not ordered in systematically.

It is urgently necessary to streamline the action into program of work in agriculture biodiversity

Main constraints encountered in design and implementation is absence of powerful central policy making (Strategic Planning) and implementation, coordination body (with adequate capacity)

This lead to inefficient and ineffective integrating systems

Forest Biological Diversity

General

174. Has your country incorporated relevant parts of the work programme into your national biodiversity strategies and action plans and national forest programmes?	
a) No	
b) Yes, please describe the process used	
c) Yes, please describe constraints/obstacles encountered in the process	
d) Yes, please describe lessons learned	
e) Yes, please describe targets for priority actions in the programme of work	x
Further comments on the incorporation of relevant parts of the work programme into your NBSAP and forest programmes	
<p>The application of ecosystem approach (Goal 1) to manage ecosystems in Sri Lanka is lacking due to lack of technical knowledge and financial constraints.</p> <p>Several programs/ activities have been conducted to achieve objective 1 and 4 of the Goal 2 of the Work program on Forest Biological diversity. The Biodiversity conservation Action Plan (2005) has very well addressed the issue on Invasive Alien Species that threaten ecosystems, habitats and species.</p> <p>The recent development of the addendum to the Biodiversity Action Plan has recommended to Restore/Rehabilitate degraded ecosystems and promote recovery of threatened species implementing Goal 3 objective 2 which is determine conservation needs of selected threatened and endemic species. At the moment the preparation of conservation profiles for threatened species and</p>	

development of recovery plans for highly threatened species are done by the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources along with the IUCN Sri Lanka office. Review of the protected area network (both forest & wildlife) is in progress to establish a adequate well representative and comprehensive protected area network.

Box LXVII.

Please indicate what recently applied tools (policy, planning, management, assessment and measurement) and measures, if any, your country is using to implement and assess the programme of work. Please indicate what tools and measures would assist the implementation.

1. Amendment of the Forestry Sector Master Plan for effective management of the Forest resources.
2. Identification of the Forest Department as a Project Approving agency (PAA) in EIA Process.
3. Development of a portfolio of strategic conservation sites- protected area Gap analysis.
4. preparation of conservation profiles for threatened species and development of recovery plans for highly threatened species
5. Establishment of Forestry Estates

Introduction of new forest classification system.

Box LXVIII.

Please indicate to what extent and how your country has involved indigenous and local communities, and respected their rights and interests, in implementing the programme of work.

In Protected areas traditional practices are allowed. Therefore indigenous people can continue their traditional activities.

Box LXIX.

Please indicate what efforts your country has made towards capacity building in human and capital resources for the implementation of the programme of work.

Human Resources Development -Training

Attracting foreign funds to carry out specific activities collaborating with other international, regional and local agencies.

Box LXX.

Please indicate how your country has collaborated and cooperated (e.g., south-south, north-south, south-north, north-north) with other governments, regional or international organizations in implementing the programme of work. Please also indicate what are the constraints and/or needs identified.

-

Expanded programme of work on forest biological diversity

Programme element 1 – Conservation, sustainable use and benefit-sharing	
175. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach to the management of all types of forests?	
a) No (please provide reasons below)	
b) No, but potential measures being identified (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes (please provide details below)	
Comments on application of the ecosystem approach to management of forests (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impact on forest management, constraints, needs, tools, and targets).	
<p>The national Forest Policy 1995, include forest conservation, increasing tree cover, and productivity and enhance contribution of forestry to the welfare of the rural population. The master plan has drawn up strategies and programmes in the form of action plans to implement the NFP. The FSMP emphasizes the conservation of natural forests, empowering the rural community, enabling them to manage the forests through building partnerships in forest development activity.</p> <p>The FRMP is implementing it.</p>	

176. Has your country undertaken measures to reduce the threats to, and mitigate its impacts on forest biodiversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please specify below the major threats identified in relation to each objective of goal 2 and the measures undertaken to address priority actions</p> <p>Objective 1: Nearly 60 invasive alien species have been identified from Sri Lanka affecting ecosystems and habitats. Information poorly documented. Insufficient systems for identification, risk assessment, early detection, and awareness on the magnitude of the problem are some of the issues concerned.</p> <p>Integrated management solutions for invasive noxious aquatic weeds in rivers, lakes and coastal lagoons had been implemented. Another project is in pipeline to strengthening the partnerships for effective control of Invasive alien species to be implemented by the World Conservation Union in collaboration with the Ministry of ENR with financial support from UNDP/GEF.</p> <p>Objective 3: Climate change policy is under preparation; research is being carried out on the climate change enabling activity.</p> <p>Objective 4: Establishment and maintenance of fire lines had been done at DWC protected areas in Udawalawa, Minneriya, Kaudulla, Bundala, and North-Western region PAs.</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on measures to reduce threats to, and mitigate the impacts of threatening processes on forest biodiversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
Conversion of Forest lands for human settlement and agricultural expansion has become the major		

culprit of deforestation. The state policies at times conflict with others. Fragmentation of available forest patches for settlement is a major cause for forest loss. A moratorium on timber felling is in place. Management of natural forests and the buffer zones through community participation has been implemented.

177. Is your country undertaking any measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>Objective 1: The National Environmental Policy recognizes the need to restore environments damaged in the past. In the National Action Plan for 2003-2007 (caring for the environment, path to sustainable development) promote and rehabilitation of degraded areas through reforestation involving local communities, private sector, etc has been identified as a priority area for immediate action.</p> <p>Objective 2: Profiles are being prepared for the threatened species in SL in the global list, which provides the status. Species recovery action plans will be prepared for threatened, endemic species.</p> <p>Objective3: in the National Action Plan for 2003- 2007 (caring for the environment, path to sustainable development) review of SL's protected area network to identify gaps, complete the forest cover survey, surveying and demarcation of natural forests and forest plantations, promote and rehabilitation of degraded areas through reforestation involving local communities, etc has been identified as priority areas which needs immediate action.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <p>-</p>

Further comments on measures to protect, recover and restore forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).

The FRMP under the Forest Department through a loan from ADB carries out surveys and demarcation of forests, participatory sustainable forest management, agro-forestry, rehabilitation of degraded forests, buffer zone development etc at present.

178. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote the sustainable use of forest biological diversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>

		<p>Objective 1: The National Forest Policy 1995 recognizes wood and non-wood forest products industries and marketing as an important area.</p> <p>Objective 2: Biomass fuel saving through use of fuel-efficient stoves and appropriate technologies is being considered to prevent forest degradation due to use of firewood by local people. Several programmes have been implemented to improve household cooking devices and have been distributed among the buffer zone and rural community. Even urban households too have begun using these devices.</p> <p>Objective 4: Oliyagankele established as a Bio diversity park to reintroduce the endemic threatened species blue magpie and to conserve species with a restricted range.</p>
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the promotion of the sustainable use of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
-		

179. Is your country undertaking any measures to promote access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please specify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 5 and describe measures undertaken
b) No		Please provide reasons below
	X	A policy on access to genetic resources is in draft stage. The recommendations for the regulation of access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits have been sent to the legal draftsman and under review.
Further comments on the promotion of access and benefit-sharing of forest genetic resources. (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets)		
-		

Programme element 2 – Institutional and socio-economic enabling environment		
180. Is your country undertaking any measures to enhance the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities

		In implementing the national Environment Policy, the National Action Plan for 2003-2007 (caring for the environment, path to sustainable development) recognizes amendments that should be made to the Forest Ordinance and its regulations to strengthen bio diversity conservation, regulate export of plant genetic material etc, The Forest Resources management Project under the FD through ADB funding has carried out many activities in the action plan.
b) No		Please provide reasons below
Further comments on the enhancement of the institutional enabling environment for the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity, including access and benefit-sharing (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
-		

181. Is your country undertaking any measures to address socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes		Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities
b) No	X	Please provide reasons below Studies on valuing forest biological diversity, forest ecosystems goods and services and incorporating them in to planning and management, national accounting systems etc is at a lower scale.
Further comments on review of socio-economic failures and distortions that lead to decisions that result in loss of forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).		
-		

182. Is your country undertaking any measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities Several awareness programmes/education programmes have been conducted. Courses on forestry conducted for forest officers and other staff on forest ordinance and related laws etc, education & awareness programmes for school children, general public, radio programmes, TV programmes, news letters etc have been conducted.
b) No		Please provide reasons below

<p>Further comments on measures to increase public education, participation and awareness in relation to forest biological diversity (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p>	
<p>The national Action Plan 2003-2007 has identified the education, communication and public awareness focusing schools, government officers, general public particularly in rural areas through mass media, lectures, videos, posters educational visits etc.</p>	

Programme element 3 – Knowledge, assessment and monitoring		
183. Is your country undertaking any measures to characterize forest ecosystems at various scales in order to improve the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of Goal 1 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>The National Environment Policy and the strategy 2003-2007(caring for the environment, path to sustainable development) recognize forestry as an important sector. It identifies forest resources survey in the country should be carried out periodically (at ten-year interval), reclassification of the natural forests on a national system of classification, etc.</p>
b) No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>
<p>Further comments on characterization of forest ecosystems at various scales (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>		

184. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve knowledge on, and methods for, the assessment of the status and trends of forest biological diversity?		
Options	X	Details
a) Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 2 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>
b) No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <p>The National Environment Policy recognizes that the state of the environment should be continually assessed based on a comprehensive set of indicators.</p>
<p>Further comments on improvement of knowledge on and methods for the assessment of the status and trends (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-</p>		

185. Is your country undertaking any measures to improve the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes	X	<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 3 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p> <p>The research division of the Forest Department plays a major role in forestry research. The academics in SL Universities have contributed and still contributing to the forestry and biological diversity research. The Department of Wildlife Conservation also has a research division and under the GEF and subsequent PAM&WCP (ADB funded) number of research studies has been carried out in protected areas. The National Science Foundation too provides grants for bio diversity research.</p>
b) No		<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <p>-</p>
<p>Further comments on the improvement of the understanding of the role of forest biodiversity and ecosystem functioning (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>-</p>		

186. Is your country undertaking any measures at national level to improve the infrastructure for data and information management for accurate assessment and monitoring of global forest biodiversity?

Options	X	Details
a) Yes		<p>Please identify priority actions in relation to each objective of goal 4 and describe measures undertaken to address these priorities</p>
b) No	X	<p>Please provide reasons below</p> <p>National Conservation Review has generated valuable information on SL's forest and the database is under the custody of the Forest Department. The PAM&WCP of Department of Wildlife Conservation has through its Biodiversity Baseline survey and gap Analysis studies has generated valuable information and they are in a separate data base in the DWC.</p>
<p>Further comments on the improvement of the infrastructure for data and information management (including effectiveness of actions taken, lessons learned, impacts on forest biodiversity, constraints, needs, tools and targets).</p> <p>The need for a central database is being discussed and policy on data sharing in under preparation (for all sectors).</p>		

Box LXXI.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands

187. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work? (decisions V/23 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on scientific, technical and financial support, at the national and regional levels, to the activities identified in the programme of work.

The activities of programme of work have not being identified under the programme of dry and sub-humid land biodiversity but those activities more or less consisted with other existing programmes. Therefore financial and technical support provides through donors at the national and regional level.

188. Has your country integrated actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)

a) No

b) Yes (please provide details below)

X

Further comments on actions under the programme of work of dry and sub-humid lands integrated into national biodiversity strategies and action plans or the National Action Programme (NAP) of the UNCCD.

In Sri Lanka areas like Mannar & Hambantota have began to show some preliminary signs of desertification and quantitative increase of these signs become more and more evident. The MENR is the focal point of the implementation of UNCCD in SL & has a responsibility to coordinate and formulate policies and facilitate policy implementation to fulfil the requirements of the convention. The Ministry has prepared two status reports on land degradation in SL in 2000 and 2002 respectively by highlighting land degradation issues. The recommendation made in this reports hav provided the basis for the development of a national Action Program (NAP) to combat land degradation in SL.

The process of developing the NAP was initiated in year 2000 by the Ministry. A National Experts Committee (NEC) was appointed to advice the Ministry on matters relating to land degradation and droughts in SL including the implementation of UNCCD. The preparation of the NAP to combat land degradation & to mitigate the impacts of droughts were completed during the year 2002. In addition a technical committee was appointed by the cabinet to report on restoration of degraded land with the objective of sustainable management of land resources for the well being of the people & economy of the country.

189. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD process and other processes under related environmental conventions? (decisions V/23, VI/4 and VII/2)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some linkages established (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, extensive linkages established (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to ensure the synergistic/collaborative implementation of the programme of work between the national UNCCD processes and other processes under related environmental conventions.	
Synergies of UNCCD, CBD and Climate change were identified. Initial steps to synergistic implementation have been worked out and a workshop has been held to identify projects. NGOs under UNDP/GEF and UNDP/SGP/PTF have implemented several projects under these three conventions.	

Programme Part A: Assessment	
190. Has your country assessed and analyzed information on the state of dryland biological diversity and the pressures on it, disseminated existing knowledge and best practices, and filled knowledge gaps in order to determine adequate activities? (Decision V/23, Part A: Assessment, Operational objective, activities 1 to 6)	
a) No	X
b) No, but assessment is ongoing	
c) Yes, some assessments undertaken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive assessment undertaken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the relevant information on assessments of the status and trends and dissemination of existing knowledge and best practices.	
Despite a comprehensive assessment has not been taken place several isolated projects have covered dry and arid lands. PAM&WCP's habitat mapping exercise covered Bundala, Minneriya and Wasgamuwa NPs and the NCR also covered some dry zone forests.	

Programme Part B: Targeted Actions	
191. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences? (part B of annex I of decision V/23, activities 7 to 9)	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of its genetic resources, and to combat the loss of biological diversity in dry and sub-humid lands and its socio-economic consequences.	
PAM&WCP's outreach programme covering the buffer zones of PAs and the SLANRMP too attempted several initiatives. The Dry Savanna woodlands were covered under a medicinal plant project as well.	

192. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) No	
b) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
c) Yes, comprehensive measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, all identified capacity needs met (please provide details below)	
Further comments on measures taken to strengthen national capacities, including local capacities, to enhance the implementation of the programme of work.	
The National Self Capacity Assessment project for implementation of UNCCD, UNFFC and CBD has been completed. The provincial Bio diversity profiles have been completed and capacity needs has been identified.	

Box LXXII.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation. 	
-	

Mountain Biodiversity

Programme Element 1. Direct actions for conservation, sustainable use ad benefit sharing	
193. Has your country taken any measures to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but relevant measures are being considered	X
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to mountain biodiversity	
Not very specific. But above 5000 ft forest are declared as conservation forests. Our highlands are diverse landscape with very high biodiversity.	

194. Has your country taken any measures to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	X
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures taken to protect, recover and restore mountain biodiversity	
Declaration of mountains as protected areas (conservation forests)	
Reforestation with native species	
Conversion of plantation forests with native species.	
Awareness programme on mountain biodiversity.	

195. Has your country taken any measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to promote the sustainable use of mountain biological resources and to maintain genetic diversity in mountain ecosystems	
-	

196. Has your country taken any measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources, including preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge?	
a) No	X
b) No, but some measures are being considered	
c) Yes, some measures taken (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, many measures taken (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for sharing the benefits arising from the utilization of mountain genetic resources	
-	

**Programme Element 2. Means of implementation for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

197. Has your country developed any legal, policy and institutional framework for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing this programme of work?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant frameworks are being developed	
c) Yes, some frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive frameworks are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the legal, policy and institutional frameworks for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity and for implementing the programme of work on mountain biodiversity.

-

198. Has your country been involved in regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but some cooperation frameworks are being considered	
c) Yes (please provide details below)	

Further information on the regional and/or transboundary cooperative agreements on mountain ecosystems for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity

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**Programme Element 3. Supporting actions for conservation,
sustainable use and benefit sharing**

199. Has your country taken any measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biological diversity?

a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	

Further comments on the measures for identification, monitoring and assessment of mountain biodiversity

-

200. Has your country taken any measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures for improving research, technical and scientific cooperation and capacity building for conservation and sustainable use of mountain biodiversity	
-	

201. Has your country taken any measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems?	
a) No	X
b) No, but relevant programmes are under development	
c) Yes, some measures are in place (please provide details below)	
d) Yes, comprehensive measures are in place (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the measures to develop, promote, validate and transfer appropriate technologies for the conservation of mountain ecosystems	
-	

Box LXXIII.

<p>Please elaborate below on the implementation of this programme of work and associated decisions specifically focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken; b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention; c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target; d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans; e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals; f) constraints encountered in implementation.
-

E. OPERATIONS OF THE CONVENTION

202. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention? (decision V/20)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on the regional and subregional activities in which your country has been involved.	
-	

203. Is your country strengthening regional and subregional cooperation, enhancing integration and promoting synergies with relevant regional and subregional processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	X
b) Yes (please provide details below)	
Further comments on regional and subregional cooperation and processes.	
Plans are there to commence synergies.	

The following question (204) is for DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

204. Is your country supporting the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	-
b) No, but programmes are under development	-
c) Yes, included in existing cooperation frameworks (please provide details below)	-
d) Yes, some cooperative activities ongoing (please provide details below)	-
Further comments on support for the work of existing regional coordination mechanisms and the development of regional and subregional networks or processes.	
-	

205. Is your country working with other Parties to strengthen the existing regional and subregional mechanisms and initiatives for capacity-building? (decision VI/27 B)	
a) No	-
b) Yes	-

206. Has your country contributed to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms for implementation of the Convention? (decision VI/27 B)

a) No

-

b) Yes (please provide details below)

-

Further comments on contribution to the assessment of the regional and subregional mechanisms.

-

Box LXXIV.

Please elaborate below on the implementation of the above decisions specifically focusing on:

- a) outcomes and impacts of actions taken;
- b) contribution to the achievement of the goals of the Strategic Plan of the Convention;
- c) contribution to progress towards the 2010 target;
- d) progress in implementing national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
- e) contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
- f) constraints encountered in implementation.

-

F. COMMENTS ON THE FORMAT

Box LXXV.

Please provide below recommendations on how to improve this reporting format.

- Could have avoided the repetition in many places.
- The projects, programmes and plans and policies should have been documented as separate annexure.
- Should make it less complicated and easy to fill and understand.
- Information collated is important and should retain in future formats as well.

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