

Implementation of NBSAPs and Updating- Sri Lanka

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BDS

BIODIVERSITY
SECRETARIAT

Historic approach/Evidence

➤ Declaration of 1st Sanctuary with documented history in the world –250 to 210 B.C.

Mihintale Sanctuary



➤ Rules & Regulations for Mihintale Protected Area



- *Ref* - Prohibition of **cutting trees**
Killing animals
Removing materials

Basic Policy /Concept of Biodiversity Conservation

“ This great Earth and the flora on it equally belong to the man and the birds flying in the sky, the quadrupeds and all creatures living on earth”

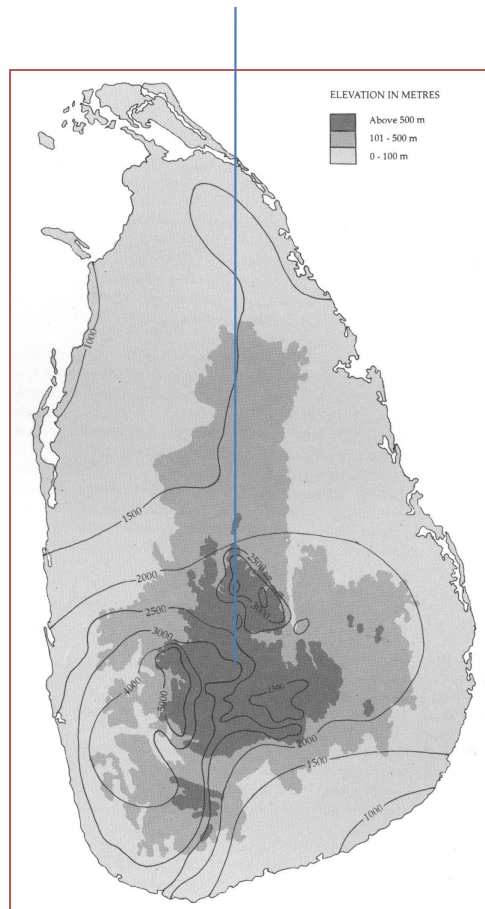
➤ Establishment of Urban Park /Garden with the Oldest Holy Tree ” Jaya Sri Maha Bhodhi”



(“Bhodi” = *Ficus religiosa* tree)

Established in 250 B.C. (2400 yrs ago)

➤ All Upcountry area
(Sub Montane & Montane)
kept as un touched area



➤ All low Land area designed for
sustainable agriculture & other
small industries

- Village tank Cascade Systems – “Wawu-gam”
Concept
- An ancient, small scale irrigation technology



*Most of the Basic Guidelines of Ecosystem
Approach were applied*

➤ Colonial Era - Era of Human invasion(1550-1940)

- ❑ Hill top of Upcountry cleared for plantations (tea cultivation)
- ❑ Traditional Sustainable social system destroyed
- ❑ Mass Scale of loss of Biodiversity began

➤ 1950's – 1990's

- ❑ National conservation Strategy
- ❑ Forestry Sector Master Plan
- ❑ National Environmental Action Plans 1 &2

Sri Lanka's commitment (After CBD)

- Sri Lanka became a signatory to the CBD in 1992
- The Convention was ratified by Sri Lanka in 1994
- National focal point is MOE
- Serviced by the BD Division

Biodiversity Secretariat of MoE

- Coordinates and promotes the implementation of all programmes and projects under the BCAP
- Carries out specific activities to meet the national obligations under the CBD through COPs – such as reporting to the CBD
- Carries out Specific actions on related protocols
 - Cartagena Protocol

Implementation arrangement of CBD in Sri Lanka

- Prepared a framework of Action for Conservation of Biological Diversity in Sri Lanka (National Policy document for conservation of biological diversity of Sri Lanka) and obtained a cabinet approval for implementation (1998)- Article 06- CBD
- Established the National Biodiversity Secretariat in the Ministry of Environment.
- Formulating a Biodiversity Act.-(Draft)
- Established National Coordinating committee and National Expert committee on Biological Diversity.(1994)

BCFAP

- BCFAP provides good overview on Sri Lanka's biodiversity, major ecosystems, issues and constraints **but lacked an action plan with a specific time frame.**
- The National Experts Committee on biodiversity decided to undertake the task of completion and finalization of, BDFAP into a BCAP through a **major consultative process.**
- As a result **16 task forces** were established comprising more than 90 experts on various thematic and cross cutting areas of biodiversity.

Addendum to BCFAP...

- Addendum was prepared (2007) through numerous sector group sessions, expert workshops and meetings, public hearing, comments from provincial administration etc.
- Addendum comprised of 16 important chapters each with introduction, gaps and issues and recommendations.
- Recommendations made by the 16 task forces led to the listing of 102 recommendations which were prioritized later into 31 high priority recommendations and 14 priority recommendations.
- Under each recommendation, responsible institutions for implementation arrangements and time frame for 9 years period were identified.

Addendum to BCFAP cont....

1. In-situ conservation
2. Ex-situ conservation
3. Access to genetic resources
4. Traditional knowledge and cultural biodiversity
5. Impacts on Biodiversity
6. Sustainable use & benefit Sharing
7. Biosafety
8. Biodiversity Valuation and economic conservation
9. Policies, strategies and action planning
10. Monitoring & co-ordination
11. Institutional aspects and capacity building
12. Legal framework on biodiversity conservation
13. Education, awareness and training
14. Research, development and technology transfer
15. Information management
16. Agricultural biodiversity

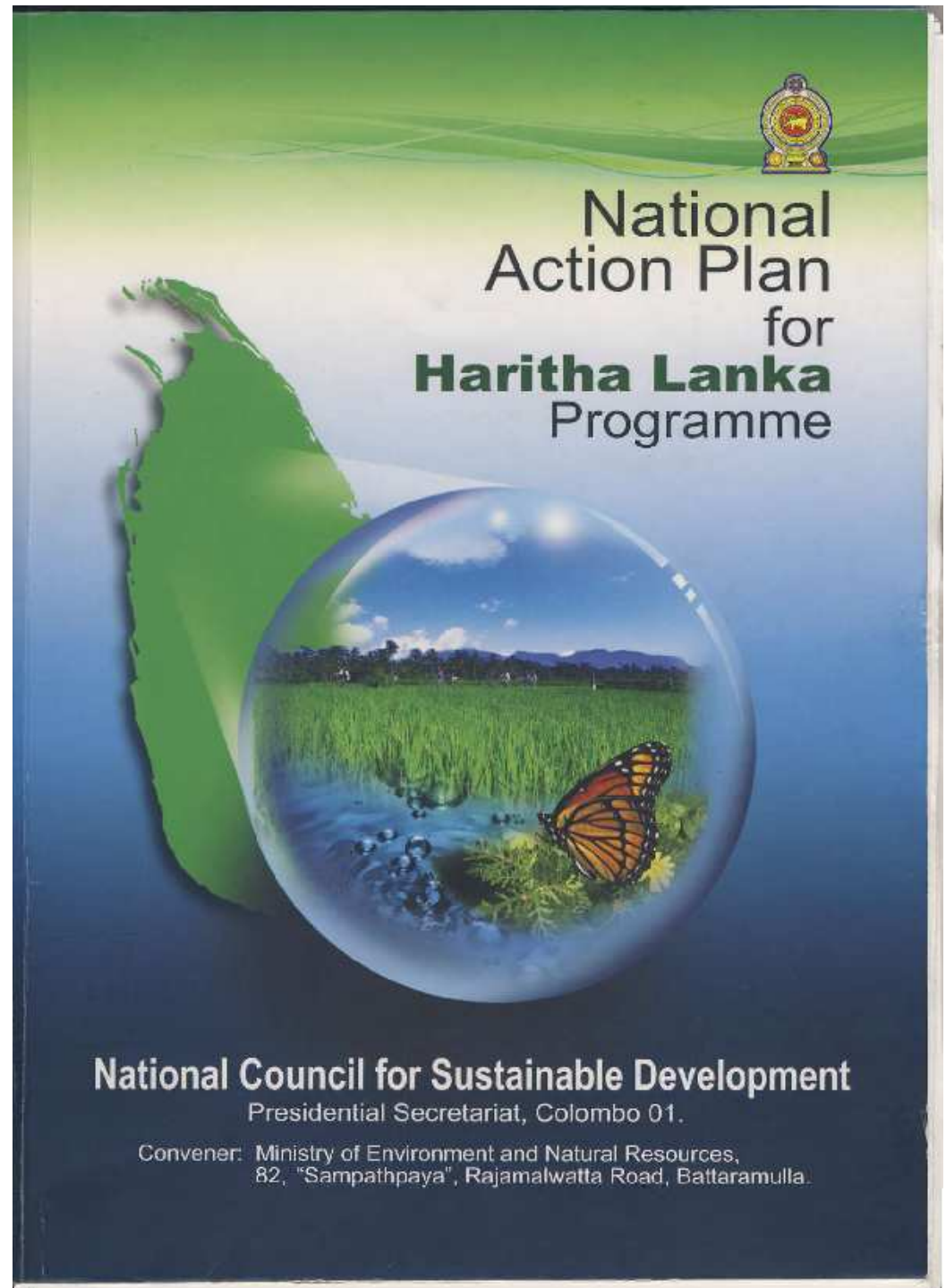
Strategies to address urgent & important areas of BD

- Identification of high priority areas of BD & preparation of separate action Plans.....
 - ❖ National Agro biodiversity Conservation AP
 - ❖ National Paleobiodiversity Conservation AP
 - ❖ National Butterfly Conservation AP
 - ❖ Single species Conservation AP
(Bandula barb – *Puntius bandula*)
 - ❖ Identification of high priority recommendations
 - ❖ of addendum and include in to National Action Plan for **Haritha Lanka** Programme , coordinates from the **National Council for Sustainable Development under H.E. the President**
- Identification of high priority areas of action Plans & prepare policies & Strategies.....
 - ❖ Traditional/ Indigenous Knowledge
 - ❖ Access to genetic resources
 - ❖ National BD Policy



Puntius bandula

Recommendations
were included in to the
'Haritha Lanka '
programme



'Haritha Lanka ' programme contd....

MISSION 2: SAVING THE FAUNA, FLORA AND ECOSYSTEMS

ACTIONS

	Strategies/Actions	Key Performance Indicators	Targets				Lead Responsible Agency (In Bold)
			Baseline	Short Term 2009-10	Medium term 2009-13	Long term 2009-16	
1.	Strengthen policy, legal and institutional framework for biodiversity conservation, including information sharing & networking aspects.	Knowledge and research networks and clearing house mechanism. Quantity and quality of information generated.	Available information up to 2008	50%	100%		M/E&NR
	Actions						
1.1	Formulate national policy on biodiversity conservation, including information sharing and networking aspects.	Policy in place.	Draft policy	100%			M/E&NR, DWLC, DFC
1.2	Establish & institutionalize bio-diversity information management network.	Information management network established.	No Network Available		100%		M/E&NR
1.3	Develop rules and guidelines for starting and operating exsitu conservation centers including the acquisition of specimens for breeding and the re-introduction of captive-bred specimens.	Rules and guidelines in place.	National Zoological garden Act. National Botanic Garden Act.		100%		M/E&NR, DWLC, DoA, M/AD&AS, NBGD, NZG
1.4	Strengthen the protection of indigenous crop and domesticated animal genetic resources and farmers rights through appropriate legislative mechanism.	Legislation in place.	Available data		100%		M/AD&AS, DoA, M/E&NR, DoAP&H

Mainstreaming

National Budget Estimates 2011

HEAD - 160 Minister of Environment
02 - Development Activities
3 - Environmental Protection

Rs. '000

Object Item Finance Code	Category / Object / Item Description	2009	2010 Revised Budget	2011 Estimate	2012-2013 Projections		2010-2013 Total
					2012	2013	
	Capital Expenditure	748,550	1,369,258	1,398,825	2,288,050	3,199,200	8,255,333
	Implementation of the Montreal Protocol	15,109	12,500	11,500	12,000	12,500	48,500
2401 13	Training and Capacity Building	12,400	11,500	11,500	12,000	12,500	47,500
2502 17	Other Investments	2,709	1,000				1,000
4	In - Situ Conservation of Crop wild relatives through enhanced information management and field application	12,589	4,566				4,566
2401	Training and Capacity Building	12,589	4,566				4,566
13		12,589	4,233				4,233
17			333				333
13	Capacity Building for Stakeholders for Effective Management of Invasive Alien Species in Sri Lanka	9,777	2,500	7,200			9,700
2102 13	Furniture and Office Equipment		500				500
2401 13	Training and Capacity Building	9,362	2,000	7,200			9,200
2502 13	Other Investments	415					
15	Biodiversity & Reforestation Fund	5,588					
2105	Lands and Land Improvements	5,588					
16	Pavithra Ganga	5,087	5,833	3,100			8,933
2105	Lands and Land Improvements	5,087	5,833	3,100			8,933
17	Parisara Gammana (Haritha Gammana)	23,318	15,000	28,000			43,000
2105	Lands and Land Improvements	23,318	15,000	28,000			43,000
18	Pilisaru Programme	265,058	695,000	712,400	1,500,000	1,800,000	4,707,400
2502	Other Investments	265,058	695,000	712,400	1,500,000	1,800,000	4,707,400
55	Paleobiodiversity conservation and sustainable tourism programme			19,300	8,000	6,300	33,600
2401	Training and Capacity Building			10,000	5,000	4,000	19,000
2502	Other Investments			9,300	3,000	2,300	6,000
56	Implementation of mission 10 "knowledge for right choices" and coordination of implementing the National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme			19,800	18,000	18,000	55,800
2401	Training and Capacity Building			19,800	18,000	18,000	55,800
57	Safe disposal of mobile and associated waste			18,500	15,000	15,000	48,500
2401	Training and Capacity Building			12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000
2502	Other Investments			6,500	3,000	3,000	12,500
58	Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable use for Improved Human Nutrition and Well-being		2,700				2,700
2401 13	Training and Capacity Building		2,700				2,700
	Total Expenditure	748,550	1,369,258	1,398,825	2,288,050	3,199,200	8,255,333

Gaps in addendum to BCFAP

- Not fully addressed the 2010 targets
- Poorly addressed the political & structural changes in international & national level
- Priority setting difficulties for recommendations in 2 doc.s (BCFAP & addendum to BCAP)

Experience- Difference of Planning & Achievements

- Poor inter agency coordination
- Absence of a holistic mechanism to implement the BCAP in its totality (due to financial ,technical & Institutional inadequacies)
- Lack of Financial Resources
- Lack of skilled/trained human Resources
- Changing National Policies when the government changed
- Lack of Political will

Requirements of Further updates for National BD Strategies & Action Plans....

- To Focus the Achieving 2020 Aichi BD Targets
- To face Political, administrative and technical changes in national & international level
- To update the efficiency of conservation & sustainable use of BD
- To create effective awareness for making active participation & partnership of important stakeholders of society

Suggestions for further updates...

- Inclusion of 2020 Aichi BD targets

eg. Target 12

By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

Proposed programme/activities

Assesses the conservation status of all indigenous wild species every 4 years and publish national red data book.

Implementation of species recovery action plans for most localized and threatened species.

Review the protected area network and declare new areas specially to protect the area of endermic, localized and highly threatened species.

Proposed Indicators

No. of species assessed

No. of species recovery action plans implemented

No. of additional areas(Ha.) included in to protected areas only for recovery of most threatened, localized and endemic species.

- Introduction of legal, institutional & economic instruments for implementation of NBSAPs
- Establish sustainable financial sources (Trust Fund) & innovative financial mechanism

Thank You !