Sri Lanka, a tropical island nation, is a developing country that endures significant economic and medical burden as a result of snake envenomation. Currently, no antivenom is produced using venoms from native Sri Lankan snakes as immunogens, and there is a need for an efficacious Sri Lanka poly-specific antivenom. Animal Venom Research International (AVRI), a non-profit charity, has coordinated and bridged the knowledge and resources from the United States and Costa Rica with those of Sri Lankan governmental agencies, legal counsels, environmental, medical and veterinary academic institutions, and religious and cultural leaders to achieve development of an efficacious poly-specific snake antivenom. Five medically important species of venomous snakes have been collected from different geographic areas in order to provide representation of venom component variability within a species. A successful collaboration with the Sri Lankan government, official agencies, academic institutions, and implementation of the Sri Lanka Antivenom Project for developing a poly-specific antivenom, derived from Sri Lankan snake venom/immunogens, has been effectively coordinated and implemented via the efforts of AVRI.