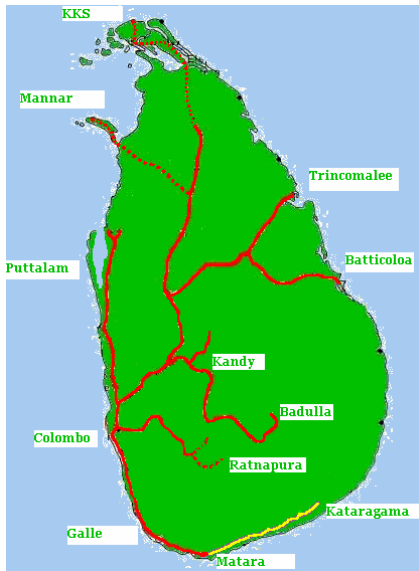




Environmentally Sustainable Transport in Sri Lanka



**Ministry of Transport & Ministry of Environment
Sri Lanka**

Policies, Strategies & Plans already developed to ensure the EST

Number of policies, strategies and legislations have been introduced on EST.

Some of the key initiatives are;

- National Policy on Air Quality Management, 2000
- Regulations on Mobile Emissions, Fuel Quality & Vehicle Importation standards, 2003
- Phasing out the use of Leaded Petrol (Gasoline) in 2002
- Ban on importation of two stroke three wheelers effects from 1st January 2008
- Strategic Plan for Traffic Management in Greater Colombo Area
- National Transport Policy- 2008. This policy incorporated all the concerns which ensure environmentally sustainable transport.

- “*Mahinda Chinthana - Vision for the Future*” is the Development Policy Framework in Government of Sri Lanka.

“My intention is to provide a satisfactory transport service
to the people of our country”

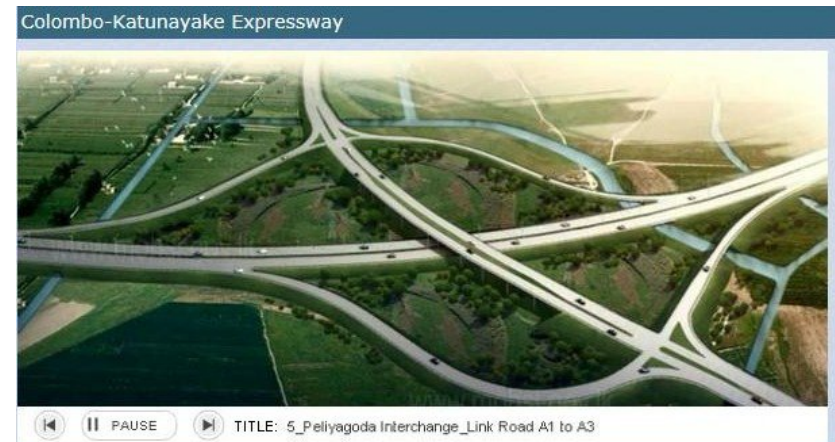
(Mahinda Chintana 2005, p65)

- **Overview:** About 90% of passengers and 98% Freight are carried by the road. The government has accorded the highest priority to improving entire network of roads in the country with modern technology during the period 2011-2020.
- **Objectives:**
 - Meet Current and expected future demand in the transport of passengers and freight and ensure utilization of Resources.
 - Improve the quality of roads by using effective and innovative modern techniques of design, construction and maintenance.
 - Reduce travel time and operating costs while facilitating greater mobility and improving accessibility.
 - Support economic development of the country by considering future socio-economic development plans and policies of the Government.
 - Improve institutional capacities of the road administration.
 - Ensure that the required actions are taken to protect the environment.

Colombo – Mathara Highway



Colombo- Katunayake Expressway



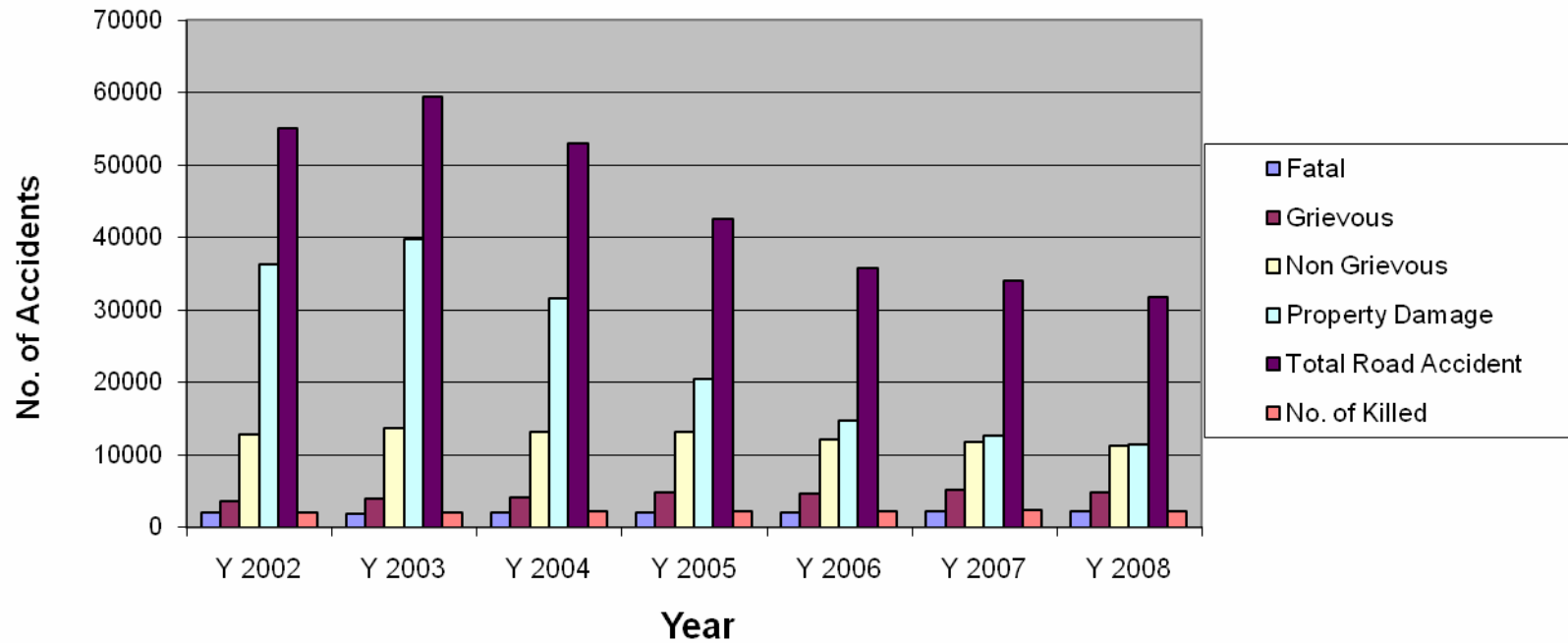
The construction work of 25.8 km long Expressway has been re-commenced in 2009 with the funding of EXIM Bank of China. The Contractor for this work is China Metallurgical Group Corporation. The Contract value of the project is Rs. 32,120 Mn (US\$ 292 Mn) and it is expected to be completed by the Year 2012.

- National Action Plan for Haritha (Green) Lanka Programme developed by the Ministry of Environment & National Council for Sustainable Development.
- **Overview :**

A National Council for Sustainable development (NCSD) was established by the government under the Haritha Lanka Programme to function as a national platform to launch and promote the process of achieving sustainable development. The NCSD is chaired by H.E. the president. NCSD, while making policy integration would oversee and guide the implementation of the Haritha Lanka Programme.
- The ten board missions/ thrust areas covered by the programme.
- Out of 10 Missions
 - 1) Clean Air – Everywhere
 - 3) Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change
 - 8) Green Cities for Health and Prosperity;are most related to the EST and Bangkok declaration for 2020.
- The programme includes short, medium and long term targets expanding the period 2009-2016.

Road safety & Maintenance

Statistics on the road traffic accidents reported



Data: Traffic Division, Police Department, 2010

Road Safety & Maintenance – Contd.

Govt. Gazette No. 245 of 1983, 1983/05/13 (section 7) under Sec. 190 & 237 of Motor Traffic Act (MTA)

- Every motor vehicle shall be so maintained in such condition & shall be driven and used on any highway in such manner that there shall not be emitted there from any smoke, visible vapor, grit sparks, ashes, cinders, grease or oily substance, the emission of which is likely to cause damage to any highway or annoyance or damage to any person or property or obscure the visibility of any other road user.

Govt. Gazette No. 248 of 1983/06/3 (section 12) under Sec. 190 & 237 of Motor Traffic Act

- Every motor vehicle so constructed as to prevent the emission of smoke, grease, oil, ashes, cinders, water steam or visible vapor from the motor vehicle in such quantity as to cause annoyance to damage to any highway or cause or damage to any person or property or obscure the visibility or any other road user.

- National Institute of Road Safety regulations under the MTA

Traffic Noise Management

- Railways and mixed fuel in buses make high urban noise;
- Regulations under the Motor traffic Act.

Social equity & gender perspectives

Messages indicate inside in the Buses and Railways are as follow;

- Seats reserved for Clergy
- Seats reserved for Pregnant Women
- Seats reserved for Disabled Persons

Public transport planning & transportation demand management (TDM)

- Transport sector generates 11,372 million vehicle kilometers per annum (2002);
- Most fuel inefficient vehicles in the in-use fleet are the diesel dual purpose vehicles, vans, and cars compared to the production of passenger kms
 - In railway, one liter of diesel produces 220 passenger km,
 - bus produces 116 passenger km,
 - a van produces 3.2 passenger km and
 - a car produces only 1.8 passenger km;
- Introduced Park & Ride system



Non-motorised Transport



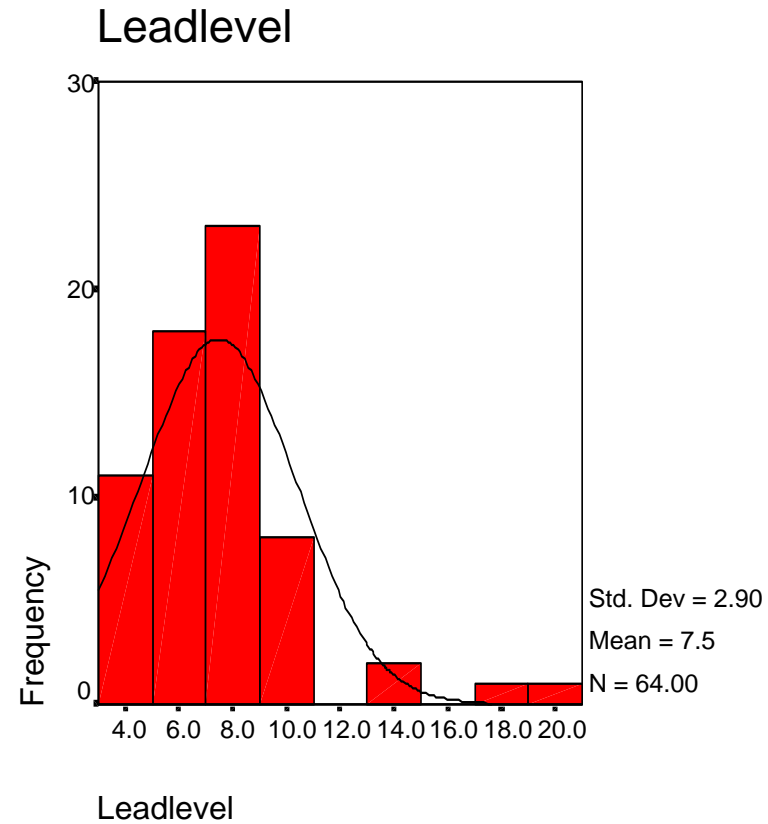
Cleaner Fuel

Phase out Leaded Petrol (Gasoline) since 2002.06.01 Island wide

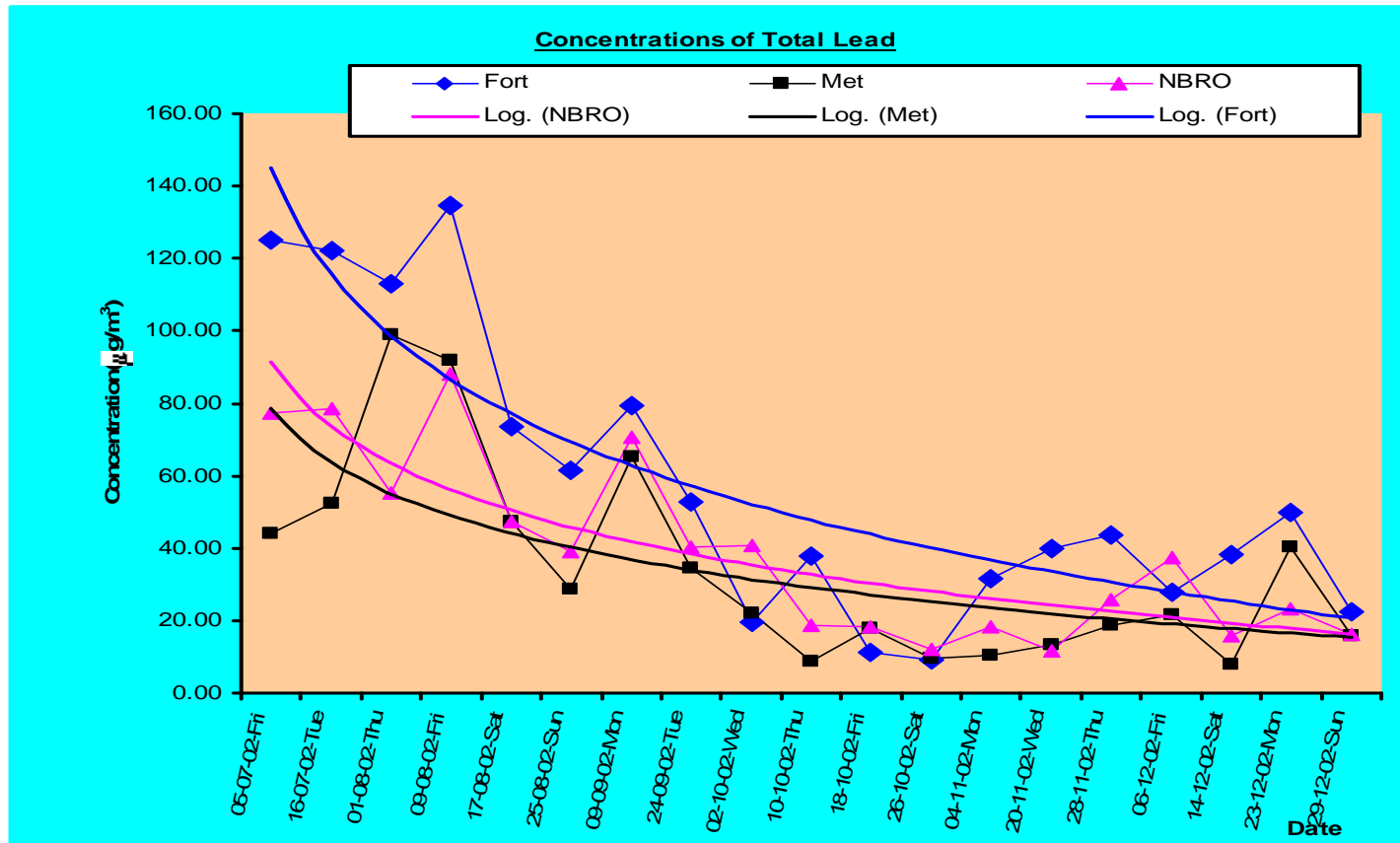
BLOOD LEAD LEVELS OF COLOMBO CITY TRAFFIC POLICEMEN

RESULTS

Source Wijayamuni-2002



Concentration of Total Lead in Ambient Air



Average reduction during the monitoring period

- Fort railway Station, Colombo 11 - 82%
- Meteorological Dept, Colombo 07 - 84%
- NBRO Premises, Colombo 05 - 81.5% (Source: NBRO 2002)

Fuel Quality Strategy

Diesel

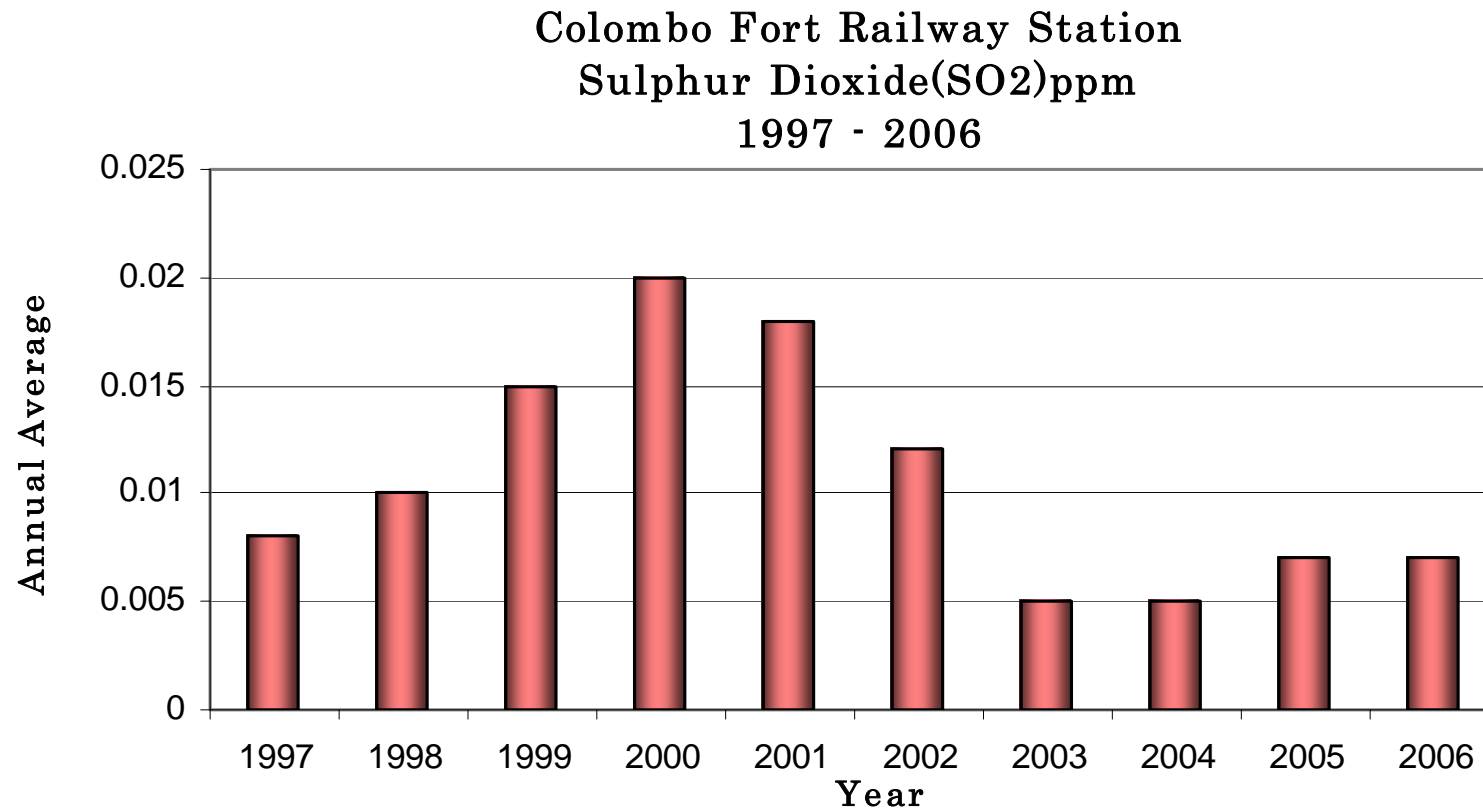
Year	2000	2003/07/01	2004/01/01	2012/01/01
Sulpher, ppm,	8000	5000	3000	500 ???

Super Diesel	
Year	2004/01/01
Sulpher, ppm	500 ppm



Benefits achieved by Government policy decision to introduce low sulphur diesel???

Effect on Annual Averages of Sulphur Dioxide in Colombo



Strengthening road side vehicle inspections

Before the implementation of the VET programme



Vehicle emission control, standards & inspection and maintenance (I/M)



Strengthening knowledge base, awareness and public participation

Prevent Air Pollution! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH Health is Wealth



Vehicles Air Pollution Causes:
Headaches, Eye irritation, Coughing, Nasal discharge, Shortness of breath, Nausea & Vomiting, Sore throat, Airway constriction, Chest pain, Poisons in blood stream and Lung damage

An average person breathes 15kg of air each day. That is six times as much as food and drink he consumes per day.

AirMAC
Air Resource Management Centre
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
"Parisarapalyasa"

104, Robert Gunewardana Road
Battaramulla

Telephone/fax: 074-410238
Email: airmac@stnet.lk

Sponsored by



වාහන නිමැයුම්, රූපදුර මහාලය,

ඔබගේ වාහනයෙන් පිටවන දුම්රිය නිසා ඇති වී විවේචන වායු දූෂණයෙන් සිදු වී ඇති හානිය පිළිබඳව ඔබ දන්නෙහිද ?

- වාහනවලින් පිටවන දුම්රියෙන් ඇතිවන අංශුමය දුම්රියලට වෙනස්ව දුම්රිය යාමට හැකියාවක් ඇත.
- සෑම දූෂණී පිළිකා සාධක වන දුම්රිය ඇතිවන දුම්රිය යාමට වාහන ද හැකියාවක් ඇත.
- සෞඛ්‍ය නිසාම දුම්රිය පවතින අංශුමය නිසාද, ඇස් දැවිල්ල, දෑදට දැවිල්ල සහ ඉන්ද්‍රිය ඉහල දැවීමට සහ වෙනත් මරණීය අලුස දුම්රියකරණය.

එසේ නම් මේ තත්වයන්ට ඔබට වගකිව යු මේ තත්වය වළක්වා ගැනීම සඳහා ඔබ

ඔබගේ වාහනයේ

- වායු පෙට්ටිය (Air Filter) එක නිසාම වෙනස් කළ යුතුය.
- ජන්ටම් ටැප්ට් (Tappets) ඇත්තේ නිසිව පිළිවෙලින්.
- ජන්ටම් වෙලි ඇත්තේ නිසිව පිළිවෙලින්.
- ඉන්ද්‍රිය පෙට්ටිය (Oil Filter) නිසාම වෙනස් කළ යුතුය.
- වායු ඉන්ජන්ටර් වෙන් කිරීම සහ පාලනය කළ යුතුය.
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- වාහනයට වාතය හා සෑම් දුම්රියකට වෙන් කිරීම සහ පාලනය කළ යුතුය.
- නිසාම වෙනස් කළ යුතුය.
- වාහනයට වාතය හා සෑම් දුම්රියකට වෙන් කිරීම සහ පාලනය කළ යුතුය.
- වාහනයට වාතය හා සෑම් දුම්රියකට වෙන් කිරීම සහ පාලනය කළ යුතුය.

වාහනය වලින් පිටවන වායු දූෂණය ඉතිරි කිරීම සඳහා ඉහත කථනාත් සුදුසු පිළිවෙලින් නිසිව වෙනස් කළ යුතුය.



වායු දූෂණයෙන් තොර අපේ ලොවකි

USAID, CleanAirSL, AirMAC

වායු මානව සෞඛ්‍යය සහ වර්ධනය (AIMAC)
104, රොබට් ගුණවර්ධන මාවත, බත්තරමුල්ල,
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වෙබ් අඩවිය: www.airmac.lk

වායු දූෂණය නිසා සිදුවන්නේ මොන හානිද?
අපගේ හෘද, පපුව, පපුවේ සුක්කු වැනි අංශුමය වාතය ඉතිරි කිරීමට හානි ඇතිවේ.

මොකද මේ වායු දූෂණය?
වායු දූෂණය වන අතර සෑම වරක් දුම්රියක සහ දුම්රියක විය යුතුය.

ප්‍රවේශය
වායු දූෂණය වන අතර සෑම වරක් දුම්රියක සහ දුම්රියක විය යුතුය.

වායු දූෂණය ?
වායු දූෂණය වන අතර සෑම වරක් දුම්රියක සහ දුම්රියක විය යුතුය.

වායු දූෂණය නිසා සිදුවන්නේ මොන හානිද?
අපගේ හෘද, පපුව, පපුවේ සුක්කු වැනි අංශුමය වාතය ඉතිරි කිරීමට හානි ඇතිවේ.

මොකද මේ වායු දූෂණය?
වායු දූෂණය වන අතර සෑම වරක් දුම්රියක සහ දුම්රියක විය යුතුය.

ප්‍රවේශය
වායු දූෂණය වන අතර සෑම වරක් දුම්රියක සහ දුම්රියක විය යුතුය.

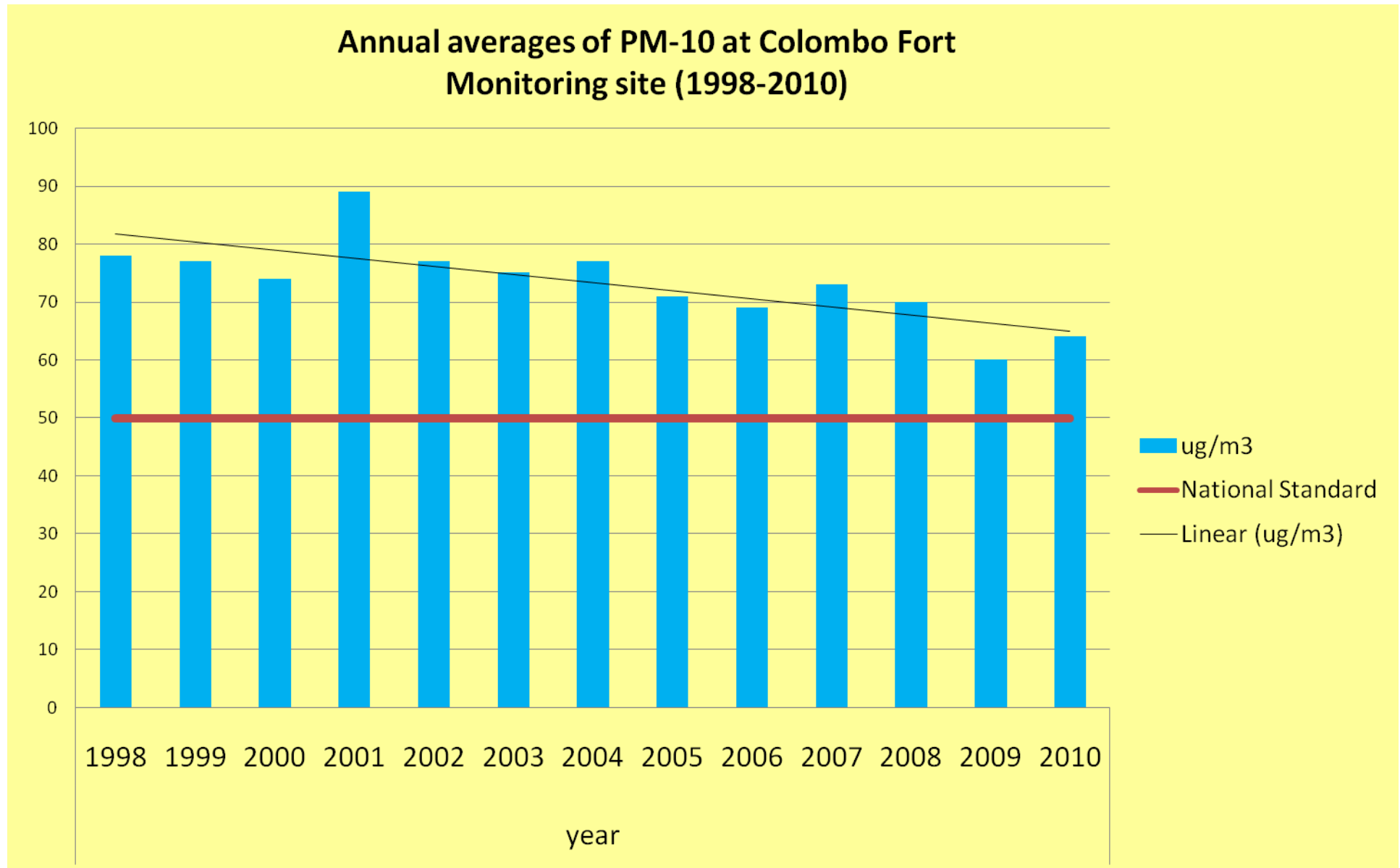
වායු දූෂණය ?
වායු දූෂණය වන අතර සෑම වරක් දුම්රියක සහ දුම්රියක විය යුතුය.

USAID, CleanAirSL, AirMAC

වායු මානව සෞඛ්‍යය සහ වර්ධනය (AIMAC)
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වෙබ් අඩවිය: www.airmac.lk



Benefits Achieved by Government EST Policy Decisions



Milestones and achievements

- AirMAC, within MOT & MOE is operational and active
- Strengthened cross-sectoral collaboration with partners
- Greatly increased level of awareness
- Rapid phase-out of leaded gasoline by July 2002
- Sulfur in diesel reduced from 0.5 % to 0.3 %
- Plan to tighten sulfur content further is under consideration (0.05%)
- A detailed analysis of fiscal policies for fuels and vehicles was undertaken
- A revision of vehicle import policy (age limits) and further reduction in price gap are needed to reverse incentives for older diesel D/P vans - recommendations under review by GOSL
- Important information for setting standards and designing interventions generated

Thank you.