

**STATUS REPORT**

**ON**

**CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY**

**IN**

**SRI LANKA**

**SECOND NATIONAL REPORT**

**2000**

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**Please provide summary information on the process by which this report has been prepared, including information on the types of stakeholders who have been actively involved in its preparation and on material, which was used as a basis for the report**

The report was prepared through information collected from literature survey and consultative meetings with various stakeholders in the government and non-governmental sectors. These, *inter alia*, included: experts, academicians, administrators, NGOs.

Dr. DKNP Pushpakumara, Senior Lecturer, Department of Crop Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka [kumara@cropsci.pdn.ac.lk](mailto:kumara@cropsci.pdn.ac.lk) served as the Team Leader of the Expert Group for the preparation of this report whilst Dr. B Marambe, Senior Lecturer, Department of Crop Science, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka and D Weerakoon Senior Lecturer, Department of Zoology, University of Colombo, Sri Lanka were other members in the expert group.

The report was reviewed by Director, Biodiversity and submitted to the secretariat.

Materials used:

1. Anon (1996) An Investment Proposal for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Medicinal Plants in Sri Lanka. IUCN, Sri Lanka Country Office.
2. CEA (1988) Sri Lanka National Conservation Strategy. Central Environmental Authority, Colombo 10, Sri Lanka.
3. DCS (1998) Statistical Pocket Book of the Domestic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka 1998. Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning.
4. Discussion with officers in the Ministry of Forestry and Environment (especially the Biodiversity Division).
5. Glowka L, Burhenne-Guilmin F and Synge H (1994) A Guide to the Convention on Biological Diversity. IUCN Gland and Cambridge.
6. IUCN (1999) The 1999 List of Threatened Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka. IUCN, Sri Lanka.
7. Ministry of Forestry and Environment (1999) Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka: A Framework for Action. Ministry of Forestry and Environment, Sri Lanka.
8. Nanayakkara A (2000) Legal Framework to Safeguard Traditional Knowledge Relating to the Use of Medicinal Plants. Consultant's Report IUCN, Sri Lanka.
9. Nanayakkara A (2000) Recommendations for the Regulation of Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits. Consultant's Report. IUCN, Sri Lanka.
10. NARESA (1991) Natural Resources of Sri Lanka: Conditions and Trends. Natural Resources, Energy and Science Authority, Sri Lanka.
11. Personal communications and discussions with experts and scientists, NGOs, officers in government departments etc.
12. SLCCD (1990) Coastal Zone Management Plan. Sri Lanka Coast Conservation Department.
13. Sri Lanka Forestry Sector Master Plan (1995) Sri Lanka Forestry Sector Master Plan, Forestry Planning Unit, Ministry of Agriculture, Lands and Forestry, Rajamalwatta Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.
14. Wijesinghe LCAdS, Gunatilleke IAUN, Jayawardena SDG, Kotagama SW and Gunatilleke CVS (1993) Biological conservation in Sri Lanka: A National Status Report. IUCN, Sri Lanka.

An interactive workshop to discuss further potential and constraints to each article of the CBD with a much wider stakeholders will be held on 12<sup>th</sup> June 2001. The outcome of the workshop will be communicated to the Secretariat as a means of sharing experience.

*Please provide information on any particular circumstances in your country that are relevant to understanding the answers to the questions in this report*

*The COP has established programmes of work that respond to a number of Articles. Please identify the relative priority accorded to each theme and the adequacy of resources. This will allow subsequent information on implementation of each Article to be put into context. There are other questions on implementation of the programmes of work at the end of these guidelines.*

***Inland water ecosystems***

1. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
2. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Marine and coastal biological diversity***

3. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
4. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Agricultural biological diversity***

5. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
6. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	

b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Forest biological diversity***

7. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	X
b) Medium	
c) Low	
d) Not relevant	
8. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting	

***Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands***

9. What is the relative priority for implementation of this work programme in your country?	
a) High	
b) Medium	
c) Low	X
d) Not relevant	
10. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?	
a) Good	
b) Adequate	
c) Limiting	
d) Severely limiting	X

***Further comments on work programmes and priorities***

Sri Lanka has many policies and action plans, national laws and institutions to conserve its biological diversity. However, biodiversity at all ecosystems are depleting at considerable rate. Policies and action plans related to biodiversity conservation in Sri Lanka are: (i) The National Conservation Strategy-1988, (ii) National Conservation Review, (iii) Environmental Action Plan, (iv) National Environmental Action Plan-1990 and 1990-2001, (v) National Forest Policy, (vi) Forestry Sector Master Plan, (vii) Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka: A Framework for Action-1999, (viii) Wetland Conservation Plan, (ix) Coast Conservation Master Plan, (x) National Wildlife Conservation Policy-2000, (xi) Pollution Abatement Strategy, (xii) Clean Air 2000 Action Plan, (xiii) Climate Change Action Plan, and (xiv) National Biosafety Guidelines.

National laws and regulations relevant to biodiversity conservation are (i) Land Development Act, (ii) Crown Land Ordinance, (iii) Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance, (iv) National Wilderness Heritage Act, (v) National Environmental Act, (vi) National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency Act, (vii) Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Act, (viii) Plant Protection Act, (ix) Animal Diseases Act, (x) Coast Conservation Act, (xi) Forest Ordinance, (xii) Botanic Garden Ordinance, (xiii) National Zoological Gardens Act, (xiv) Ayurvedic Act 31 and (xv) Soil Conservation Act.

Institutions responsible for conservation and utilization of biodiversity are Forest Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Coast Conservation Department, Departments of Agriculture, Ayurveda, Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and Tourism, Ministry of Science and Technology, and Botanic and Zoological Gardens.

Relative priority for implementation of work programs on inland water ecosystems, marine and coastal biological diversity, agricultural biological diversity and forest biological diversity are very high in Sri Lanka since biodiversity, endemism of its floral and faunal components, critical habitats, threat to each ecosystem are very high under Sri Lankan conditions. Sixteen, twenty-eight, six and twenty-four recommended actions for inland water, marine and coastal, agricultural and forest biological diversity respectively have been identified by Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan in Sri Lanka (1999). Sri Lanka is one of the biodiversity hotspots in the world.

The national resources for meeting the obligations and recommendations in any of the above ecosystem groups are rather limited than adequate. Lack of information on scientific management, lack of financial resources, lack of trained manpower, lack of equipments, gaps, conflicting and contradictory appearance in policy, gaps in existing laws and poor implementation of laws and policies, lack of institutional cooperation and chemicals for scientific research seriously constraining the meeting obligations. This is because of both the economical difficulties suffered by the country and to the nature of biodiversity protection investments.



**Article 5 Cooperation**

11. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
12. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Implementation of this article has received high priority since the the aims of biodiversity protection and sustainable use of biological resources in Sri Lanka cannot be successfully achieved without international cooperation and partnership. This is due to that the biological diversity is accepted as a global phenomenon. The international cooperation is a high priority task for Sri Lanka and the "Singharaja Man and Biosphere Programme" is an example of a successful case in which international cooperation/collaboration significantly contributed to achieve the aims of biodiversity conservation. However, the limited availability of resources in the country and low capacity to follow administrative formalities have hindered successful implementation of this article.							

13. 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) bilateral cooperation (please give details below)	X
b) international programmes (please give details below)	X
c) international agreements (please give details below)	X

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

14. Has your country developed effective cooperation for the sustainable management of transboundary watersheds, catchments, river basins and <u>migratory species</u> through bilateral and multilateral agreements?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not applicable	X (see text)

**Decision IV/15. The relationship of the CBD with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes or relevance**

15. Has your country developed management practices for transboundary protected areas?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent (please give details below)	
c) yes - significant extent (please give details below)	
d) not relevant	X

**Decision V/21. Co-operation with other bodies**

16. Has your country collaborated with the International Biodiversity Observation Year of DIVERSITAS, and ensured complementarity with the initiative foreseen to be undertaken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity to increase scientific knowledge and public awareness of the crucial role of biodiversity for sustainable development?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	

**Decision V/27. Contribution of the Convention on Biological Diversity to the ten-year review of progress achieved since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development**

17. Is your country planning to highlight and emphasize biological diversity considerations in its contribution to the ten-year review of progress since the Earth Summit?	
a) no	
b) yes	X (Rio+10)

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Sri Lanka has developed bilateral partnerships with some countries such as USA (Crop Genetic Resources), Japan and others. Establishment of Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC) was a good example for the Sri Lanka-Japan cooperation for conservation and utilization of crop genetic resources in Sri Lanka.

International cooperation between Sri Lanka and other countries has been developed based on signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). In these cases, most of the resources needed for the execution of many projects usually come from the foreign counterparts. The International Geosphere/Biosphere Programme for estuary and nutrient recycling modelling, Conservation and Sustainable use of Medicinal Plants project (GEF Large Scale Project, ADB), ADB Forestry Resources Management project, Wildlife and Protected Area Management project (ADB), GEF Project on Coastal Zone Management, GEF Multilateral Project of Crop Wild Relatives, GEF small grant programmes, Project on Molluscs by Darwin Institute and Natural History Museum-UK and National Museum of Sri Lanka, Environment Action 1 Project for Capacity Building and Upper watershed Management project, are some of the examples for international cooperation/collaboration in Sri Lanka for biodiversity conservation and utilization.

Sri Lanka is a signatory to the following international conventions directly or indirectly relating to biodiversity conservation; Convention on Biological Diversity, 1994 (CBD), Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and flora, 1979 (CITES), Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, 1990 (Ramsar), Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1980, International Plant Protection Convention, Convention on Migratory Species of Wild Animals 1990 (Bonn convention), Climate change (1992) and Biosafety Protocols. Sri Lanka is also

associated with the activities of UNESCO.

Although transboundary watersheds, catchments, and river basins are not applicable since Sri Lanka is an Island. The Bundala Sanctuary in the southern province of the country is recognized as a Ramsar Wetland site in the world according to Bonn Convention.

**Article 6 General measures for conservation and sustainable use**

18. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
19. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X	d) Severely limiting	
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Relative priority for implementation of this article 6 is very high in Sri Lanka. However, lack of information on scientific management of natural ecosystems, and lack of monitoring indicators, lack of coordination among institutes, trained manpower and financial and administrative resources are seriously limiting the implementation process.							

20. What is the status of your national biodiversity strategy (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed <sub>1</sub>	X (see text)
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>	
f) reports on implementation available	
21. What is the status of your national biodiversity action plan (6a)?	
a) none	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) completed <sub>2</sub>	X
e) completed and adopted <sub>2</sub>	
f) reports on implementation available	
22. Do your national strategies and action plans cover all articles of the Convention (6a)?	
a) some articles only	X
b) most articles	
c) all articles	

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1/ Please provide information requested at the end of these guidelines.

23. Do your national strategies and action plans cover integration of other sectoral activities (6b)?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	
c) all major sectors	X
d) all sectors	

**Decision II/7 and Decision III/9 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8**

24. Is action being taken to exchange information and share experience on the national action planning process with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	X
b) sharing of strategies, plans and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	
25. Do all of your country's strategies and action plans include an international cooperation component?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
26. Are your country's strategies and action plans coordinated with those of neighbouring countries?	
a) no	
b) bilateral/multilateral discussions under way	
c) coordinated in some areas/themes	
d) fully coordinated	
e) not applicable	X
27. Has your country set measurable targets within its strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
<b>If a developing country Party or a Party with economy in transition -</b>	
28. Has your country received support from the financial mechanism for the preparation of its national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, which was the Implementing Agency (UNDP/UNEP/World Bank)?	World Bank (GEF)

**Decisions III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

29. Are the national focal points for the CBD and the competent authorities of the Ramsar Convention, Bonn Convention and CITES cooperating in the implementation of these conventions to avoid duplication?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

In response to article 6 of the convention, The Ministry of Forestry and Environment has prepared the Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka: A Framework for Action (Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan, BCAP) and was adopted in 1998 by Ministry of Forestry and Environment. The BCAP discusses problems of biodiversity depletion in the different ecosystems and determine the issues, proximate causes, underline causes and actions needed. The BCAP has identified four broad areas of ecosystem diversity, namely forests, wetlands, coastal and marine systems, and agricultural systems. Under each ecosystem, main issues have been identified followed by objectives. The recommended actions and the implementing institutions are also defined. At the regional level (Provincial Council Level) Regional Biodiversity Action Plans have been developed. The Sectoral Biodiversity (i.e. biodiversity of domestic animals) Conservation Framework for Action is under preparation.

There are numerous policies and action plans, laws and regulations, and institutions involved in the conservation of Sri Lanka's biodiversity. To ensure that biodiversity concerns are reflected in all development programs, and to strengthen Inter-Sectoral coordination in environmental policy formulation, planning and implementation, eight Committees on Environmental Policy and Management (CEPOM) have been set up in Sri Lanka. The functions of CEPOM-Biodiversity are to renew and analyze policy issues, assess Sectoral policies and developmental programs, and ensure compliance of environmental policies relating to biodiversity.

Biodiversity Secretariat in the Ministry of Forestry and Environment to coordinate and initiate actions on cross-sectoral activities (avoid duplication of work), promote and facilitate the implementation and monitoring of projects and programs under the BCAP. Secretariat appoint National Steering Committee (NSC) and various task forces discuss various biodiversity related issues and also to make recommendations. National Expert Committee was also formed to instruct government on sustainable use of biodiversity. The secretariat should also be the official body to liaise with the Secretariat to the Convention on Biological Diversity in future.

**Article 7 Identification and monitoring**

30. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
31. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The priority of implementation of this article is high and currently very weak monitoring activities are going on. As expertise, equipment and long term research (hence funding), and commitment are essentials for the integrated monitoring system. Therefore, it can be assumed that the resources for achieving the goals are quite limited in Sri Lanka.					

32. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	
c) for a range of major groups	X
d) for a comprehensive range of species	
33. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at ecosystem level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
34. Does your country have an ongoing inventory programme at genetic level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
35. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at species level (7a)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for key groups (such as threatened or endemic species) or indicators	X
c) for a range of major groups	
d) for a comprehensive range of species	

36. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at ecosystem level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) for ecosystems of particular interest only	X
c) for major ecosystems	
d) for a comprehensive range of ecosystems	
37. Does your country have ongoing monitoring programmes at genetic level (7b)?	
a) minimal activity	
b) minor programme in some sectors	X
c) major programme in some sectors	
d) major programme in all relevant sectors	
38. Has your country identified activities with adverse affects on biodiversity (7c)?	
a) limited understanding	
b) threats well known in some areas, not in others	X
c) most threats known, some gaps in knowledge	
d) comprehensive understanding	
e) reports available	
39. Is your country monitoring these activities and their effects (7c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
40. Does your country coordinate information collection and management at the national level (7d)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of programme development	X
c) advanced stages of programme development	
d) programme in place	
e) reports on implementation available	

**Decision III/10 Identification, monitoring and assessment**

41. Has your country identified national indicators of biodiversity?	
a) no	X
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	



42. Is your country using rapid assessment and remote sensing techniques?	
a) no	
b) assessing opportunities	
c) yes, to a limited extent	X
d) yes, to a major extent	
e) reports on implementation available	
43. Has your country adopted a "step-by-step" approach to implementing Article 7 with initial emphasis on identification of biodiversity components (7a) and activities having adverse effects on them (7c)?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes	X
44. Is your country cooperating with other Contracting Parties on pilot projects to demonstrate the use of assessment and indicator methodologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes (if so give details below)	
45. Has your country prepared any reports of experience with application of assessment methodologies and made these available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
46. Is your country seeking to make taxonomic information held in its collections more widely available?	
a) no relevant collections	
b) no action	
c) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

**Decision V/7. Identification, monitoring and assessment, and indicators**

47. Is your country actively involved in co-operating with other countries in your region in the field of indicators, monitoring and assessment?	
a) no	
b) limited co-operation	
c) extensive co-operation on some issues	X
d) extensive co-operation on a wide range of issues	
48. Has your country made available case studies concerning the development and implementation of assessment, monitoring and indicator programmes?	
a) no	X
b) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
c) yes - through the national CHM	
d) yes - other means (please specify)	

49. Is your country assisting other Parties to increase their capacity to develop indicator and monitoring programmes?	
a) no	
b) providing training	
c) providing direct support	
d) sharing experience	X
e) other (please describe)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

During the last 2-3 decades, studies on biodiversity have been carried for number of different taxonomic groups. Numerous research reports and books have been published regarding various aspects of biodiversity.

The rich array of ecosystems found in the country is grouped into four basic habitat classes: forest (9 different types), inland wetlands (6 different types), coastal and marine systems (8 types) and agricultural systems (6 types). The statistical account on the forest and agricultural ecosystems has been carried out for a long time. The present area and distribution of different natural ecosystems is available. Further, 15 bioregions have been recognised based on climate and geophysical classifications, the fauna and flora distribution patterns, and the biodiversity richness of different parts of the country. However, monitoring at the ecosystem level takes place only in certain ecosystems within protected areas.

Species diversity of Sri Lanka is relatively well known, at least for selected groups such as flowering plants and birds. Revised Hand Book to the Flora of Ceylon (12 Volumes), Birds of Sri Lanka, Butterflies and Dragonflies of Sri Lanka, the 1999 List of the Threatened Fauna and Flora of Sri Lanka, A List of the Endemic Plants of Sri Lanka are prepared inventories as a results of various studies. Comprehensive review of forest biodiversity in protected areas is available due to National Conservation Review (NCR) by Forest Department and IUCN. The Central Environmental Authority has assessed Biodiversity of the majority of wetland ecosystems. National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency (NARA) is handling the marine sector biodiversity. However, monitoring at the species level has been established only for key plant and animal groups. The number of the migratory birds is estimated through the annual winter-spring counting carried out mainly by members of national and international NGOs.

The genetic specifications of the different species, giving their varieties and morphological differences, are also published for most of the economically important crops. Sri Lanka has many traditional and rare cultivars and breeds, and many wild relatives of domesticated species. Some of these have been identified. At the Plant Genetic Resources Center (PGRC) 11,205 accessions from 150 crop species are collected and conserved. The monitoring of the wild plants and animals at the genetic level is carried out mostly for the commercially important species. The genetic monitoring of domestic plants and animals is carried out mainly by scientific and research institutions only for selected species.

The activities that have adverse affects on biodiversity have been identified in some areas. Among these, population pressure, removal of material from wild, pollution, lack of understanding of scientific management, alien

invasive plants and animal species, over visitation, legal and institutional systems that promote activities detrimental to biodiversity conservation, inequity in ownership and benefits to local community, and under-valuation of biodiversity have also detrimental to biodiversity of Sri Lanka. Proper preventive activities, the activities for the protection and conservation of biodiversity, steps to be taken to reduce the negative effect of the unfavourable and disadvantageous impacts upon the biodiversity have been determined. Information is also lacking on spatial distribution of threats to biological diversity at different ecosystems. However, monitoring of the above causes is very rare in Sri Lanka mainly due to lack of manpower, procedures and funding for monitoring. Even though the EIA process has identified monitoring programs for prescribed projects, continuous monitoring is seldom carried out. Assessment of potential indicators are also progressing on personal basis.

The information of taxonomic collections are given in the discussion of the next section (page 20).

The National Science Foundation (NSF) of Sri Lanka is mainly working on coordination of biodiversity information on fauna where as the Forest Department is handling biodiversity information on flora. The Ministry of Forestry and Environment is planning to develop mega-database to facilitate coordination of information on biodiversity through its Biodiversity Secretariat.

*Decisions on Taxonomy*

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA  
[part]**

50. Has your country carried out a national taxonomic needs assessment, and/or held workshops to determine national taxonomic priorities?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of assessment	
c) advanced stages of assessment	
d) assessment completed	
51. Has your country developed a national taxonomic action plan?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) action plan in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
52. Is your country making available appropriate resources to enhance the availability of taxonomic information?	
a) no	
b) yes, but this does not cover all known needs adequately	X
c) yes, covering all known needs	
53. Is your country encouraging bilateral and multilateral training and employment opportunities for taxonomists, particularly those dealing with poorly known organisms?	
a) no	
b) some opportunities	X
c) significant opportunities	
54. Is your country investing on a long-term basis in the development of appropriate infrastructure for your national taxonomic collections?	
a) no	
b) some investment	X
c) significant investment	
55. Is your country encouraging partnerships between taxonomic institutions in developed and developing countries?	
a) no	
b) yes - stated policy	X
c) yes - systematic national programme	X
56. Has your country adopted any international agreed levels of collection housing?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) being implemented by some collections	X
d) being implemented by all major collections	

57. Has your country provided training programmes in taxonomy?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	
58. Has your country reported on measures adopted to strengthen national capacity in taxonomy, to designate national reference centres, and to make information housed in collections available to countries of origin?	
a) no	X
b) yes - in the previous national report	
c) yes - via the clearing-house mechanism	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
59. Has your country taken steps to ensure that institutions responsible for biological diversity inventories and taxonomic activities are financially and administratively stable?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes for some institutions	X
d) yes for all major institutions	
60. Has your country assisted taxonomic institutions to establish consortia to conduct regional projects?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
d) yes - significant extent	
61. Has your country given special attention to international funding of fellowships for specialist training abroad or for attracting international experts to national or regional courses?	
a) no	
b) under review	
c) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
62. Has your country provided programmes for re-training of qualified professionals moving into taxonomy-related fields?	
a) no	
b) some	X
c) many	

**Decision V/9. Global Taxonomy Initiative: Implementation and further  
advance of the Suggestions for Action**

63. Has your country identified its information requirements in the area of taxonomy, and assessed its national capacity to meet these requirements?	
a) no	
b) basic assessment	X
c) thorough assessment	
64. Has your country established or consolidated taxonomic reference centres?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
65. Has your country worked to increase its capacity in the area of taxonomic research?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
66. Has your country communicated information on programmes, projects and initiatives for consideration as pilot projects under the Global Taxonomy Initiative to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
67. Has your country designated a national Global Taxonomy Initiative focal point linked to other national focal points?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
68. Has your country participated in the development of regional networks to facilitate information-sharing for the Global Taxonomy Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
69. Has your country sought resources through the financial mechanism for the priority actions identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) applied for unsuccessfully	
c) applied for successfully	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions***

Research in systematic and taxonomy have long been neglected in Sri Lanka, although many large groups of Sri Lanka's biota to be subjected to systematic revisions. Development of National Taxonomic Action Plan is at very early stage. Inadequacy of systematics based courses in graduate and postgraduate levels, inadequate infrastructure and equipment, and lack of financial support hindered application of systematics works in Sri Lanka.

In Sri Lanka, the preserved collections of internationally accepted specimens of fauna and flora are deposited in the Department of National Museums and the National Herbariums. Others also hold specimens for educational and research purposes. The National herbarium at Peradeniya (specimens from 4939 genera including angiosperms, pteridophyta, gymnosperm, bryophytes and mosses; 1471 are local specimens), recently developed herbarium at Hakgala (contains more than 2,000 specimens) and private organization such as WHT hold preserved collections of plant species. The National museum holds biorepository on vertebrates (mammals-2885, birds-3243, reptiles-7128, amphebiens-1059, fishes-15064), invertebrates (mollucs-4671, polechetes-2001, other-numerous, insects-over 100,000). Other institutes and NGOs, such as Wildlife heritage trust, Horticultural crop research and development institute, Department of wildlife conservation, Dr. Malik Fernando, University of Sri Jayawardenapura, National Aquatic Resources Agency, Kalika Perera also holding specimens for research purposes.

**Article 8 In situ conservation [excluding Articles 8h and 8j]**

70. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
71. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
<p>Since the country is one of the biodiversity hotspots in the world and the country has declared about 14% of its forest area as Protected Areas, there is very high priority for implementation of the article 8. However, lack of manpower (particularly for protection of natural forests), institutional structures (multiple institutes and approach for conservation) and lack of financial and technical provisions have limited implementation of this article.</p>					

72. Has your country established a system of protected areas which aims to conserve biological diversity (8a)?	
a) system under development	
b) national review of protected areas coverage available	
c) national protected area systems plan in place	
d) relatively complete system in place	X
73. Are there nationally adopted guidelines for the selection, establishment and management of protected areas (8b)?	
a) no	
b) no, under development	X
c) yes	
d) yes, undergoing review and extension	
74. Does your country regulate or manage biological resources important for the conservation of biological diversity with a view to ensuring their conservation and sustainable use (8c)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	



75. Has your country undertaken measures that promote the protection of ecosystems, natural habitats and the maintenance of viable populations of species in natural surroundings (8d)?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
76. Has your country undertaken measures that promote environmentally sound and sustainable development in areas adjacent to protected areas (8e)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) reasonably comprehensive measures in place	
77. Has your country undertaken measures to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X (specially degraded tea and rubber lands)
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
78. Has your country undertaken measures to promote the recovery of threatened species (8f)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
79. Has your country undertaken measures to regulate, manage or control the risks associated with the use and release of living modified organisms resulting from biotechnology (8g)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
80. Has your country made attempts to provide the conditions needed for compatibility between present uses and the conservation of biological diversity and sustainable use of its components (8i)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X

d) programme or policy in place	
e) reports on implementation available	
81. Has your country developed and maintained the necessary legislation and/or other regulatory provisions for the protection of threatened species and populations (8k)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) legislation or other measures in place	
82. Does your country regulate or manage processes and categories of activities identified under Article 7 as having significant adverse effects on biological diversity (8l)?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes, to a limited extent	
d) yes, to a significant extent	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
83. Does your country cooperate in providing financial and other support for <i>in-situ</i> conservation particularly to developing countries (8m)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
84. Does your country receive financial and other support for <i>in situ</i> conservation (8m)?	
a) no	
b) yes (if so, please give details below)	X

***Decision II/7 Consideration of Articles 6 and 8 of the Convention***

85. Is action being taken to share information and experience on implementation of this Article with other Contracting Parties?	
a) little or no action	X
b) sharing of written materials and/or case-studies	
c) regional meetings	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Sri Lanka is a global biodiversity hotspot, and about half of its species are endemic, including all freshwater crabs, 90% of amphibians, 25 to 75% of reptiles and invertebrates, around 50% of freshwater fish, 26% of flowering plants, 14% of mammals and at least as many non-migrant birds. Species richness is extreme, and although little studied, there are known to be over 3,368 species of flowering plants, 314 ferns, 575 mosses, 190 liverworts, 896 algae, 1,920 fungi, 400 arachnids, 242 butterflies, 117 dragon and damselflies, 139 mosquitoes, 525 carbid beetles, 266 land snails, 78 freshwater fishes, 250 amphibians, 92 snakes, 35 freshwater crabs, 21 geckos, 21 skinks, 322 non migrant birds, and 86 mammals. The island also provides critical habitat for internationally mobile species, including five species of endangered marine turtle, about 100 species of waterfowl and many other migratory birds. The Protected Area (PA) system represents the ecosystems that support these species. Hence important for *in situ* conservation.

Sri Lanka's protected areas comprised of 9,700 square kilometers, which accounts for 14% of the total land area. Department of Wildlife Conservation is responsible for 85% of the PAs and the Forest Department for the remaining 14%. The PAs are some of the species rich and endemic rich ecosystems in Asia, and important catchments for major hydropower and irrigation systems. The PAs also play a significant role in supporting rural economies through watershed protection and added to the economic and cultural values of Sri Lanka through the provision of recreational, ecotourism, scientific and educational opportunities. The PAs are currently unable to provide effective protection for these values due to several reasons such as growing population pressures of humans and domesticated animals around the PAs, the needs for legislative and institutional reforms, the lack of resources, managerial skills and technical capacity, and lack of cooperation between government agencies. Further, biologically rich wet zonal forest is poorly represented in the protected area system.

System of Protected Areas in Sri Lanka.

Protected Areas Under Department of Wildlife Conservation

<u>Category</u>	<u>Extent (ha)</u>
Strict Nature Reserves	31,574
Nature Reserves	33,372
National Parks	462,448
Sanctuaries	284,117
<b>Total</b>	<b>811,511</b>

Protected Areas Under Forest Department

<u>Category</u>	<u>Extent (ha)</u>
National Heritage and Wilderness area	11,187
Conservation Forests	71,000
International Biosphere Reserves	9,376
National Biosphere Reserves	63,384
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,947</b>

The boundaries of the different reserves are being surveyed and marked to prevent illegal activities. A zoning system of protected areas has also been

identified to include a cultural, traditional use, core and buffer zone. Buffer zone management incorporating the need of local people is now being considered, and would include income-generating activities for the local people. The GEF funded proposed project on Protected area management is considering the above problems in selected areas of PAs.

The country has initiated activities to identification and conservation of threatened species. The IUCN has prepared a list of threatened species in 1998 using objectively and subjectively defined criteria and a participatory approach. The ministry of forestry and Environment also established "National Species Conservation Advisory Group" (NSCAG) to formulate recommendations to on the status of Sri Lanka's threatened species, major threats and their sources, and long term trends in their implications. The NSCAG also collaborate with IUCN's Species Survival Committee (SSC). This committee will assist in the development of National Species Conservation Strategy, which will facilitate field level conservation plans, continued research and monitoring, etc. The ministry also has supported Coral Transplant program at Rummasala. Further, the ministry has established a National Steering Committee on *in situ* conservation of Crop Wild Relatives (CWR) to facilitate database development and activities carried out for CWR. A project on designing an optimum protected area system for Sri Lanka's natural forests was done by the Forest Department and IUCN. Establishment of Biodiversity parks has also been carried out to release pressure on existing National Parks.

**Article 8h Alien species**

86. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>		
87. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Severely limiting	<input type="checkbox"/>
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
The country has given a very high priority to issues concerning alien invasive species. The Ministry of Forestry and Environment has taken a keen interest in educating the general public on the threats of alien invasive species on the biodiversity of natural and agricultural ecosystems of the country. Shortage of trained manpower and financial assistance, and poor participation of the line ministries/departments have affected the successful implementation of the article 8h.							

88. Has your country identified alien species introduced?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) only major species of concern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) only new or recent introductions	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) a comprehensive system tracks new introductions	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) a comprehensive system tracks all known introductions	<input type="checkbox"/>
89. Has your country assessed the risks posed to ecosystems, habitats or species by the introduction of these alien species?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) only some alien species of concern have been assessed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) most alien species have been assessed	<input type="checkbox"/>
90. Has your country undertaken measures to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/1 Report and recommendations of the third meeting of SBSTTA**

91. Is your country collaborating in the development of projects at national, regional, sub-regional and international levels to address the issue of alien species?	
a) little or no action	
b) discussion on potential projects under way	X
c) active development of new projects	
92. Does your national strategy and action plan address the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision V/8. Alien species that threaten ecosystems, habitats or species**

93. Is your country applying the interim guiding principles for prevention, introduction and mitigation of impacts of alien species in the context of activities aimed at implementing article 8(h) of the Convention, and in the various sectors?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	
c) limited implementation in some sectors	
d) extensive implementation in some sectors	X
e) extensive implementation in most sectors	
94. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary focusing on thematic assessments?	
a) no	X
b) in preparation	
c) yes	
95. Has your country submitted written comments on the interim guiding principles to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
96. Has your country given priority to the development and implementation of alien invasive species strategies and action plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
97. In dealing with the issue of invasive species, has your country developed or involved itself in mechanisms for international co-operation, including the exchange of best practices?	
a) no	
b) trans-boundary co-operation	
c) regional co-operation	
d) multilateral co-operation	X

98. Is your country giving priority attention to geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
99. Is your country using the ecosystem approach and precautionary and bio-geographical approaches as appropriate in its work on alien invasive species?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
100. Has your country developed effective education, training and public-awareness measures concerning the issue of alien species?	
a) no	
b) some initiatives	
c) many initiatives	X
101. Is your country making available the information which it holds on alien species through the CHM?	
a) no	X
b) some information	
c) all available information	
d) information available through other channels (please specify)	
102. Is your country providing support to enable the Global Invasive Species Programme to fulfil the tasks outlined in the decision and its annexes?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) substantial support	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Sri Lanka has currently identified about 21 species of flora and 13 species of fauna as alien invasive. Several workshops and national symposia carried out with the involvement of different groups of stakeholders have assisted in identifying these species.

Before policy can be set to implement article 8h, there is a great need for background knowledge and basic research on these species. It is important to carry out baseline survey and monitoring in order to predict possible damage of newly arrived species. New rapid detection methods are required to identify new populations effectively. Furthermore, in the case of plants, preparation of an inventory of candidate plant species for restoration should be attempted. In this regard, the Ministry of Forestry and Environment has done a great deal of work to manage and control of alien invasive species in many parts of the country. Mapping the spread of *U. europaeus* in Horton Plains, producing the national list of invasive plants, survey of the spread of some invasive plants at Divisional Secretary Division basis and carrying out of field awareness programs for grass-root level officers and production of video documentaries for the national television of the country on alien invasive plants such as *Mimosa pigra*, assistance to produce leaflets, pamphlets and posters on alien invasive species, were some of the activities organized by the ministry.

The first National Workshop on Alien Invasive species held in October 1999, organized by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment highlighted the importance of understanding the impact of alien invasive plants on the natural and agricultural ecosystems of Sri Lanka, and to take remedies. This workshop resulted in the identification of 13 species of alien invasive flora and also highlighted the importance of assessing the impact of alien flora and fauna on ecosystems. The Ministry, through the CEPOM-Biodiversity, is currently making preparations to formulate the National Policy on alien invasive species. The Ministry has also proposed to set up Task Forces to work on the above. An Action Plan should be derived to control and manage alien invasive species in Sri Lanka.

The success of programs launched to tackle the problems of alien invasive species will depend on the close interaction with other sectors of the economy. Thus, urgent need will be to bring together the existing government institutions, universities, other professional organizations/associations, NGOs, grassroots farmer organizations and the private sector. A successful attempt was made in September 2000, where the National Agricultural Society of Sri Lanka (NASSL), the professional body of the agriculturists of the country, joined hands with the Ministry of Forestry and Environment to hold a Symposium on "Alien invasive species in Sri Lanka : Impact of ecosystems and management".

Further steps should be taken to strengthen the links among different stakeholders to develop a coordinated strategy to overcome the threats of alien invasive species in Sri Lanka.



**Article 8j Traditional knowledge and related provisions**

103. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low			
104. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
The country has given a very high priority to this article since since Sri Lanka has very rich traditional knowledge base. Center for Traditional Knowledge has worked to identify traditional knowledge. Shortage of trained manpower, financial assistance, and weak legislation have affected the successful implementation of the article 8j.							

105. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure that the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity are respected, preserved and maintained?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
106. Is your country working to encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge, innovations and practices?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	

**Decision III/4 and Decision IV/9. Implementation of Article 8(j)**

107. Has your country developed national legislation and corresponding strategies for the implementation of Article 8(j)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) legislation or other measures in place	

108. Has your country supplied information on the implementation of Article 8(j) to other Contracting Parties through media such as the national report?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
109. Has your country submitted case-studies to the Executive Secretary on measures taken to develop and implement the Convention's provisions relating to indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
110. Is your country participating in appropriate working groups and meetings?	
a) none	X
b) some	
c) all	
111. Is your country facilitating the active participation of representatives of indigenous and local communities in these working groups and meetings?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision V/16. Article 8(j) and related provisions**

112. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in the annex to the decision, and identified how to implement those tasks appropriate to national circumstances?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes (please provide details)	
113. Is your country integrating such tasks into its ongoing programmes, taking into account the identified collaboration opportunities?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
114. Is your country taking full account of existing instruments, guidelines, codes and other relevant activities in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	

115. Has your country provided appropriate financial support for the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	
d) yes - to a significant extent	
116. Has your country fully incorporated women and women's organizations in the activities undertaken to implement the programme of work contained in the annex to the decision and other relevant activities under the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
117. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) not appropriate to national circumstances	
c) yes - to a limited extent	X
d) yes - to a significant extent	
118. Has your country provided case studies on methods and approaches concerning the preservation and sharing of traditional knowledge, and the control of that information by indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes - sent to the Secretariat	
d) yes - through the national CHM	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	X
119. Does your country exchange information and share experiences regarding national legislation and other measures for the protection of the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - with specific countries	
e) yes - available through other means (please specify)	X
120. Has your country taken measures to promote the conservation and maintenance of knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) some measures	X
d) extensive measures	

121. Has your country supported the development of registers of traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, in collaboration with these communities?	
a) no	
b) not relevant	
c) development in progress	X
d) register fully developed	
122. Have representatives of indigenous and local community organizations participated in your official delegation to meetings held under the Convention on Biological Diversity?	
a) not relevant	
b) not appropriate	
c) yes	X (through NGOs)
123. Is your country assisting the Secretariat to fully utilize the clearing-house mechanism to co-operate closely with indigenous and local communities to explore ways that enable them to make informed decisions concerning release of their traditional knowledge?	
a) no	X
b) awaiting information on how to proceed	
c) yes	
124. Has your country identified resources for funding the activities identified in the decision?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) partly	
d) fully	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Centre for Traditional Knowledge and many NGOs are working on identification and documentation of traditional knowledge in Sri Lanka. Several publications on traditional knowledge are either published or under preparation. IPR office in Sri Lanka is working on IPR issues of traditional knowledge. IUCN is currently working on developing of a legal framework to safeguard traditional knowledge relating to the use of medicinal plants.

**Article 9 Ex situ conservation**

125. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
126. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Relative priority for implementation of this article is also high as Sri Lanka has very high genetic diversity of majority of her crops, lots of threatned plants and infrastructure for ex situ conservation. However, lack of resources (funding, technical assistance and trained manpower) has affected the successful implementation of this article.					

127. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>native</i> to your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
128. Has your country adopted measures for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of components of biological diversity <i>originating outside</i> your country (9a)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
129. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
130. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>native</i> to your country (9b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
131. Has your country established and maintained facilities for the <i>ex situ</i> conservation of and research on plants, animals and micro-organisms that represent genetic resources <i>originating elsewhere</i> (9b)?	
a) no	X
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

132. If the answer to the previous question was yes, is this being done in active collaboration with organizations in the other countries (9a)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
133. Has your country adopted measures for the reintroduction of threatened species into their natural habitats under appropriate conditions (9c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
134. Has your country taken measures to regulate and manage the collection of biological resources from natural habitats for <i>ex situ</i> conservation purposes so as not to threaten ecosystems and <i>in situ</i> populations of species (9d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
135. Has your country cooperated in providing financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities in developing countries (9e)?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
136. Has your country received financial and other support for <i>ex situ</i> conservation and in the establishment and maintenance of <i>ex situ</i> conservation facilities (9e)?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Since effective conservation required combination of both in situ and ex situ option, Sri Lanka established ex situ conservation of some of its biodiversity. Ex situ options include, botanical and zoological gardens, plant genetic resources centre and field gene banks.

Some measures have been adopted for ex situ conservation of components of biological diversity (mainly animal and plant species and to limited extent of genetic diversity of plants) in Sri Lanka. Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC) (total of 11,205 accessions belongs to 150 species); Botanic Gardens of Peradeniya (4800 plant species), Henerathgoda (about 500 plant species) and Hakgala (500 plant species); Medicinal Plants Gardens; Field Gene Banks of rice, agricultural and plantation crops; homegardens and hedges; National Zoological Garden (53 fish species, 32 reptiles, 130 Avian and 98 mammals); Pinnawala elephant orphanage maintains live collections. Department of Ayurveda (medicinal plants), Department of Animal Production and Health and Veterinary Research Institute (domestic animals); National Aquatic Resources Agency (NARA) (corals, indigenous varieties of ornamental fish and endangered species). However, there is no centre for Microbial Germplasm, but Universities and research institutes maintain their own cultures. In addition, research institutes (such as Rice, Rubber, Coconut, Tea, Export Agricultural Crops etc.) also maintain their own clone banks, arboretum, and seed banks etc.

**Article 10 Sustainable use of components of biological diversity**

137. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
138. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The sustainable use of components of biological diversity in Sri Lanka is one of the priority issues. However, inadequate of legislative framework, lack of investments, lack of information of ecosystem management and lack of human resources do not permit implementation of this article.					

139. Has your country integrated consideration of the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources into national decision making (10a)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	
140. Has your country adopted measures relating to the use of biological resources that avoid or minimize adverse impacts on biological diversity (10b)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	X
141. 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 (10c)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	



142. 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 (10d)?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
143. Does your country actively encourage cooperation between government authorities and the private sector in developing methods for sustainable use of biological diversity (10e)?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programme or policy in place	
e) review of implementation available	

***Decisions IV/15. Relationship of the Convention with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions***

144. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on tourism and its impacts on biological diversity, and efforts to effectively plan and manage tourism?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
145. Has your country submitted to the Secretariat information on biodiversity-related activities of the CSD (such as SIDS, oceans, seas and freshwater resources, consumption and production patterns)?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - correspondence	X
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

***Decision V/24. Sustainable use as a cross-cutting issue***

146. Has your country identified indicators and incentive measures for sectors relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity?	
a) no	
b) assessment of potential indicators underway	X
c) indicators identified (if so, please describe below)	

147. Has your country assisted other Parties to increase their capacity to implement sustainable-use practices, programmes and policies at regional, national and local levels, especially in pursuit of poverty alleviation?	
a) no	X
b) not relevant	
c) to a limited extent	
d) to a significant extent (please provide details)	
148. Has your country developed mechanisms to involve the private sector and indigenous and local communities in initiatives on sustainable use, and in mechanisms to ensure that indigenous and local communities benefit from such sustainable use?	
a) no	
b) mechanisms under development	X
c) mechanisms in place (please describe)	
149. Has your country identified areas for conservation that would benefit through the sustainable use of biological diversity and communicated this information to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

*Decision V/25. Biological diversity and tourism*

150. Has your country based its policies, programmes and activities in the field of sustainable tourism on an assessment of the inter-linkages between tourism and biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
151. <i>Has your country submitted case-studies on tourism as an example of the sustainable use of biological diversity to the Executive Secretary?</i>	
a) no	X
b) yes	
152. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Ecotourism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
153. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Year of Mountains?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
154. Has your country undertaken activities relevant to biodiversity and tourism in support of the International Coral Reef Initiative?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

155. Has your country established enabling policies and legal frameworks to complement voluntary efforts for the effective implementation of sustainable tourism?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent (please describe)	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

The focal point made measures to integrate biodiversity concerns into national decision making for sustainable use of biodiversity. To ensure that biodiversity concerns are reflected in all developmental programmes and for better inter-sectoral coordination in environmental policy formulation, planning, and implementation, environmental policy and management (CEPOM) and committee on integrating environment and development (CIEDP) have been nominated. CEPOM-biodiversity forward its recommendations through the CIEDP to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval. National steering committee on biological diversity (NSCBD) has been formed to make policy formulation and policy coordination for the overall implementation of the BCAP. National environmental Action Plan (NEAP) also identifies biodiversity as an area.

GEF funded conservation and sustainable use of medicinal plants project was successfully initiated. Five conservation centers have been identified and activities are progressing for sustainable utilization of medicinal plants. Community Environment Initiatives Facility (CEIF) projects have been established with Environment Action 1 Project with the aims of conservation and management of environment. 37% of projects have been mainly focussed forest and their biodiversity and their conservation and utilization, ecotourism etc. CEIF has also given financial assistance for several projects to develop and implement remedial action on degraded areas of the country. Homegardening and crop diversification programmes are considered as effective measures to restore degraded lands.

**Article 11 Incentive measures**

156. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?							
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low			
157. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?							
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting		d) Severely limiting	X
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources							
Although there is high potential for implementation of this article since incentive measures for biodiversity conservation in Sri Lanka are potentially high. Resources are seriously limiting the understanding of the issues and subsequent implementation of the article.							

158. Are programmes in place to identify and ensure the adoption of economically and socially sound measures that act as incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	x
c) advanced stages of development	
d) programmes in place	
e) review of implementation available	
159. Do these incentives, and the programmes to identify them and ensure their adoption, cover the full range of sectoral activities?	
a) no	
b) some sectors	x
c) all major sectors	
d) all sectors	

**Decision III/18. Incentive measures**

160. Has your country reviewed legislation and economic policies to identify and promote incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of components of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) reviews in progress	X
c) some reviews complete	
d) as far as practically possible	
161. Has your country ensured the development of mechanisms or approaches to ensure adequate incorporation of both market and non-market values of biological diversity into plans, policies and programmes and other relevant areas, <i>inter alia</i> , national accounting systems and investment strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of identifying mechanisms	X

c) advanced stages of identifying mechanisms	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) review of impact of mechanisms available	
162. Has your country developed training and capacity building programmes to implement incentive measures and promote private-sector initiatives?	
a) no	X
b) planned	
c) some	
d) many	
163. Has your country incorporated biological diversity considerations into impact assessments as a step in the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
164. Has your country shared experience on incentive measures with other Contracting Parties, including making relevant case-studies available to the Secretariat?	
a) no	X
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

165. Is your country actively designing and implementing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) measures in place	
e) review of implementation available	
166. Has your country identified threats to biological diversity and underlying causes of biodiversity loss, including the relevant actors, as a stage in designing incentive measures?	
a) no	
b) partially reviewed	X
c) thoroughly reviewed	
d) measures designed based on the reviews	
e) review of implementation available	
167. Do the existing incentive measures take account of economic, social, cultural and ethical valuation of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

168. Has your country developed legal and policy frameworks for the design and implementation of incentive measures?	
a) no	X
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) frameworks in place	
e) review of implementation available	
169. Does your country carry out consultative processes to define clear target-oriented incentive measures to address the underlying causes of biodiversity loss?	
a) no	
b) processes being identified	X
c) processes identified but not implemented	
d) processes in place	
170. Has your country identified and considered neutralizing perverse incentives?	
a) no	X
b) identification programme under way	
c) identified but not all neutralized	
d) identified and neutralized	

**Decision V/15. Incentive measures**

171. Has your country reviewed the incentive measures promoted through the Kyoto Protocol to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
172. Has your country explored possible ways and means by which these incentive measures can support the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity in your country?	
a) no	X
b) under consideration	
c) early stages of development	
d) advanced stages of development	
e) further information available	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Most of activities on incentive measures are under reviewed for some sectors. Identification of market and non-market values of biodiversity is at early stage. Although EIA is compulsory for prescribed projects, it has not seen as incentive measures. Limited work has done to identify and implement incentive measures. Before practising, considerable amount of either research or sharing of information are essential for successful implementation of this article.

**Article 12 Research and training**

173. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
174. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Priority to implementation of this article is very high although existing resources (financial, multidisciplinary professionals, chemicals and equipment) have severely hindered the implementation. Very high biodiversity in Sri Lanka further demanded comprehensive long term research programmes.					
175. 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 (12a)?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) programmes in place					
176. Has your country provided support to other Parties for education and training in measures for the identification, conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and its components (12a)?					
a) no					
b) yes					X
177. Does your country promote and encourage research which contributes to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (12b)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
178. 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 (12c)?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					
c) yes - significant extent					x



***If a developed country Party -***

179. Does your country's implementation of the above activities take into account the special needs of developing countries?

a) no	
b) yes, where relevant	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

In the University system, the Faculties of Science (Departments of Botany and Zoology), Agriculture, and Environment and Forestry, have incorporated biodiversity into their curricula. University of Peradeniya conducted a training program on plant ecophysiology with the assistance from Ministry of Forestry and Environment. Several workshops have been conducted to enhance the skills of relevant officers in the ministries, statutory bodies, universities etc. through Biodiversity Skill Enhancement Project (BSEP). An intensive training workshop on project proposal writing was also conducted with special reference to biodiversity to selected participants from NGOs and Environmental Development Assistants of the Central Environmental Authority.

A training workshop on plant taxonomy was also conducted with scientific officers of Government officers as the target group. Special research and training programs were conducted on Invasive Alien species. National workshop on Lichens was also held. Training program on Environmental Impact Assessment is running for 13 years to training people on practical EIA assessment. Universities also consider biodiversity as a priority area in their research agenda. Only the Plant Genetic Resources Center is conducting (with the assistance of JICA) a third country-training program for other parties on plant genetic resources conservation and sustainable utilization.

Detailed research on biodiversity, especially on sustainable use of biological diversity, is limited, although the priority research needed for all types of ecosystems has been identified in Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka by the Framework for Action and Council for Agricultural Research Project. Through its' research component, the GEF-funded Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Medicinal Plants projects has encouraged sustainable utilization and conservation of medicinal plant biodiversity in Sri Lanka.

**Article 13 Public education and awareness**

180. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
181. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	x
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Sri Lanka pays considerable attention to implement this article to educate and aware public on biodiversity. Currently, the country is seriously considering about effectiveness of current awareness programs and means and ways to achieve higher effectiveness. Resources for the implementation of activities of this article are limited.					

182. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through media?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	x
183. Does your country promote and encourage understanding of the importance of, and the measures required for, the conservation of biodiversity (13a) through the inclusion of this topic in education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	X
184. Does your country cooperate with other States and international organizations in developing relevant educational and public awareness programmes (13b)?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

185. Are public education and awareness needs covered in the national strategy and action plan?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

186. Has your country allocated appropriate resources for the strategic use of education and communication instruments at each phase of policy formulation, implementation and evaluation?	
a) limited resources	X
b) significant but not adequate resources	
c) adequate resources	
187. Does your country support initiatives by major groups that foster stakeholder participation and that integrate biological diversity conservation matters in their practice and education programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
188. Has your country integrated biodiversity concerns into education strategies?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) yes	
189. Has your country made available any case-studies on public education and awareness and public participation, or otherwise sought to share experiences?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
190. Has your country illustrated and translated the provisions of the Convention into any local languages to promote public education and awareness raising of relevant sectors?	
a) not relevant	
b) still to be done	
c) under development	
d) yes	X
191. Is your country supporting local, national, sub-regional and regional education and awareness programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
192. When requesting assistance through the GEF, has your country proposed projects that promote measures for implementing Article 13 of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision V/17. Education and public awareness**

193. Does your country support capacity-building for education and communication in biological diversity as part of the national biodiversity strategy and action plans?	
a) no	
b) limited support	X
c) yes (please give details)	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

The country is promoting public education and awareness on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity through all possible media, such as newspapers, television and radio programs. Educational programs aiming at school children have been conducted on various issues of biodiversity. Programs are conducted in collaboration with governmental, NGOs and private sectors. Several awareness and education program on Alien Invasive Species were conducted for Universities, NGOs, farmers, government and private sector officers. Preparation of posters and leaflets on alien invasive plants were also conducted and distributed among stakeholders. The Ministry has also started to publish a newsletter on implementation activities of the BCAP. In addition the ministry also support several other NGOs to publish biodiversity-related information. The country's policy formulations and implementations are open to public through newspapers and public hearings.

Biology, a subject of Advanced Level curriculum at schools, includes a section on biodiversity. Parallel to this, the Ministry of Forestry and Environment and Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya have developed a Training program on biodiversity for A/L biology teachers. The first training program was successfully held for teaches from Central Province. This program will be conducted in islandwide basis in future to educate A/L teaches which is the best way to disseminate current knowledge on biodiversity for young group. Funding has been requested from other parts of the world to continue this program in the SARRC region. The Postgraduate Institute of Science is offering an MSc on Biodiversity. Sarvodaya, an national NGO in Sri Lanka, is also conducting training program on biodiversity for sustainable production for grassroots level people. Eco club program was initiated at school level.

**Article 14 Impact assessment and minimizing adverse impacts**

194. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
195. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) is mainly involved in conducting EIAs. EIAs are done for all prescribed projects (prescribed are projects having significant impacts on the environment and biodiversity and list of prescribed projects has been gazetted. However, lack of personal and resources have hampered the monitoring programs after implementation of projects.					
196. Is legislation in place requiring an environmental impact assessment of proposed projects likely to have adverse effects on biological diversity (14 (1a))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) legislation in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
e) review of implementation available	<input type="checkbox"/>				
197. Do such environmental impact assessment procedures allow for public participation (14(1a))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) yes - limited extent	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c) yes - significant extent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
198. Does your country have mechanisms in place to ensure that the environmental consequences of national programmes and policies that are likely to have significant adverse impacts on biological diversity are duly taken into account (14(1b))?					
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b) early stages of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
c) advanced stages of development	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>				

199. Is your country involved in bilateral, regional and/or multilateral discussion on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
200. Is your country implementing bilateral, regional and/or multilateral agreements on activities likely to significantly affect biological diversity outside your country's jurisdiction (14(1c))?	
a) no	
b) no, assessment of options in progress	
c) some completed, others in progress	X
b) yes	
201. Has your country mechanisms in place to notify other States of cases of imminent or grave danger or damage to biological diversity originating in your country and potentially affecting those States (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
e) no need identified	
202. Has your country mechanisms in place to prevent or minimize danger or damage originating in your State to biological diversity in other States or in areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction (14(1d))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	
d) fully compliant with current scientific knowledge	
e) no need identified	x
203. Has your country national mechanisms in place for emergency response to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
204. Has your country encouraged international cooperation to establish joint contingency plans for emergency responses to activities or events which present a grave and imminent danger to biological diversity (14(1e))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X (regional

	cooperation in oil spills)
c) no need identified	

**Decision IV/10. Measures for implementing the Convention [part]**

205. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information and experience relating to environmental impact assessment and resulting mitigating measures and incentive schemes?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	
206. Has your country exchanged with other Contracting Parties information on measures and agreements on liability and redress applicable to damage to biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) information provided to the Secretariat	
c) information provided to other Parties	
d) information provided on the national CHM	

**Decision V/18. Impact assessment, liability and redress**

207. Has your country integrated environmental impact assessment into programmes on thematic areas and on alien species and tourism?	
a) no	
b) partly integrated	X
c) fully integrated	
208. When carrying out environmental impact assessments does your country address loss of biological diversity and the interrelated socio-economic, cultural and human-health aspects relevant to biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) partly	X
c) fully	
209. When developing new legislative and regulatory frameworks, does your country have in place mechanisms to ensure the consideration of biological diversity concerns from the early stages of the drafting process?	
a) no	
b) in some circumstances	X
c) in all circumstances	
210. Does your country ensure the involvement of all interested and affected stakeholders in a participatory approach to all stages of the assessment process?	
a) no	
b) yes - in certain circumstances	
c) yes - in all cases	X

211. Has your country organised expert meetings, workshops and seminars, and/or training, educational and public awareness programmes and exchange programmes in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures for impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) some programmes in place	
c) many programmes in place	
d) integrated approach to building expertise	X
212. Has your country carried out pilot environmental impact assessment projects, in order to promote the development of local expertise in methodologies, techniques and procedures?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide further details)	X
213. Does your country use strategic environmental assessments to assess not only the impact of individual projects, but also their cumulative and global effects, and ensure the results are applied in the decision making and planning processes?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
214. Does your country require the inclusion of development of alternatives, mitigation measures and consideration of the elaboration of compensation measures in environmental impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	X
215. Is national information available on the practices, systems, mechanisms and experiences in the area of strategic environmental assessment and impact assessment?	
a) no	
b) yes (please append or summarise)	X



***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

In Sri Lanka, the EIA process was first introduced through the legislation of the Coast Conservation Act No 57 of 1981, which was confined to only 300 m strip of land along the coastal zone of the island. Subsequently an EIA system for the whole country was administratively introduced in January 1984. The statutory provision was made by an amendment to the National Environmental Act (Act No 56 of 1988). Thus, the future development projects, as described by Minister in charge of the subject of environment must receive environmental clearance before it is approved for implementation. The North-Western Province Environmental Statute No. 12 of 1990 is a provincial legislation that guides EIA. The EIA process is an open process, which allows public participation in decision-making. Currently, Sectional EIA, Project EIA and IEA are being carried out. Industries required to obtain and environmental Protection License from Central Environmental Authority (CEA) under the environmental Protection License (EPL) Scheme. Several environmental standards have been developed and are being enforced by the CEA through EPL procedure. The CEA is conducting training programs on EIA to develop local expertise on methodologies, techniques and procedures on impact assessment.

Currently, the country is considering an Ecosystem and Ecological Impact Assessment and strategic environmental assessment to understand overall impacts of different projects on biodiversity.

**Article 15 Access to genetic resources**

216. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
217. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Implementation of this article is also high since the country has very rich genetic resources and its sovereign rights to use them in sustainable manner. However, lack of legal instrument is hindered the implementation of this article.					
218. Has your country endeavoured to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for environmentally sound uses by other Contracting Parties (15(2))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
219. Is there any mutual understanding or agreement in place between different interest groups and the State on access to genetic resources (15(4))?					
a) no					
b) yes - limited extent					X
c) yes - significant extent					
220. Has your country an open participation planning process, or any other process in place, to ensure that access to resources is subject to prior informed consent (15(5))?					
a) no					
b) early stages of development					X
c) advanced stages of development					
d) processes in place					
221. Has your country taken 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 (15(6))?					
a) no measures					
b) some measures in place					X
c) potential measures under review					
d) comprehensive measures in place					

222. Has your country taken measures to ensure the fair and equitable sharing of the results of research and development and the benefits arising from the commercial and other use of genetic resources with any Contracting Party providing such resources (15(7))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	
c) Policy and administrative measures	

**Decision II/11 and Decision III/15. Access to genetic resources**

223. Has your country provided the secretariat with information on relevant legislation, administrative and policy measures, participatory processes and research programmes?	
a) no	
b) yes, within the previous national report	
c) yes, through case-studies	
d) yes, through other means (please give details below)	X
224. Has your country implemented capacity-building programmes to promote successful development and implementation of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including scientific, technical, business, legal and management skills and capacities?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
225. Has your country analysed experiences of legislative, administrative and policy measures and guidelines on access, including regional efforts and initiatives, for use in further development and implementation of measures and guidelines?	
a) no	
b) analysis in progress	
c) analysis completed	X
226. Is your country collaborating with all relevant stakeholders to explore, develop and implement guidelines and practices that ensure mutual benefits to providers and users of access measures?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

227. Has your country identified national authorities responsible for granting access to genetic resources?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
228. Is your country taking an active role in negotiations associated with the adaptation of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

## Decision V/26. Access to genetic resources

229. Has your country designated a national focal point and one or more competent national authorities to be responsible for access and benefit-sharing arrangements or to provide information on such arrangements?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) yes, and Executive Secretary notified	
230. Do your country's national biodiversity strategy, and legislative, administrative or policy measures on access and benefit-sharing, contribute to conservation and sustainable use objectives?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
<b>Parties that are recipients of genetic resources</b>	
231. Has your country adopted administrative or policy measures that are supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) other arrangements made	
c) yes	
232. Does your country co-operate with other Parties in order to find practical and equitable solutions supportive of efforts made by provider countries to ensure that access to their genetic resources is subject to Articles 15, 16 and 19 of the Convention, recognizing the complexity of the issue, with particular consideration of the multiplicity of prior informed consent considerations?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	

233. In developing its legislation on access, has your country taken into account and allowed for the development of a multilateral system to facilitate access and benefit-sharing in the context of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) legislation under development	
c) yes	X
234. Is your country co-ordinating its positions in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
235. Has your country provided information to the Executive Secretary on user institutions, the market for genetic resources, non-monetary benefits, new and emerging mechanisms for benefit sharing, incentive measures, clarification of definitions, <i>sui generis</i> systems and "intermediaries"?	
a) no	X
b) some information provided	
c) substantial information provided	
236. Has your country submitted information on specific issues related to the role of intellectual property rights in the implementation of access and benefit-sharing arrangements to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
237. Has your country provided capacity-building and technology development and transfer for the maintenance and utilization of ex situ collections?	
a) no	
b) yes to a limited extent	X
c) yes to a significant extent	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

A number of projects relating to access to information on plant genetic resources are currently being implemented (Crop wild relatives etc.). Much of these projects are based on memorandum of understanding and code of conduct.

The focal point appoints legal task force to develop a new law on access to genetic resources. A New Law on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing is been prepared to avoid the gaps of current national legal instruments related to access and benefit sharing. The Legal Task Force has reviewed the existing legislations related to biodiversity and made their recommendations to avoid bio-piracy while achieving equitable sharing.

Code of ethics for research has been drafted to safeguard research on biodiversity and benefit sharing. This ensures that Sri Lanka receives an equitable share of the benefits from country's biological diversity.

**Article 16 Access to and transfer of technology**

238. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
239. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

240. Has your country taken measures to provide or facilitate access for and transfer to other Contracting 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 (16(1))?	
a) no measures	X
b) some measures in place	
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
241. Is your country aware of any initiatives under which relevant technology is transferred to your country on concessional or preferential terms (16(2))?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please give brief details below)	
242. Has your country taken measures so that Contracting Parties which provide genetic resources are provided access to and transfer of technology which make use of those resources, on mutually agreed terms (16(3))?	
a) not relevant	
b) relevant, but no measures	
c) some measures in place	X
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation	X
b) Statutory policy or subsidiary legislation	X
c) Policy and administrative arrangements	

243. 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 (16(4))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
If so, are these measures	
a) Legislation?	
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation?	
c) Policy and administrative arrangements?	
244. Does your country have a national system for intellectual property right protection (16(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
245. If yes, does it cover biological resources (for example, plant species) in any way?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision III/17. Intellectual property rights**

246. Has your country conducted and provided to the secretariat case-studies of the impacts of intellectual property rights on the achievement of the Conventions objectives?	
a) no	X
b) some	
c) many	



*Further comments on implementation of this Article*

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**Article 17 Exchange of information**

247. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	X	b) Medium		c) Low	
248. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Implementation of this article also receives high priority since the country is a biological hotspot and a considerable amount of knowledge is accumulating in the country as results of research activities. Further, Sri Lanka's has similar environmental conditions with many countries in the region. However, lack of facilities of mega database development hindered implementation of this article.					

249. Has your country taken measures to facilitate the exchange of information from publicly available sources (17(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) restricted by lack of resources	X
c) some measures in place	
d) potential measures under review	
e) comprehensive measures in place	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
250. Do these measures take into account the special needs of developing countries (17(1))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	
251. If so, do these measures include all the categories of information listed in Article 17(2), including technical, scientific and socio-economic research, training and surveying programmes, specialized knowledge, repatriation of information and so on?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	
c) yes - significant extent	

**Article 18 Technical and scientific cooperation**

252. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
253. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Priority for implementation of this article is high since much of the conservation and sustainable activities of biodiversity depends on use of appropriate technical scientific techniques. Lack of resources are major obligation for implementation of this article.					

254. Has your country taken measures to promote international technical and scientific cooperation in the field of conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (18(1))?	
a) no measures	
b) some measures in place	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive measures in place	
255. Do the measures taken to promote cooperation with other Contracting Parties in the implementation of the Convention pay special attention to the development and strengthening of national capabilities by means of human resources development and institution building (18(2))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
256. 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 (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) methods in place	

257. Does such cooperation include the training of personnel and exchange of experts (18(4))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
258. 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 (18(5))?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	

**Decision II/3, Decision III/4 and Decision IV/2. Clearing House Mechanism**

259. Is your country cooperating in the development and operation of the Clearing House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
260. Is your country helping to develop national capabilities through exchanging and disseminating information on experiences and lessons learned in implementing the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
261. Has your country designated a national focal point for the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
262. Is your country providing resources for the development and implementation of the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) no	
b) yes, at the national level	X
c) yes, at national and international levels	
263. Is your country facilitating and participating in workshops and other expert meetings to further the development of the CHM at international levels?	
a) no	X
b) participation only	
c) supporting some meetings and participating	

264. Is your CHM operational	
a) no	
b) under development	X
c) yes (please give details below)	
265. Is your CHM linked to the Internet	
a) no	X
b) yes	
266. Has your country established a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary CHM steering committee or working group at the national level?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

**Decision V/14. Scientific and technical co-operation and the clearinghouse mechanisms (Article 18)**

267. Has your country reviewed the priorities identified in Annex I to the decision, and sought to implement them?	
a) not reviewed	X
b) reviewed but not implemented	
c) reviewed and implemented as appropriate	

**Further comments on implementation of these Articles**

Several institutes in Sri Lanka are promoting biotechnology research on biodiversity.

**Article 19 Handling of biotechnology and distribution of its benefits**

268. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
269. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					
Priority for the implementation of this article is also high although financial, manpower and equipments and chemicals have affected the implementation of the article.					

270. 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 (19(1))?	
a) no measures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>
If so, are these measures:	
a) Legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Statutory policy and subsidiary legislation	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Policy and administrative measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
271. Has your country taken all practicable measures to promote and advance priority access on a fair and equitable basis by Contracting Parties to the results and benefits arising from biotechnologies based upon genetic resources provided by those Contracting Parties (19(2))?	
a) no measures	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) some measures in place	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) potential measures under review	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) comprehensive measures in place	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Decision IV/3. Issues related to biosafety and Decision V/1. Work Plan  
of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Cartagena Protocol on  
Biosafety**

272. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety?	
a) not a signatory	
b) signed, ratification in progress	X
c) instrument of ratification deposited	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

The biotechnology research in Sri Lanka is carried out in the field of agriculture to accelerate production through high yielding varieties.

Sri Lanka is a signatory to the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety. Ratification has delayed, as there are no domestic laws for ratification.

Technical committees have been set up by Ministry of Forestry and Environment to formulate a code of ethics for biosafety in biotechnology and biosafety guidelines. Draft Biosafety guidelines for Sri Lanka have been developed with the assistance of the technical committee on biosafety.

**Article 20 Financial resources**

273. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	b) Medium	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Low	<input type="checkbox"/>
274. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Adequate	<input type="checkbox"/>	c) Limiting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Severely limiting <input type="checkbox"/>					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

275. Has your country provided financial support and incentives in respect of those national activities which are intended to achieve the objectives of the Convention (20(1))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes - incentives only	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) yes - financial support only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) yes - financial support and incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
276. 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 fulfil the obligations of the Convention, as agreed between you and the interim financial mechanism (20(2))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
277. Has your country received new and additional financial resources to enable you to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing measures which fulfil the obligations of the Convention (20(2))?	
a) no	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
278. Has your country provided financial resources related to implementation of the Convention through bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
<b><i>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</i></b>	
279. Has your country used financial resources related to implementation of the Convention from bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels (20(3))?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

***Decision III/6. Additional financial resources***

280. Is your country working to ensure that all funding institutions (including bilateral assistance agencies) are striving to make their activities more supportive of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
281. Is your country cooperating in any efforts to develop standardized information on financial support for the objectives of the Convention?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please attach information)	

***Decision V/11. Additional financial resources***

282. Has your country established a process to monitor financial support to biodiversity?	
a) no	X
b) procedures being established	
c) yes (please provide details)	
283. Are details available of your country's financial support to national biodiversity activities?	
a) no	
b) not in a standardized format	X
c) yes (please provide details)	
284. Are details available of your country's financial support to biodiversity activities in other countries?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) not in a standardized format	
d) yes (please provide details)	

<b>Developed country Parties -</b>	
285. Does your country promote support for the implementation of the objectives of the Convention in the funding policy of its bilateral funding institutions and those of regional and multilateral funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	
<b>Developing country Parties -</b>	
286. Does your country discuss ways and means to support implementation of the objectives of the Convention in its dialogue with funding institutions?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
287. Has your country compiled information on the additional financial support provided by the private sector?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please provide details)	
288. Has your country considered tax exemptions in national taxation systems for biodiversity-related donations?	
a) no	X
b) not appropriate to national conditions	
c) exemptions under development	
d) exemptions in place	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Priority to implementation of article 21 is high. Although the country has worked to strengthen the existing institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use, the present financial crisis of the country have hampered the effective implementation of this article. As a result of limited government budget, environmental issues received very low priority.

However, biodiversity conservation proposals for actions have been identified by the Ministry of Forestry and Environment and published in Biodiversity Conservation Action Plan. Success of implementation of these actions mainly depends on successful international/regional cooperation. The country already prepared GEF Strategy.

**Article 21 Financial mechanism**

289. What is the relative priority afforded to implementation of this Article and the associated decisions by your country?					
a) High	x	b) Medium		c) Low	
290. To what extent are the resources available adequate for meeting the obligations and recommendations made?					
a) Good		b) Adequate		c) Limiting	X
d) Severely limiting					
Further comments on relative priority and on availability of resources					

291. Has your country worked to strengthen existing financial institutions to provide financial resources for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision III/7. Guidelines for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism**

292. Has your country provided information on experiences gained through activities funded by the financial mechanism?	
a) no activities	
b) no, although there are activities	
c) yes, within the previous national report	X
d) yes, through case-studies	
e) yes, through other means (please give details below)	

**Further comments on implementation of this Article**

Financing mechanism for biodiversity activities in Sri Lanka is supported by state (to limited extent) and foreign contributions to the projects.

**Article 23 Conference of the Parties**

293. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) COP 1 (Nassau)	2
b) COP 2 (Jakarta)	2
c) COP 3 (Buenos Aires)	2
d) COP 4 (Bratislava)	3
e) COP 5 (Nairobi)	2

**Decision I/6, Decision II/10, Decision III/24 and Decision IV/17.  
Finance and budget**

294. Has your country paid all of its contributions to the Trust Fund?	
a) no	
b) yes	X (except 2001)

**Decision IV/16 (part) Preparation for meetings of the Conference of the Parties**

295. Has your country participated in regional meetings focused on discussing implementation of the Convention before any meetings of the Conference of the Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes (please specify which)	
<b>If a developed country Party -</b>	
296. Has your country funded regional and sub-regional meetings to prepare for the COP, and facilitated the participation of developing countries in such meetings?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	

**Decision V/22. Budget for the programme of work for the biennium 2001-2002**

297. Did your country pay its contribution to the core budget (BY Trust Fund) for 2001 by 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2001?	
a) yes in advance	
b) yes on time	
c) no but subsequently paid	
d) not yet paid	X

298. Has your country made additional voluntary contributions to the trust funds of the Convention?	
a) yes in the 1999-2000 biennium	
b) yes for the 2001-2002 biennium	
c) expect to do so for the 2001-2002 biennium	
d) no	X

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

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***Article 24 Secretariat***

299. Has your country provided direct support to the Secretariat in terms of seconded staff, financial contribution for Secretariat activities, etc?	
a) no	x
b) yes	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

The focal point is expecting to establish biodiversity secretariat for effective coordination of biodiversity related programmes, and also to act as a responsible body for BD secretary.

***Article 25 Subsidiary body on scientific, technical and technological advice***

300. How many people from your country participated in each of the meetings of SBSTTA?	
a) SBSTTA I (Paris)	1
b) SBSTTA II (Montreal)	1
c) SBSTTA III (Montreal)	1
d) SBSTTA IV (Montreal)	1
e) SBSTTA V (Montreal)	2

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

Pre SBSTTA workshops were conducted to obtain recommendations from experts, professionals and NGOs in the field of biodiversity to prepare a report to be presented at the SBSSTA.

**Article 26 Reports**

301. What is the status of your first national report?	
a) Not submitted	
b) Summary report submitted	
c) Interim/draft report submitted	
d) Final report submitted	X
If b), c) or d), was your report submitted:	
by the original deadline of 1.1.98 (Decision III/9)?	X
by the extended deadline of 31.12.98 (Decision IV/14)?	
Later (please specify date)	

**Decision IV/14 National reports**

302. Did all relevant stakeholders participate in the preparation of this national report, or in the compilation of information used in the report?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
303. Has your country taken steps to ensure that its first and/or second national report(s) is/are available for use by relevant stakeholders?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
If yes, was this by:	
a) informal distribution?	X
b) publishing the report?	
c) making the report available on request?	X
d) posting the report on the Internet?	

**Decision V/19. National reporting**

304. Has your country prepared voluntary detailed thematic reports on one or more of the items for in-depth consideration at an ordinary meeting of the parties, following the guidelines provided?	
a) no	
b) yes - forest ecosystems	
c) yes - alien species	X
d) yes - benefit sharing	

***Further comments on implementation of this Article***

The first national report has been submitted to the secretariat by the original deadline. This report was prepared through literature survey, field ratification and cooperation with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders. The national report is available for stakeholders on request. A detailed thematic report on alien species was also submitted to the secretariat and available on the internet.

This second national report will be interactively discussed on 8<sup>th</sup> June 2001 with a broader spectrum of stakeholders to identify problems of implementation of each article. Following this discussion, the second national report on the status of biodiversity will be published for use by relevant stakeholders.

**Decision V/6. Ecosystem approach**

305. Is your country applying the ecosystem approach, taking into account the principles and guidance contained in the annex to decision V/6?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
306. 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, in particular in the context of activities developed within the thematic areas of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) some aspects are being applied	
d) substantially implemented	
307. Is your country identifying case studies and implementing pilot projects that demonstrate the ecosystem approach, and using workshops and other mechanisms to enhance awareness and share experience?	
a) no	X
b) case-studies identified	
c) pilot projects underway	
d) workshops planned/held	
e) information available through CHM	
308. Is your country strengthening capacities for implementation of the ecosystem approach, and providing technical and financial support for capacity-building to implement the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	X
b) yes within the country	
c) yes including support to other Parties	
309. Has your country promoted regional co-operation in applying the ecosystem approach across national borders?	
a) no	X
b) informal co-operation	
c) formal co-operation (please give details)	



**Inland water ecosystems**

**Decision IV/4. Status and trends of the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems and options for conservation and sustainable use**

310. Has your country included information on biological diversity in wetlands when providing information and reports to the CSD, and considered including inland water biological diversity issues at meetings to further the recommendations of the CSD?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
311. Has your country included inland water biological diversity considerations in its work with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with inland water?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b>If a developing country Party or Party with economy in transition -</b>	
312. When requesting support for projects relating to inland water ecosystems from the GEF, has your country given priority to identifying important areas for conservation, preparing and implementing integrated watershed, catchment and river basin management plans, and investigating processes contributing to biodiversity loss?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
313. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in annex 1 to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	
b) under review	X
c) yes	

**Decision V/2. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on the biological diversity of inland water ecosystems  
(implementation of decision IV/4)**

314. Is your country supporting and/or participating in the River Basin Initiative?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
315. Is your country gathering information on the status of inland water biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) assessments ongoing	X
c) assessments completed	
316. Is this information available to other Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - national report	
c) yes - through the CHM	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	

317. Has your country developed national and/or sectoral plans for the conservation and sustainable use of inland water ecosystems?	
a) no	
b) yes - national plans only	X
c) yes - national plans and major sectors	
d) yes - national plans and all sectors	
318. Has your country implemented capacity-building measures for developing and implementing these plans?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision III/21. Relationship of the Convention with the CSD and biodiversity-related conventions**

319. Is the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands, and of migratory species and their habitats, fully incorporated into your national strategies, plans and programmes for conserving biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

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**Marine and coastal biological diversity**

**Decision II/10 and Decision IV/5. Conservation and sustainable use of  
marine and coastal biological diversity**

320. Does your national strategy and action plan promote the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
321. 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	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) arrangements in place	
322. Has your country provided the Executive Secretary with advice and information on future options concerning the conservation and sustainable use of marine and coastal biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
323. Has your country undertaken and/or exchanged information on demonstration projects as practical examples of integrated marine and coastal area management?	
a) no	
b) yes - previous national report	
c) yes - case-studies	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	X
324. Has your country programmes in place to enhance and improve knowledge on the genetic structure of local populations of marine species subjected to stock enhancement and/or sea-ranching activities?	
a) no	X
b) programmes are being developed	
c) programmes are being implemented for some species	
d) programmes are being implemented for many species	
e) not a perceived problem	
325. Has your country reviewed the programme of work specified in an annex to the decision, and identified priorities for national action in implementing the programme?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	

**Decision V/3. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work on marine and coastal biological diversity (implementation of decision IV/5)**

326. Is your country contributing to the implementation of the work plan on coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
327. Is your country implementing other measures in response to coral bleaching?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details below)	X
c) not relevant	
328. Has your country submitted case-studies on the coral bleaching phenomenon to the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
c) not relevant	

**Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work**

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**Agricultural biological diversity**

**Decision III/11 and Decision IV/6. Conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity**

329. Has your country identified and assessed relevant ongoing activities and existing instruments at the national level?	
a) no	
b) early stages of review and assessment	X
c) advanced stages of review and assessment	
d) assessment completed	
330. Has your country identified issues and priorities that need to be addressed at the national level?	
a) no	
b) in progress	
c) yes	X
331. Is your country using any methods and indicators to monitor the impacts of agricultural development projects, including the intensification and extensification of production systems, on biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
332. Is your country taking steps to share experiences addressing the conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - case-studies	X
c) yes - other mechanisms (please specify)	
333. Has your country conducted case-studies on the issues identified by SBSTTA: i) pollinators, ii) soil biota, and iii) integrated landscape management and farming systems?	
a) no	
b) yes - pollinators	X
c) yes - soil biota	X
d) yes - integrated landscape management and farming systems	
334. Is your country establishing or enhancing mechanisms for increasing public awareness and understanding of the importance of the sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	
c) advanced stages of development	X
d) mechanisms in place	

335. Does your country have national strategies, programmes and plans which ensure the development and successful implementation of policies and actions that lead to sustainable use of agrobiodiversity components?	
a) no	
b) early stages of development	X
c) advanced stages of development	
d) mechanisms in place	
336. Is your country promoting the transformation of unsustainable agricultural practices into sustainable production practices adapted to local biotic and abiotic conditions?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
337. Is your country promoting the use of farming practices that not only increase productivity, but also arrest degradation as well as reclaim, rehabilitate, restore and enhance biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
338. Is your country promoting mobilization of farming communities for the development, maintenance and use of their knowledge and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
339. Is your country helping to implement the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
340. Is your country collaborating with other Contracting Parties to identify and promote sustainable agricultural practices and integrated landscape management?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

***Decision V/5. Agricultural biological diversity: review of phase I of the programme of work and adoption of a multi-year work programme***

341. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

342. Is your country promoting regional and thematic co-operation within this framework of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	X
b) some co-operation	
c) widespread co-operation	
d) full co-operation in all areas	
343. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) limited additional funds	X
c) significant additional funds	
<b><i>If a developed country Party -</i></b>	
344. Has your country provided financial support for implementation of the programme of work on agricultural biological diversity, in particular for capacity building and case-studies, in developing countries and countries with economies in transition?	
a) no	
b) yes within existing cooperation programme(s)	
b) yes, including limited additional funds	
c) yes, with significant additional funds	
345. Has your country supported actions to raise public awareness in support of sustainable farming and food production systems that maintain agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes, to a limited extent	X
c) yes, to a significant extent	
346. Is your country co-ordinating its position in both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources?	
a) no	
b) taking steps to do so	X
c) yes	
347. Is your country a Contracting Party to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade?	
a) not a signatory	X
b) signed - ratification in process	
c) instrument of ratification deposited	
348. Is your country supporting the application of the Executive Secretary for observer status in the Committee on Agriculture of the World Trade Organisation?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

349. Is your country collaborating with other Parties on the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	X
b) yes	
350. Is your country compiling case-studies and implementing pilot projects relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of pollinators?	
a) no	
b) yes (please provide details)	X
351. Has information on scientific assessments relevant to genetic use restriction technologies been supplied to other Contracting Parties through media such as the Clearing-House Mechanism?	
a) not applicable	X
b) no	
c) yes - national report	
d) yes - through the CHM	
e) yes - other means (please give details below)	
352. Has your country considered how to address generic concerns regarding such technologies as genetic use restriction technologies under international and national approaches to the safe and sustainable use of germplasm?	
a) no	
b) yes - under consideration	X
c) yes - measures under development	
353. Has your country carried out scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	
b) some assessments	X
c) major programme of assessments	
354. Has your country disseminated the results of scientific assessments on <u>inter alia</u> ecological, social and economic effects of genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	
355. Has your country identified the ways and means to address the potential impacts of genetic use restriction technologies on the <u>in situ</u> and <u>ex situ</u> conservation and sustainable use, including food security, of agricultural biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) some measures identified	X
c) potential measures under review	
d) comprehensive review completed	



356. Has your country assessed whether there is a need for effective regulations at the national level with respect to genetic use restriction technologies to ensure the safety of human health, the environment, food security and the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - regulation needed	X
c) yes - regulation not needed (please give more details)	
357. Has your country developed and applied such regulations taking into account, <i>inter alia</i> , the specific nature of variety-specific and trait-specific genetic use restriction technologies?	
a) no	X
b) yes - developed but not yet applied	
c) yes - developed and applied	
358. Has information about these regulations been made available to other Contracting Parties?	
a) no	X
b) yes - through the CHM	
c) yes - other means (please give details below)	

***Further comments on implementation of these decisions and the associated programme of work***

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**Forest biological diversity**

**Decision II/9 and Decision IV/7. Forest biological diversity**

359. Has your country included expertise on forest biodiversity in its delegations to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
c) not relevant	
360. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you can collaborate in its implementation?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
361. Has your country integrated forest biological diversity considerations in its participation and collaboration with organizations, institutions and conventions affecting or working with forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
362. Does your country give high priority to allocation of resources to activities that advance the objectives of the Convention in respect of forest biological diversity?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
<b>For developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition -</b>	
363. When requesting assistance through the GEF, Is your country proposing projects which promote the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes	X

**Decision V/4. Progress report on the implementation of the programme of work for forest biological diversity**

364. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity conform with the ecosystem approach?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
365. Do the actions that your country is taking to address the conservation and sustainable use of forest biological diversity take into consideration the outcome of the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests?	
a) no	X
b) yes	

366. Will your country contribute to the future work of the UN Forum on Forests?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
367. Has your country provided relevant information on the implementation of this work programme?	
a) no	X
b) yes - submission of case-studies	
c) yes - thematic national report submitted	
d) yes - other means (please give details below)	
368. Has your country integrated national forest programmes into its national biodiversity strategies and action plans applying the ecosystem approach and sustainable forest management?	
a) no	
b) yes - limited extent	X
c) yes - significant extent	
369. Has your country undertaken measures to ensure participation by the forest sector, private sector, indigenous and local communities and non-governmental organisations in the implementation of the programme of work?	
a) no	
b) yes - some stakeholders	X
c) yes - all stakeholders	
370. Has your country taken measures to strengthen national capacities including local capacities, to enhance the effectiveness and functions of forest protected area networks, as well as national and local capacities for implementation of sustainable forest management, including restoration?	
a) no	
b) some programmes covering some needs	X
c) many programmes covering some needs	
d) programmes cover all perceived needs	
e) no perceived need	
371. Has your country taken measures to implement the proposals for action of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests and the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests on valuation of forest goods and services?	
a) no	
b) under consideration	X
c) measures taken	

**Biological diversity of dry and sub-humid lands**

**Decision V/23. Consideration of options for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity in dryland, Mediterranean, arid, semi-arid, grassland and savannah ecosystems**

372. Has your country reviewed the programme of work annexed to the decision and identified how you will implement it?	
a) no	X
b) under review	
c) yes	
373. Is your country supporting scientifically, technically and financially, at the national and regional levels, the activities identified in the programme of work?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	
374. Is your country fostering cooperation for the regional or subregional implementation of the programme among countries sharing similar biomes?	
a) no	X
b) to a limited extent	
c) to a significant extent	

**Further comments on implementation of these Decisions and the associated programme of work**

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**Decision V/20. Operations of the Convention**

375. Does your country take into consideration gender balance, involvement of indigenous people and members of local communities, and the range of relevant disciplines and expertise, when nominating experts for inclusion in the roster?	
a) no	
b) yes	X
376. Has your country actively participated in subregional and regional activities in order to prepare for Convention meetings and enhance implementation of the Convention?	
a) no	
b) to a limited extent	X
c) to a significant extent	
377. Has your country undertaken a review of national programmes and needs related to the implementation of the Convention and, if appropriate, informed the Executive Secretary?	
a) no	
b) under way	X
c) yes	

*Please use this box to identify what specific activities your country has carried out as a DIRECT RESULT of becoming a Contracting Party to the Convention, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:*

*Please use this box to identify joint initiatives with other Parties, referring back to previous questions as appropriate:*

*Please use this box to provide any further comments on matters related to national implementation of the Convention:*

*The wording of these questions is based on the Articles of the Convention and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties. Please provide information on any difficulties that you have encountered in interpreting the wording of these questions*

*If your country has completed its national biodiversity strategy and action plan (NBSAP), please give the following information:*

Date of completion:	<b>1998</b>		
If the NBSAP has been adopted by the Government			
By which authority?	<b>Ministry of Forestry and Environment</b>		
On what date?	<b>April 1998</b>		
If the NBSAP has been published please give			
Title:	<b>Biodiversity Conservation in Sri Lanka: A Framework for Action</b>		
Name and address of publisher:	<b>Ministry of Forestry and Environment Sampathpaya Rajamalwatte Road Battaramulla Sri Lanka</b>		
ISBN:	<b>955-9120-03-4</b>		
Price (if applicable):	<b>English - Free of charge Sinhala - Rs. 250.00 per copy (but free for NGOs and Schools)</b>		
Other information on ordering:	<b>Request from Ministry of Forestry and Environment.</b>		
If the NBSAP has not been published			
Please give full details of how copies can be obtained	<b>-</b>		
If the NBSAP has been posted on a national website			
Please give full URL:	<b>Under construction</b>		
If the NBSAP has been lodged with an Implementing Agency of the GEF			
Please indicate which agency:	<b>Funding: GEF Technical assistance: IUCN</b>		
Has a copy of the NBSAP been lodged with the Convention Secretariat?			
Yes	X	No	



*Please provide similar details if you have completed a Biodiversity Country Study or another report or action plan relevant to the objectives of this Convention*

*Please provide details of any national body (e.g. national audit office) that has or will review the implementation of the Convention in your country*