

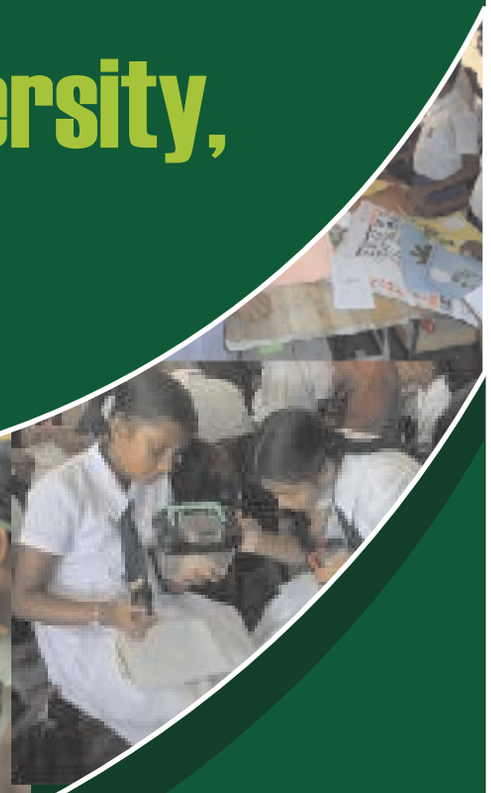





HELP - O

CITYNET
YOKOHAMA

Our Bio Diversity, Our Life

Student Based Environmental Education Program

Supervise & Guidance

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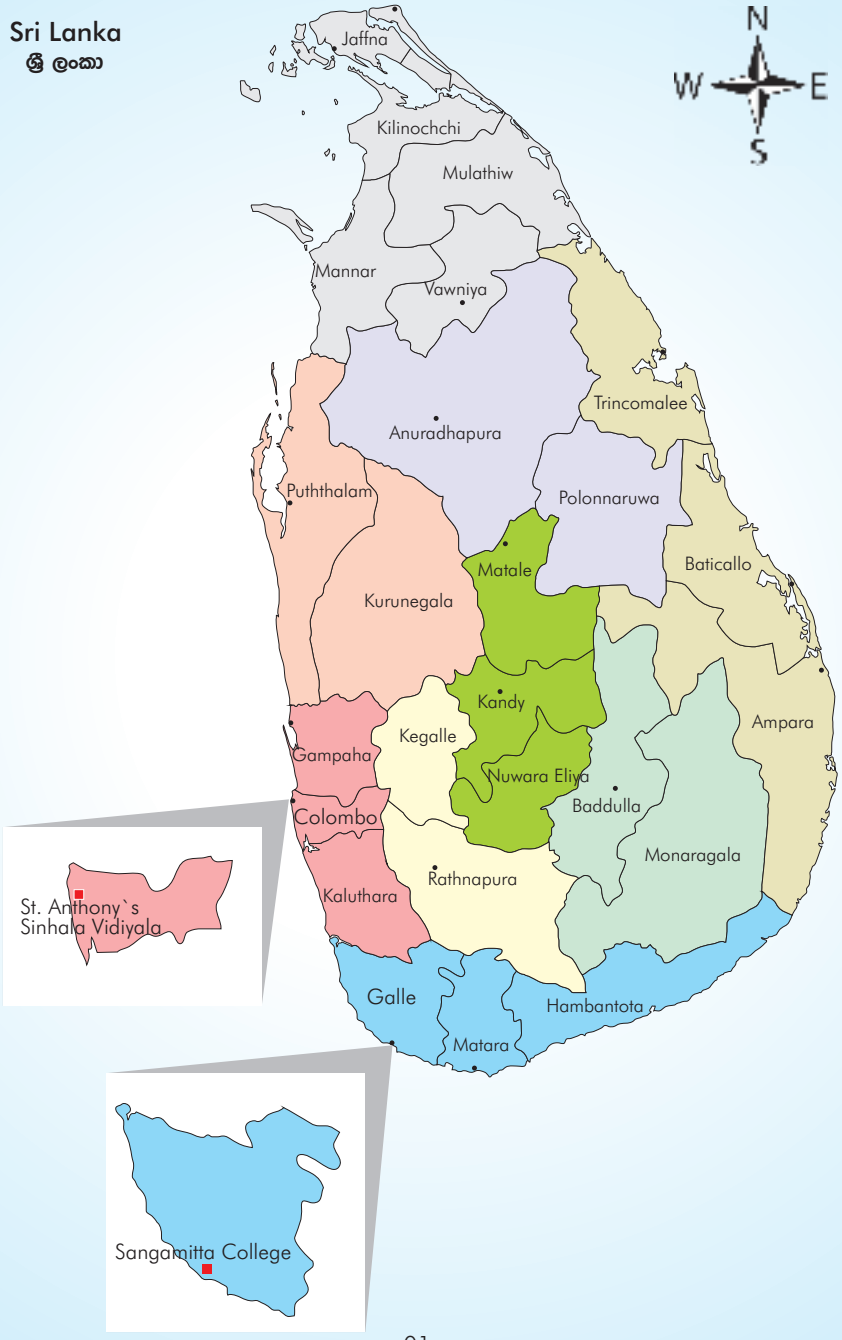
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Sri Lanka
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N
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Puththalam
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Baticallo
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Kegalle
Gampaha
Nuwara Eliya
Baddulla
Colombo
Monaragala
Rathnapura
Kaluthara
Galle
Hambantota
Matara
St. Anthony`s
Sinhala Vidiyala
Sangamitta College

Introduction

Against a backdrop of growing urban pollution in Sri Lanka, there is a dire need for activity-based environmental education targeting young students. Under the leadership of CITYNET Yokohama, a programme to bring unique learning to students between the ages of 8-12 years was conducted over a two-year period. The programme was directed by the Yokohama-based Tsurumi River Network with close coordination of CITYNET and other civil society partners. Colombo-based SEVANATHA Urban Resource Centre and Galle-based HELP-O.

Together they developed and implemented activities for primary grades in selected schools. Approximately200 students participated in the programme that focused on the collection of bio-diversity through field work and observation in the classroom. The programme has raised curiosity and awareness and resulted in students taking their own actions towards environmental protection.

For example, students are now discussing with their communities and parents about the importance of studying and learning about their neighbourhood biodiversity. They are more aware of the crucial links amongst their food, medicine and protection of the environment. Students also cleaned waste and grew herbal plants in their school neighbourhoods. They also developed a landscape for their school gardens, selecting the most appropriate native plants to protect the eco-system.

The programme developed a booklet that documents the methodologies, activities implemented, student responses and outcomes of the two-year environmental learning programme. The booklet aims to share the experience with Sri Lankan schools, civil society and resource persons for further dissemination.

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Message From Mr. Yuji Abe - Tsurumi River Basin Network Yokohama. Japan

The field of Environment Education that TR Net envisions:
The Tsurumi river basin, where we work, faced high risk of flooding and was once called the river of rubbish or contamination due to the rapid urban development of the region since the 1960s. Negative publicity on its water quality did not attract people to the river. Through the years, even though various creatures have come back to inhabit this river and water quality has improved due to water treatment, it continues to have a strong reputation to be filthy, especially among adults. Through our environment education programmes we want people to change this image and understand the real Tsurumi River is a place inhabited by numerous animals and plants. Children are the most important target in our programme because they are the ones who have the ability to feel with their hearts that the creatures that live in the rive and area are wonderful. By giving children the opportunity to experience the wonder and beauty of nature around them and understand their river is a safe place full of life, we believe that their sense of wonder will expand from children to their parents, their communities, and eventually to society as a whole.
There are countless global environment issues such as the destruction of nature, climate change and biodiversity. However, before we talk to our children about these large scale issues, it is essential that they grow a sense of love toward the nature closest to them, and through this understanding be able to connect with the Earth.
My impressions and expectations from the two -year environment education programme with the children in Sri Lanka (Colombo City and Galle City)---
The offer to work in the environment education in schools in Sri Lanka came as a huge surprise to us as our main field of work had been in the Tsurumi River basin. At first I was concerned about being able to achieve results in a foreign country. However, I was filled with satisfaction when I saw children, teachers and NPO staff, working with joy and excitement. We were able to connect the young children with the natural world around them. They created a wonderful 'map of creatures' with their own hands, and to create a charming book about the programme to share with other schools.
I hope that they come to love this planet through experiences that allow them to explore, discover and feel the natural world around them. I ask their family and teachers to warmly support their endeavors of exploring their own biodiversity.

Message From Executive Director - HELP-O

We are happy to be partners with CITYNET Yokohama and to help share knowledge regarding the protection of biodiversity, sustainable environment and participatory learning to school children in Galle. This booklet documents our activities over two years. It will be sued as a guide to other schools to develop their environmental curriculums and Eco Clubs.

Galle City is closely associated with HELP-O and supports the mission to protect the urban environment. This programme is a milestone in our work because it is based on the collaboration with one of Galle`s most prestigious school. We also experienced a great deal of support from parents. Throughout this programme the students worked closely with our resource persons. The success of this programme is due to the high interest and hard work of the students who participated HELP-O has been working with CITYNET since 1999 particularly closely during the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami. We thank you for this opportunity to protect our environment and biodiversity.

Chathura Welivitiya
Chairman/Chief Executive,
HELP-O

Message from Executive Director, SEVANATHA Urban Resource Centre

On behalf of SEVANATHA Urban Resource Centre, I am happy to share a few words for this booklet that records our output of the newly implemented 'Student Based Pro- Active Environment Education Program'.

In 2014, the CITYNET office in Yokohama, Japan in collaboration with SEVANATHA an successfully completed stage two of this programme this year.

The main objective of this programme is to educate the young students to love and protect the environment through fun and curiosity. The ultimate target is to foster action and social behavioural change at the grass roots level. Thirty five students in three schools between the ages of 9 to 11 years were selected in the first programme. The next year we selected students from 12- 13 years in grade 07 & 08 and two teachers from one of the schools. i.e. 'Mahawaththa St. Anthony's Sinhala Maha Vidyalaya, Colombo 14.

In this programme, students were trained to identify the biodiversity on their school premises and the students were guided to study about flora and fauna species in a scientific manner. Through this programme the students were able to develop their creativity and sensitivity to their local environment and develop their team work and organizing skills and also to understand solid waste management systems.

I am confident that this booklet would be utilized by the students, teachers and parents to raise their understanding and awareness about the biodiversity in urban areas of Sri Lanka.

I take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to all those who have contributed their knowledge, time and resources to produce this valuable booklet. I am thankful for CITYNET for bringing this interesting programme for schools in Sri Lanka.

H.M.U. Chularathna,
Executive Director,
SEVANATHA Urban Resource Centre

Message from Principal - Sangamiththa College

Concern for the environment is of great importance for the present and for the future world.

It is my own personal belief that the field trips, environment workshops arranged for our school children particularly for the grades 6 to 9 has paved the way to generate love for the environment.

The knowledge they have acquired by engaging in such activities would help them to cope also with their day to day work and guide them in their education development.

When these children grow-up to be adults, there is no doubt that these experiences will enhance their environment friendly attitudes.

I am thankful to the institution of HELP -O and the institute of CITYNET in Japan for arranging such a valuable project for our school.

Chandrani Udukumbura.
Principal

Message from the Local Resource Person (SEVANATHA)

As the local resource person of student- based sustainable environment education programme - 2015 it is a great pleasure to have this opportunity to add some thoughts to the final documentation/ report. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the administration for including me in the programme as the local resource person.

To create a better world for our future generations, it is vital to make awareness, improve thoughtfulness and create attitudinal changes among our children to live in harmony with their surrounding environment. The programme has been designed well and has benefited children who live in the city of Colombo, which is desperately in need of this education.

The overall concept was to improve the consciousness of a selected group of school children in the age group of 12-13 years towards their natural and surrounding through environment field / practical activities within their school garden. Also we designed a programme parallel to the Science subject curriculum as a supplementary work for their classroom studies. I am so pleased to witness the commitment shown by CITYNET, Yokohama, Japan towards our children and the environment of Colombo City, Sri Lanka.

With my past experience in the field of environmental awareness and project management, the successful outcome of a programme is based on the monitoring and maintenance which is the most difficult task to achieve. When we deal with children who have grown up in rough social environments who desperately need a change in their attitudes, the implementer has a major role to play in the ground. I highly appreciate the role played by SEVANATHA project team, which led with courage and patience in order to achieve this outcome.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to Colombo Municipal Council and the school`s academic and non academic staffs that provided the strength and continued with the programme team. I trust this a pilot project with a productive outcome and lessons learnt that will help to improve and continue in other areas as well.

Ruwini Yasadari Perera
Educator cum Environmental Consultant

Message from Science Teacher
Mahawaththa St.Anthony's Sinhala Vidyalaya

This joint educational environmental programme was completed with the collaboration of CITYNET Japan and SEVANATHA Urban Resource Centre of Sri Lanka

Thirty-five students from grade seven and eight from WP/C/Mahawaththa St. Anthony` s Sinhala Vidiyalaya participated in this programme in 2015 and 2016. The programme took place for five months beginning in September 2015 and 2016. The activities were conducted outside the classroom and in the local environment of the students. Students were encouraged to study the external morphology and behaviours of animals and plants that could be found inside the school rpemises. As a result of this programme, students have developed the habit to student animals and plants surrounding them and in a scientific way. Furthermore, the students have planted new herbal plants and they enjoy observing them grow.

As a science teacher of this school I am happy to see the positive attitudes in the study of the environment amongst our students tanks to this programme.

Thank you

B.H, M. Madubashinie De Siliva
Science Teacher, Mahawaththa St. Antony`s Sinhala Vidiyalaya

Sangamitta Girls College

Methodology/ Activities

Identification process was carried out through field observation when the students were guided to walk through foliage by observing the rich variety of plants and insects surrounding them.

Students were required to sit with their sketch books by the side of leaves and trees and carefully observe and draw the leaf pattern, trunk pattern, shapes and motives on flowers and fruits.

Behaviour study - after the students returned to the classroom the resource person explained to them the feeding behavior and breeding behavior of their specimens.

Observation - was carried out by students on their own under guidelines such as instructions to take photos and sketches.

Literature survey - the students conducted research in the library by reading books and checking the Internet to understand the life cycle of the biodiversity such as pollination. The students also researched the relationship between the species. The students divided Native species and Common Species.

Students wrote main interesting points of their reports.

Home study - Students were given free choices to continue their study during the December holidays.

The high interest among the children in the programme was observed by the teachers who reported that students could be seen in the school garden walking and sketching during their intervals and after school hours.

Examples of findings of students during field observation that was conducted in the morning, afternoon and evening to visually observe the different behavior of their specimens.

Continue

They kept notes. Some examples of their observations recorded in notes:

• insects flying in for nectarine feeding •ants on the leaves •habitats in the trees •Spider nets •Ants making nests on the vegetables •One student made bird sounds and she imitated the sounds in the class - she identified the breeding sound and the different sounds made by the bird that indicated its territory and warning to other birds •Another interesting question asked during field work was from one student who queried why her hand became painful and swollen after an ant bite. The answer was that when red ants bite they eject a folic acid into that wound which creates pain.







Sangamitta Girls College
Grasshopper Group

Dragonfly (Bathcoora)



Kingdom : Animalia
Phylum : Arthropoda
Class : Insecta
Order : Odonata
Suborder : Anisoptera Selys, 1854

A dragonfly is an insect belonging to the order Odonata, suborder Anisoptera. Adult dragonflies are characterized by large multifaceted eyes, two pairs of strong transparent wings, sometimes with coloured patches and an elongated body. The wings of most dragonflies are held flat and away from the body. Dragonflies are agile fliers. Dragonfly likes to eat larva.

Hanging parrot (Rena Girawa)



Kingdom : Animalia
Phylum : Chordata
Class : Aves
Order : Psittaciformes
Superfamily : Psittacoidea
Family : Psittaculidae
Subfamily : Agapornithinae
Genus : Loriculus Blyth, 1849

Identification: largest species of parrot population in Sri Lanka.
Specific markings: green body, red beak, female has dark red necklace, male has light red necklace. Male has brown legs and gray face. They fly in groups in high sky.
Habitat: dry zone. Small population. Food: mango, guava, cashew nuts

Iguana (Thalagoya)



Kingdom :Animalia
Phylum :Chordata
Class :Sauropsida
Order :Squamata
Suborder :Iguania
Family :Iguanidae
Genus :Iguana Laurenti,in 768

Iguana is a herbivores lizard native to topical areas. The Land Monitor is widely distributed throughout the country from sea level to mid hills up to about 500m of sea level to mid hills. It is usually active after its body temperature increases by basking in the sun in the morning. It spends the night in tree holes, crevices and even in ceiling of the houses. Juveniles mainly feed on insects while adults. prey on frogs, small mammals (Rats, squirrels) snails, insects, grubs (rubs eggs) etc. Jungle villagers hunt these lizards for its flesh that is believed to be good nutrition for invalids. Fighting among males during breeding season take place it is believed that they breed all year round and ley 10-30 eggs burrowed in the ground.

Alexandrine Parakeel (Labugirawa)



Kingdom : Animalia
Phylum : Chordata
Class : Aves
Order : Psittaciformes
Superfamily : Psittacoidea
Family : Psittaculidae
Subfamily : Psittaculinae
Tribe : Psittaculini
Genus : Psittacula

Identification; largest species of parrot population in Sri Lanka. Green body, red beak, female dark red colour necklace, male light red necklace. male has brown legs and gray face. Flies in group in high sky. Habitat - dry zone. Small population. Food -mango, guava, cashew nuts

Nature lovers group - Poem

Rivers do not drink its own water
Trees do not eat its own foods
Rainbow does not smile with its own beauty
Sun does not provide heat for its own
So EVERYTHING IN THE NATURE IS NOT
FOR IT'S OWN BENEFIT

Dipterocarpus zeylanicus (Hora tree)





Kingdom : Plantae
Order : Malvales
Family : Dipterocarpaceae
Genus : Dipterocarpus
Species : D. zeylanicus

Dipterocarpus zeylanicus is commonly known as Hora in Sinhalese,. It is a species of Dipterocarpus that is endemic to Sri Lanka. It is a large tree that grows up to 40 - 45 m tall and 4 - 6 m in circumference. The bark is light pinkish brown or light yellowish brown. Leaves are big and oval, 5 to 8 inches long. The sharp-edged leaves are covered with silver hairy. Flowers bloom in April and seeds have two wings. The bark contains considerable amounts of gray colour oleo resin.

Screwpine (Wetakeiya)



Kingdom : Plantae
Order : Pandanales
Family : Pandanaceae
Genus : Pandanus

Beach habitat. Male flower is small. Female flower has fruit. Leaf is used for making hand bags and as spice. Fruits are eaten. Herbal value is healing wounds, diabetics, energy, enhancement, hair growth.

Neem (Kohomba)



Kingdom: Plantae
Order : Sapindales
Family : Meliaceae
Genus : Azadirachta

The neem plant is a fast growing and long living tree, native to Burma an India. From there the neem tree has spread and is now grown all over the world. In India the neem medicinal plant is highly regarded because of its many uses and benefits. However, the rest of the world is still unfamiliar with it. Unfortunately. Neem is a fascinating and versatile plant and using neem has many benefits.

Jack (Kos)



Kingdom : Plantae
Order : Rosales
Family : Moraceae
Tribe : Artocarpeae
Genus : Artocarpus

Artocarpus heterophyllus reaches 8-25 m in height, straight stemmed, branching near the base at an angle of 32-88 deg, canopy dense, dome shaped or rarely pyramidal, diameter varies with age, in five year-old trees it ranges from 3.5 to 6.7 m, trunk rarely buttressed, with a girth of 30-80 cm and a circumference of 42-96 cm, bark greyish-brown, rough, uneven, somewhat scaly, bark is thick, ochre, all parts smooth, having either no hairs or minute, white hairs up to 0.5 mm long with tips easily broken, giving twigs and leaves a slightly rough feel; trees produce a long taproot, when injured, all living parts of the tree exude a copious, white gummy latex.

Star Fruit (Kamaranka)



Kingdom : Plantae
Order : Oxalidales
Family : Oxalidaceae
Genus : Averrhoa

Carambolas are cultivated throughout many tropical and warm subtropical areas of the world. In the U.S, carambolas are grown commercially in southern Florida and Hawaii. In Florida, carambolas are grown commercially in Dade, Lee, Broward, and Palm Beach counties. As consumers become more familiar with carambola (also called star fruit), commercial acreage and production will increase throughout the tropical and subtropical world.

Plants: Sangamiththa Nature Group

Ceylon Ironwood / Indiar rostwood (Na)



Kingdom : Plantae
Order : Malpighiales
Family : Calophyllaceae
Genus : Mesua

Na tree. Sri Lankan's national tree. Common to South Asia. Two Species, water, fragrance. Logs used for temple construction. Fruits, roots, flowers & bark used for herbal medicine.

Vanyan Tree (Nuga)



Kingdom : Plantae
Order : Rosales
Family : Moraceae
Genus : Ficus
Subgenus: Urostigma

National tree in India and Bangladesh. Roots fall in creeper. Medicinal tree for Ayurweda treatment.

Coral Tree (Erabadu)



Kingdom : Plantae
Order : Fabales
Family : Fabaceae
Genus : Erythrina

This fast-growing, 50 feet tall and wide deciduous tree with green and yellow-variegated, 6-inch-long leaves creates a broad canopy but has spiny branches. In spring, before the leaves appear, coral tree is decorated with showy red blossoms, each flower 2.5 inches long and arranged in dense, 6-inch-long racemes. These blooms are followed by 12-inch-long, red/brown seedpods which contain poisonous seeds.

Dillenla Retusa (Godapara)



Kingdom : Plantae
Order : unplaced
Family : Dilleniaceae
Genus : Dillenia

Dillenia Tree or Godapara is a evergreen perennial plant endemic to Sri Lanka. It is grow as large tree about 50-60 meters in height and produce durable timber that used in furniture or building construction and other industries. Also used in Ayurveda medicine. The plant can be found on forest borders edge of the paddy field, sometime it large land like small jungle in low land of Sri Lanka

Butterfly (Samanalaya)



Kingdom: Animalia
Phylum : Arthropoda
Class : Insecta
Order : Lepidoptera
Family : Papilionidae
Genus : Pachliopta

Butter fly is and insect. It's life cycle has few stages. Egg stage. Caterpillar stage, Pupa stage, Adult Butter fly.
Adult Butter fly's wings are very colorfull.

Bat (Waula)



Kingdom : Animalia
Phylum : Chordata
Class : Mammalia
Clade : Scrotifera
Order : Chiroptera

They are mammals with four and redwings; Fligh tbats do not flap. As birds, bats are cernuous animals. Bats are the second largest order of mammals. They are present trough out the world in extremely cold regions. The smallest bat is the "kitti's bog-nosed bat". Micro bats eat insects, others may feed on fruit; nectar ,pollen, fish frogs, small mammals or blood of animals.
Most bats have a breeding season, which is in the spring for the species living in a temperate climate. Newborn bats rely on the milk from their mothers. When they are few weeks old, bats are expected to fly and hunt on their own. A single bats can live over 20 years. but the bat population growth is limited by the slow birth rate.

Red Imported Fire Ant (Nai Kumbiya)



Size	:	1/8 to 3/8
Shape	:	segmented, oval
colour	:	Dark reddish brown
Legs	:	06
Wings	:	Varies
Antenna	:	yes
Common Name: Red Imported fire ant		
Kingdom	:	Animalia
Phylum	:	Arthropoda
Class	:	Insecta
Order	:	Hymenoptera
Family	:	Formicidae
Species	:	Solenopsis Invicta

Red imported fire ants (RIFA, for short) are more aggressive than ant species and have a painful sting. These ants and their telltale mound nests should be actively avoided. Red imported fire ants can adapt to many climates and conditions in and around their environment for example. If the colony senses increased water levels in their nests, they will come together and form a huge ball or raft that is able to float on the water.

Methodology/ Activities

Mahawatta Saint Anthony`s Sinhala Vidiyala

01.Your message for the booklet (1 page)

02.Objectives of the workshops which were conducted during the project period (What kind of knowledge the students achieved)

Date	Program/ Activities	Objective / Outcome
01.09.2015	Initial Workshop- - Introduction about the programme - Introduction of activities - Identify the biodiversity at the school Premises	Objectives : - To launch the second phase of the project - To give an introduction on the second phase work plan - To initiate field practical sessions at school garden Outcome: Students were able to - understand about the project plan for phase two - gain advanced knowledge on biodiversity, plants, flowers, flower parts, etc. - gain practical experience/ knowledge on biodiversity
2nd W/S (28.10.2015)	Development Herbal Garden - Planting new herbal plants at the school garden - Preparing a fence for the garden - Preparation of 'Jeeva Kotuwa' for practicing waste management	Objectives: - To set up a collection of herbal plants in the school garden. - To pass knowledge on importance /values of plants. - To introduce a composting technique - "Jeewa Kotuwa" (waste management techniques) Outcomes: - well potted / planted and labeled herbal plants - A data collection on values/ uses of those herbal plants - Well managed "Jeeva Kotuwa" for organic composting

Date	Program/ Activities	Objective / Outcome
3rd W/S 02.12.1015	- Collection of herbal plants for herbarium sheet - Drawing identified plants and their features - Identification of their uses/importance of those plants	Objectives: - To improve practical skills on plants identification, collection samples for preserving and tracing them on a paper. - To train them to gather information about plants using books/ papers and electronic resources (internet). - To have fun through learning as a team in their school garden. Outcome : - A sample collection of plants available in the school garden. - Drawings of plants done by students - A collection of data on details of plants, values, uses, etc.
4th W/S 21.01.2016	Preparation of Herbarium Sheet	Objectives: - To prepare herbarium sheets - To improve skills like, neatness, team working, communication, leadership, language, etc. within the team. Outcome: - well prepared herbarium sheets - students with knowledge and experience / skills

03. Methodology

Different teaching / learning techniques were used for each and every activity.

- Lecturing (done on the Day One)
- Demonstration (power point, samples, practical)
- Guided learning (what is expected to happen in later stages, under the supervision of teacher-in-charge / Project coordinator)
- group / team discussions
- group / team practical sessions (activities)





NIKA (Vitexnegundo L)



Botanical name: Vitexnegundo L
Family name : VERBENACEAE
English name : Chinese chaste tree
Sinhala name : Nika
Tamil name : Nirnichchi / Vennochchi
Treatment for : Snake bites, Coma, Stupor, Tarantula bites, Coughs, Asthma, Fever, Swelling, General pains, Wounds, Sores, Sinuses, Flatulence, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Swelling, Headaches, Catarrh,Leprosy.

Curry Leaves (MurrayaKoenigii)



Botanical Name : MurrayaKoenigii
Family : Rutaceae
English Name : Curry leaf
Tamil Name : Karivempu
Local Name : karapincha

Treatment for
" Stops Diarrhea
" curry leaves is recommended as a cure for gastrointestinal issues
" helpful in fighting cancers such as leukemia, prostate cancer and c olorectal cancers
" reduce bad LDL cholesterol level
" Curry leaves are believed to help in strengthening hair roots.

Hathawariya (Asparagus recemosus).



Botanical Name : Asparagus recemosus.
Family : Asparagaceae
English Name : Wikl asparagus
Tamil Name : Sangavari
Local Name : Hin-Hathawariya, Hathawariya
"Hathawariya has been used as an aid for the reproductive system, particularly for females, and as a support for the digestive system.
"Improve breast milk production
Treat bladder infections
"Moisturising support of the respiratory tract
"Promote healthy energy levels and strength
"Supports the immune system
"Healthy peristalsis of bowels
"use for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery
"Used for fluid retention, cancer, dementia, bronchitis and diabetes

WelPenela (Cardiosprmumhalicacabum)



Botanical Name:
Cardiosprmumhalicacabum
English Name :
Tamil Name : Kottavan,Mutakkarran
very largely used the Sinhalese settlers to alley pains due to sprains and contusions about the joints.
The leaves are used for rheumatism, nervous diseases, hemorrhoids and chronic bronchitis. The juice of the leaves are put into the ear for ear ache

Thebu (Costusspeciosus*)



Scientific name : Costusspeciosus*
Family name : ZINGIBERACEAE
English name : Canereed
Local name : Thebu / Koltan
Treatment for :

- Catarrhal fever
- Coughs
- Dyspepsia
- Worms
- Skin diseases
- Dysentery
- Syphilis
- Eye ailments

Kuppameniya(Acalyphaindica)



Scientific name : Acalyphaindica*
Family name : EUPHORBIACEAE
English name : Indian copperleaf
Local name : Kuppameniya
Treatment for :

- Bronchitis
- Constipation
- Urinary diseases
- Skin diseases
- Nerve diseases
- Coughs
- Asthma
- Fevers
- Toothaches
- Earache
- Burning sensation
- Headaches
- Swollen joints
- Tonsillitis
- Worm diseases

Polpala (AervaLanata)



Kingdom	:	Plantae
(unranked)	:	Angiosperms
(unranked)	:	Eudicots
(unranked)	:	Core eudicots
Order	:	Caryophyllales
Family	:	Amaranthaceae
Subfamily	:	Amaranthoideae
Genus	:	Aerva

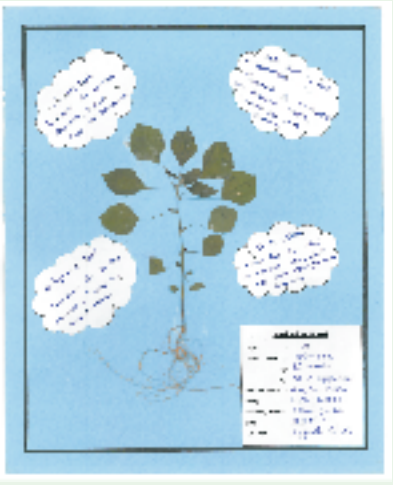
St.Anthony's Sinhala Vidyalaya
Student Bio Diversity Cards











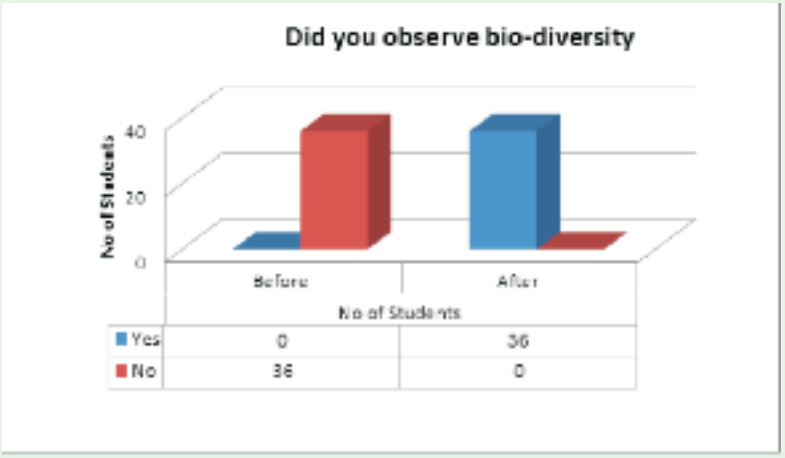


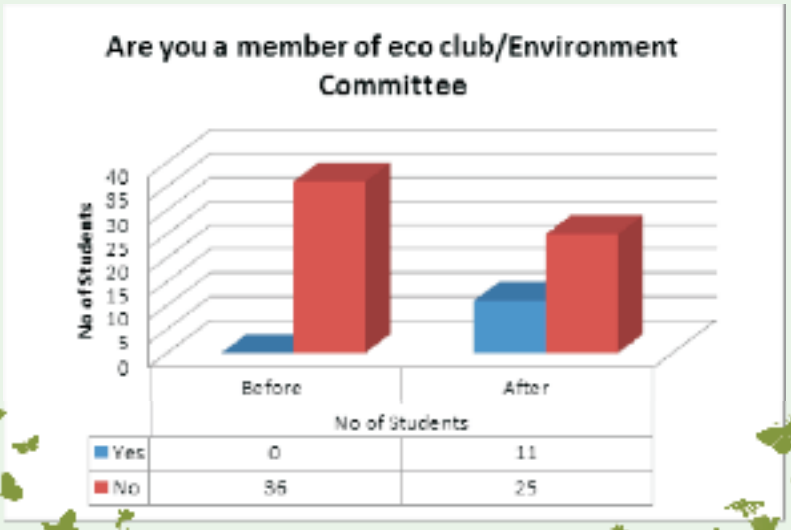


Student Impact and Results

The children have become very interested in this project and their Eco Club activities. Other indicators that prove their high interest to protect bio diversity is that they have begun to ask many questions about nature. Yet another indicator of their commitment is that they have attended all the sessions conducted during the two years of the project. Teachers also reported that students could be seen in the school garden walking and sketching during their intervals and after school hours.

St.Anthony's Sinhala Vidyalaya

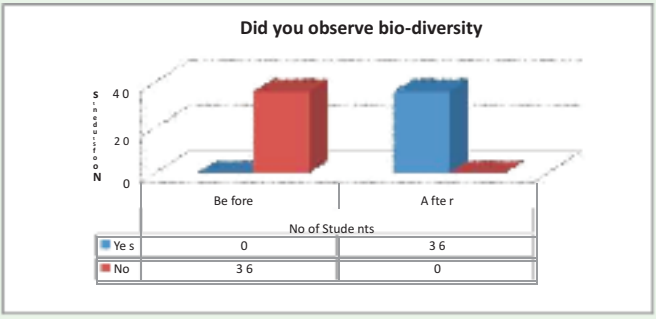


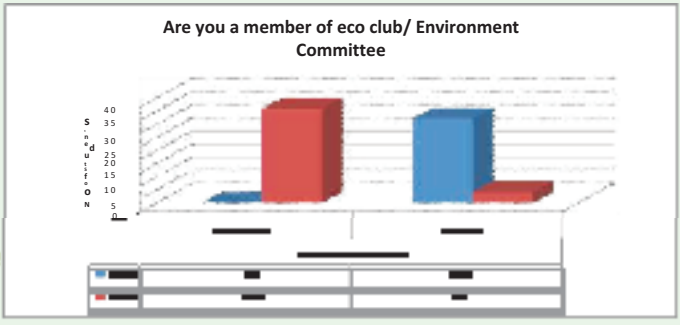




Student Impact and Results

Sangamitta Girls College





Student Bio Diversity map of Bickey - Forest Galle

First year project output











Student Bio Diversity map in Crow Island - Colombo

First year project output







Student Names St.Anthony's Sinhala Vidyalaya - Colombo

01	Yogaraja Sineka Malkanthi
02	Mandira Sandeepani
03	K.U.Achini Sewmini
04	R.Usha Nandani
05	M.L.F.Azeeza
06	M.G.Priyadarshani
07	K.Kavitha Kumari
08	D.M.Erangi Harshani
09	E.Darshani
10	A.Ashrani Usha
11	M.R.Fathima Shifana
12	R.Lojini
13	R.K.Sanduni Madushni
14	M.S.F.Saboora
15	H.R.F.Shadiya
16	M.A.F.Aysha
17	J.M.Chamalka Savinda
18	C.M.Kasidu Gayan
19	M.I.M.Azeem
20	V.D.Sanura
21	Mihindu Shaminda
22	G.A.Sineth
23	S.K.K.Sanjeewa
24	M.R.Ishrad
25	M.Abdulla
26	W.G.Kalana Sulakshana
27	M.Wasim Salman
28	G.G.Dinuka
29	T.G.Kasun Lakshan
30	F.S.Ash
31	R.G.Sujith

Teacher's Name

Ms. B.H.M.M. de Silva

Mr. N.S.B. Weerasooriya

Student Names Sangamiththa Girls College - Galle

Sangamiththa Nature Group

1. Januki Disanayaka.
2. N.P. Ilmi Hameersha
3. K.Senithi Vidusini
4. D.M.G. Pamodi Pansiluni
5. Yasami Mendis Rajakaruna
6. S.V. Sandavini Amasha
7. P.R.H. Sasuni Lithara
8. Thapthi Sawindya Semage
9. W.R.W. Thamadi Ruwanya
10. K.G.G. Shashanka Gunaathne
11. R.K. Shashini Nethmika
12. U.G. Ruwanya Thathsarani

Nature Friends

1. S.W. Sarindi Nimsara
2. H. Chalindi Chandrachapa
3. Krisha Dewmi Jayawardana
4. W.Nethmi Harindra
5. B.Tharushi Dinethma
6. M.Kasundi Ranmandhi
7. P.M.Ramindi S.Welivitiya
8. A.R.Kalindu Pasangee
9. Davini C.I. Panditha
10. P.K. Hiruni Sahanya
11. P.M. Hansani Udeshika
12. N.W.R.K. Dureksha Jayamini
13. Ruweena Hansani Nallaperuma

Nature Lovers

1. K.K. Senithi Vidusini
2. Nethmini N.W. Nanayakkara
3. Dulini Namodi A.Jayawardana
4. Tharini Upeksha Samaraweera
5. T.G. Kithmi Pabodha
6. Chirathi Devanga Iddamalgoda
7. Sareena Neeradi Kariyawasam
8. W.G.I. Deemanthi
9. Nethmi Kawya Liyanarachchi
10. P.L. Malmi Chandeepani
11. K.M.G. Prasanga Hansani
12. M.K. Gayasha Gethmi
13. K. Sathmi Thinara De Silva
14. M.D. Divyanjalee S. Maduwanthi

Teacher's Name

Mrs. Deepani Wickramasinghe
Mrs. W.G. Gayani Sajeewani
Mrs. K.H.S.Indika

Message from student - Sangamiththa College

It is with great pleasure for me to participate an environmental programme organized by the HELP-O.

The programme we participated helped us a lot in learning some of the unknown facts of the beauty of the nature. The experience we got through field trips. Also, helped us to enhance the knowledge about animal and trees in the living planet.

In addition, to learning experience of the nature we enjoyed and had full of fun working as a team. We never had such an experience before.

Such a wonderful experience and learning encourage all of us to more care on nature activities and explore the nature in great interest. Thank you very much for giving us this great opportunity

To learn about the marvelous environment.

Senithi Vidusini De Alwis
Grade 8-F
Sangamiththa College
Galle

Message from Student - St.Anthony's Sinhala Vidyalaya

This is second year of my experience to study about Bio Diversity and study about Environment.

I enjoyed field work which was conducted by Japanese Expert and our teachers. I visited Crow island first time in my life. After that I went there with my parents in several times and I identified local insects and plants there.

We didn't have eco club in the school and after this project, we could start Environment Society with our team in the school.

Second year project, I enjoyed best by collecting herbal plants which we have grown first time in our school. I never heard about some medicinal plants and through this project I was able to identify no of medicinal plants and their values to our lives. I think now, It is important to protect biodiversity, because plants are important for our health and food.

I will continue this project activities and learning through Eco Society in our school. I would like to thankful to CITYNET for bringing us new knowledge and experiences for student like us.

Y.SinekaMalkanthi
9-A
Mahawatta
St.Anthony's Sinhala Vidyalaya













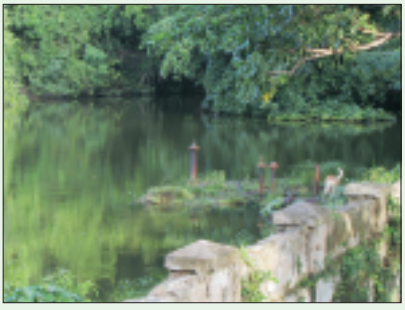














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Japan
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