



# GANGEWADIYA

- C1** ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT  
GUIDELINES AND MINIMUM STANDARD
- 
- C2** ECOTOURISM OPERATIONAL  
GUIDELINES
- 
- C3** TRAINING MODULES AND  
CONTENTS

# ECOTOURISM

DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE ECOTOURISM GUIDELINES AND CAPACITY BUILDING





# **Developing Sustainable Ecotourism Guidelines and Capacity Building – Gangewadiya Area (ESA)**



## Executive Summary

As a responsible organization for development in North Western Province, it is a great pleasure and honor for us to extend our technical assistance and expertise to sustainable development of Gangewadiya, Environmental Sensitive Areas (ESA) declared by UNDP – GEF project. It is really privilege for us to develop destination management guidelines, minimum standards, operational guidelines and training modules in addition to capacity building and training of local tourism practitioners and other grass root stakeholders to ensure the sustainable development in Gangewadiya. This meritorious assignment was carried through incorporation experts in the relevant fields; rural sustainable development, tourism, biodiversity and ecosystem to ensure the comprehensiveness and sectoral integrations. Although the assignment given a very short period besides the challenges of Covid-19, the experts together with our organization were able to accomplish the assignment promptly in parallel to ESA policy development and approval. Although ESA policies and co-management plan for Gangewadiya have been brought forward to conserve the pristine biodiversity and ecosystem, tourism has been identified as an alternative tool to ensure sustainable development through moral obligation and coexistence. The destination management guidelines, minimum standards, operational guidelines, capacity building and comprehensive training modules would guide sustainable tourism development process through symbiotic approach. This enabled us to identify Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) as sustainable development to enhance the conservation and community development in Gangewadiya.

At the downstream of ESA policies and co-management plan of Gangewadiya require the destination management guidelines to implement the ESA policies and co-management plan to ensure conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem and historically built environment while supporting the local development. Following the World Wildlife Fund's (WWF) guidelines, specific management guidelines are developed for Gangewadiya, considering as a CBET destination. The management guidelines encompasses community integration with conservation, conservation integration with sustainable development and responsible tourism, management and deriving community benefits in planned ecotourism, agreed strategies between socio-culture, economy and environment, better cultural and environmental integrity, market realism and promotion of ecotourism, quality tourist experience, managing impacts, capacity building and technical support, tourists and operators participation in conservation and community development, review and monitoring sustainability.

Ensuring successful implementation of ESA policies and co-management through destination management guidelines intensify the importance setting minimum standards to ensure the achievement the goals on conservation and community development through managing appropriate Tourism Value Chain (TVC). Setting and review the minimum standards through



TVC embraces with 6 As; attractions, accessibilities, amenities, accommodation, activities and ancillary services. The TVC in Gangewadiya should embrace with inclusive growth and responsible tourism to anticipate the sustainable development goals.

Actors and agencies in TVC are interacting with ESA that comprises with biodiversity, ecosystem, historical built environment, local community, culture, livelihood, and other related sectors and services in the environment of Gangewadiya. Establishing and interpreting the operational guidelines will be inevitable for the actors and agencies in TVC to ensure the sustainable tourism development and practices. In addition to the general guidelines given by the SLTDA, the specific operational guidelines for Gangewadiya are embraced with green standards to incorporate sustainable practices in all tourism facilities, services and activities.

Knowledge and skills are inevitable primary components to bring the policies and plans into practice in any destination development. The requirement of knowledge and skills for tourism practitioners and local stakeholders, lead to development comprehensive detail curriculum and course contents for all the areas, which are identified as important to carry on the sustainable CBET in Gangewadiya. Although country was under lockdown and passing the challenges of Covid -19, the proposed capacity building and training programme were conducted through online platforms. According to the provided curriculum and delivery method capacity building programmes were carried successfully with unlimited corporation participants. At the end of the capacity building programmes, assessments were done through virtual exercise and through the resources persons to evaluate the training and capacity building outcomes. Training assessment reports is attached with successful feedback.

Accordingly, destination management guidelines, minimum standards, green standards based operational guidelines, training evaluation report after the completion of capacity building programmes are provided here to here carry on the sustainable destination development under the concept of CBET. This would enable the successful implementation of ESA policies and co-management plan through moral obligation and coexistence beyond the legal enforcement and authority intervention.



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## Abbreviations

CBTO	Community Based Tourism Organization
CCM	Carrying Capacity Management
CEA	Central Environmental Authority
CPR	Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
DMO	Destination Management Organization
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESCAMP	Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project
FIT	Free Independent Traveller
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information & Communication Technology
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NWP	North Western Provincial Council
OTA	Online Travel Agencies
PWD	People With Disabilities
SLAS	Sri Lanka Administrative Service
SLAcS	Sri Lanka Accountancy Service
SLPS	Sri Lanka Planning Service
SLTDA	Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses , Opportunities, Threats
TIES	The International Eco Tourism Society
TVC	Tourism Value Chain
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VM	Visitor Management
WDA	Wayamba Development Authority
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

# Chapter 1

ECOTOURISM MANAGEMENT  
GUIDELINES AND MINIMUM  
STANDARD FOR GANGEWADIYA AS AN ESA



## GANGEWADIYA

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES  
AND MINIMUM STANDARDS **C1**





## **1.1 MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE FOR COMMUNITY BASED ECOTOURISM – GANGEWADIYA ESA**

### **Introduction**

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Tourism is the world's largest industry. It accounts for more than 10% of total employment, 11% of global GDP, and total tourist trips was supposed to increase to 1.6 billion by 2020, even though Covid 19 pandemic devastated whole global tourism industry. Yet growing tourism has a major and increasing impact on both people and nature. The effects can be negative as well as positive. Unsustainable tourism development and practice can degrade habitats and landscapes, deplete natural resources, and generate waste and pollution. In contrast, responsible tourism can provide quality tourism and help to generate awareness of and support for conservation and local culture, while generating economic opportunities for countries and communities. Gangewadiya is unique landmark integrated with terrestrial and marine biodiversity and ecosystem that has led to recognize an Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). UNDP supported ESA project is planned to reduce negative impacts, and to encourage responsible tourism that enhances not only the quality of life, but also natural and cultural resources in Gangewadiya.

The newly established ESA policies and co-management plan of Gangewadiya seeks for alternative avenues to incorporate traditional and non-traditional livelihood activities to ensure the conservation and community empowerment in Gangewadiya. Elevating Gangewadiya as a sustainable destination is required to amplify conservation and community development through adhering ESA policies, in addition to laws, rules and regulation related to coastal conservation, wildlife, forest, irrigation and archaeological sites and monuments. This intensifies the Community Based Ecotourism (CBET) that embraces with conservation, coexistence and symbiosis in tourism development and operation.

### **Purpose of the Management Guidelines**

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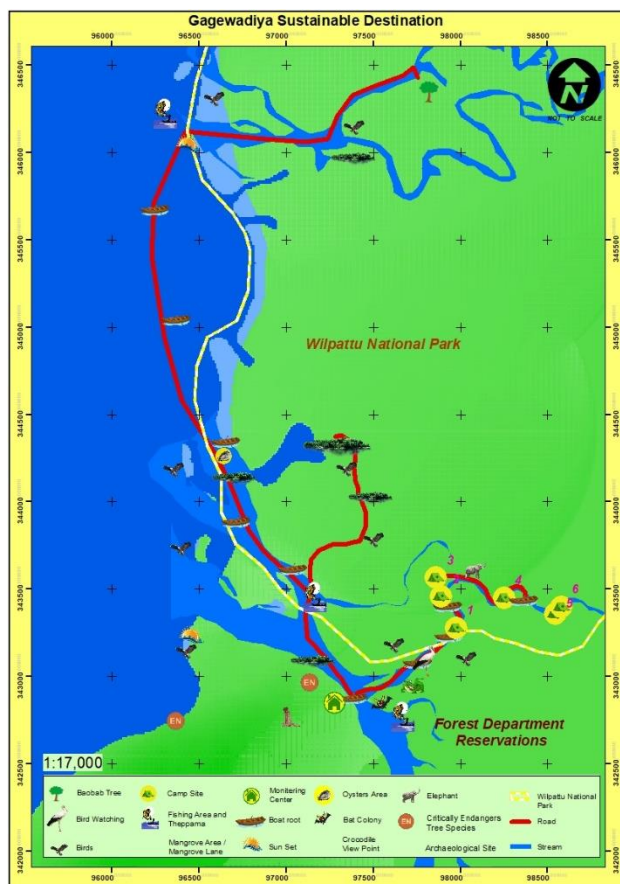
World Wildlife Fund (WWF) guidelines identify some general principles, and highlight some practical considerations for community-based ecotourism. They seek to provide a reference point for field project staff, and to encourage a consistent approach. However, prevailing conditions and levels of knowledge about ecotourism vary considerably between countries and projects, and this will dictate how the guidelines are interpreted and used at a local level. The guidelines are not intended to be a detailed 'how to' manual, but rather stand as a collection of issues and topics to be considered and addressed. In Gangewadiya UNDP – ESA project is being involved in the development of specific policies and good practice manuals for ecotourism, which relate to local circumstances and go into more detail. Although the guidelines are primarily intended for use of ESA – Gangewadiya Community Based Ecotourism, they may also be of value to partner organisations and other agencies, and demonstrate to a wider audience. These guidelines are prepared through published and unpublished documents from various organizations and literatures of previous studies, in addition to the case studies of WWF.

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## Definition of the ESA-Community Based Ecotourism

Usually marketing of ecotourism is meant to nature tourism. Yet, ecotourism requires a proactive approach that seeks to mitigate the negative impacts and enhance the positive impacts of nature tourism. According to The International Ecotourism Society (TIES) ecotourism is responsible travel to natural areas that conserves the environment and sustains the well-being of local people. This definition not only implies that the suppliers and consumers should recognize positive contribution to the conservation of natural resources, but also that there is a necessary social dimension to ecotourism. The term 'community-based ecotourism' takes this social dimension a stage further. This is a form of ecotourism where the local community has substantial control over, and involvement in, its development and management, and a major proportion of the benefits remain within the community. Collective responsibility and approval of the representative authorities such as Department of Wildlife, Department of Forest, Department of Irrigation, Department of Archaeology, Provincial Tourism Authority and Local Authority would define the local community of Gangewadiya through a social and institutional structures as Community Based Tourism Organization (CBTO). The CBTO should foster sustainable use of resources and collective responsibility in ESA.

## Tourist Map - Gangewadiya



### **1.1.1 Potential Integration of Community and Conservation**

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One of the fundamental objectives of ecotourism projects is to improve conservation of landscapes and biodiversity. Thus, community-based ecotourism should be seen and evaluated as just one tool in achieving these goals through providing a more sustainable form of livelihood for local communities; encouraging communities themselves to be more directly involved in conservation; and generate more goodwill towards, and local benefit from, conservation measures such as ESA. There is need to have a clear initial understanding of the relationship between local communities and the use of natural resources in Gangewadiya as an ESA. This requires an integrated approach to ecotourism within the context of sustainable development. The capacity of ecotourism to support a positive attitude towards conservation is not only achieved in proportion to the direct economic benefits delivered. With many ecotourism initiatives it has been found that simply raising awareness that there is some realisable value in wildlife and attractive landscapes has been sufficient to make a considerable difference, both within communities and also politically at a regional or national level. When Gangewadiya local community has a strong tradition of respect for wildlife and natural environments that needs to be fostered and not undermined by too much emphasis on economic value. It is important to get the balance right. Consideration of these issues at the outset should influence not only a decision about whether to proceed with the development of ecotourism, but should also provide a basis of conservation strategies. Minimum standards should be given to some simple, achievable indicators and targets for conservation gain.

This intensifies to establish an appropriate institution or governance structure and community based tourism Organization (CBTO) to develop and manage tourism at Gangewadiya with the integration of community and other stakeholders.

### **1.1.2 Precondition of Gangewadiya for ESA Community Based Ecotourism**

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WWF has suggested some precondition of Community Based Ecotourism relate to the situation on a national level, others to conditions in the local area. As an ESA, Gangewadiya also can check following preconditions.

Ecotourism businesses in Gangewadiya should be satisfied with:

- a. The businesses and governance structure which does not prevent effective trading and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem;
- b. inclusive growth should be ensured through equal and equitable distribution of tourism income being earned by and retained within local communities;
- c. a sufficient level of business ownership rights within the local community;
- d. high levels of safety and security for visitors while conserving the biodiversity and ecosystem



- e. relatively low health risks and access to basic socio-economic welfare , particularly clean water supply; and
- f. Sustainably built other infrastructure facilities and services to Gangewadiya as an ESA.

Basic preconditions for community-based ecotourism:

- Conserving the ESA – Gangewadiya that comprises with terrestrial and marine landscapes or flora/fauna which are inherent determinant of sustainability and attractiveness to appeal either to specialists or more general visitors;
- Minimum standards and operational guidelines to preserve the ecosystems of Gangewadiya that are at least able to absorb a managed level of visitation without damage;
- Capacity building of the local community that is aware of the potential opportunities, risks and changes involved, and is interested in receiving visitors;
- Governance structure and CBTO (existing or potential) for effective community decision-making and operation (see Guideline 1);
- prevent threats to indigenous culture and traditions; and
- Target market segment and positioning through an initial market assessment suggesting a potential demand and an effective means of accessing it, and that the area is not over supplied with ecotourism offers (see Guideline 4).

### **1.1.3 Integrated Approach of Conservation, Sustainable Development and Responsible Tourism**

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As community based ecotourism generated limited impact on nature conservation and on income and employment, integration with other sustainable development initiatives in and around the local area would be inevitable for successful operation. The small scale of most community-based ecotourism initiatives means that their impact, both on nature conservation and on income and employment for the community as a whole, is limited. Community Based Ecotourism in Gangewadiya can be integrated with other sectors of the rural economy such as agriculture, cottage industries, aesthetic and art. This would generate mutual benefits while minimizing the financial leakage away from Gangewadiya. Diversified multiple sectoral activities can be promoted within the local setting. The horizontal and vertical integration of community based ecotourism would support to visualize the responsible tourism in Gangewadiya. As national ecotourism guidelines have been provided by SLTDA, appropriate management guidelines and minimum standards would support to integrate conservation and community development responsibly as an ESA.

Morally obliged and coexisting responsible Tourism Value chain should be established in Gangewadiya to engender the symbiosis among the all the stakeholders and different sectors that recognises the significant benefit of one's existence for another.

#### **1.1.4 Planning Ecotourism for the Best Involvement of the Community through Management and Deriving Benefits**

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The involvement of the community in the planning process is inevitable even though it is a complex subject in community based ecotourism development. Opportunities and conservational rectifications will be varied according to different setting of the community. In principally working with existing social and community structures is imperative, though these can create challenges as well as opportunities. This will support to identify suitable community leaders and enthusiastic members. The main objective should be to achieve broad and equitable benefits throughout the community and inclusive growth would provide opportunities for women, youth and People with Disabilities (PWD). In Gangewadiya Community-based ecotourism requires an understanding, and where possible a strengthening, of the legal rights and responsibilities of the community over land, resources and development. This should apply in particular to the tenure of community-held lands and to rights over tourism, conservation and other uses on these lands, enabling the community to influence activity and earn income from tourism. It should also apply to participation in land use planning and development control over private property. Ecotourism is an important sustainable business that is community-led initiatives that should be encouraged through private enterprise and investment where appropriate with existing structure. This enables the community to benefit, and have decision-making power over the level and nature of tourism in Gangewadiya. There are numerous ways to connect the community with private enterprises that enhance the community involvement and development. However, appropriate partnership and right transfer agreement should be between the community and private enterprises.

The Gangewadiya as an ESA should incorporate community participative model for conservation and tourism development beyond the legal and authoritative mechanism to encourage community or social-enterprise to educate and enterprise sustainable tourism. This ensure equal and equitable distribution of benefits and burdens among the stakeholders and sectors through inclusive growth and responsible tourism practices.

#### **1.1.5 Planning Ecotourism together with agreed Strategy on Environmental, Social and Economic Objectives**

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Criteria of sustainability requires local community and other stakeholders to move on a clear agreed and understood common strategy on the interest of tourism and conservation. This would enable a comprehensive view formed over the needs and opportunities in Gangewadiya while integrating with many backward and forward linkages. When an agreed strategy is to be led by the local community with the focus on the community, the local community should capacitated and skilled with necessary knowledge and tools for decision making and operation. The agreed strategy requires to involve people or stakeholders with knowledge on tourism and conservation and they can be knowledgeable tourism operators, local entrepreneurs, relevant NGOs, conservation agencies including protected area managers, and local authorities. This also

intensifies an appropriate governance structure or institutional framework along with CBTO. Strategy formulation process for Gangewadiya - ESA should include followings:

- a. Local input; careful consultation within the community covering attitudes and awareness of tourism, possible opportunities and pitfalls, existing experience, concerns and level of interest;
- b. Market realism; comprehensive market assessment (see Guideline 4); and
- c. Social and environmental capita; an assessment of the natural and cultural heritage, including opportunities presented for ecotourism as an ESA.
- d. SWOT analysis; unique biodiversity and ecosystem, unplanned and unsustainable practices, increasing demand for conservational and nature based tourism, and influx of tourists without any awareness or knowledge on biodiversity or ecosystem
- e. Coexistence and responsibility; agreed vision, aim, objectives, strategic priorities, action plan and monitoring mechanism
- f. VCM and VIM; required resources with responsibilities and time scale
- g. Minimum standards; Result based management approach in development
- h. Operational guidelines; Policies on controlling development and handling existing visitors
- i. Conservation trust fund; admission fee and subsequent use for conservation

#### **1.1.6 Planning Community Based Ecotourism for better Environmental and Cultural Integrity**

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Enhancing value of natural resources and cultural heritage through preservation conservation is one of the primary criteria of community based ecotourism. Negative impacts on environment should be minimized and compromising of tangible and intangible culture and heritage should be prevented, while promoting tourism. Particularly community based ecotourism should encourage people to value their own cultural heritage and should identify the limits of acceptable change that can be induced by tourism since culture is not static and the community also willing to change. The agreed ecotourism strategy should determine the level tourism they wish to see in par with integration environment and culture. This would help to decide a number of visitors and their length of stay in Gangewadiya under two important principles: First, tourism products should be based on the traditional knowledge, values and skills of community and second, the facets of culture and tradition that could be share with the visitors should be decided by the community.

Local stakeholders including local community and tourists are required to adhere and adapt to ESA policies and exiting laws, rules and regulation related to wildlife, forest, coastal conservation, irrigation, archaeology and local government to ensure better environment and cultural integrity.

Environment and cultural integrity should magnify the morally obliged and coexisting tourism in Gangewadiya beyond the legal informant and authority intervention through following symbiotic criteria:



- a. Agreements with tour operators over the number and size of groups to bring.
- b. Codes of conducts for visitors (see Guideline 8).
- c. Selection and selling of tourism products and management of environmental, social and cultural impact
- d. Visitor facilities and accessibility zoning both within and outside ESA. This should cover both the siting of facilities and the degree of access allowed.
- e. Appropriate waste management, prevention of littering/pollution and sustainable energy

### **1.1.7 Viable Community Based Ecotourism with Market Realism and Effective Promotion**

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Idealistic picture of ecotourism marketing and absence of research, have led a number of community based ecotourism to be failed. The main reason why many community-based ecotourism projects have failed is that they have not attracted a sufficient number of visitors. Every ecotourism project inevitably demands thorough market assessment. This compels the community, advisors and supporting agencies to be more knowledgeable. Accordingly community based ecotourism in Gangewadiya should consider the following:

- a. The patterns, profiles and interests of existing visitors to Gangewadiya, based on visitor surveys.
- b. Acclaimed ecotourism destination for education and training on terrestrial and marine integrated bio-diversity and conservation in the country.
- c. The level, nature and performance of existing tourism products which are unsustainable but can be collaborated with proposed conservational tourism activities.
- d. The role of inbound tour operators and value chain actors for inclusive growth and responsible tourism development.
- e. Existing information and promotional mechanisms for Gangewadiya along with the unique quality and diversity of the products should be identified to position them in the potential target market.

Not only the international tourists but also the domestic visitor market can be the target market. The unique characteristics should be found to form a close working relationship with one or more specialist tour operators. These should be selected carefully to ensure they are well established and are delivering reliable business in Gangewadiya. An initial step may be to test market the programme with one or two groups. This also has the advantage of acquainting the community with the experience of handling guests at Gangewadiya.

### 1.1.8 Quality Community Based Ecotourism

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Gangewadiya should embrace with business plan to offer quality community based ecotourism that should deliver the experience beyond the expectation of the visitors. As the market research directed community based ecotourism in Gangewadiya to cater the tourists who will be with different expectations and desires. Although luxury and sophistication may not be sought by the genuine Eco- tourists, conventional tour operators looks for a rich wildlife experience, comfortable and reliable accommodation and efficient business handling. This may not be under purview the local community. On the other hand, the value of the tourism can be further expanded with authentic, exotic and unique features from the community landscape. The quality community based ecotourism should be consist with following basic requirements:

- a. Site audit: what is offered, at whatever level, how well delivered.
- b. Quality and accuracy of promotion and information: convincing with information and matching with real experience in the site. This makes visitors to look for more information.
- c. Authenticity and ambience; Eco tourists expect genuine and authentic values and experiences rather than manufactured on behalf of them.

The above three requirements should be determined by the following product delivery from Gangewadiya

- Conservational and Educational: Community and visitor integrated tourism activities to enhance education and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystems
- The quality of experience with the wildlife, landscapes and seascapes in terms of relative biodiversity and ecosystem.
- Offer combined experience of nature and culture as per the request of tourists.
- Accommodation: Green standards and different requirements in terms of investment and sophistication exist between lodges and camping grounds.
- Guiding and interpretation: colorfully made out of authenticities, biodiversity, heritage, legendary storytelling, while maintaining balance between scientific knowledge and accuracy.
- Local produce and handicrafts: although visitors may look for authenticity, it is very important to avoid the depletion of cultural artefacts and other resources.
- General experience of village life, including aesthetics and folklore: this is highly valued experiential tourism.
- Creative and active tourism: seeking authenticity and experience intensify the active participation of tourists in diverse nature and culture integrated tourism activities

### 1.1.9 Strengthening Sustainability through Managing Impacts

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Development and operation of community based ecotourism determine the product delivery and impacts management to ensure the sustainability. Externalities of tourism industry generate positive and negative impacts on all three pillars; socio-culture, environment and economy. Hence managing the impacts is the primary criteria for sustainable development. Either conventional mass tourism or emerging alternative tourism threatening over the socio-culture, environment and economy cannot be unavoidable. Particular Gangewadiya as an ESA, managing the impacts on environment is inevitable requirement for the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem. Managing the impacts of tourism in Gangewadiya should follow following guidelines strictly.

- a. The existing context of natural and built environment must be taken into consideration when designing building and facility development.
- b. Capitalizing existing building and facilities through reusing, repurposing, rediscovering or retrofitting would be ideal rather than new construction.
- c. Recommended to use traditional architecture and local material in order to provide many opportunities for local community.
- d. During the development and operation water and energy consumption, waste and pollution should be minimized.
- e. Gangewadiya also seek for low and renewable energy technologies should be absorbed where possible.
- f. Recycling and upcycling should be encouraged and all forms of waste disposal should be carefully managed, with a principle of taking as much waste away from the site as possible.
- g. Use of environmentally friendly transport should be positively favoured, both in the development and operation of the destination.
- h. Every effort should be made to use local produce and services, and to favour the employment of local people.
- i. Maximum possible national and international tourism certification and accreditation schemes should be incorporated to provide formal recognition of good practice in managing impacts on the environment and local communities. Certification should be based on action taken rather than simply expressed intention.
- j. Local communities should be encouraged and helped to take account of these impact themselves without any effect on their living standards, through information, training and demonstration

### 1.1.10 Continuous Capacity Building and Technical Support for the Community for Responsible and Good Quality Ecotourism

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Development, management and marketing of quality community based ecotourism depend on continuous capacity building and access to advice and technical support. Timely needed training, with right content as per the discussion with the community of Gangewadiya should be given.

Short and long-terms Training and technical courses are required by Gangewadiya – community based tourism to amplify the impacts and long-term sustainability while quality tourism products. The following areas are highly prioritized training needs:

- a. Environmental management; conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem
- b. Human capacity building to ensure the green standard and sustainable practices
- c. Responsible tourism product development;
- d. Conservational and environmental research and knowledge dissemination  
For tourists and other stakeholders.
- e. Opportunities to enhance the capacity of local scientists and other researchers on biodiversity and environmental conservation
- f. Adapting green standards and sustainable values in handling visitors, customer care and hospitality skills;
- g. Marketing and communication to reach target market and position Gangewadiya CBET;
- h. Responsible Tourism Value Chain and Destination Management
- i. Special Interest and Alternative Tourism
- j. Symbiotic partnership and negotiating with commercial operators;
- k. Management skills, legal issues and financial control;
- l. Guide training, including content and delivery; and
- m. Basic language training.

The above training and technical supports can be carry out through one of the following methods:

- Class room learning / theatre style learning
- Workshops
- Seminars
- Library/literature learning
- Demonstrative learning
- Practical learning
- Shadow Learning
- Mentoring
- Participating conference and events
- Exposure visits to already existing projects



Although training and getting technical support are inevitable requirements, day to day survival challenges will be barrier for the community in Gangewadiya to attend and obtain technical support. This intensify the need of some financial support assist the participation and Most projects require some form of financial support but it should not create further disputes or conflicts within and between the communities. Mechanizing through a responsible local committee/CBTO with soft-loans or long-term credit facilities for the community based ecotourism. We need to demonstrate governments and donor agencies small community-based ecotourism projects, including appropriate credit schemes, in order to encourage more financial assistance programmes. A very valuable way of providing technical support is through establishing networks between projects. The fragmented and isolated community based ecotourism projects can be synergized through appropriate networking with other projects.

### **1.1.11 Participation Tourists and Tour Operators on Conservation and Community Empowerment**

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Gangewadiya community based ecotourism can be additionally benefitted through participative approach with visitors and tour operators. This experiential community-based ecotourism programme will have an impact on how people interpret and communicate in future about Gangewadiya and habitats they have visited. Here careful attention should be paid on the shared information and material delivered before, during and after the visit of the tourists. These benefits include greater awareness of environmental and social issues, modifying behaviour when visiting, and generating direct support for local communities and conservation causes. This will lead to interpret as more or less meaningful over the experience. Creative and active tourism approaches in Gangewadiya should adapt following criteria enhance the participation of the tourists and tour operators.

- a. Close interaction, follow-up connection should be incorporated to promote write and talk about the products in social media and mass media through print or electronically.
- b. CBET should deal with potential tourists with clear information that encompasses clear codes of conduct for visitors, selection of operators and Gangewadiya as a destination, respect for local cultures, minimising environmental impact, purchasing decisions, activities to avoid, and conservation issues to support etc.
- c. Codes and ethics for tour operators should deals with particular environmental and cultural issues in Gangewadiya, selection of sites, relationship with local communities, more specific instructions and regulations to put across to staff and clients.
- d. Conservational and community empowerment necessities require to raise finance or other forms of support from visitors (such as participation in research) has become quite a common practice in all the ecotourism destinations. This could be as a levy or invited donations.
- e. Generated fund can be allocated into two accounts; one for conservation and another one for community empowerment while showing the transparency and accountability for the them about the future programmes.
- f. Gnegewadiya is required to maintain a conservational trust fund to ensure the sustainability.

### 1.1.12 Sustainability through Monitoring and Ensuring Continuity

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Usually majority of community based ecotourism projects are initiated and discontinued soon after the ending of funding and assistance from the external agencies. Gangewadiya community based ecotourism project is compelled to propose monitoring and ensuring sustainability of the project. This demand Gangewadiya to establish minimum standards to reach the sustainable development goals in addition to following measures following measures before ending the project.

- a. Establishing steering committee/ Responsible Tourism Council incorporating all the stakeholder institutions under the guidance of SLTDA.
- b. Formally established and empowered CBTO
- c. Development and Operations strictly adhere to Minimum Standards and Operational Guidelines
- d. Monitoring the sustainability through relevant criteria, indicators and method as given in the table below:

Criteria	Indicators	Monitoring Method
1. Maintenance of Healthy Ecosystem and Biodiversity	a. Increased number of wildlife animal and birds citing (terrestrial and marine)	• Interview/questionnaire with PR actioners and tourists
	b. Availability of inland and marine aquatic water sources	• Observations and records over time
	c. Availability and expansion of plants and other vegetation's	• Observations and records over time, transect walk
	d. Availability of indigenous and endemic species	• Observation, Transects and Records
	e. Citing of avifauna (number of migratory birds)	• Observation, Transects and Records
	f. Availability of Heperto fauna	• Observation, Transects and Records
	g. Availability of endangered / threatened flora and fauna	• Interview, Observation, and Records

	h. Availability and citing of inland aquatic and marine fish and other aquatic creatures	• Observation, records and interviews
	i. Coastal and soil conservation	• Interview, observation and transect
	j. Prevention of environmental degradation and pollution	• Observation and transects
	k. Trust fund on conservation	• Records and interview
2. Enabling Environment for Ecotourism Promotion	a. Availability and adhering to ESA and other related policies	Records and discussions
	b. Moral obligation and involvement and participation of the local people/stakeholders	• Observation, interview, discussions, Records
	c. Availability of environmental friendly tourism superstructure and infrastructure	• Schedule, Records, interview, Photographs
	d. Co-existence and collaboration among the stakeholders and relevant sectors.	• Discussion, interview, records
	e. Co-operation and support from the government for development of ESA and ecotourism	• Interview, interaction with staff
	f. Amount of external and local funding generated for promoting community empowerment through ecotourism	• Records, interview and discussion

	g. Generation and maintenance h. No. of activities / schemes for ecotourism promotion and conservation	• Records and interview
3. Conservation and preservation of culture and heritage	a. Retained, preserved and restored No. of tangible and intangible heritage sites, monuments and activities	Records, Observation, Schedule and Transect
	b. Involvement of the local people local culture and heritage in tourism	Observation, Interview and Questionnaire
	c. Number and types of activities associated with archaeological and historical sites	Observation, Interview and Records
	d. Number of ethnic festival and cultural shows organized at community level.	Observation, Interview and Records
	e. Availability of traditional /local food	Questionnaire, Observation and Interview
	f. Promotion of local arts and craft	
	g. Number of local artisan take part in tourism	Interview and Records
	h. Use of local traditional games (archery, parasol baghal etc.) and amusement activities	Interview, Observation and Questionnaire
	i. Willingness of local to accept the tourists and perform with own culture	Discussion, Interview and Observation
4. Livelihood generation and economic opportunities	a. No. of CBET service providers	Records, interviews
	b. Inclusive growth and out-migration status	Records, observation, interview



	c. No. of men and women entrepreneur	Record and Interview
	d. No. of regenerated entrepreneurship merging with traditional sectors	Records, Interview and Observation
	e. Amount of income from CBET	Records and survey
	f. Equity in benefit and burden sharing	Records and survey
	g. No. of people pushed above the poverty line through CBET	Records and survey
5. Carrying Capacity (CC)	a. Availability of capacity norms developed by CBTO/Steering Committee	Records, interview
	b. No. of camping sites and capacity of each	• Transect, photo, survey
	c. No. of nature tracks and capacity per square meter	• transects, photo, survey
	d. No. of picnic points and capacity of each	• Observation, survey, photographs,
	e. No. Homestays and maximum capacity of each	• Survey, Photos, Interview,
	f. No. Wildlife safari per day/at a time	Observation, Interview, Survey Interview,
	g. No. of Boats at time/per day and capacity of each.	Observation, Interview and Records
	h. No. of Nature observation points and capacity each	Observation, Interview and Records
	i. Deterioration of floral and faunal habitats (biodiversity and ecosystem)	Observation, Interview and Records
	j. Limits of acceptable change to ESA	Observation, Interview and Records
	k. Availability of cc norms in terms of ecological, financial, social, economic	Observation, Interview and Records

6. Peoples participation and community empowerment	a. No. of people involve	• Record and Survey
	b. No. of people involve indirectly	• Record and Survey,
	c. No. of home stays availability	• Record and Survey
	d. No. of capacity building workshop / meeting/ activity in a year	Records, feedback, photographs
	e. No. of women involved in CBET	• Records and Interview,
	f. No. of people gain new skills for better job	• Employment records and Interview
	g. No. of people participating self/ co-financing training program	Records and Interview
	h. No. of people with disabilities involve in CBET	• Records, interviews, photos
Tourists 'satisfaction	No. of tourist visits per year	Records and Survey
	• Tourists safety	Records of Accidents, Interview and Observation
	• Repeat visits of tourists	Records, Interview,
	• Feedback from tourists	Records, Survey and Interviews
	• No. of complaints by tourists at CBTO office, social media, check posts and police stations again CBET-Gangewadiya	• Records, interview, social media review
	• No. of different tourist products	• Visitor Survey, Interview, Observation
	• Quality of products	• Records and Visitor Survey
	• Duration of tourist stay	• Interview with tourist and records

Ultimately Gangewadiya will be monitored by Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority (SLTDA) incorporation with Wayamba Development Authority under sustainable destination development criteria. This require establish a Responsible Tourism Council incorporation with all the stakeholders in addition to local, provincial and national authorities. This will support considerably to strengthen regular monitoring and feedback to assess success and identify weaknesses that may need to be adjusted. The community will be informed promptly and frequently to be awaken and supported soon after any indication of failure or drawbacks. This

could be in relation to economic performance, local community reaction and wellbeing, visitor satisfaction and environmental changes. Simple and more clear minimum standards should be well demonstrated and given to all the value chain actors and community members, who involve in tourism directly or indirectly in Gangewadiya after the required training on monitoring process. This can be further improved through certification and awarding schemes in maintaining minimum standards and good practices beyond the expectations.

### **1.1.13 Sustainable Destination Establishment Management Guidelines**

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- a. Identification of the local area destination for development and management
- b. Preparation of inventory of all tourist attractions and places of interest
- c. Identification socio-economic and sensitive area and protected areas information
- d. Complete search on prevailing laws and guidelines on environmental and cultural protection and conservation
- e. Development of master plan of existing livelihood , infrastructure and superstructure of the area
- f. Identification of potential areas and places and services and activities can be offered for tourist
- g. Stakeholder identification for the destination management
- h. Study to carry out to identify market potentials
- i. Indentation of national and local admiration structure in relation to the project
- j. identify community for different tourist services and raise awareness on tourism
- k. Setup a management method and guideline with responsibilities of stakeholders
- l. Under the management committee, a Community base organization to established good leadership to establish
- m. Governing structure to establish for the destinations to run as a sustainable destination.
- n. Local community to empower with training, awareness allowing operational freedom
- o. Monitoring of plan to introduce to review development and operation on a time schedule
- p. Identify and source necessary funding for infrastructure and common facilities development
- q. Document all finding processes and systems for reference and use
- r. Introduce incentives for the community to start tourist falsities as per the master plan developed.
- s. Introduce gradually the global best practices for new development and operations.
- t. Appropriate marketing methods to identify and implement

## 1.2 Minimum Standards

### Introduction

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Gangewadiya as an ESA monitoring and continuing sustainable practices will be a primary criterion. As stated above establishing minimum standards according to the above management guidelines and incorporation with existing SLTDA approved guidelines of different tourist activities such as ecotourism, boating, camping. The minimum standard to monitor the sustainability and continuity of tourism operation successfully can be designed according to the tourism value chain of Gangewadiya community based ecotourism. Monitoring attractions, accessibilities, amenities, accommodations, activities and ancillary services can be classified into minimum standards. Minimum standards can be taken into the consideration of integration between community development and conservation of natural and build environment in and around Gangewadiya through the establishment and expansion of appropriate tourism value chain. As tourism in Gangewadiya can be defined as community based ecotourism that support the sustainable development through community empowerment and conservational efforts.

#### 1.2.1. Minimum standards on the Establishment of Tourism Value Chain (TVC)

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- a. Basic Component/Actors of TVC: Attractions, Accessibility, Amenities, Accommodation, Activities, and Ancillary Services (6As)
- b. Value chain actors should be consisted with local community members, other authoritative and stakeholder institutions, private business partnership through any component of TVC
- c. TVC should be inclusive with women, youth and PWDs
- d. TVC should be entrusted with responsibility over the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem
- e. TVC should be entrusted with responsibility over the quality CBET at Gangewadiya TVC Should be entrusted with responsibility to support the local economic development and community empowerment
- f. TVC should be entrusted with responsibilities to preserve and conserve natural and historically build environment
- g. TVC should be entrusted with responsibilities to preserve and conserve socio-culture and heritage
- h. TVC should be entrusted with responsibilities to regenerate and innovate economic/business opportunities
- i. TVC should be amplified through linking the local, provincial and national tourism organizations and authorities



- j. TVC should be operated and managed by responsible CBTO under the supervision of WDA and authoritative government agencies

### **1.2.2 Minimum Standards for Sustainable Attractions**

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- a. Biodiversity/Ecosystem and historically built environment should be recognized as primary sources of attractions
- b. The attractions should be further added with anthropologic resources, community values, aesthetic aspects, indigenous healings and rituals, traditional cuisine and dining, amicable hospitality and grass root culture and simplicities of communities
- c. The above natural and man-made attractions in Gangewadiya should be managed with optimum visitor capacity and minimum negative impacts.
- d. CBET in Gangewadiya should list out all the tangible and intangible natural and human geographic resources as resource inventory.
- e. The countryside of Gangewadiya should be capitalized through repurposing, rediscovering and reusing while eliminating degrading or diminishing the values and uniqueness.
- f. Capacity building and proper training should enable the community to interpret and demonstrate the value and uniqueness
- g. Characteristics landscapes and seascapes of Gangewadiya should be well understood by the stakeholders to interpret appropriately.
- h. Uniqueness and characteristics of diverse endemic and migrated fauna and flora along with their anatomy, biology, habitats and behaviour should be well demonstrated and informed to ensure their conservation.
- i. Education, clear demonstration and interpretation of conservational needs and issues present status should be embraced with relevant laws, regulations and ancient sustainable practices.
- j. Interactions and operation CBET with above attraction should be embraced with clear understanding and interpretation on policies, procedures, rules and regulations along with 'do's and 'don'ts

### **1.2.3 Minimum Standards on Sustainable Accessibility**

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- a. CBET – Gangewadiya should be provided with most possible accessibilities to towards and within Gangewadiya
- b. Environmental and local setting friendly accessibilities should be found e.g.: cars, three wheelers, motor bicycles, push bicycles, boats etc.
- c. Transport operators should be well informed about the ESA and ESA policies; these operators can be local community members, partnership with private and nonlocal organization and owners, travel agencies and tour operators, public transport etc.
- d. Environmental friendly Pick-up points and parking facility should be established

- e. Specific guideline of boating in Gangewadiya and general boating guideline of SLTDA should be incorporated Transport providers and operators should be certified and licensed
- f. Transporters must be given clear rules and regulations to ensure conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem
- g. Clear Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) should be signed with neighboring resorts' transport operators.
- h. Quality and standards of different transport modes and system should be maintained.
- i. Insurance and safety measures should be comprised with transport mode and system

#### **1.2.4 Minimum Standards on Sustainable Amenities**

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- a. CBET should list out and classify all the core, supplementary and complementary amenities in and around Gangewadiya
- b. All the amenities should be embraced with criteria green standards for preservation and conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem related to amenities
- c. CBET should be provided with a clear layout plan of all the amenities in and around Gangewadiya Destination to ensure the conservation.
- d. Different facility providers should be certified and licensed
- e. Green standards should be incorporated with a comfort center and janitorial facilities
- f. Bathing and pick points facilities should be satisfied with green standards
- g. Inner tracks and footpaths development and management should be compliance with conservation and environmental friendly criteria
- h. Restaurants and dining facilities should be embraced with green standards in addition general guidelines of SLTDA
- i. First aid and health care should be satisfied to ensure the safety and security
- j. Welcome and reception should be provided at the entry point of the Gangewadiya with all the necessary information

#### **1.2.5 Minimum Standards for Sustainable Accommodation**

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- a. CBET – Gangewadiya should determine the nature and types of accommodation provided in Gangewadiya
- b. Green standards should be adopted in accommodation to Preservation and conservation s on environment and socio-culture that prevent physical damage; degradation; depletion
- c. Accommodations sector should determine to use as much as possible local materials and resources for the development and operation to eliminate the leakage of tourism revenue
- d. Designing and construction should be adapted traditional architecture related to Gangewadiya

- e. Accommodation operation should be flavoured with local cuisine and dine, local socio-cultural settings and native ambiance.
- f. Sole ownership from outsiders should be prevented and effective partnership can be established with local community.
- g. Backward and forward linkage should be prioritized for local community to join the TVC directly or indirectly.
- h. All accommodation operators should adapt appropriate management system for sewerage and waste management to ensure the environmental sustainability.

### **1.2.6 Minimum Standards for Sustainable Tourism Activities**

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- a. CBET should explore and identify the tourism activities that can be performed or practiced in Gangewadiya
- b. The activities should be integrated with conservation natural and historically built environment and community development
- c. Activity operators should be well trained, certified and licensed with sufficient skills to ensure the conservation and community empowerment.
- d. Appropriate partnerships should be established between local community/CBTO and non-local business organizations or operators
- e. CBET should work with MoU or obtain proper consent or approval from Department of Forest, Department of Wildlife, Department of Archaeology, Department of Coastal Conservation, Department of Irrigation, Central Environmental Authority, Navy and Local Government to perform tourist activities.
- f. Should establish and monitor the quality and standards of each activity with relevant accreditations nationally and internationally
- g. Should encourage and provide access to women, youth and PWDs to take part or performs in tourism activities to ensure the inclusive growth
- h. Should ensure subsequent contribution for conservation from the earning of activities
- i. All the tourism activities are compelled to adhere to policies, procedures, laws and regulation related to natural and built environment with 'do's and 'don'ts.
- j. All the activities must be satisfied with the requirements of insurance, safety and security measures, relevant first aid facilities, pre-activity briefing for tourists.

### 1.2.7 Minimum Standards for Sustainable Ancillary Services

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- a. CBET should Explore and identify all relevant ancillary services in a prioritized manner
- b. Should collaborate and establish partnership between local community and local or non-local organization in the provision of different ancillary services
- c. Should provide appropriate education, training and skill building programmes on technical support, certification, licensing local community members for ancillary services
- d. Should embrace with green marketing and promotion through effective mass media and social media with quality and accuracy
- e. CBET should embrace with skill full tourist guiding, chauffer services, community interpretation, natural and archaeological site interpretation and demonstration with skills, knowledge and sufficient information
- f. CBET should maintain efficient and effective Information system management: mapping, navigation, direction, name boards, interpretation board and smart destination application to enhance the conservation and development.
- g. CBET should be supported with appropriate recreational equipment services with quality and standard while supporting conservation.
- h. Should make available basic information and networking with health care, insurance, safety and security
- i. Should ensure shopping and other professional and personal services with green standards
- j. CBET development and operation should be incorporated with sustainable financial services

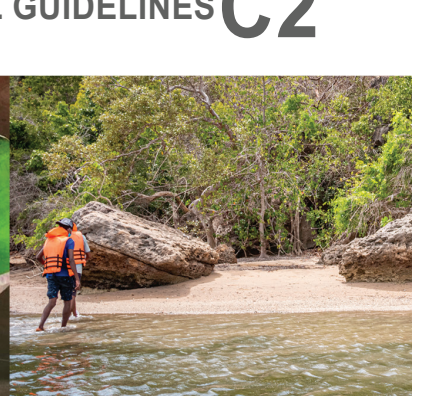


## Chapter 2 ECOTOURISM OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES FOR GANGEWADIYA AS AN ESA



## GANGEWADIYA

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES **C2**





## 2.1 Operational Guidelines

### Introduction

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Gangewadiya is an emerging Community Based Ecotourism destination in ESA, which has been declared and incorporated with National Environmental Sensitive Area policy framework. As conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem along with historically built environments has been recognized as primary necessity of the destination, development and management of destination should be incorporated with appropriate operational guidelines in compliance with green standards. The green standard operational guidelines should be established well and interpreted to all the tourism practitioners and local stakeholders to embrace with operation all the services, facilities and tourist activities that going to be taken place in Gangewadiya. Particularly the operational guidelines encompass camping, boating, accommodations, homestays, restaurants and tour guiding. In addition, conservational ecotourism practices such as coastal and marine tourism, bird watching, dragon flies and butterflies tourism, herpetofauna watching, nature trekking and wildlife safari are recommended with operational guidelines to ensure the sustainability of ESA – Gangewadiya.

#### 2.1.1 Camping Operational Guidelines

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Camping tourism is the most prominent tourism activities in Gangewadiya – ESA following the clear cut guidelines would be inevitable to ensure conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem while provide quality and sustainable campsites for present and future tourism. In additions to general guidelines given by the SLTDA, Gangewadiya Camp Operators are compelled to adhere to following guidelines that are specific to Gangewadiya.

- I. **Conservation of biodiversity** and ecosystem should be ensured through; minimum use of landscaped area; low input management; restoration and plant native species; use natural barriers; use environmental friendly colour tents
- II. **Conservation water conservation:** Measures to protect water sources and control consumption of water while preserving irrigation systems and rainwater / grey water irrigation; minimising impermeable surface area
- III. **Minimise lighting impact: eliminate** sodium lighting; use much as CFL and LED lighting system with appropriate capacity and direction installed along with sensor/timer control; experience with dark sky.
- IV. **Minimise noise impacts:** – prevent or declare sound ban on noisy areas; ban for outdoor entertainment

- V. ***Plan ahead and prepare:*** know the regulations and special concerns for the ESA; preplanning for extreme weather, hazards, and emergencies; schedule the camping to avoid times of high and visit in small groups as much as possible. Repackage food to minimise waste; use a map and compass to eliminate the use of marking paint, rock cairns or flagging.
- VI. ***Travel and camp on durable surfaces:*** durable surfaces including established trails and campsites, rock, gravel, dry grasses or snow; protect riparian areas by camping at least 60 metres from water bodies of Gangewadiya; concentrating to use existing trails and campsites; walking single file in the middle of the trail, even when wet or muddy; keeping campsites small; focus activity in areas where lack of vegetation; pristine areas should be prevented the creation of campsites and trails; avoiding places where impacts are just beginning
- VII. ***Disposal of waste properly:*** pack it in, pack it out; inspect your campsite and rest areas for trash or spilled foods; pack out all trash, leftover food, and litter; deposit solid human waste in catholes dug 15 to 20 cm deep at least 60 metres away from water bodies, camp, and trails. Cover and disguise the cathole when finished; pack out toilet paper and hygiene products; wash yourself or your dishes, carry water 60 metres away from water bodies; use small amounts of biodegradable soap; scatter strained dishwater.
- VIII. ***Leave what you find:*** preserve the past through examine, but do not touch, cultural or historic structures and artefacts; leave rocks, plants and other natural objects as you find them; avoid introducing or transporting non-native species; do not build structures, furniture, or dig trenches.
- IX. ***Minimise campfire impacts:*** prevent campfire that cause lasting impacts to the ESA; use a lightweight stove for cooking and enjoy a candle lantern for light; in permitted areas use established fire rings, fire pans, or mound fires; keep fires small; Only use sticks from the ground that can be broken by hand; burn all wood and coals to ash, put out campfires completely, then scatter cool ashes
- X. ***Respect wildlife:*** observe wildlife from a distance; do not follow or approach them; never feed animal that damage their health, alters natural behaviours, and exposes them to predators and other dangers; protect wildlife and your food by storing rations and trash securely; prevent pets; avoid wildlife during sensitive times: mating, nesting, raising young, or winter.
- XI. ***Be considerate of other visitors:*** respect other visitors and protect the quality of their experience; be courteous and yield to other users on the trail; take breaks and camp away from trails and other visitors; let nature's sounds prevail and avoid loud voices and noises.

- XII. ***Leave your gadgets at home:*** don't need your iPad, straighteners or TV and save the weight in your car; exceptionally mobile phones can be to make emergency calls and to take wonderful pictures of your camping trip to remember.
- XIII. ***Bring reusable utensils and avoid single use materials:*** Forbidden to take single use utensils and materials; encourage to take reusable utensils and materials without disposing in ESA and take them back.
- XIV. ***Take only pictures leave only footprints:*** Leave nothing when you pack your pitch away that wasn't there when you arrived and allowed picture only to recall the memories.
- XV. ***Stay on marked trails and paths:*** Wearing your boots on hard trails or obvious grassy paths is fine but try not to go into areas where you'll damage the local fauna and flora with your heavy boots.

### 2.1.2 Boating Operational Guidelines

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Boating tourism is another widely popular recreational activity found in Gangewadiya ESA even though boats can cause various harmful impacts to the ecosystem. Hence, adhering and following the clear guidelines to minimise the negative impacts to support the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem. The following Gangewadiya specific green standards guidelines should be adopted in addition to general boating guidelines provided by the SLTDA.

- I. ***Prevent oily discharges:*** Check the pads often, do not let them clog the bilge pump, and dispose of them as hazardous waste at a marina or local hazardous waste collection center.
- II. ***Keep your engine well-tuned, maintained, and inspected:*** A well-tuned and maintained engine will maximize fuel efficiency; not only does this help reduce your carbon footprint, it also saves you money.
- III. ***When fuelling, stop the drops:*** Prevent fuel spills by filling fuel tanks slowly and using absorbent pads or rags to catch drips and spills; don't "top off" or overflow your fuel tank; leave the tank 10 percent empty to allow fuel to expand as it warms.
- IV. ***Slow down, and wake responsibly:*** carbon footprint can be reduced considerably if the boats spend the bulk of time running the boat at its most efficient cruising speed and save the high-speed antics for rare occasions.

- V. ***Minimize maintenance in the water:*** do maintenance projects of the boats when the boats on dry land; minimize your impact by containing the waste; use tarps and vacuum sanders to collect all drips, dust, and debris for proper disposal.
- VI. ***Reduce toxic discharges from bottom paints:*** Minimize the discharge of heavy metals found in soft-sloughing antifouling paints by using the proper bottom paint; cuprous oxide paints to remain growth-free, in many parts of the nation and in almost all freshwater venues a less toxic or nontoxic antifouling paint will get the job done.
- VII. ***Dispose of trash and hazardous waste properly:*** leave clean wake prints, to be careful to keep our trash contained on board and dispose of it properly.
- VIII. ***Plan ahead and manage sewage waste properly:*** it's illegal to discharge untreated sewage from a boat within three miles of shore, and it's illegal to discharge treated or untreated sewage in no-discharge zones; ESA – Gangewadiya.
- IX. ***Be kind to the bottom:*** This can be a big issue or not an issue at all depending on where you do your boating, but anywhere there's marine or terrestrial aquatic life on the bottom; while boating and anchoring the bottom of the boats should be taken into kind consideration.
- X. ***Clean, Drain, Dry:*** Stop the spread of aquatic Invasive species; the best way to prevent this is to "Clean, Drain, Dry"; by inspecting your boat for plants and removing them immediately after hauling it out; washing the boat down thoroughly between trips; letting it dry for a several days before launching the boat in a different body of water; be sure to drain the bilge, live well, raw water wash down system, and anything else that may hold water.
- XI. ***Codes of Conduct:*** the prevent disposal of litter; maintain non-smoking policy on board; follow safety advices (how to move safely around the boat, do's and don'ts); the passable behaviour during an encounter with wild animals (e.g. no feeding and touching, avoidance of loud noises and use of flashlight etc.)

### 2.1.3 Guest Houses/Hotel Guidelines

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Accommodation points are biggest contributors for carbon footprint and environmental degradations through tourism. Maintain the green standards and ensuring the sustainable practices at accommodation facilities such as guest houses and hotels are unavoidable requirements to ensure sustainability of ESA – Gangewadiya. Conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem primarily require the guest houses and hotels to incorporate following specific guidelines in addition to general guidelines provided from the SLTDA.

- I. Environmental policy and actions for guest house/hotel establishment operation:
    - a. Environmental conservational activities should be incorporated to encourage the involvement of staff, guests and suppliers to participate in environmental management practices.
    - b. Capacity building plan for raising staff to be aware of biodiversity and ecosystem
    - c. Prepare environmental management plan for guest house/hotel operation.
    - d. Efficient monitoring programmes should be held for environmental management of guest houses and lodges.
  - II. Use of Green products:
    - a. Use of local products should be encouraged at guest house and lodge through establishing purchasing criteria of local product; setting policy that encourage the use of local products through the contract between guest house / hotel and the local community
    - b. Encouragement for the use of environmentally friendly products in guest house/hotel operation
  - III. Collaboration with the community and local organizations:
    - a. Prepared plans and carried out activities to help improving quality of life Of the community
    - b. Conduct consistent awareness rising programs for local community on environmental conservation
  - IV. Green human resource development: Should provide continuous training programmes for operation and management staff on environmental management and conservation.
  - V. Solid waste management:
    - a. Should introduce waste management techniques e.g. waste reduction, reuse, recycling, waste separation and composting.
    - b. Encourage the involvement of guest house/ hotel staff in waste reduction, reuse, recycling, waste separation and composting programme
  - VI. Encourage the involvement of guests in reuse, recycling, waste separation
  - VII. Energy efficiency:
    - a. Introduce energy saving techniques and / or energy saving technology and equipment for guest house/hotel to reduce energy consumption.
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- b. Install meters/equipment to monitor energy consumption at guest house/hotel
- c. pollution Encourage the involvement of hotel Guest in energy saving
- d. Prevent over illumination and light

VIII. Water efficiency and water quality:

- a. Introduce water saving techniques and / or use of water saving technology and equipment to reduce water consumption.
- b. Maintain water saving equipment regularly.
- c. Encourage the involvement of guests in water saving
- d. Ensure the quality of water used in the guest house / hotel

IX. Indoor and outdoor air quality management:

- a. Designation of smoking and non-smoking area.
- b. Monitor and maintain equipment and hotel facilities regularly to ensure the air quality.

X. Noise pollution control:

- a. Establish noise control policies and program in guest house / hotel operation.
- b. Prevent noise generating events and functions at guest house / hotels

XI. Waste water treatment and manage water quality:

- a. Use appropriate mechanisms to prevent water contamination and reduce waste water generation.
- b. Determine to use recyclable/grey water in operation specially for gardening
- c. Encourage to use an appropriate waste water treatment plant individually or collaboratively

XII. Toxic and chemical substance disposal management:

- a. Provide clear signs for toxic substance.
- b. Appropriate hazardous waste disposal management.

## 2.1.4 Homestay Tourism Guidelines

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Homestay are emerging concept or segment of tourism with the participation grass root community. Homestays provide organic and locally flavoured tourism experience while contributing to poverty alleviation, inclusive growth and local community empowerment in numerous ways. As homestay operators are from local community with inadequate knowledge and skills, unplanned and unskilled homestay operators can cause huge damage on the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem. Following and adopting the clear ESA specific guidelines in homestay tourism would inevitable to ensure the conservation of biodiversity ad ecosystem of Gangewadiya. These guidelines are provided in addition to SLTDA guidelines.

### I. Host- the village and Community:

- a. There shall be a sufficient number of registered homestay providers within Gangewadiya to reflect community involvement and cohesion
- b. The homestay shall be located close to natural and historically built environment of Gangewadiya
- c. There should be community centre/area to be used as a base for the homestay operation and activities such as for welcoming ceremony, cultural performance, etc.

### II. Homestay Provider:

- a. The homestay provider should be free of criminal record or any illegal activities
- b. The homestay provider shall be in good general health and not inflicted with communicable diseases
- c. Should have followed and completed a basic homestay training conducted by SLTDA or WDA

### III. Accommodation:

- a. **The House:** the structure of the house shall be in good, stable and safe condition such as roof, walls, doors, floor, etc.; the design and building materials shall reflect the vernacular architecture and local identity; shall provide a guest bedroom(s) that is separated from the other bedrooms in the house; there shall be a minimum of one (1) bathroom/toilet for the guest either inside the guest room or inside/outside the house; it is recommended that the house shall have electricity supply and adequate and clean water supply available at all times;

- b. ***The Bedroom:*** provide basic amenities and furnishing in the guest bedroom(s) such as fan, desk, mini cupboard, mirror, electric socket, mosquito net or repellent etc.; a maximum of four of the total number of bedrooms in the house, which are not being used by any member of the homestay provider/host shall be allocated to homestay guests; provide standard and appropriate type of beds such as single beds and double beds with comfortable mattresses and pillows; Bed linen shall be changed as needed; and following the departure of each guest, a fresh set of clean bed linen shall be provided to the next guest;
- c. ***The Toilet/Bathroom:*** provide either sitting or squatting type of toilet inside or outside close to the house; provide basic toilet and bathroom facilities including doors with locks in all toilets and bathrooms; adequate and clean water shall be provided at all times.

#### IV. Activities:

- a. ***Village and Community Based Activities:*** the village and community based activities shall optimise and showcase Sri Lankan authenticities with the local resources such as local culture and heritage, livelihood, natural resources biodiversity and ecosystem; the design and implementation of the activities shall encourage the interactive participation of local community and guests with the focus of conservation and sustainable practices and education.
- b. ***Surrounding Activities:*** visits to popular tourist attractions in the surrounding areas shall be integrated into the homestay package/itinerary with the homestay functioning as a base; collaborate with other villages and neighbouring destination to add variation to the activities as well as create multiplier effects
- c. ***Authenticity:*** The homestay operators should determine to conserve the biodiversity and ecosystem while retaining identity, values, and culture, to portray a distinct and authentic experience; preserve and involve guests in communal activities to showcase the community spirit and social cohesion; preserve local handcrafts and showcase local performing arts by establishing cultural groups and associations.

#### V. Capacity Building and Training:

- a. ***The CBTO shall produce simple manuals and guidelines covering aspects:*** welcoming and guest handling; registration, billing and payment; hygiene and cleanliness; housekeeping and gardening; dine and cuisine; communication skills; planning, organising and handling of activities; marketing and promotion; Storytelling and interpretation skills
- b. The training programmes and modules shall emphasise 'hands on approach' and 'community to community training'.

## VI. Hygiene and Cleanliness:

- a. **House (Kitchen, Bedroom and Toilet):** all rooms, kitchen and toilets shall be kept clean and free of malodour, dirt, dust, cobwebs etc.; the kitchen floor shall be regularly mopped and kept free from stains and spills; toilet(s), shower tray(s), bath tub (s), well and sinks shall be regularly cleaned and kept free from dirt, stains and malodour; eco-friendly disinfectants shall be used to keep toilets clean and free from germs; eco-friendly soap, shampoo, toilet tissue and clean towel shall be provided by the homestay provider
- b. **Surrounding compound:** the surrounding compound shall be litter free; eradicate breeding ground for mosquitoes (especially Aedes mosquitoes) such as clogged drains, discarded tins, etc.; the homestay provider and other residents should carry out village beautification and landscaping using local plants that are maintained on a regular basis.
- c. **Food preparation:** Kitchen shall be in good, clean condition and well ventilated; kitchen utensils shall be in good condition, clean, and kept in a dry place; chipped plates, glasses and mugs, etc. shall not be used to serve meals for guests; family members involved in food preparation shall have good personal hygiene and be properly attired; meat, chicken, fish and other ingredients used in food preparation shall be fresh and preferably sourced from the local market/suppliers; food shall be properly covered; guests shall only be served safe drinking water.

## VII. Other Green Guidelines in Compliance with ESA:

- a. Environmental sustainability; limit and mitigate the physical impact of tourists particularly on sensitive biodiversity and ecosystem; discourage the participation of guests in activities, which could exploit local flora and fauna; adopt nearby beach, forest or river and organise litter clean ups and conservational activities with guests; provide a code of conduct (or dos and don'ts) for interaction with wildlife and disseminate it to guests; build the capacity of the local community on the importance of conserving biodiversity and ecosystem; design and construct tourism facilities and services under environmentally friendly approaches.
- b. **Economic sustainability:** the homestay operators shall recruit and employ staff from the local community and they should be provided incentives and bonuses linked to good performance and/or service levels to motivate staff; provide micro finance to deserving locals for them to participate in business activities related to the homestay programme; the homestay operators should buy materials and products from the local micro enterprises; should encourage guests to buy locally made goods and set up craft sales area within the homestay centre/common areas to showcase the local products; should promote local

festivals and visits to nearby markets; offer guests traditional handicraft, food and organise cultural events and performances.

- c. **Sociocultural sustainability:** set up information centres and cultural displays at the homestay centre and common areas; inform guests about the need to respect local customs and the appropriate behaviour; local community should be educated about the importance of preserving their culture; actively ban the participation or endorsement of commercial sexual activities or illegal drug use.

### 2.1.5 Restaurant Guidelines

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Restaurants and food outlets are the widely used landscapes in Gangewadiya by the tourists and excursionist (day visitors). The restaurants are places, where many aspects of conservation and local developments are integrated to provide food and beverage services. This lead to huge energy consumption, waste generation, linking many backward and forward linkages of tourism along with community participation. Incorporating green standard and Gangewadiya specific operational guidelines is unavoidable requirement in addition to general restaurant guidelines given by the SLTDA.

- I. **Responsible Procurement:** In developing a sustainable procurement plan, conduct a market assessment by considering consumer demand, product availability, food safety requirements, cost and logistics. By taking these steps, you may be able to responsibly procure cage-free eggs, organic produce, sustainable seafood, environmentally preferable disposables and more.
- II. **Local Purchasing** Decisions to purchase locally sourced food yield multiple benefits, including support of local economies, reduced environmental impact due to vehicle emissions for food transport, and reduced potential of food spoilage or damage during transportation. Local sourcing is specific to food that was produced and/or processed as close to the location of consumption as possible. When sourcing local and organic produce from smaller farms, be sure to ask about sanitation, pest control practices and potable water testing practices. All growers, regardless of size, should follow Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and manufacturers should follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
- III. **Consumer Disposable Products:** The procurement of all support products, such as napkins and other disposable products, should be assessed for sustainable options. Polystyrene products and waxed cardboard are examples of products that should be avoided when better environmental choices are available.
- IV. **Green Buildings** The building shell and systems within the building also impact the overall sustainability of the food service environment. A few key factors to consider when designing or redesigning a food service facility include: sustainable design, construction, operations and maintenance practices. When evaluating alternatives, remember that energy efficiency and energy conservation strategies are the most

practical and cost effective sustainable practices to implement, compared to renewable energy strategies (IFMA 2009).

- V. **Site Planning:** when building dining facilities, efforts should be made to minimize the impact on the natural environment; these efforts can include, but are not limited to; using the existing building footprint when possible; restoring habitats disrupted during construction; implementing environmentally focused storm water design; reducing heat island effect. • Minimizing light pollution.
- VI. **Water Efficiency** Developing a water conservation plan and purchasing water-efficient products reduce both operating costs and environmental impact. To develop a water conservation plan, start by verifying that the following practices are currently performed at the facility.
- VII. **Building Materials:** when purchasing building materials and products, research information on environmentally preferable products; reuse of building elements from existing buildings; use elements from an existing structure to reduce the volume of materials needed to construct a new building; products with recycled content to reduce the volume of raw materials that must be extracted from the environment; use of rapidly renewable materials; low-emitting materials; reduce off-gassing of chemicals during construction and operation by using low volatile organic compound (VOC) adhesives, sealants, paints and carpets.
- VIII. **Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) Systems:** HVAC systems provide heating, cooling and ventilation, offering a comfortable environment for employees and patrons; a high-efficiency HVAC system during design or renovations is important for equipment to run efficiently; reduce energy consumption and the volume of makeup air for kitchen ventilation, the following strategies are recommended; use demand control ventilation for kitchen exhaust hoods and makeup air units, where appropriate; when installing kitchen exhaust hoods, select a hood that meets the specific exhaust airflow requirements needed by the cook line; selecting a properly sized hood will reduce the fan speed, reducing both energy use and cost.
- IX. **Energy Management:** Restaurants and buildings spent a lot of money for annual energy in the commercial food service sector; the energy waste results from excess heat and noise generated from inefficient appliances, HVAC systems, lighting and refrigeration; significant potential exists to improve the energy efficiency and sustainability of current practices in the restaurant.
- X. **Lighting:** The largest opportunity to make lighting more sustainable is to replace inefficient incandescent and first generation fluorescent lamps; replace incandescent lights with low-temperature compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) or light emitting diodes (LED); CFLs give off less heat, reducing the amount of heat the refrigerator needs to reject; CFLs or LEDs can also be used in the dining environment; to minimize energy consumption from lighting, all lamps can be connected to a lighting control system with shutdown schedules or bio sensors.



- XI. **Windows:** The heat loss or gain from windows can be reduced by applying window film on south- and west-facing windows in the dining environments that get a lot of sun; the window film will help reducing cooling costs, make dining environments more comfortable, and help prevent fading of carpet, chairs and furnishings.
- XII. **Refrigeration systems:** many small efforts can be made to improve the energy efficiency of refrigeration systems without replacing current appliances: strip curtains on walk-in refrigerators and freezers to reduce the energy costs to load the products while the doors are propped open; replace worn door gaskets on walk-in coolers and freezers and make sure automatic door closers are functioning; clean condenser coils monthly and check for the proper amount of refrigerant; check for the need to insulate refrigerant suction lines; check the defrost time clock—make sure it is properly set.
- XIII. **Waste Reduction:** conduct a waste assessment to obtain an accurate account of the waste being produced and help outline where alterations can be made; implement a recycling program to reduce a restaurant's garbage bill and help curb the environmental damage caused by landfills; keep an eye on food waste to reduce food waste; purchase recycled content products helps to close the recycling loop by reusing products that were once considered garbage; send food packaging back to the food distributor for reuse; compost organic waste rather than sending it to the landfill can be a nutrient rich soil additive that stimulates plant growth and soil health; collect used oil and grease that are becoming hot commodities as an alternative fuel source of biodiesel; reclaim water can be used for some watering practices; try reusable napkins and cleaning cloths that makes economic and environmental sense.
- XIV. **Educational Tips:** explore new research and knowledge to define the goals help to gauge a program's effectiveness; train staff thoroughly on "eco-unconscious" procedures and equipment to one that practices environmental stewardship often requires changing staff behaviours; involves thorough training ; allow time for transition to new procedures to take hold: repetition is the best learning method that adopt the green practices to show that the restaurant is serious about reducing its environmental impact; use proper signage that remind employees of the importance of green initiatives; reward innovation on a new eco-friendly practice to encourage employee involvement and can help tailor generalized green practices; continually assessing to monitor a program's success and can highlight the next avenue to cost and environmental savings; every day is a green day environmental problems do not go away when the day ends that requires a year-round effort; Educate customers informing customers about an establishment's environmental practices can increase customer loyalty and traffic as well as encouraging at-home, eco-friendly changes.

### 2.1.6 Tourist Guiding and Trekking Guidelines

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Tourists guides are considered as ambassadors of the destination and they carry a vital responsibility and commitment to interpret, demonstrate and facilitate the tourists through a wider knowledge and experience. Hence, guides are the people determine the conservational and responsible tourism experience to ensure conservation and community development. Supporting the tourist guides with specified operational guidelines would lead to encourage the tourists and other stakeholders to conserve the biodiversity and ecosystem ensure the sustainability of ESA- Gangewadiya.

- I. Responsible to enhance the awareness of tourists on biodiversity, ecosystems, historically built environment and other human geographical resources.
- II. Encourage the tourists not to use single-use plastics: bottles, straws, bags etc.
- III. Escort tourists only on designated foot paths or tracks.
- IV. Remind tourists to maintain a low voice volume or maintain silence when encounter wildlife (birds and animals)
- V. Ask tourists not to smoke in ESA.
- VI. Support tourists to gain knowledge on conservational activities and conservation associated issues.
- VII. Encourage tourists for attitudes change through positively changing tourists' values, producing positive feelings and responsibility towards the conservation of environment and local development
- VIII. Encourage visitors to spend money on local products or souvenirs
- IX. Encourage to eat in local restaurants, shop in local markets to support local traders/farmers.
- X. Encourage to buy products that are marked as 'fair trade' this ensures people are fairly paid for work done and are environmentally friendly
- XI. Discourage to buy imported products and souvenirs if there are local products available.
- XII. Discourage to demand and eat non local or imported foods
- XIII. Prevent huge tips after services are rendered.

- XIV. Discourage to pay too much for something as it encourages begging or overcharging
- XV. Educate tourists on local cultures, traditions, norms, taboos, values and appropriate behaviours in a sensitive way.
- XVI. Introduce tourists to the local community in a way that helps the community to find comfort in foreign visitors.
- XVII. Help tourists to connect with the locals and their culture.
- XXVIII. Demonstrate things which may cause 'culture shock' to the tourists.
- XIX. Help tourists to understand local surroundings and the local experience.
- XX. Obtain permission before doing certain things and never assume it is just 'OK'
- XXI. Ask tourists not to look at/or interfere in certain activities or start talking to local hosts unless you say it is ok.
- XXII. Do not enter areas that the community regard as private or sacred without permission.
- XXIII. Encourage dress and behave in a way that shows respect for Gangewadiya, especially religious sites and ceremonies.
- XXIV. Encourage dress neatly and moderately, without showing too much skin or alien feeling.
- XXV. Ask to obtain permission before taking photos of people and attraction sites.
- XXVI. Encourage to buy new, quality, handmade products and not items that belong to the heritage, history or ESA
- XXVII. Instruct clearly on the prohibition sex tourism with local people or children.
- XXVIII. Discourage giving treats or money to children begging
- XXIX. Discourage hugging and kissing in public, or touch any people without permission.
- XXX. Demonstrate and show tourists important local manners and what is normal/acceptable, as well as what is not allowed or might upset the local people.
- XXXI. Ask not stare at the locals.

### 2.1.7 Coastal and Marine Tourism Guidelines

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The coastal areas of Sri Lanka are famous for their diverse landscape including beautiful beaches, lush vegetation, rocky headlands and marine fauna etc. Coral reefs are among the world's most spectacular ecosystems and snorkelling is an excellent way to explore them. Watching whales or dolphins is often an awe-inspiring and unforgettable experience. Sea turtles have lived in the world's oceans. Gangewadiya as the location that all creatures are present has unique value and the value should be maintaining by following the guidelines as stipulated.

- I. Make aware the visitors to avoid purchasing souvenirs made from coral, turtles, whale or other marine life. Educate visitors all about marine ecosystems. They are fascinating and fragile environments.
- II. When you are diving or snorkelling, never touch corals; even a slight contact can harm them and some corals can sting or cut you. Carefully select points of entry and exit to avoid areas of reef. Maintain a comfortable distance from the reef.
- III. When you are in the sea make sure all your equipment is well-secured. Practice good finning and body control to avoid accidental contact with the reef or stirring up the sediment.
- IV. Stay off the bottom and never stand or rest on corals.
- V. Avoid using gloves and kneepads in coral environments.
- VI. Take nothing living or dead out of the water
- VII. Never chase, harass or try to ride marine life and do not touch or handle marine life.
- VIII. Obeying all speed signs (where available) and using common sense to avoid hurting or harassing marine mammals and other large marine animals.
- IX. Identifying dark water areas as possible important shallow ecosystems, such as shallow reefs.
- X. When Boating and whales/Dolphin watching, using mooring buoys where available. If anchoring, always drop anchors in designated anchoring sites or rubble areas, well away from living reefs and allowing sufficient scope to avoid dragging along the bottom.
- XI. Never pursue or harass whales or dolphins.
- XII. If they appear agitated or disturbed, leave the area.
- XIII. Keep a good look out at all times to avoid collisions or inadvertent harassment.

- XIV. Be especially careful around mothers and calves—keep at a distance and never separate them.
- XV. Keep all noise to a minimum.
- XVI. Experts advise not to touch or feed whales or dolphins.
- XVII. Trash can kill, so remove all litter.
- XVIII. Never chase or herd whales or dolphins. Operate your boat in a predictable manner. For example:
- XIX. Keep to a no-wake speed and never try to overtake whales or dolphins.
- XX. Avoid sudden changes in speed, direction or noise level.
- XXI. Do not encircle, chase or separate animals and always leave an escape route.
- XXII. Never approach whales or dolphins head-on, and stay out of their path so they are not forced to change course.
- XXIII. Stay at least 100 meters (110 yards) away.
- XXIV. Stay at or below a no-wake speed.
- XXV. Coordinate approaches into the viewing zone with other vessels to avoid “trapping” whales or dolphins.
- XXVI. Limit viewing time to around 30 minutes per vessel.
- XXVII. Stay on a course parallel to that of the whales or dolphins.
- XXVIII. If whales or dolphins approach, maintain your course and continue dead slow or stop, leaving the engines to run in neutral.
- XXIX. Do not drive through groups of dolphins to encourage them to ride the bow wave—not all dolphins will want to bow-ride and many will find it stressful.
- XXX. If dolphins approach to ride the bow wave, maintain course and speed or slowly stop and let them pass.

### 2.1.8 Bird Watching Guidelines

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Bird Watching has become a very popular nature based activity. Photography, sound recording, scientific study or birdwatching are interested activities that bird watchers are involving. However, welfare of the bird must always come first irrespectively to the bird watching activities. Mindful Birding presents ethical birding guidelines from around the world, and offers awards to birding festivals that demonstrate improved or superior ethics. We encourage birdwatchers to have gratifying birding experiences while maintaining the ability of birds to behave naturally.

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- I. Birds habitat is vital to a bird and therefore we must ensure that our activities do not cause damage to the bird habitats. Respect the birds' territories, do not approach too closely.
- II. Birds' tolerance of disturbance varies between species and seasons. Therefore, it is safer to keep all disturbance to a minimum.
- III. If you discover a rare bird breeding and feel that protection is necessary, inform the appropriate Regional wildlife office, otherwise it is best in almost all circumstances to keep the record strictly secret in order to avoid disturbance by other birdwatchers.
- IV. Never visit known sites of rare breeding birds unless they are adequately protected.
- V. Rare migrants or vagrants must not be harassed. If you discover one, consider the circumstances carefully before telling anyone.
- VI. Before advertising the presence of a rare bird, evaluate the potential for disturbance to the bird, its surroundings, and other people in the area, and proceed only if access can be controlled, disturbance minimized. The sites of rare nesting birds should be divulged only to the proper conservation authorities.



- VII. To avoid stressing birds or exposing them to danger, exercise restraint and caution during observation, photography, sound recording, or filming. Do not play a recording of bird song or calls at the natural bird habitats
- VIII. Do not use recordings during breeding season of your target species, as that may disrupt their activities. In many cases, males responding to the calls may leave a nest unattended and within easy reach of predators.
- IX. Never use of recordings and other methods of attracting birds for attracting any species that is Threatened, Endangered, or of Special Concern, or is rare in the local area.
- X. If you have a group, keep groups to a size that limits impact on the environment, and does not interfere with others using the same area.
- XI. Ensure everyone in the group knows of and practises of the guidelines. Inform others of your plans in case you fail to return. Stay with the group
- XII. Learn and inform the group of any special circumstances applicable to the areas being visited (e.g. no tape recorders or flashlights allowed).
- XIII. No birds should be disturbed from the nest in case opportunities for predators to take eggs or young are increased.
- XIV. If you are approaching birds, and they adopt an upright alarmed posture, it is time to stop the approaching
- XV. Wear muted colours to the nature; no white (a danger signal to birds), red, or other bright colours. Wear appropriate attire for outdoor activities, including footwear. Wear sun protection gear such as sunscreen and sunglasses. Stay hydrated on long birding hikes
- XVI. Walk around groups of birds rather than forcing them to fly and when walking watch for and avoid ground-nesting birds.
- XVII. Keep movements slow and steady rather than fast or sporadic.
- XVIII. No sharing food with birds or any other wild animals
- XIX. No pets (Dogs and Cats) at natural environment

### 2.1.9 Butterfly Watching Guidelines

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Butterfly watching and studding has become a very popular nature based activity. Photography and scientific study or butterfly watching are being popularised among nature based visitors. However, considering the sensitivity of these fragile creature protection and welfare of them must always come first. Therefore, following the guidelines would help to maintain and protect the butterfly and their habitats.

- I. Host plants are vital to a Butterfly and therefore we must ensure that our activities do not cause damage to the butterfly host plants.
- II. Butterflies are very sensitive the limited tolerance capabilities on environmental changers. Therefore, it is safer to keep all disturbance to a minimum.
- III. Be aware of the life cycle of butterfly and do not course damage to the any stagers of the life cycle and their host plants.
- IV. Be aware the time and weather conditions of that the butterflies are active and arrange observation accordingly.
- V. Rare migrants must not be harassed. If you discover one, consider the circumstances carefully before telling anyone.
- VI. You need to be extremely patient to watch and observe butterfly
- VII. Don't try to catch/touch butterfly.
- VIII. Do not use flash light to take pictures of the butterfly.
- IX. Do not use any artificial scent/fragrant to attract butterflies.
- X. Do not smoking in butterfly habitats.
- XI. Wear muted colours to the nature.
- XII. Keep movements slow and steady rather than fast or sporadic when butterfly is present.

### 2.1.10 Dragonfly Watching Guidelines

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Studding and watching dragonflies is being popularised tourism activity in many parts of the world. Photography and scientific study or dragonfly watching are some of the activities. However, considering the sensitivity of these fragile creature protection and welfare of them must always come first. Therefore, following the guidelines would help to maintain and protect the dragonflies and their habitats.

- I. Un-disturbed water accumulations are vital to a Dragonfly to lay their eggs and therefore we must ensure that our activities do not cause damage to them.
- II. Dragonflies are very sensitive the limited tolerance capabilities on environmental changers. Therefore, it is safer to keep all disturbance to a minimum.
- III. Be aware of the life cycle of dragonfly and do not course damage to the any stagers of the life cycle and their habitat.
- IV. Be aware the time and weather conditions of that the dragonflies are active and arrange observation accordingly.
- V. Rare migrants must not be harassed. If you discover one, consider the circumstances carefully before telling anyone.
- VI. You need to be extremely patient to watch and observe dragonfly
- VII. Don't try to catch/touch dragonflies.
- VIII. Do not use flash light to take pictures of the dragonflies.
- IX. Do not use any artificial scent/fragrant to attract dragonflies.
- X. Do not smoking in dragonfly habitats.
- XI. Wear muted colours to the nature.
- XII. Keep movements slow and steady rather than fast or sporadic when observing the dragonflies.

## 2.11 Herpetofauna Observation Guidelines

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Amphibian is basically a popular subject for researchers rather than observation for pleasure. But the diversity, special behaviour, breeding and different stages of life cycle of the amphibians becoming a popular recreation. Amphibians are highly sensitive and bound with species specific habitats.

Reptiles are also unique and bound with their native habitats. Gangewadiya along the riverine vegetation provide special habitats for many reptiles. They are also quite sensitive to the habitat changes and any kind of disturbances results the loss of lives of the reptiles. Therefore, following the guidelines is strictly recommended for the long term survival of amphibians and reptiles present at the Gangewadiya.

- I. Habitat is vital to the herpetofauna species and therefore we must ensure that our activities do not cause damage to the herpetogana habitats. Respect the amphibians and reptile habitats, do not approach too closely.
- II. Amphibians are very sensitive and tolerance of disturbance are limited. Therefore, it is safer to keep all disturbance to a minimum.
- III. If you discover a rare species and feel that protection is necessary, inform the appropriate Regional wildlife office, otherwise it is best in almost all circumstances to keep the record strictly secret in order to avoid disturbance by other.
- IV. To avoid stressing amphibians and reptiles or exposing them to danger, exercise restraint and caution during observation, photography or filming.
- V. No amphibians or reptile should be disturbed from the breeding or escape sites
- VI. Wear muted colours to the nature
- VII. Walk carefully and watch for and avoid ground-nesting species
- VIII. Keep movements slow and steady rather than fast or sporadic.
- IX. Be aware of the life cycle of herpetofauna species and do not course damage to the any stagers of the life cycle and their habitat.
- X. You need to be extremely patient to watch and observe reptiles
- XI. Don't try to catch/touch the species.

- XII. Do not use flash light to take pictures of the reptiles and amphibians.
- XIII. Do not pollute water bodies and wetlands; they could be a prime habitat for amphibians or reptiles.

### **2.1.12 Nature Tracking Guidelines**

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Tracking nature trail is a high visitor demanded activity which has been established many parts of the country. Gangewadiya site provide extensive opportunity to foot tracking along through different vegetation types and ecosystems. Setting few nature trails under permitted environment at Gangewadiya would create more visitor attractions. The trail initially to be a guided activity and gradually it can be changed to a self-guided activity. However, by following tracking guidelines, visitors would be experienced a safety and effective nature tracking

- I. Select regularly maintained paths with clear directory signs, and familiarize yourself with the area to be trekked
- II. Keep information including the escape routes, transportation information, and locations of police stations, park ranger office, and emergency call telephones before starting the tracking.
- III. Pay attention to the latest weather information issued by the observatory before and during the tracking activity
- IV. Don't go tracking alone. It is preferable to go tracking in a group of at least two.
- V. Respect villagers and do not damage private properties, crops and livestock along the tracks
- VI. Don't vandalize natural features available along the track
- VII. Don't light fire except permitted locations
- VIII. Don't pollute water and don't litter the track
- IX. Don't destroy vegetation, do not walk on ground cover vegetation, Walk along the permitted paths
- X. Do not disturb wildlife and their living environment, do not feed animals

- XI. Don't excavate or disturb soil
- XII. Respect other visitors and keep the noise down and maintain charm environment
- XIII. Be aware about first-aid and keep first aid kit in your backpack.
- XIV. Don't venture unmaintained path or take shortcuts. Exploring new routes will put you in danger, or get lost.
- XV. Don't walk, swim or play on natural streams, waterfalls or ponds.
- XVI. Pay attention to your physical fitness and strength and avoid over-exhausted.
- XVII. Personal belongings, such as towels and lip balm, should never be shared with others to avoid infectious diseases.
- XVIII. Cover nose and mouth while sneezing or coughing with tissue paper, dispose of soiled tissue paper properly in a lidded rubbish bin.
- XIX. Always wash hands with liquid soap and water, or clean them with alcohol-based hand rub before eating.
- XX. Apply insect repellent on clothes and the exposed skin to avoid mosquito and arthropod bites.
- XXI. Those who suffer from chronic illnesses such as heart disease and asthma are advised to consult the doctor before deciding if they should go tracing.
- XXII. Put on suitable outfit and footwear; avoid wearing shorts and short-sleeved clothes. Bring along a walking stick and cap that can ward off the sun light.
- XXIII. Suitable spare clothing and basic necessities including maps, compass, ample of drinking water, food, torch, rain gear, radio, first-aid kit, whistle, fully charged mobile phone and backup battery, notebook and pen should be carried with your backpack.
- XXIV. Pay special attention to the way-marks and landforms to ensure that one is on the right track.
- XXV. Pay attention to the hazard warning signs erected along the route.
- XXVI. Watch out for any changes in your surrounding environment. Listen to the weather and news report so as to take early precautionary measures.
- XXVII. In case of bad weather, one should consider shortening or curtailing the planned route. The devastating power and speed of flash flood should never be

underestimated. A stream may overflow and become raging torrents in heavy rain and wash away travellers, resulting in casualties within minutes.

- XXVIII. In case of emergency or journey overdue, inform the families of the participants or ask the contact person to relay your message.
- XXIX. Don't deviate from the planned route indiscriminately or attempt to take any overgrown shortcuts or venture into bushes or forests. You may find yourself getting lost or stranded in a place where you can neither retreat nor proceed.
- XXX. Don't collect and eat wild fruit, mushroom or drink untreated stream water.
- XXXI. Don't light fire or cook at any place other than designated campsites. Offenders will be prosecuted.
- XXXII. When someone has slipped and injured, check if he has any sprain, fracture, abrasion or other injuries. If necessary, give first aid. Fractures may be difficult to detect. If painful swelling occurs, curtail the planned journey. If the injured has a severe sprain or difficulty in walking, use mobile phone or send someone to seek help. Move the injured to a shady, dry and flat ground; cover him with clothing to keep him warm and wait for the rescue team.
- XXXIII. When it rains, leave the water course immediately and head for a high spot ashore.
- XXXIV. Never attempt to cross any inundated site. In case of heavy rain, leave the water course immediately.
- XXXV. Don't touch the combs of bees, hornets or wasps in countryside, this would avoid being attacked and stung by their swarm.
- XXXVI. Avoid using aromatic body lotion.
- XXXVII. Avoid prolong stay under tree, in grass bushes and hidden places.
- XXXVIII. Do not dispose empty boxes, soft drink cans and plastic bags which can retain stagnant water.



## 2. 1.13 Wildlife Safari Guidelines

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Wildlife safari at the Wilpattu National Park from Gangewadiya through Eluwankulama entrance is increasing and both local and foreign visitors visit the park from the entrance. The Department of Wildlife Conservation as a management authority, has formulated and enacted regulations under the provisions of Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance to control un-behavioural tourism practices to the benefit of naturel ecosystems of the park. This guideline guides you to follow the regulations adopted to the Wilpattu wildlife safari in order to manage adverse impact to the park.

- I. The safari vehicle should be properly maintained and should be in accepted condition, ensuring protection from possible attack of wild animal
- II. Display all the rules and regulations in written form with standard signage in your safari vehicle.
- III. Maintain vehicle in good operational condition with all equipment including active communications, low noises, emission and vibration, Colour blend to the nature, all protective gears with cover, Maintain standard and accepted seating arrangement and number of seats
- IV. Keep a garbage bin in the vehicle
- V. Respect the times of day at which the regulations permit you to watch wildlife. Night time safaris are not allowed. If this is something that interests you, seek out a protected area where this is permitted.
- VI. If you are driving yourself, keep to the permitted speed limit and maintain your distance from the animals.
- VII. Be sure to keep to designated roads or tracks and respect any rules regarding off-road driving.
- VIII. Other rules are likely to forbid feeding or touching wildlife, dropping litter (take all waste with you if possible), damaging the habitat (be careful not to damage plants and don't pick flowers, take shells etc.) Keep pets away from wildlife, or keep dogs on a lead with wildlife that is more accustomed to people. Minimise disturbance by being quiet or speaking in a low voice when watching wildlife. Remain calm and try not to make sudden movements. If the wildlife you are watching appears to be disturbed or stressed by your visit it might very well be.

- IX. Do not try to interact with wild animals, for example by seeking to attract their attention or touch them. Also, try not to surround animals, as this can be stressful for them.
- X. Be especially aware of parents with young. The bond between the two is very important and can easily be disturbed, especially in the early days. It can also be dangerous for you if you are standing between a mother and baby of wild animal.
- XI. If you find a dead or dying animal, report to the nearest wildlife office unless the cause of death is predation.
- XII. Do not keep guns, knives, and other potential weapons as well as matches, lighters, drugs, cigarettes, alcohol and anything that can harm the nature when you are in a protected area. It is strictly prohibited. Having illegal items in your vehicle or in your person can land you in jail.
- XIII. Do not feed animals and remember, there is a red light also for your own food! Smell of food can interfere with animal habits and behaviour. Have a good meal before entering the park. You can bring a snack but avoid cooked food and items with strong smells. You're your food in airtight containers and consume at designated rest areas only.
- XIV. Cameras, video-camera, mobile phones and other electronic devices must be used with care. Put your phone to 'silent' and switch off your stereo as some animals can clearly hear low frequencies even at a reduced volume. Do not do flash photography.
- XV. Alcohol consumption is strictly prohibited within the park.
- XVI. Nothing, no nothing can be thrown out inside the park. Keep your bags carrying any food items tightly locked to prevent from animals taking away their own trash.
- XVII. Do not touch or pick up any object from the park
- XVIII. Carrying soil, stones, feathers or any other item from the park is strictly prohibited.
- XIX. Leave the park before closing time, remaining in the park after dark is strictly prohibited.

## Chapter 3 TRAINING MODULES AND CONTENTS



# GANGEWADIYA

## TRAINING MODULES C3



## 3.1 TRAINING MODULES & CONTENTS

### Introduction

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Training modules and contents have been defined in accordance with ESA's major components, and the development of training modules has taken into account a number of variables. The ESA's policy framework, ecotourism concepts (with a special focus on the Gangewadiya ESA), existing eco-sustainable tourism activities and future expansions, the gap between existing standards and Sri Lanka Tourism Standards with global accreditation, and the occupations and profiles of the ESA's host communities were all given top priority. Destination Planning, Tourism & Hospitality, Biodiversity & Ecotourism, and other tourism-related departments and institutions in Gangewadiya with their respective concerns.

### 3.1.1 Destination Planning, Tourism & Hospitality

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>An Introduction to Tourism</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	01			
<b>Duration</b>	07 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training will be consisting history, evolution, typologies, impacts, future challenges and trends of tourism to provide basic knowledge and understanding of tourism in global perspective for all the participant interact and involve in tourism industry with clear understanding. In addition, this module also includes role and function of Wayamba Development Authority in tourism industry.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide clear basic knowledge and understanding on tourism industry and operation in global context.</li> <li>2. To provide knowledge and awareness of responsible institution for tourism development and administration North Western Province.</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participant will be able inspired to involve in tourism industry and manage tourists' demand and desires successfully</li> <li>2. They also will be able to contribute and play an active role in tourism development and operation in Gangewadiya together with Wayamba Development Authority</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration hrs</b>
	01	Tourism...Past...Present & Future Tourism Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is tourism?</li> <li>• Who is a tourist? (international&amp; domestic)</li> <li>• Historical background of the Tourism Industry, Present Situation and Future of Tourism Industry</li> <li>• Role of the National Tourism Organization – International, National and provincial organizations and their roles</li> <li>• Tourist Practice and Performance</li> <li>• Tourism System</li> </ul>	02
	02	Introduction to Typologies of tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass Tourism; FIT; Drifters</li> <li>• Inbound Vs Outbound Tourists</li> </ul>	01



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Traveller Vs Tourist</li><li>• Sustainable Tourism; Responsible Tourism; Alternative Tourism; Special Interest Tourism</li></ul>	
	03	Tourism Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Socio-cultural, Environmental and Economic Impacts of Tourism Industry</li></ul>	01
	04	Global Trends & Challenges in Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Global Tourism and Tourist Arrivals/Earnings Changing Trend of Tourism</li></ul>	02
	05	Role & Responsibility of Wayamba Development Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tourism Potentials in the Wayamba &amp; Its’ role in tourism development &amp; promotion</li></ul>	01
References	1. Alan A. Lew, C. Michael Hall, and Allan M. Williams (2004) A Companion to Tourism, Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd 2. Mill and Morrison, (1992), The Tourism System: An Introductory Text, Prentice Hall.			
Method of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials		Virtual Lecture with reference Materials	
	Video presentation and documentary		Video Presentation	
	Site Demonstration			
Method of Assessment and Evaluation	Pre Course Delivery Assessment		Interview and Focus Group Discussion	
	Post Course Delivery Assessment		Final Exam and Evaluation	
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development		Performance Appraisal with Schedules	
Required Resources	Internet Connections, Digital Devices, Coordination from WDA			
Training Facilitator	Prof. M.S.M. Aslam - Professor In Tourism Management, Department Of Tourism Management, University of Sabaragamuwa			
	Mr. P. U. Rathnayaka - Director Domestic Tourism and Community Relations,Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority			
Training Policies and Bylaws	Attendance		Compulsory	
	Information and Announcement		Should register and WDA will provide all information and announcement	

	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines



<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Personal &amp; Professional Development</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	02			
<b>Duration</b>	16 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This module consists with acquiring skills and updating the knowledge in improving personality and profession qualities in involving and managing the role of responsible value chain actor of tourism industry. This module will cover overall training in role and responsibilities of tourist guides and facilitator service provider in tourism value chain, legal aspects and prevailing challenges, treating customers at best, communication and presentation skills, E-tourism and digitalized business and marketing.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build the skills and provide understanding on improving personality and profession in dealing with tourist and other stakeholders in tourism industry.</li> <li>• To enhance communication skills and knowledge ICT and digitalization of business in overcoming the challenges and anticipate the opportunities.</li> </ul>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At the end of the training the participants will be holding inspirable personality and professionalism in their communication and interaction with tourists and other stakeholders</li> <li>• The participants also will be capable in using latest information communication technology and handle the business through electronic and digitalise business systems.</li> </ul>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration hrs</b>
	<b>01</b>	Role and Responsibilities of a Site Tourist Guide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition and Demarcation of Different Tourist Guide Lecturers</li> <li>• Who is a Site Tourist Guide Lecturer?</li> <li>• What is his or her role and responsibilities over the tourists and the site?</li> </ul>	02
	<b>02</b>	Legal Aspect of Tour Guiding and Prevailing Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tour Guiding Law (Tourist Guide Lecturers' Code)</li> <li>• Problems relating to Tour guiding</li> </ul>	02
	<b>03</b>	Personality and Professional Behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appearance; Grooming; Greeting</li> <li>• Communication and Culture</li> <li>• Table Manners and Etiquette</li> </ul>	04

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and hygienic practices</li> </ul>	
	<b>04</b>	Customer Care and Service Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understanding and defining potential tourists</li> <li>• Emotional Selling Process</li> <li>• Tourist complaints and response</li> <li>• Customer Feedback and Service Improvement</li> <li>• Basic Understanding on Service Quality</li> </ul>	02
	<b>05</b>	Communication Skills and Art of Presentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language Skills</li> <li>• Effective Communication</li> <li>• Characteristics of Impressive Presentation</li> </ul>	02
	<b>06</b>	E-tourism and Digital Marketing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ICT and Smart Technology in Tourism</li> <li>• Introduction to Digital Marketing</li> <li>• Introduction to Virtual Tours/Smart Destination</li> <li>• Management of Basic Electronic Communication (E-mail &amp; Internet)</li> </ul>	04
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emanuela Todeva (2006) Business Networks; Strategy and Structure, New York: Routledge</li> <li>2. Buhalis, D. (2003) Tourism information technology - Pauline J. Sheldon, Pierre Benckendorff, and Zheng Xiang: CABI</li> <li>3. P. L. Dhar, R. R. Gaur, 1990, Science and Humanism, Commonwealth Publishers.</li> </ol>			
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lecture with reference materials		
	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation and documentary of case studies		
	Site Demonstration			
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion		
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Examination and presentation		
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating		

<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet Facilities and Digital Devices and coordination of WDA	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	MR. P.P. Hettiarachchi – Former Director , Ceylon Tourist Board Mr. A. A.M. Ismail - Trainer, Consultant Coach, Motivational Speaker And Master of Ceremonies Mr.Y.S.N. Yamasinghe - Senior Lecturer- Travel And Tourism Unit, Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism & Hospitality Miss. J.A.R.C. Sandaruwani - Lecturer, Department of Tourism Management, Faculty of Management Studies, Sabaragamuwa University Mr. Suranga Tennakoon - Visiting Lecturer-Management & Science University - Colombo Mrs. R.A.L.T. Rupasinghe  Director (Standard & Quality Assurance) Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority Director	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA provide information and announcements
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Sri Lankan Studies</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	03			
<b>Duration</b>	12 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This module will provide overall knowledge and understanding on geography, demography, history, economy, politics and socio-culture of Sri Lanka to create broader understanding about the country to demonstrate and guide domestic and international tourists.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. to understand the geographical, historical, economical and demographical set-up of Sri Lanka</li> <li>2. to understand the strength of Sri Lanka as a tourism resource base and sustain the area through tourism</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participants will be able to demonstrate and explain Sri Lanka at a glance</li> <li>2. Will be capable to play a responsible role in tourism value chain and contribute for the development process of the area</li> </ol>			
Course Content	Week	Topics	Subtitles	Duration hrs
	01	Overview of Sri Lanka from Past to Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prehistory and History</li> <li>• Colonial Eras</li> <li>• Geography , Demography &amp; Ethnography</li> <li>• Economy and Livelihood</li> <li>• Wayamba at a Glance</li> </ul>	03
	02	Natural and Human Geographic Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fauna and Flora</li> <li>• Mountains and Valleys,</li> <li>• Rivers and Waterfalls</li> <li>• Forest and Wildlife</li> <li>• Landscapes</li> <li>• Historically built environment</li> <li>• Prehistoric and Historic</li> <li>• Ethnographic &amp; Anthropologic</li> <li>• Cultural and Community values</li> <li>• Rituals and Healings</li> <li>• Spiritual and Religion</li> <li>• Dine and Cuisine</li> <li>• Entertainment and Amusement</li> <li>• Special reference to Wayamba and Gangewadiya</li> </ul>	03
	03	Buddhism and Sri Lanka Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buddhist History</li> <li>• Spiritual Buddhism</li> <li>• Buddhist Culture</li> <li>• Tangible and Intangible Heritage</li> <li>• Buddhist Education</li> <li>• Buddhist Pilgrims</li> </ul>	02

	04	Festivals and Cultural Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Religious and Community Festivals</li><li>• Cultural events and performances</li><li>• Overview of Wayamba</li></ul>	02
	05	Integration of Tourism with other Industries of Wayamba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agriculture-</li><li>• Fisheries</li><li>• Cottage Industries</li><li>• Handloom and other Garments</li><li>• Mining and Minerals</li></ul>	02
References				
Method of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials		Virtual lecture with reference material	
	Video presentation and documentary		Video documentaries of Sri Lanka and Tourism	
	Site Demonstration		Site demonstration in Gangewadiya Tourism Site	
Method of Assessment and Evaluation	Pre Course Delivery Assessment		Interview and Focus Group Discussion	
	Post Course Delivery Assessment		Written Test for (1.5 hours) and presentation	
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development		Performance Appraisal and Updating Workshop	
Required Resources	Internet facilities, digital devices, coordination of WDA and facilities for site demonstration			
Training Facilitator	Mr. P. U. Rathnayakae- Director ( Domestic Tourism and Community Relations),Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority , Mr. Dheera Hettiarachchi, Cluster Head, Travel & Tourism Unit, Lecturer- Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism & Hospitality Mr. P.P. Hettiarachchi - Former Director – Ceylon Tourist Board, Visiting Lecturer SLITHM			
Training Policies and Bylaws	Attendance		Compulsory	
	Information and Announcement		WDA will provide all information and Announcement	
	Class Room Discipline		On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion	
	Participation for Assessment		Compulsory and follow all the guidelines	

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Alternative and Special Interest Tourism in Gangewadiya/ Wayamba</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	04			
<b>Duration</b>	08 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	As tourism industry has been required to move away from unsustainable conventional mass tourism and adapted to sustainable alternative special interest tourism, this training will enable the participants acquire knowledge alternative tourism and special interest tourism ensure the sustainable tourism development in proposed site			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide basic understanding on sustainable tourism and alternative tourism development</li> <li>2. To enhance the skills on different types of special interest tourism/niche tourism to capitalize the resources in line with sustainability</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participants will be able to define and demonstrate sustainable and alternative tourism very clearly</li> <li>2. The participants also will be able to demonstrate and initiate different types of special interest tourism through available natural and human geographical resources.</li> </ol>			
Course Content		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration hrs</b>
	01	Community and Cultural Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homestay Tourism</li> <li>• Village Tourism</li> <li>• Aesthetic Tourism</li> <li>• Rural tourism</li> </ul>	02
	02	Agro & Farm Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm Stay</li> <li>• Farm Excursions</li> <li>• Agro-processing tourism</li> <li>• Apicultural Tourism</li> </ul>	02
	03	Food Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Innovation and Presentation</li> <li>• Ethnic Dine and Cuisine</li> <li>• Community Culinary Art</li> <li>• Sea food</li> </ul>	02
	04	Creative and Active Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable Holistic Lifestyle practices</li> <li>• Living with Nature</li> <li>• Yoga and Meditation</li> <li>• Participating livelihood</li> <li>• Riding and Sailing</li> </ul>	02
<b>References</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Douglas, N., Douglas, N., &amp; Derrett, R. (2001) Special interest tourism. Milton, Qld: Wiley</li> </ol>			

	<p>2. Agarwal, S., Busby, G. &amp; Huang, R. (2018). Special Interest Tourism: Concepts, Contexts and Cases. CABI: Wallingford, Oxfordshire, UK.</p> <p>3. Novelli, M. (2005). Niche tourism: Contemporary Issues, Trends and Cases. Oxford: Elsevier Butterworth-Heinemann.</p> <p>4. Mowforth, M., and Munt I., (1998), Tourism and Sustainability: New Tourism in the Third World, Routledge: London.</p>	
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lecture with reference material
	Video presentation and documentary	Video documentaries of Sri Lanka and Tourism
	Site Demonstration	Site demonstration in Gangewadiya Tourism Site
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and Focus Group Discussion
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Written Test for (1.5 hours) and presentation
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance Appraisal and Updating Workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet facilities, digital devices, coordination of WDA and facilities for site demonstration	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	<p>Mr. P. U. Rathnayakae - Director Domestic Tourism, Community Relations, Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority</p> <p>Mr. Anura Dissanayake – Director Academic, UET Lanka, Visiting Lecturer – Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism &amp; Hospitality</p> <p>Mr. Chinthana Duminduhewa –Managing Director, Responsible Education Ltd, Visiting Lecturer (University of Colombo)</p> <p>MR. Indika Senavirathne, Deputy Director(Tourism), Wayamba Development Authority</p>	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	<p>On time presence and punctuality</p> <p>Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones</p> <p>Avoid unnecessary disturbances</p> <p>Be participative and contribute for the discussion</p>
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines



<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Sustainable Destination and Responsible Tourism</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	05			
<b>Duration</b>	16 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training is design to improve the skills on development and marketing of local/area destination under the sustainable criteria manage Gangewadiya site as an ESA. In addition this course intend to prepares participants to practice responsible tourism to provide quality tourism and empower the local community while preserving and conserving natural and historically built environment.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To acquire the skills and knowledge to develop, market and administer the Gangewadiya as a sustainable destination of ESA</li> <li>2. To build the skills and provide knowledge on responsible tourism development to development objectives and conservational objectives while offering best quality tourism from Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of training participants will be capable to support and carry destination development, marketing and administration sustainable through following appropriate criteria</li> <li>2. Participants also will able to embrace with responsible role in tourism value chain ensure the quality of tourism, community empowerment while ecosystem and historically built environment</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration hrs</b>
	01	Local Destination Planning, Development, Marketing and Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site Planning</li> <li>• Site Audit and Designing</li> <li>• Site Facilitation</li> <li>• Site Development</li> <li>• Site Marketing and Operation Management</li> </ul>	04
	02	Tourism Supply Chain and Tour Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism Supply Chain</li> <li>• Tourism Value Chain Actors</li> <li>• Modelling and Tour Packaging</li> <li>• Tourist Itinerary Preparation and Costing</li> <li>• Distribution Channels of Tour Products: Tour Operators; Travel Agencies; OTA; DMOs</li> </ul>	04
	03	Responsible Tourism Objectives and Implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality Tourist Experience</li> <li>• Inclusive Growth and Community Empowerment</li> <li>• Local Economic Development</li> <li>• Preservation and Conservation Socio-Culture</li> </ul>	04

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Preservation and Conservation of Environment</li><li>• Business Regeneration and Innovation</li></ul>	
	04	Responsible Role of Stakeholders/Practitioners in Local Destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Policies, Development and Governance</li><li>• Code of Conduct and Local Destination</li><li>• Responsibility of Local Businesses and Local Community</li></ul>	04
References	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Holloway, J.C.and Plant, R.V. (1992). Marketing of Tourism (second ed.). London: Piton.</li><li>2. Hudson, S. (2008). Tourism and Hospitality marketing: A Global Perspective. London: SAGE Publications.</li><li>3. Bandara, H.M. (2003). Tourism Planning in Sri Lanka, Colombo: Stamford Lake.</li><li>4. Bandara, H.M., (2001). Tourism Development Planning in Developing Countries: A Critique, Colombo: Stamford Lake.</li><li>5. David Leslie (2012) Responsible Tourism: Concepts, Theory and Practice Illustrated Edition, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Oxfordshire: CAB International</li><li>6. Goodwin, H. (2016) <i>Responsible Tourism 2nd edition</i>. Oxford: Goodfellow Publishers <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.23912/978-1-910158-84-5-3101">http://dx.doi.org/10.23912/978-1-910158-84-5-3101</a></li></ol>			
Method of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lecture with reference material		
	Video presentation and documentary	Video documentaries of Sri Lanka and Tourism		
	Site Demonstration	Site demonstration in Gangewadiya Tourism Site		
Method of Assessment and Evaluation	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and Focus Group Discussion		
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Written Test for (1.5 hours) and presentation		
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance Appraisal and Updating Workshop		
Required Resources	Internet facilities, digital devices, coordination of WDA and facilities for site demonstration			
Training Facilitator	Prof. M.S.M. Aslam - Professor In Tourism Management, Department of Tourism Management, University of Sabaragamuwa			

	MR. P.P. Hettiarachchi, Former Director, Ceylon Tourist Board. Mr. Chinthana Duminduhewa –Managing Director, Responsible Education Ltd, Visiting Lecturer (University of Colombo) Mr. Indika Senavirathne, Deputy Director(Tourism), Wayamba Development Authority	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

### 3.1.2 BIODIVERSITY AND ECOTOURISM

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Butterfly of Sri Lanka &amp; Butterfly Watching Tourism</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	06			
<b>Duration</b>	6 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training course provides an in-depth overview of the fundamental elements associated with butterflies. The course thus encompasses evolution of butterfly, taxonomy, anatomy; structure and function of body system, and physiology and how their differential changes support mode of life.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide awareness on butterfly watching as a popular tourism activity and its code of conducts and other criteria as a specific destination</li> <li>2. To acquire knowledge on anatomy, behaviour, different types, survival threats and conservational status of butterflies in Sri Lanka.</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. At the end of the training participant will be able to demonstrate butter watching as tourism activity in Gangewadiya and its' code of conduct and other criteria.</li> <li>4. Participants also will be able to demonstrate anatomy, behaviour, different types, and threats of survival and present status of butterfly conservation in Gangewadiya – ESA.</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration</b>
	01	Introduction to Sri Lankan Butterfly Species and host plant	Species, Species Identification, Life cycle, Distribution, Host plants, Conservation status, Threats and Issues	4 hours
	02	Habitat and Butterflies in and around Gangewadiya area	Identification of butterflies presents at Gangewadiya area, Their host plants, Threats and Issues	2 hours
<b>References</b>	Common Butterflies of Sri Lanka,			
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials		virtual lectures with reference materials	
	Video presentation and documentary			
	Site Demonstration		Site Demonstration	
	Pre Course Delivery Assessment		Interview and focus group discussion	

<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Presentation
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Butterfly field guide book	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. K.G. Rajika Niroshan - Expert on Butterflies	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Bird Watching Tourism Training</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	07			
<b>Duration</b>	6 hours online and possible field session			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training course provides an in-depth overview of the fundamental elements associated with birds. The course thus encompasses evolution of birds, taxonomy, anatomy; structure and function of body system, and physiology and how their differential changes support mode of life.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To acquire knowledge on bird watching as a popular tourist activity and build skills to practice</li> <li>2. To learn behaviour, anatomy, different birds found in Gangewadiya and understand environmental threats and present status of birds conservation in Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participants will be able define bird watching as tourism activity and demonstrate and guide the birding tourists</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable in demonstration of behaviour, anatomy and different types of birds Gangewadiya, and environmental threats and present status of birds conservation in Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration</b>
	1	General introduction to Bird watching	Why Bird watching Basics requirements	1 hours
	2	How to identify birds	Bird classification Physical features (size, shape, colour etc.) Behaviour (call, feeding, flight) Habitat (Macro and micro) Season and resident status	1 ½ hour
	3	The status of Sri Lanka's bird diversity	Species diversity and their distribution  Threats and pressures	1 hour

			Conservation measures	
	4	Bird diversity in and around Gangewadiya area	Pelagic birds and Terns Wetland birds Forest Birds	1 ½ hour
	5	Requirements for a bird watching destination	Criteria for a bird watching destination Code of conduct in bird watching	1 hour
	6	Field trip on bird watching	Lagoon Nelum wewa	½ day
<b>References</b>				
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials		Virtual lectures with reference materials	
	Video presentation and documentary			
	Site Demonstration		Site Demonstration	
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre-Course Assessment		Interview and Focus Group Discussion	
	Post-Course Assessment		Written Test for (1.5 hours) and presentation	
	Continuous Professional Development		Performance Appraisal and Updating Workshop	
<b>Required Resources</b>				
<b>Training Facilitator</b>				
Dr. N.M.P. Perera – Marine Protected Area Expert				
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance		Compulsory	
	Information and Announcement		WDA will provide all information and Announcement	
	Class Room Discipline		On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion	
	Participation for Assessment		Compulsory and follow all the guidelines	



<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Dragonfly of Sri Lanka &amp; Dragonfly Watching Tourism</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	08			
<b>Duration</b>	6 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training course provides an in-depth overview of the fundamental elements associated with dragonfly. The course thus encompasses evolution of butterfly, taxonomy, anatomy; structure and function of body system, and physiology and how their differential changes support mode of life.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To build the awareness and skills on dragonfly watching as an emerging tourist activity</li> <li>2. To learn behaviour, anatomy, different type of dragonflies found in Gangewadiya and understand environmental threats and present status of dragonfly conservation in Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participants will be able define dragonfly watching as tourism activity and demonstrate and guide the dragonfly watching tourists</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable in demonstration of behaviour, anatomy and different types of dragonflies found in Gangewadiya, and environmental threats and present status of dragonfly conservation in Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration</b>
	01	Introduction to Sri Lankan Dragonfly Species and their life cycle	Species, Species Identification, Life cycle, Distribution, Conservation status, Threats and Issues	4 hours
	02	Habitat and Butterflies in and around Gangewadiya area	Identification of butterflies presents at Gangewadiya area, Threats and Issues	2 hours
<b>References</b>				
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials		Virtual lectures with reference materials	
	Video presentation and documentary			
	Site Demonstration		Site Demonstration	
	Pre Course Delivery Assessment		Interview and focus group discussion	

<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Presentation
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. H.M. Bimal Hearath, Sector Expert, Range Assistant – Department of Wildlife	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Flora of Sri Lanka &amp; Flora Tourism</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	09			
<b>Duration</b>	4 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training course provides an in-depth overview of the fundamental elements associated with flora of Sri Lanka, which a wide range of plant species fallen into different categories including endemic species. In addition, training focus especially on unique vegetation types with different habitats found in Gangewadiya.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To learn and understand flora and vegetation to cater floral trails as a significant tourist activities</li> <li>2. To acquire the knowledge and skill of demonstration on a wide distribution of different flora and vegetation, their botanical and habitat characteristics with reference to Gangewadiya, and the survival challenges and status conservations.</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participants will be able to identify and explain different flora and vegetation to offer floral trails as a significant tourism activity of Gangewadiya</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable in demonstration of a widely distributed flora and vegetation and their survival threats and present status of conservation at Gangewadiya,</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>	<b>Week</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration</b>
		Introduction to Sri Lankan flora species and vegetation types in Sri Lanka	Species, Species Identification, Vegetation types and their distribution, Conservation status, Threats and Issues	2 hours
		Specific flora species recorded at Gangewadiya area	Identification of plants presents at Gangewadiya area, site specific threats and issues	2 hours
<b>References</b>				
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		
	Video presentation and documentary			
	Site Demonstration	Site Demonstration		

<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Identification of plants and interpretation ability
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>		
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. Thilak Nalinda Pieris - Environment Specialist/ Ecologist	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Freshwater Fish Exploring Tourism</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	10			
<b>Duration</b>	6 hours online and possible field session			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training course provides an in-depth overview of the fundamental elements associated with fresh water fish. The module encompasses evolution of fish, taxonomy, anatomy; structure and function of body system, and physiology and how their differential changes support mode of life.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To learn and understand a wide found fresh water fish and update skills to conduct fresh water fish exploring trails in Gangewadiya</li> <li>2. To acquire the knowledge and skill of demonstration on a wide ranges of fresh water fish, their anatomy, different biological and behavioural characteristics along with awareness of threats and present status of conservation in Gangewadiya,</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. At the end of the training participants will be able to identify and explain different freshwater fish and their distribution in Gangewadiya while conducting freshwater fish exploring trails in Gangewadiya.</li> <li>4. Participants also will be capable in demonstration of a widely distributed different types of fresh water fish with their anatomy, biological and behavioural characteristics along with survival threats and present status of conservation in Gangewadiya as an ESA.</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>	<b>Week</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Durati on</b>
	1	Introduction to freshwater fish diversity in Sri Lanka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Species diversity and their distribution</li> <li>• Ichthyologic provinces</li> <li>• Identification and general taxonomy</li> </ul>	2 hours
	2	Ecological and economical significance of freshwater fish		2 hour
	3	Freshwater Fish diversity in and around Gangewadiya area  Threats and pressures		2 hour

		Conservation measures		
References				
Method of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		
	Video presentation and documentary			
	Site Demonstration	Site Demonstration		
Method of Assessment and Evaluation	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion		
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Identification of plants and interpretation ability		
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop		
Required Resources	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities			
Training Facilitator	Dr. D.D.G.L. Dahanayake - Senior Lecturer, Department Of Zoology, Faculty Of Natural Sciences, The Open University			
Training Policies and Bylaws	Attendance	Compulsory		
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement		
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion		
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines		

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Herpetology &amp; Herpetological Tourism</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	11			
<b>Duration</b>	6 hours			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training course provides an in-depth overview of the fundamental elements associated with herpetology. The course thus encompasses evolution of herpes, taxonomy, anatomy; structure and function of body system, and physiology and how their differential changes support mode of life. Further, the course will tackle the current status of herpeto-fauna diversity with emphasis on local, global and local issues and conservation measures adept.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide knowledge on herpetofauna and build the skills to explore and demonstrate herpetofauna as a unique tourism activity in Gangewadiya</li> <li>2. To acquire the knowledge and skill of demonstration on amphibians and reptiles, their anatomy, behaviour, survival threats and present status of conservations in Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participants will be able to identify and explain different herpetofauna their distribution while conducting herpetological trails in Gangewadiya.</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable in demonstration of a widely found different amphibians and reptiles with their anatomy, biological and behavioural characteristics along with survival threats and present status of conservation in Gangewadiya as an ESA.</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration (Hrs)</b>
	01	Introduction and classification of herpetology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to herpetology (Introduction Evolution history of reptiles and amphibians)</li> <li>• Classification of Reptiles and Characteristics of Reptiles- Order- Testudines' Characteristics (Turtles)/Order- Squamata Characteristics (Snakes and Lizards)Order-Rhynchocephalia Characteristics (Tuatara)</li> <li>• Classification and Characteristics Amphibian</li> <li>• Current taxonomy of Sri Lankan herpeto- fauna</li> </ul>	02

	02	Anatomy and physiology of herpetology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reptiles and amphibian skeleton system –Locomotion</li> <li>• integument –(Scales/Exothermal Regulation/Coloration</li> <li>• Respiration system (Metabolism)</li> <li>• Food and Digestion (Injected Venom/Inertia Feeding/Biting and Grasping/Suction Feeding</li> <li>• circulatory system</li> <li>• Excretory system</li> <li>• Nerve system</li> <li>• Reproductive system- (Reproductive strategies/Viviparity/Oviparity/Nest Building</li> <li>• special behavioural adaption's (Basking/Hibernation/Temperature Relationships/Feeding/Vocal Communication: Advertisement calls, Territorial calls, Release calls, Distress calls/Social Behaviour/Dealing with Predators/Reproduction and Parental Care</li> </ul>	02
	03	Conservation, management and current topics in herpetology		02
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials		Virtual lectures with reference materials	
	Video presentation and documentary			
	Site Demonstration		Site Demonstration	
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre Course Delivery Assessment		Interview and focus group discussion	
	Post Course Delivery Assessment		Presentation	



	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Dr. T.S.P. Fernando - Senior Lecturer, Department Of Zoology, Faculty Of Natural Sciences, The Open University Of Sri Lanka	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Coral Reefs and Associated Species &amp; Coral Reef Tourism Training</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	12			
<b>Duration</b>	Total no of hours: 4. (2 hours per day)			
<b>Introduction</b>	Marine environment and resources are important for many aspects of human wellbeing and economic development. This training module is to educate participants from Gangewadiya on sustainable ecotourism on coral reefs. A series of lectures have been listed as indicated below on the importance of coral reefs, identification of species, sustainable use of the resources and guidelines for ecotourism. The training will be done using remote learning methods.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To train selected village youth in identification of species associated with coral reefs and how to conduct sustainable ecotourism with guidelines.</li> <li>2. To understand the different types of coral reef and their distribution in Gangewadiya and surroundings, their habitats, environmental threats for the growth and present status of conservation</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training participants will be able to identify coral reef species and demonstrate the tourists on ecological importance and attraction for tourism.</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable in demonstration of habitat, environmental threats for the growth and present status of coral reefs in and around Gangewadiya,</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration</b>
	01	Introduction to coral reefs and coral reef species in tourism	Importance of coral reefs	10 min
			Coral reefs and tourism	10 min
			Corals and identification for tourism	20 min
			Reef fishes and their importance to the reef ecosystem	15 min
			Reef fish identification for tourism	20 min
			Reef associated species	15 min
			Clarifications and questions	30 min
	02	Threats (human and natural including climate change), conservation and sustainable use of coral reefs	Threats to coral reefs	10 min
			Conservation, marine protected areas	20 min
			Sustainable use of coral reefs	30 min
			Guidelines for ecotourism on coral reefs	30 min

			Clarifications and questions	30 min
References				
Method of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials.		
	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation		
	Site Demonstration			
Method of Assessment and Evaluation	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Questionnaire to check on the general knowledge on coral reefs and species in relation to eco-tourism		
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Presentation and questionnaire survey.		
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop		
Required Resources	Translation of the questionnaires in to Sinhala and Tamil Languages (as required). Computer facilities for participants to listen and follow the lectures.			
Training Facilitator	Mr. Arjan Rajasuriya - Marine & Costal Expert, IUCN, Sri Lanka Country Office, Consultant In Charge Of Marine & Costal Projects Related Activities			
Training Policies and Bylaws	Attendance	Compulsory		
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement		
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion		
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines		

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Mammals of Sri Lanka &amp; Mammals Tourism Training</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	13			
<b>Duration</b>	4 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training course provides an in-depth overview of the fundamental elements associated with mammal. As knowledge on mammals in terms of their identification, behaviour, distribution, biology and ecology, threats, conservation status and importance are needed for effective interpretation, this training module covers overall aspects related to mammals.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To broaden the awareness and understanding on mammal as a significant component of wildlife tourism to provide best experience of wildlife tourism with appropriate code of conduct in Gangewadiya</li> <li>2. To learn anatomy, behaviour, survival challenges and present status of conservation of important mammals in Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training the participants will be holding overall knowledge and appropriate code of conduct on mammals as a significant component of wildlife tourism in Gangewadiya</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable in demonstrating anatomy, behaviour and habitats, survival challenges and present status of conservation of mammals in Gangewadiya</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>	<b>Week</b>	<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration</b>
		Introduction to Sri Lankan mammal species and their behaviour and distribution	Species, Species Identification, Behaviour, Distribution, Conservation status, Threats and Issues	2 hours
		Habitat of mammals found in and around Gangewadiya	Identification of mammals presents at Gangewadiya area, site specific threats and issues	2 hours
<b>References</b>	Mammals of Sri Lanka,			
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials.		
	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation		
	Site Demonstration			
	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Questionnaire to check on the general knowledge on coral reefs and species in relation to eco-tourism		

<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Presentation
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Dr. U.K.G. Pathmalal - Biodiversity Expert, Senior Lecturer, Department of Zoology, Open University of Sri Lanka	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Archaeology values of Sri Lanka –Archaeological Department</b>		
<b>Training Code</b>	14		
<b>Duration</b>	4 hours online and possible field session		
<b>Introduction</b>	This session provide the overview of archaeological rules of Sri Lanka. Further, how it creates value to tourism as potential and use of archaeological/heritage tourism in conservation and touristic perspectives.		
<b>Training Objectives</b>	1. Identify the archaeological /heritage value in Sri Lanka .regionally and site specific. 2. Way of using these potential for tourism business as well as conservational aspect.		
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	1. At the end of the training, Participants will be able to identify the value of archaeology/historic sites in tourism and conservational perspectives. 2. Identifying of regional and site aspects archaeology and heritage vales and way of interpretation.		
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics/Subtitles</b>	<b>Durati on hrs</b>
	01	Introduction of archaeology and heritage resources. Sri Lanka, region and site	
	02	Laws related to archaeology resources and site.	
	03	Utilizing of archaeology/heritage resource as touristic potentials.	
	04	Way of interpretation archaeological monuments, sites and other values.	
<b>References</b>			
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lecture with reference material	
	Video presentation and documentary	Video documentaries of Sri Lanka and Tourism	
	Site Demonstration	Site demonstration in Gangewadiya Tourism Site	
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and Focus Group Discussion	
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Written Test for (1.5 hours) and presentation	
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance Appraisal and Updating Workshop	

<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet facilities, digital devices, coordination of WDA and facilities for site demonstration	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>		
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

### 3.1.3 TRAINING PROGRAMMES OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS

Training Title	Environment Regulation of Sri Lanka – Central Environment Authority			
Training Code	15			
Duration	04 hours			
Introduction	This training module encompasses overall learning on environmental sustainability, environmental standards, environmental communication and interaction with human society, laws and regulations along with the role and functions of CEA in Sri Lanka			
Training Objectives	<div>1. To build the awareness and basic environmental skills to explore and explain about the environment and significance of environmental sustainability</div> <div>2. To acquire knowledge on human interactions and communication with environment, and related law and regulation to manage the environment sustainably with the support of CEA.</div>			
Intended Learning Outcome	<div>1. At the end of the training participants will be able to demonstrate on environmental sustainability and human interaction and contribution for environmental sustainability</div> <div>2. Participants also will be enriched with the knowledge on protected area management and application of environmental laws, procedure and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)</div>			
Course Content		Topics	Subtitles	Duration (hr)
	01	Environment Regulation of Sri Lanka	Environment law	01
			License procedure	01
			EIA	01
			Protected area	01
References				
Method Of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room / virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		



	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation
	Site demonstration	
Method Of Assessment and Evaluation	Pre course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Viva & Presentation
	Mode Of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	IT facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. D.M.K. Dissanayake - Assistant Director, Central Environment Authority, Puttlam	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

Training Title	Regulation and related laws on Forest Department			
Training Code	16			
Duration	04 hrs			
Introduction	This training module is designed to provide knowledge and understanding on the law relating to the conservation, protection and management of forest and forest resources for the control of felling and transport of timber and forest. As Gangewadiya is an ESA knowledge of tourism practitioners related to forest resources and conservation will be inevitable.			
Training Objectives	1. To build the awareness on forest resources and conservation and build the skills practices sustainable tourism with forest resources in Gangewadiya 2. To enhance the knowledge different types of forests, forests related laws, rules and regulation in Sri Lanka to demonstrate for domestic and international tourists			
Intended Learning Outcome	1. At the end of the training participants will be able to practices nature tourism with available forest resources sustainably in Gangewadiya 2. Participants also will be holding clear knowledge on diverse forest resources and laws and regulation related forest conservation in Sri Lanka to demonstrate the tourists			
Course Content	Week	Topics	Subtitles	Duration
		Impact of the terms and conditions of the ordinance on tourists and tourist employers in forestry tourism	1. Rules and regulations to be followed by tourists entering the forest under the forest conservation ordinance and animal preservation act.	04 hrs
			2. Provisions of the forest conservation ordinance regarding the dangers to the forest in the eco-tourism industry.	
			3. Provisions of low relating to camps and bonfires	
References	Forest Conservation Ordinance/Laws/Act of Sri Lanka			
Method Of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room / virtual lectures with reference materials		Virtual lectures with reference materials	
	Video presentation and documentary		Video presentation	

	Site demonstration	
<b>Method Of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Viva & Presentation
	Mode Of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. R.A.C.D. Ranasinghe - Regional Forest Officer, Department Of Forest, Chilaw	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

Training Title	Regulation and related law on Local Government Wanathawilluwa			
Training Code	17			
Duration	06 hrs			
Introduction	This training module is designed to broaden the knowledge on local area administration, development process and regulatory mechanism and related laws and regulation to deal with local population and local environment as grass root responsible authority for Gangewadiya.			
Training Objectives	To understand the role and function of local government in relation to Gangewadiya tourism development and operation.  To learn about local area administration and laws and regulation in managing local community and environment			
Intended Learning Outcome	At the end of the training participants will be capable to demonstrate and join hand with local government through role and functions to ensure the sustainable development  Participants also will be able to adhere to local administration procedures and obey law and order of local government			
Course Content		Topics	Subtitles	Duration (hr)
	01	Regulation and related law on Local Government	Role and Responsibilities of local government for tourism and hospitality industry	01 day
			Health guidelines of Local Government	
References				
Method Of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room / virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		

	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation
	Site demonstration	
<b>Method Of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Viva & Presentation
	Mode Of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Department of Forest Conservation	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

Training Title	First Aid training – Sri Lanka red Cross Society			
Training Code	18			
Duration	01 day			
Introduction	This training module is designed to build skills and acquire the knowledge on first aid, since first aid is an inevitable requirement for eco-tourists when they interact with natural and built environment along various tourism activities.			
Training Objectives	To provide basic knowledge and build skills on first aid to support any tourist during the tour To learn about methods, tools and techniques and other resources to demonstrate about the first aid.			
Intended Learning Outcome	1. At the end of the training participant will be aware and capable to demonstrate on first aid 2. Participants also will be capable to provide basic first aid services with appropriate methods, tools and techniques at any required occasions.			
Course Content	Week	Topics	Subtitles	Duration
		First Aid training	1 Introduction to First Aid	01 day
			2 Airway Management	
			3.Recovery Position	
			4. Wounds and Bleeding	
			5.Fracture Management	
			6.Burns	
			7.Patient Transportation	
			8.Cardio Pulmonary 9. Resuscitation (CPR using dummies)	
9. Practical				
References	Ertl L, Christ F. Significant improvement of the quality of bystander first aid using an expert system with a mobile multimedia device. Resuscitation 2007			
Method of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		
	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation		
	Site Demonstration			
	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion		

<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Viva & Presentation
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. Indika Mahesh Manawasinghe - Executive Officer, Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Regulation and related law on Department of Wild Life</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	19			
<b>Duration</b>	04 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training module is design to broaden the knowledge and understanding on Department of Wildlife, since it holds a significant position in Sri Lanka tourism and tourism in Gangewadiya. Understanding the roles and function of Department of Wildlife and the laws and regulation that are embraced with the department.			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To understand the clear relationship with tourism in Gangewadia and wild department to practice wildlife and other tourism activities in and around Gangewadiya as an ESA</li> <li>2. To acquire the knowledge on laws and regulation related to wildlife to avoid future disputes and conflicts in ensuring sustainable development</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training the participants will be able to carry on tourism in Gangewadiya as an ESA, while preserving and conserving wildlife resources</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable to interpret and demonstrate laws and regulations for the tourists and other stakeholders to prevent the threats and challenges over the wildlife.</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration (Hrs)</b>
		Regulation and related law on Department of Wild Life	1. Laws and regulation related to the wildlife in particular area and out side	02
			2. Preparation of administration and monitoring mechanism in order to regulate tourist activities in the area	02
<b>References</b>				
<b>Method Of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room / virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		
	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation		
	Site demonstration			
<b>Method Of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion		
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Viva & Presentation		
	Mode Of Continuous	Performance appraisal and updating workshop		



	Professional Development	
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. W.M.S.B. Weerasekara – Wild Life Range Officer, Department Of Wild Life, Puttlam	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

Training Title	Environmental laws and Regulations - Provincial Environment Authority (PEA)			
Training Code	20			
Duration	04 hrs			
Introduction	This training is designed broaden the understanding and knowledge on role and function of Provincial Environmental Authority of North Western Province which is also key institution in ensuring sustainable development in Gangewadiya as an ESA.			
Training Objectives	<div>1. To understand the partner role of PEA together with tourism industry to ensure the sustainable development in Gangewadiya as an ESA</div> <div>2. To learn the role and functions, laws and regulations are imposed and dealt with PEA in conserving and preserving environment in Gangewadiya</div>			
Intended Learning Outcome	<div>1. At the end of the training the participants will be holding clear understanding and appropriate guidance to practice tourism sustainably with the support of PEA</div> <div>2. Participants also will be well aware about the role and functions of PEA along with laws and regulations under PEA for Gangewadiya as an ESA.</div>			
Course Content		Topics	Subtitles	Dura tion (Hrs)
	01	Environmental laws and Regulations,	01 Environment laws and Regulations	04
			02 Natural Resource Management	
			03 Environment Pollution control	
			04 Natural Resources and Eco tourism	
References	Provincial Environmental Act			
Method Of Delivery	Multimedia supported class room / virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		

	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation
	Site demonstration	
<b>Method Of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Viva & Presentation
	Mode Of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet, digital devices and site demonstration facilities	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. S.K.A. Wanniarachchi - Assistant Director, Provincial Environment Authority, Kurunegala	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Eco Tourism related water resources (in environment and legal perspective) - Department of Irrigation</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	21			
<b>Duration</b>	02 hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	This training module is designed to expand the knowledge on intervention and key role played by the department of irrigation in sustainable development. This encompasses the laws and regulation relation to water resources in the country and mode of intervention from department of irrigation in the sustainable development process of Gangewadiya as an ESA			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To provide a clear knowledge and understanding on the role and function department of irrigation development process and tourism operation to ensure the sustainability</li> <li>2. To acquire the knowledge on laws and regulation related irrigation and development</li> </ol>			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At the end of the training the participants will be able to practice tourism with support of irrigation department to ensure the sustainability of water resources.</li> <li>2. Participants also will be capable to interpret and demonstrate laws and regulation related to irrigation and utilization of water resources</li> </ol>			
<b>Course Content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitles</b>	<b>Duration (hrs)</b>
	01	Eco Tourism related water resources (in environment and legal perspective)	How complying with environmental sustainability	02
			To be aware regarding laws and regulations	
			To g by sharing the experience and knowledge	
<b>References</b>				
<b>Method of Delivery</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials	Virtual lectures with reference materials		
	Video presentation and documentary	Video presentation		
	Site Demonstration			
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and focus group discussion		
	Post Course Delivery Assessment	Viva & Presentation		

	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance appraisal and updating workshop
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet and digital devices	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mr. R.A.R.V. Krishantha - Divisional Engineer, Department Of Irrigation, Puttlam	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	WDA will provide all information and Announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching of all mobile phones Avoid <i>unnecessary</i> disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines

<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Prevention Reduction and Control of Pollution in Sri Lanka Waters Marine Environment Protection Authority</b>
<b>Training Code</b>	22
<b>Duration</b>	04 Hrs
<b>Introduction</b>	Environment Laws are formulated in order to protect the environment and resources, prevent pollution damage, maintain ecological balance, safeguard human health and promote the development of environmental programmes.
<b>Training Objectives</b>	<p>The aims of the module is to offer an overview of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The definition, basic theoretical concepts and historical background of Sri Lankan marine environmental law</li> <li>2. The general legal framework and different regulatory regimes for the protection of the marine environment</li> <li>3. Key aspects of the law concerned with marine pollution control, prevention, management marine conservation and environmental impact assessment</li> <li>4. A number of evolving themes within marine environmental law and policy</li> </ol>
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify and explain the historical foundations of marine environmental law</li> <li>2. Illustrate the key principles of marine environmental law</li> <li>3. Describe the main ethical perspectives of marine environmental law and policy</li> <li>4. Analyse the different sectors of marine environmental regulation</li> <li>5. Identify and evaluate with minimum guidance the current content and direction of marine environmental law</li> <li>6. Use relevant information to explain and discuss how marine environmental law has developed and is applied in practice</li> <li>7. Apply standards and principles of marine and coastal law in a problem-solving context; and</li> <li>8. Research, critically examine and communicate in writing about a problem or specific aspect of marine and coastal la</li> </ol>

Course content		Topics	Subtitle	Duration
	01	Marine life	Marine ecosystems	02
	02	Marine pollution	Pollution sources and their effect	02
	033	Prevention and control of marine pollution	Stabilization of the ecosystems Sustainable development of marine ecosystems. Adopting appropriate methods.	02
	04	Blue economy	Potential of the Blue Economy Tourism and Blue Economy Sustainable Blue Economy	02
	05	Related acts	Marine Pollution Prevention Act, No. 35 of 2008 MARPOL Convention <i>National Environmental Act</i> The Coast Conservation Act Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance	02
References	Marine Pollution Prevention Act, No. 35 of 2008 MARPOL Convention <i>National Environmental Act</i> The Coast Conservation Act Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance			
Method of Assessment and Evaluation	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference materials Multimedia	Virtual Lecture with reference Materials		
	Video presentation and documentary ②	Video Presentation		
	Site Demonstration			
Method of Assessment and Evaluation	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and Focus Group Discussion		
	Mode of Continuous	Performance Appraisal with Schedules		

	Professional Development	
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet Connections, Digital Devices, Coordination from WDA	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mrs. H.M.P. Samarasekara - District Marine Environment Officer, Marine Environment Protection Authority, Puttlam	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	Should register and WDA will provide all information and announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines.



<b>Training Title</b>	<b>Role of Sri Lanka Navy, Protect marine environment &amp; Water base lifesaving and precaution techniques</b> <b>Sri Lanka Navy</b>			
<b>Training Code</b>	23			
<b>Duration</b>	08 Hrs			
<b>Introduction</b>	Given the basic knowledge on role of Sri Lanka Navy on relation to protecting marine environment			
<b>Training Objectives</b>	01 Enhance their knowledge on prevailing laws and regulation in Sri Lanka Navy 02 Encourage to protect marine environment			
<b>Intended Learning Outcome</b>	01 01 Adhere to prevailing laws and regulation in Sri Lanka 02 To reduce the damage occurring marine environment			
<b>Course content</b>		<b>Topics</b>	<b>Subtitle</b>	<b>Duration h</b>
	01	Role of Sri Lanka Navy to Protect marine environment		
	02	Water base lifesaving and precaution techniques		
	03	Prevailing International and national laws in relation to relation to marine environment		
<b>References</b>	Navy Act No 34 of 1950 Marine zones law act No 02 of 1976 UNCLOS			
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Multimedia supported class room/virtual lectures with reference	Virtual Lecture with reference Materials		

	materials Multimedia	
	Video presentation and documentary ②	Video Presentation
	Site Demonstration	
<b>Method of Assessment and Evaluation</b>	Pre Course Delivery Assessment	Interview and Focus Group Discussion
	Mode of Continuous Professional Development	Performance Appraisal with Schedules
<b>Required Resources</b>	Internet Connections, Digital Devices, Coordination from WDA	
<b>Training Facilitator</b>	Mrs. H.M.P. Samarasekara - District Marine Environment Officer, Marine Environment Protection Authority, Puttlam	
<b>Training Policies and Bylaws</b>	Attendance	Compulsory
	Information and Announcement	Should register and WDA will provide all information and announcement
	Class Room Discipline	On time presence and punctuality Maintain silence and avoid cross talks with participant, switching off all mobile phones Avoid unnecessary disturbances Be participative and contribute for the discussion
	Participation for Assessment	Compulsory and follow all the guidelines.

## Consultancy Team

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### Team Leader

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### Expert on Destination Planning , Tourism & Hospitality

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### Team Co-ordinator

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## Team of Wayamba Development Authority

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## DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE ECOTOURISM GUIDELINES AND CAPACITY BUILDING



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and  
Wayamba Development Authority (WDA)