

Useful Information for Attendees

Visa

For information regarding entry visa please visit <http://www.immigration.gov.lk/>

Insurance

The participants are advised to make their own arrangements for travel/health insurance etc.

Health Care

- National Hospital Colombo +94 [112 691 111](tel:+94112691111)
- Dr.Neville Fernando Teaching Hospital Malabe +94 [112 407 600](tel:+94112407600)
- Base Hospital Colombo East +94 [112 578 226](tel:+94112578226)
- Hemas Hospital Thalawathugoda +94 [112 407 600](tel:+94112407600)

Emergency

Emergency contact numbers,

- Police 119
- University Security

Currency Exchange

The main currency used within Sri Lanka is Sri Lankan Rupees (LKR). Foreign currency exchange centers can be found at airports, most hotels and large shopping centers. Visa, Master card and American Express are accepted in many Department stores and hotels. Banks are opened during week days from 8.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. and some banks are opened on Saturdays.

Electricity

220V, 50Hz.

Transport Information

- **Arrival and Departure to/From Sri Lanka**

Major Airport of the Country is Bandaranayake International Airport Sri Lanka.
<http://www.airport.lk/>

- **Distance from Airport to SLIIT**

Direct: 53.4 KM (1 Hour Travel Time)

Via Colombo: 51.1 KM (1.5 Hour Travel Time)

Airport is accessible by both public Transport and Taxi services.

- **Taxi Services**

Uber: <https://www.uber.com/en-LK/cities/colombo/>

Pickme: <https://pickme.lk/>

Kangaroo Cabs: <http://www.2588588.com/>

Sonit Cabs: <http://www.sonit.lk/>

Budget Taxi: <http://www.budgettaxilk.com/>

Airport Taxi: <http://colomboairporttaxi.info/>

- **Public Transport**

You can take a bus (AC/Non AC) from Airport to Colombo Fort (Route No:187)

Then you should a bus from Colombo Fort to Malabe (Route No : 170 or 190)

Finally, you should get a bus from Malabe to SLIIT (Route No: 177) or you can get a Tuk Tuk.

Please be mindful about the heavy congestion during office hours.

Tourism Information.

Places to visit near SLIIT



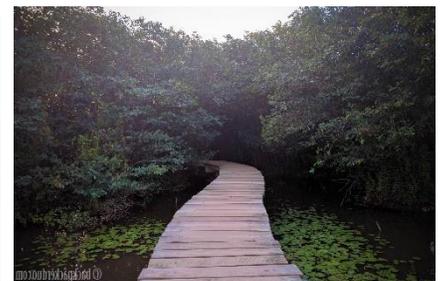
Water world –Kelaniya



Manelwatte Temple



Kelani Vihara



Independence Square



National Museum



Beddagana Wetland park



Galleface Green

Maunt Iavinia Beach

Diyatha Park- Rajagiriya

Attractions

Tourist attractions are classifiable as natural or anthropogenic. Natural attractions include nature spots, flora and fauna, and places with a pleasant climate. Geotourism sites may also be included in this category. Anthropogenic attractions include archaeological and cultural attractions, historical and religion sites, performing arts and folklore, handicrafts and artifacts.

Wildlife



Yala National Park has the world's highest concentration of leopards per square kilometer.

Despite its small size, Sri Lanka possess high level of biodiversity and wildlife resources, and is rated among the 34 biodiversity hotspots in the world. Many species of flora and fauna are indigenous to Sri Lanka. This has made the island a country with the highest rates of biological endemism in the world.

13% of Sri Lanka's land surface has been designated as Wildlife Protected Areas (WLPAs) which at present exceeds a total area of 8500 km². Approximately 7% of the area is national parks, the areas allowed for the public to see and study wildlife. Sri Lanka's national parks have been become popular tourist destinations.

Beaches



The Unawatuna beach at southern coast of the island was named as the World's Best Beach for 2004 by Discovery Channel.

Sri Lanka possesses nearly 1600 km coastlines with tropical beaches which are popular among both local and foreign tourists. Most of the coastlines of the country are studded with varying coastal features such as bays, lagoons, sandbanks, and rocky headlands. Marine recreation activities, such as sea bathing and swimming, surfing, boating, snorkelling, deep-sea fishing, underwater photography, and scuba diving, can be seen at most of these beaches and related resort areas. Beaches at Tangalle, Beruwala, Mirissa, Bentota, Unawatuna Arugam Bay, Pasikudah, Hikkaduwa, Uppuveli and Negombo are considered as famous tourist beaches in the country.

Natural scenic beauty

Sri Lanka has numerous tourist attractions with areas of natural scenic beauty, primarily including mountainous terrains, agricultural landscapes, waterfalls, places with diverse climatic conditions, reservoirs (wewas), and rivers.

Botanical/zoological gardens



Herd of elephants at Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage

The country has six botanical gardens and four Zoological gardens. The botanical gardens are maintained by the Department of National Botanical Gardens, and the zoological gardens are maintained by the

Department of National Zoological Gardens. The gardens have become attractive places among local and foreign visitors.

Botanical Gardens

Royal Botanical Gardens • Hakgala Botanical Garden • Henarathgoda Botanical Garden • Mirijjawila Botanical Garden • Seetawaka Botanical Garden • Ganewatta Forest Medicinal Herbal Botanical Garden

Zoological Gardens

National Zoological Gardens • Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage • Pinnawala Open Zoo • Ridiyagama Safari Park

Heritage



Sigiriya the ancient stone fortress considered by many to be the eighth wonder of the world. [\[23\]](#)

Heritage tourism involves visiting historical sites. Sri Lanka is very rich in pre-historic, proto-historic, and historic monuments, which bespeak its ancient civilization and culture. Mainly Buddhism has influenced in molding the cultural heritage of the country. The historic period of Sri Lanka proper starts at circa 236 B.C. with the introduction of Buddhism to the country by the missionaries sent by the Indian empire Asoka.

The UNESCO has declared six archaeological and two ecological World Heritage Sites in the country. Beside the world heritage sites, the government of Sri Lanka has declared a number of archaeological protected sites and monuments within the country.

Pilgrimage

Sri Lanka is well known for its rich Buddhist culture as well as other religions. Being a religious country, Sri Lanka has many places with religious and historic significance, which attract tourists from all over the world. Anuradhapura, Temple of the Tooth, Sri Pada, Shrine of Our Lady of Madhu and Kataragama, are a few famous religious sites in the island that attract a large number of tourists.

The foot pilgrimage called *Pada Yatra*, which is one of Sri Lanka's oldest traditions, has been practiced for centuries, where the local people from Jaffna come along the East Coast to Kataragama shrine.

Related attractions

Buddhist Vihara in Sri Lanka • Hindu temples in Sri Lanka • Atamasthana • Solosmasthana

Sports and adventure

Sports tourism is defined as either people being involved in, observing or participating in a particular sporting event for leisure. Sri Lanka is also a destination for sports such as cricket, rugby, golf and surfing. Except for cricket, the contribution to the tourism sector from other sports are still at a very low level. Apart from mainstream sports events, adventure sports are also included in sports tourism. Trekking, hiking, diving, rock climbing, deep sea fishing, whale watching and hot air ballooning are some of the adventure sports those can be found in Sri Lanka.

Related attractions

Whale watching in Sri Lanka

Culture and other

Cultural tourism includes tourism in urban areas, particularly historic or large cities and their cultural facilities such as museums and theatres.

Museums and theatres - Currently four national museums and 26 archaeological museums have been established in Sri Lanka. National museums are maintained by the Department of National Museums and archaeological museums by the Department of Archaeology. Beside the museums a large number of theatres also can be found in Sri Lanka.