

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



Central Environmental Authority

Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

Vision

**A clean & green environment
through service excellence**

Mission

**Flagship of the nation in protecting
&
Managing the quality of the environment
by coordination, promotion, promoting public participation,
enforcement, appropriate technological interventions
&
environmental education**

PEFACE

The Annual Report 2015 has been prepared based on the information provided by the Directors/Heads of 15 Divisions/Units in the Head office, 09 Provincial Offices and Environmental Council. It is also included information and performance of special projects undertaken by the CEA. In this report, the information has been provided based on the key performance of key Divisions/ Units in the Head office and Provincial Offices.

In term of clause 14 of the financial Act No. 38 of 1971 and Guidelines of Good Governance, the CEA is required to prepare this Annual Report contains the information on performance of the Authority, annual accounts and the Auditor General's report.

The Planning & Monitoring Unit takes this opportunity to thank all Directors / Heads of the Divisions/ Units/ Provincial Offices and Project Directors for the cooperation and support extended by sending the required information.

Planning & Monitoring Unit

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE FOR ANNUAL REPORT 2015

It is my pleasure to present to you the annual report of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) and audited accounts comprising the balance sheet, cash flow statement and the auditor General's report for the financial year ended on 31st December 2015.

As the central body to integrate environmental considerations in to the rapid development process of the country, CEA continued its efforts under various sections.

We, CEA conducted a discussion with the Legal Draftsman and the Legal Consultant of the CEA, and the EIA Unit took necessary actions to amend the EIA regulations, the list of prescribed projects and the list of Project Approving Agencies. New provisions for monitoring activities including a submission of an EMP by the Project Proponent were included in the EIA regulations. The list of prescribed projects and the list of Project Approving Agencies have also been revised incorporating the concerns of stakeholder agencies and provincial officers of the CEA.

Maintain the quality of water bodies is a prime importance for the beneficial use of the people. But the practice of disposing industrial effluents is increasing rapidly making water resources deteriorate. Therefore, during this year the laboratory of CEA could be able to collect and analyzes samples from major water bodies of Sri Lanka. These include industrial effluent collected for EPL, Commercial basis, regular monitoring and legal requirement and surface water and ground water sample from different water bodies.

We conducted number of Inter-Agency Coordination Committee meetings on Natural Resources Management during the year 2015 as well, with all relevant stakeholder agencies involved in Natural Resources Management and the committee took main decisions on catchment protection, preparation of guidelines for soil conservation and Bolgoda gazzete revision. With respect to the catchment. It was decided to declare all the catchment areas within the tea estates in Badulla district as environment protection areas under National Environmental Act

Novel achievements and innovations of the globe in the field of environment is very important for fulfilling the mandate entrusted to the CEA, therefore, an International Symposium on Environment Management and Planning was organized on 23rd and 24th February 2015 at "Water's Edge, Battaramulla and successfully completed by the CEA. On the other hand, Geo-spatial database on prescribed industries was developed in reviewing the present status of distribution of the polluting industries in Sri Lanka and it is being updated continuously. This database is immensely helpful in implementation of pollution control mechanism and locating of new industries.

Since there is a high demand for electronic items in the country, generation of e waste is notably increased during the last few years. These e-items contain hazardous material which need proper attention. Therefore, We jointly organized E-Waste drop off events with United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) under the "Pavithra Ganga – Every drop matters". Several drop off events had been organized at several places which had been identified as hot spots of generating E -waste. In these drop off events 6.8 MT of electronic waste had been collected and disposed through licensed collectors for Scheduled Waste Management (E waste Management)

We, are responsible for building awareness and providing education to the public towards harnessing their participation for the conservation of environment and make them more concern on environment. Therefore, CEA

carried out various educational and awareness programs to make people aware about the environment and its importance. In addition, World environmental day celebration was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the president Maithripala Sirisena at the Watadage, Pollonnaruwa on 05th, June, under the theme “one planet, seven billion dreams, consume with care”.

Waste collection from houses, commercial establishments and common places is one of the main responsibilities of a local authority with respect to waste management. Inadequate infrastructure is one of the main barriers to manage the municipal waste. Therefore, PILISARU project implemented under CEA initiated to construct nine new compost sites, six bio gas sites, one incinerator in 2015, disbursing 21 million rupees.

While strengthening the local authorities, CEA took initiative to support the private sector entrepreneurs as well under Post consumer plastic waste management project. Initially, CEA provided an identity card to plastic waste collectors and recyclers who are registered under the project for recognition. Apart from that, project provided seven plastic crusher machines to selected plastic waste recyclers to improve their recycling capacity.

However, while all the technical divisions and projects extend their valuable services, others supporting services such as planning, HRD, admin and finance, internal auditing, and IT also afford their support to make the CEA`s effort a success.

I wish to thank the Director General, the Management staff and employees of the CEA for their contribution to achieve the CEA`s objectives and set goals during the review. I also take this opportunity to thanks the members of the Board of Management of CEA and members of the Environment Council for their corporation, guidance, advice and support given to me in the management of the affairs of the CEA. My appreciation also goes to the Secretary, Additional Secretaries and all the officers of the Ministry of Mahawali Development and Environment for their corporation, attention and advice. I would like to thank the Minister of Mahawali Development and Environment, His Excellency the president Maithripala Sirisena for his excellent advice and guidance.

Chairman

Central Environmental Authority

Organization Structure

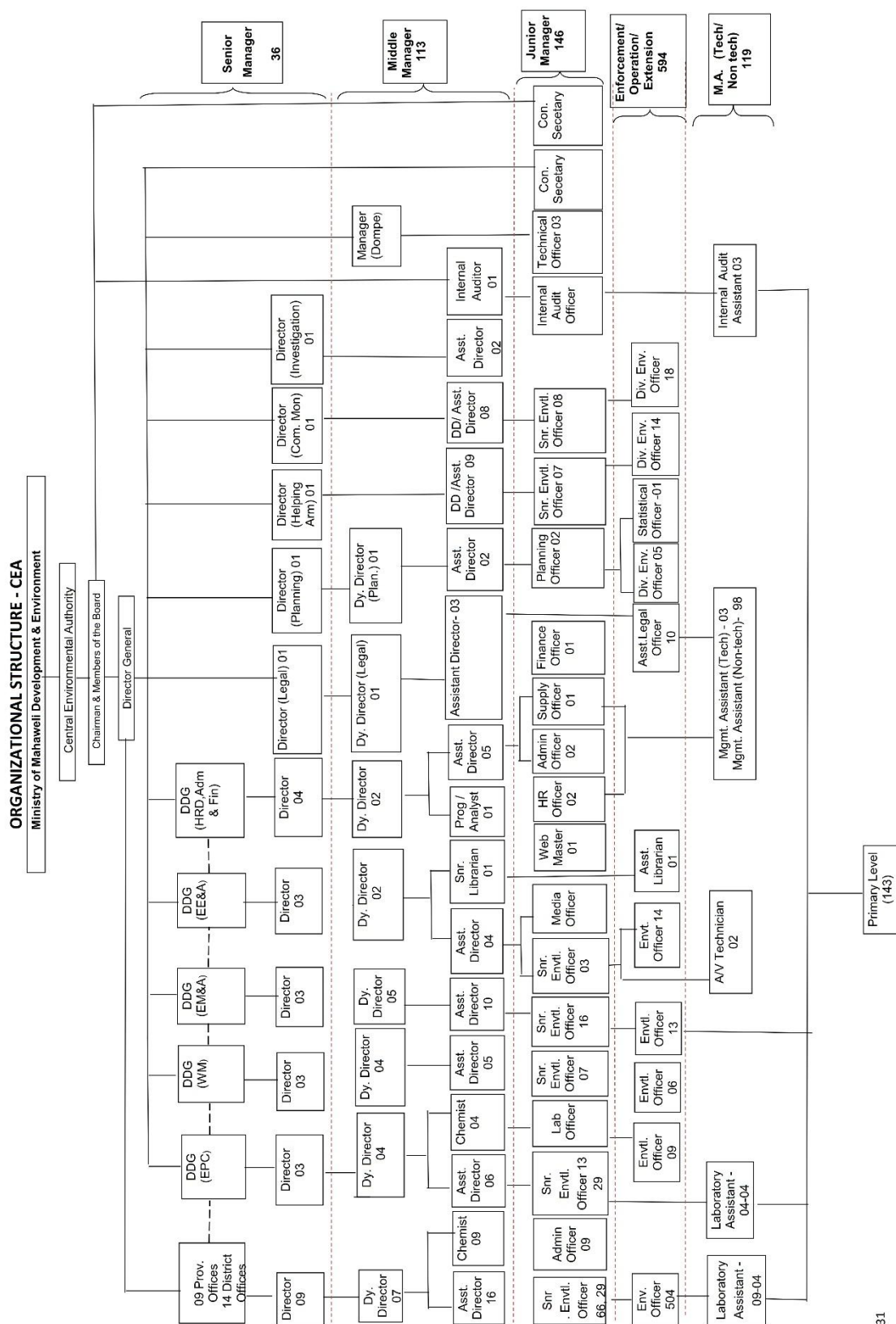


Figure 3.1:CEA Organizational structure

Management Team of the Central Environmental Authority

Prof. Lal Mervin Darmasiri (B.A., M.A., Pg. Dip., M. Sc., PhD)

Chairman

Mr. K. H. Muthukudaarachchi (B. Sc, M. Sc)

Director General

Eng. J. M. U. Indraratne (B. Sc (Eng.) Hons. MBA, C. Eng. FIE (SL) Grad. IE (Aus.))

DDG (HRD, Admn, Fin.)

Mr. U.K.D.G. Jayasinghe (B. Sc, M. Sc)

DDG (EM & A)

Dr. R. M. S. K. Rathnayake (B.Sc. (Sp), Ph.D., Chtd. Chemist, Dip. Chemistry)

Act. DDG (EPC)

Mr. M.J.J. Fernando (B.Sc, M. Sc, PG. Diploma (RS & GIS))

DDG (EE&A)

Mr. M.K.S. Nanayakkara (B.Com. (Hons.), Licentiate –SLICA, FPAF)

Director (Finance)

Ms. Kanthi de Silva (B. Sc, M. Sc)

Director (EIA)

Mr. M.S.A.E Thismalpola (Attorney –at – Law, PGD in HR)

Director (HRD / C/U Admin)

Mr. M.A.A.N Hemakumara (B. Sc, M. Sc)

Director (R & D)

Mr. Neil Perera (BA, Econ. (Special), MA (Economics) Dip (General Management))

Director (EE&A)

Ms. ManujaWimalasena (Attorney- at –Law, LLB (Sri Lanka), Notary Public, Commisioner for Oaths and Company Secretary)

Director (Legal)

Mr. T.M.A.S.K Rodrigo (B. Sc, M. Sc (Forestry))

Director (NRM & Monitoring)

Ms. WasanthaWijesinghe (B. Sc (Chemistry) Hons. M.Sc. (Analytical Chemistry), M.I Chem., (Chartered Chemist))

Director (Lab Services)

Ms. D. Vithanage (B. Sc, M. Sc (Environmental Management), PGD (Envtl. Science))

C/U Director (EPC)

Mr. G.A. Weerasundara (B. Sc, M. Phil)

Director (WM)

Mr. R. Walpola (B.A.Hons., MSSc (Sociology))

Director (Pilisaru Project)

Ms. Kumari Kulatilake (B.A (Gen))

Director (P&M)

Mr. Sunil De Silva (B.Sc. (Gen.), PGD Computer Technology, M.Sc. (Computer Science), Chartered IT Professional Member of British Computer Society (MBCS CITP))

Programmer /Analyst

Ms. D. Vithanage (B. Sc, M. Sc (Environmental Management), PGD (Envtl. Science))

Director (HA)

Ms. A.C.P. Dabare (B.A, Asso. Chtd. libB.A, Asso.Chtd. lib, M.Sc. (LIS))

Senior Librarian

Ms. U. Vithanachchi (B. sc (Admin), SLICA, MAAT, HDM)

Internal Auditor

Mr. K.G.T.N. Kiriella (B. Sc, M. Sc)

Director (CP)

Mr. K.A.P. Welikannage (B. Sc, M. Sc, MA, PGD (Envtl. Science), Dip (HRM & Marketing))

Director (SaP)

Mr. M. Sivakumar (B. Sc, M. Sc)

Director (EP)

Mr. H.S. Premachandra (B. Sc (sp) Hons, M. Sc, M.I. Biol, MIEPSL, C. EnvP, MPMI (US))

Director (Gampaha District)

Mr. N.S. Gamage (B. Sc, M.Phil)

Director (WP)

Mr. SusanthaWedage (B. Sc, M. Sc)

Dy. Director (UP)

Ms. Samantha Malepathirana (B. Sc, M. Sc, PGD)

Dy. Director (SuP)

Mr. G.M.K. Perera (B. Sc, M. Sc (Forestry), PGD (Envtl. Science))

Dy. Director (NCPO)

Ms. Vijitha Sathyakumar (B. Sc, M. Sc (NRM), PGD (Envtl. Science))

Actg. Dy. Director (NP)

Mr. D.M.K. Disanayake (Bsc. Msc)

Actg. Dy. Director (NW)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	-	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOI	-	Board of Investment
CEA	-	Central Environmental Authority
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CETRAC	-	Construction Equipment Training Centre
DDG	-	Deputy Director General
DEO	-	Divisional Environmental Officer
DO	-	District Office
E & NR	-	Environment & Natural Resources
EE & A	-	Environmental Education Awareness
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM & A	-	Environmental Management & Assessment
EMS	-	Environmental Management System
EPC	-	Environmental Pollution Control
EPL	-	Environmental Protection Licence
GSMB	-	Geological Survey and Mining Burro
HRD	-	Human Resource Management
HWM	-	Hazardous Waste Management
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IEMP	-	Integrated Environmental Management Project
ITI	-	Industrial Technological Institute
JBIC	-	Japan Bank of International Cooperation
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KPS	-	Kuruvita Pradeshiya Sabha
NBRO	-	National Building Research Organization
LLF	-	Load Based Licence Fee
NEA	-	National Environmental Act
NEIC	-	National Environmental Information Centre
NERD	-	National Engineering Research & Development Centre
OP & M	-	Operational Planning & Monitoring
PO	-	Provincial Office
PVC	-	Polyvinyl chloride
SEO	-	Senior Environmental Officer
SLTB	-	Sri Lanka Transport Board
SRO	-	Sub Regional Office Kandy RO
TPS	-	Thamankaduwa Pradeshiya Sabha
WDF	-	Waste Water Discharge Fee
WEA	-	Wayamba Environmental Authority
WWMA	-	Western Province Waste Management
WPO	-	Western Provincial Office
CPO	-	Central Provincial Office
SaPO	-	Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office
SuPO	-	Southern Provincial Office
NCPO	-	North Central Provincial Office
EPO	-	Eastern Provincial Office
UPO	-	Uva Provincial Office
NPO	-	Northern Provincial Office
JAICA	-	Japan International cooperation Industry
IQMU	-	Air Quality Monitoring Unit
PM	-	Particulate Matter

KECO	-	Korean Environmental Cooperation
NCC	-	National Coordination Committee
TACMIC	-	Technical Advisory Committee for Management of Industrial Chemicals
MEEE	-	Management of Electronic and Electrical Equipments
BMICH	-	Bandaranayaka Memorial International Conference Hall
CFL	-	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
PAA	-	Project Approving Agency
NRM&M	-	Natural Resource Management & Monitoring Unit
EM&A	-	Environmental Management & Awareness
NWP	-	National Wetland Policy
NWSC	-	National Wetland Steering Committee
DWLC	-	Department of Wildlife Conservation
UDA	-	Urban Development Authority
ICASL	-	Institute of Chartered Accounts of Sri Lanka
SLLRDC	-	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation
GN	-	Grama Niladari
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
CCD	-	Coastal Conservation Department
MC	-	Municipal Council
EE&A	-	Environmental Education & Awareness Division
EPP	-	Environmental Pioneer Programme
WED	-	World Environmental Day
TRC	-	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
DELEC	-	District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee
NWS&DB	-	National Water Supply & Drainage Board
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
MENR	-	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resource
MERE	-	Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
PP	-	Pilisaru Project
NSWMS	-	National Solid Waste Management Supporting Centre
KMC	-	Kurunagala Municipal Council
ICTAD	-	Institute of Construction Training & Development
EDCF	-	Economic Development Cooperation Fund
PPA	-	Project Preparation Assistant
NPD	-	National Planning Department
ERD	-	External Resource Department
NSWMC	-	National Solid Waste Management Centre
WPWMA	-	Western Province Waste Management Authority
CLG	-	Commissioner of Local Government
BOQ	-	Bill of Quantities
ISWM	-	Integrated Solid Waste Management

1.0 Central Environmental Authority

1.1 Introduction

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) having established in 1981 under the National Environmental Act (NEA) No. 47 of 1980, completes thirty four years' service by 2015. The CEA operating under the purview of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is one of the main implementing arm of the national environmental policy. The Annual Report of 2015 contains the performance of the CEA including 09 Provincial Offices, 14 District Offices and special Projects implemented by the CEA for 2015, an assessment of its successes and failures in order to provide a full account of the work carried out utilizing public funds and donor funds / grants.

1.2 Objective

On the recommendation of the CEA, the NEA No 47 of 1980 has been amended in 1988 and 2000 by National Environmental (Amendment) Act No 56 of 1988 and by National Environmental (Amendment) Act No. 53 of 2000 respectively. The main powers embodied in the National Environment Act of 1980 are:

- To regulate, maintain and control the types, constituents and effects of waste, discharge, emissions, deposits or other sources of pollution which are of danger or potential danger to the quality of the environment through the implementation of Environmental Protection License

(EPL) scheme under the National Environment Act.

- To protect natural resource base on the country by ensuring environmentally sound development interventions through systematically assessed environmental implications, using Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as a tool.
- To make people conscious of the local, national and global environmental problems with a view to motivate and to harness public support and participation, particularly the participation of school children in protecting the environment.
- To be the centre of information on environment related data and information, providing its services to wider cliental needs.

1.3 Powers, Functions and Duties

Of the powers, functions and duties stipulated in the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, the CEA presently focuses mainly on the following key functions, powers and duties;

- a) To administer the provisions of the National Environmental Act and the regulations made there under.
- b) To undertake surveys and investigations as to the causes, nature, extent of pollution and to assist and co-operate with other persons or bodies carrying out similar surveys or investigations.

- c) To conduct, promote and co-ordinate research in relation to any aspects of environmental degradation or the prevention thereof, and to develop criteria for the protection and improvement of the environment.
- d) To specify standards, norms and criteria for the protection of beneficial uses of the environment.
- e) To publish reports and information with respect to any aspect of environmental protection and management.
- f) To provide information and education to the public regarding the protection and improvement of the environment.

The CEA has been entrusted with wider regulatory powers since its inception by amending the National Environmental Act in 1988 and in the year 2000.

The principal powers entrusted with these amendments include *inter alia* the following;

- a) To require activities resulting in the discharge of pollutants to the environment to do so under the authority of a licence issued by the CEA, in accordance with standards and criteria stipulated by the Authority.
- b) To require certain prescribed development projects which may result in significant adverse impacts on the environment to undertake Environmental Impact Assessment prior to their implementation.
- c) To gazette the activities which will discharge, deposit or emit waste into the

environment as “Prescribed Activities” and to ensure that no person shall carry on any prescribed activity except under a license issued by the Authority and in accordance with standards and other criteria as may be prescribed under this act

1.4 The Members of the Authority

The authority consists of three members appointed by H.E. the President in consultation with the Minister of Environment, two of whom shall have adequate expertise and qualifications in the subject of environment. One of the other members should possess adequate administrative skills and experience in environmental management. Of the three members, one is appointed by H.E. The President, as Chairman of the Authority.

Professor Lal Mervin Dharmasiri was appointed by H.E the President as Chairman of the CEA with effect from 02.02.2015. Mr. Ajith De Kostha on 09.02.2015, Dr. K Hasith Aravinda tissera on 30.01.2015 and Treasury Representative Ms. R. Anushiyathan on 04.03.2015 were appointed by H.E the president as members of the Board of the CEA.

Since then, the Board of CEA comprise of the following Members;

Professor Lal Mervin Dharmasiri	-
Chairman, CEA	
Mr. Ajith De Kostha	-
Member of the Authority	
Dr. K Hasith Aravinda tissera	-
Member of the Authority	

Ms. R. Anushiyathan
Treasury Representative

Director General of the CEA, Mr. K. H. Muthukudarachchi acts as the Secretary of the Board under the powers provided in NEA.

The Board held 11 meetings guiding and directing a number of major issues relating to Environmental Management during the year under review.

1.5. Environmental Council

1.5.1 Introduction

The Environmental Council was established under section 7 of the National Environmental Act; No. 47 of 1980 as amended.

1.5.2 Main role of the environmental council

According to the aforementioned act, major functions of the Environmental Council are as follows.

(a) Generally advising the Central Environmental Authority on matters pertaining to its responsibilities, powers, duties and functions.

(b) Advising the Central Environmental Authority on any matter referred to the Council by the Authority.

1.5.3 Structure of the Environmental Council

As per stated by the National Environmental Act; No.47 of 1980 as amended, the Environmental Council consists of a set of members appointed by the Ministry of Environment. During the year 2015, 12th session was conducted by the Environmental Council as follows.

1.5.4 12th Session

Following members were appointed by the Hon. Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy (2014) and the Hon Minister of Mahaweli Development and Environment (2015) for the 12th session of the Environmental Council.

Members of the Environmental Council

Table 1.1: Members of the Environmental Council

	Name of the Member	Ministry Represented
1	Mr W P M G R Shantha Kumara Muhandiram (from 2015 up to date) Mr P M Nanayakkara (From April-September 2015)	Snr. Asst Secretary (Lands) Ministry of Lands and Lands Development Director (Land Policy) Ministry of Lands and Lands Development

	Name of the Member	Ministry Represented
	S D A B Borelessa From October 2013)	Addl. Secretary (Lands) Ministry of Lands and Lands Development
2	Mr M A Allam	Addl. Secretary (Adm.) Ministry of Industry and Commerce
3	Mr N P V C Piyathilaka From April 2015)	Addl. Secretary (Administration & Finance) Ministry of Agriculture
	Mr Asoka Siriwardhana (From October 2013)	Addl. Secretary (Adm) Ministry of Agriculture
4	Ms Subadra Walpola	Senior Assistant Secretary (Local Government) Ministry of Local Government
5	Mr J G L Sulakshana Jayawardena	Dy Director (Development) Ministry of Power and Energy
6	Mr H M K J B Gunaratna	Director, Social Development Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic resources Development
7	Dr Sarath Amunugama	Deputy Director General (Public Health Service) Ministry of Health
8	Mr Monty Ranatunga	Addl. Director General (Dept of Project Management) Central Bank of Sri Lanka
9	Mr K H Muthukudaarachchi	Director General Central Environmental Authority (SECRETARY)

Experts on Environment Protection and Management

Table 1.2: Experts on Environment Protection and Management

1	Prof W M T B Wanninayake	Ex University Professor Senior Marine Biologist
2	Dr (Ms) Niramalie Palleawatta	Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Colombo
3	Dr (Ms) Sudheera Ranwala	Senior Lecturer, Dept of Plant Science University of Colombo

4	Mr Jagath Gunawardena	Attorney at Law / Environmentalist Chairman / Env't. Council
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Representatives from Volunteer Organizations

Table 1.3: Representatives from Volunteer Organizations

1	Mr Newton Gunaratna	Ex Chairman, ITN
2	Mr Shamen Vidanage	Programme Coordinator IUCN - Sri Lanka Office
3	Mr Douglas Thissera	Director, Kadolana Programme Small Fisheries Federation
4	Mr Tilak Kariyawasam	Chairman, Env't Conservation Trust

Meetings held

Table 1.4: Council meetings Meetings were held in 2015

Nine Meetings were held in 2015. Details are given below.

Meeting No.	Month	Date
14 th Meeting	January	22
15 th Meeting	February	26
16 th Meeting	March	19
17 th Meeting	April	23
18 th Meeting	May	21
19 th Meeting	June	19
No Meetings Were Held	July	
	August	
	September	
20 th Meeting	October	22
21 st Meeting	November	19
22 nd Meeting	December	17

Matters discussed at the meetings

- Northern Express Way
- Yan Oya Reservation Project
- Issues at the Construction Site in Uma Oya Project
- Eenvt. Protection Area
- Waste Dump in Kuruwita Pradeshiya Sabha
- Port City Development Project
- Protection of breeding ground of INDIAN COURSER (Bird) as an Eenvt Protection Area
- Conservation of “Kiriamma Ulpatha” as an Eenvt. Protection Area
- Illegal Land Filling at Wellempitiya Kittampahywa
- Eenvt Issues at North Western Province
- Issues on Eenvt Strategic Plan
- Mangroves in Sri Lanka
- Strategic Eenvt Impact Assessment
- Mini Hydro power project established at Morapitiya Athwelthota Water Fall
- Conservation of Naula Bobella Area as Eenvt Protection Area
- Eenvt Issues created by Buwalka Steel Factory
- Evaluation of Eenvt Green Awards
- Disposing of Hazardous Waste to Kelani River
- Polluting of Kelani River by Coca Cola Beverages
- Importation of Cat Fish to Sri Lanka
- Protection of Historical Trees in Sri Lanka
- Present Situation of Ports City Development Project
- Propose to protect Nilaweli Pulmudai area as a Wild Life Protection Area
- Prepare Environmental programmes for Children on Protection of Historical Areas
- Providing subsidies for organic fertilizer
- Protection of Forest Hermitage sites
- Banning of usage of Asbestos Roofing Sheets

2.0. Duties and Responsibilities of the CEA

To achieve its objectives; the CEA has organized its institutional structure focusing on four technically specialized Divisions listed below.

- Environmental Pollution Control (EPC)
- Environmental Management and Assessment (EM&A)
- Environmental Education and Awareness (EE&A)
- Human Resources Development, Administration and Finance (HRD, Admin & Finance)

These Divisions are headed by academically qualified and professionally competent personnel with considerable years of experience in the field of environmental management.

Environmental Pollution Control Division

There are three units under the Environmental Pollution Control Division and pertaining to each unit as follows:

Environmental Pollution Control Unit

- Implement concurrence procedure for Board of Investment's approved projects (For both new site Recommendations and EPLs)
- Participate in project approval process
- Resolving public complaints on Environmental Pollution /Nuisance

- Technical facilitation to control environmental pollution
- Appear courts and Human Right Commission (HRC) as expert witnesses and provide technical reports to the Parliamentary committees, courts and HRC
- Introduce new strategies/tools for effective pollution control

Waste Management Unit

- Introduction & implementation of Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) rules & regulations
- Technical support for implementing solid waste management projects and programmes
- Planning and implementation of pilot projects on WM systems
- Regular monitoring of compliance
- Development of technical guidelines on waste management
- Implementation of multinational environmental agreements and its obligations (Basel Convention & Rotterdam Convention)
- Industrial crisis management
- Industrial Chemical management
- Assist in granting environmental approvals for WM projects/activities
- Technical support for legal prosecution
- Pilot projects on SWM

- Handling public complaints
- Assist to conduct education and awareness programmes on WM
- Supervision of the WM related projects
- Compliance monitoring
- Providing technical inputs on waste management related activities for other institutions

Air Quality & Laboratory Services Unit

- Providing analytical service to other Divisions /POs of CEA
- Monitoring the compliance of the Environment Standards
- Monitoring the ambient water, air in selected areas
- Carrying out research & surveys in the environmental sector related to air, noise, vibration & water quality
- Formulation of regulations on air quality, water quality & noise

Environmental Management & Assessment Division

There are three units Under the Environmental Management Assessment Division

Environmental Impact Assessment Unit

- Implementing Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) process
- Implementing EIA process and ensuring compliance
- Implementing awareness programmes on the EIA/IEE procedures

- Formulating guidelines on EIA & IEE procedures
- Introduction & Implementation of SEA procedure

Natural Resource Management Unit

- Granting Environmental Clearance for non EIA/IEE projects
- Carrying out compliance monitoring
- Investigating public complaints on Natural Resource Degradation
- Implementing awareness programme on conservation of Natural Resources
- Declaration of environmental protection areas
- Issuing guidelines for policy implementation

Research and Development Unit

- Preparing GIS base information
- Implementing environmentally sensitive area management projects
- Preparing District Profiles and maps.
- Coordinating environmental research & disseminating results

Environmental Education & Awareness Division

- Conducting environmental education and awareness programmes among target groups through print & electronic media as well as group communication
- Conducting training workshop and exhibition at national and divisional level

- Providing environment information to the public
- Supporting necessary support to and from NGO's
- Commemorating Environmental Days
- Establishment & Implementation of Nature Field Centers.

National Environmental Information Center

- Collection & development of environmental information
- Coordination of library network & other libraries
- Provide library documentation & information service to all categories of information users.

Audio Visual Unit

- Providing facilities of audio visual equipment to the programmes.
- Visual coverage of special functions of the CEA & MENR.
- Video production for educational & awareness purposes
- Providing facilities for video graphic visuals

HRD, Administration & Finance Division

Human Resource Development, Administration and Finance Units are come under the Human Resource Division, Administrator & Finance Division.

Human Resource Development Unit

- Overall Human Resources Planning
- Selection, recruitment & Promotion
- Induction Training Programmes
- Individual Performance Evaluation System
- Identifying training needs and conducting training programs for selected employees (local & international)
- Employee grievance handling.
- Disciplinary Procedures.
- Human Resources Data Base

Administration Unit

- Procurement, acquisition & maintaining capital assets
- Issue and renewal of service of agreements
- Provision of insurance facilities & logistical support
- Industrial health, safety, & welfare
- General administration

Finance Unit

- Preparing the annual budget & submitting final accounts
- Preparing final progress reports and Monthly budgetary control reports
- Preparing salary and salary related report and payments
- Maintaining project accounts
- Effective Payments

Legal Unit

- Preparing amendments to existing legislation (National Environmental Act) and drafting new legislation and regulations.
- Enforcing provisions of the NEA and gazetting regulations.
- Issuing directives under, sections 12 and 24 B of the NEA.
- Cancellation, suspension and rejection of EPLs.
- Issuing section 23S notices for littering.
- Approval of EPL conditions & inspection reports to be submitted to court.
- Appearing in courts on cases filed by the CEA and filed against the CEA
- Facilitating Inquiries & appeal hearings at the Ministry.
- Preparing documents in order to initiate legal action.
- Conducting awareness programmes on environmental legislation and participating in awareness programmes as resource persons.
- Advising other divisions & institutions on legal issues on environment.
- Drafting & approving agreements.
- Coordinating with the Police Department on handling complaints

Planning & Monitoring Unit

- Collect baseline data, define types and sources of data needed and the method of data collection and link with data sources
- Formulate the Corporate Plan of the CEA
- Prepare operational plans for each thematic area, externally funded projects and for any other interventions based on the Mid Term Work Programme and the Corporate & Annual plans of the CEA
- Develop monitoring plans
- Ensure inter-divisional and Centre/Region coordination
- Arrange evaluations
- Prepare progress reports for reporting to various supervisory bodies i.e. MENR, ERD, and MPD etc.
- Prepare Annual Reports of the CEA
- Inform international donors, private sector entities and other relevant stakeholders of the progress of the operations of the CEA

Complaint Unit

- Receives complaints from the public and institutional sources concerning issues, problems and threats and damage to the environment
- Refers the issues to relevant authorities and deals with them.

Internal Audit Unit

- Review the accounting and internal control systems.

- Examination of financial and operating information.
- Review of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of operations including non-financial control of the organization.
- Review of the operational compliance with laws, regulation and other external requirements with management policies and directives and other internal requirement.
- Carry out ad hoc investigations on any matters required by the management

Provincial Offices

- Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for development projects with localized impacts.
- Environmental recommendation for sitting industries
- Environmental Protection Licenses procedure for prescribed activities other than those delegated to Local Authorities.
- Coordinate and monitor activities of Local Authorities on delegated functions and provide technical guidance where necessary.
- Implement programmes for Natural Resource Management.

- Assist in resolving non IEE/EIA projects which require CEA clearance, (e.g. gem mining, land filling, felling of trees etc.)
- Implement awareness and educational programmes on environment.
- Participate and represent CEA at regional level meetings and functions
- Co-ordinate with governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and community based organizations, voluntary associations, industrialists, business community, schools, youth groups, public officers and the general public at sub-national level.
- Implement, review and monitor district, divisional and village level projects and school projects.
- Develop, update and maintain specially referenced regional data base
- Develop Annual Work Plans for Provincial Offices and District Offices within the 5 year work programme of the CEA

Performance of the Authority

The highlights of the tasks performed by each of these Divisions during the year 2014 are succinctly explained in the following section.

3.0. Environmental Pollution Control Division

3.1 Environmental Pollution Control Unit

Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) unit of the Environmental Pollution Control Division is mainly responsible for prevention and control environmental pollution. To achieve this objective, EPC division continues its regular activities and some of the new initiatives to prevent minimize and control environmental pollution mainly from industrial activities

Started in 2015, “Monitoring of water quality in major water bodies and capacity building of laboratory & enforcement officers of the CEA” is a technical cooperation project awarded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) where the EPC unit is fully engaged with 03 main thrust areas related to effective implementation of EPL scheme.

The activities of the unit are grouped into 4 main subject areas for easy functioning. The subject areas are as follows,

1. Regulation and Monitoring
2. Policy Development
3. Technical Facilitation
4. Special Programmes for Pollution Control

3.1.1 Regulation and Monitoring

3.1.1.1 Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme

The EPC unit implement EPL scheme for prescribed activities in the Gazette notification No: 1533/16 published on 25.01.2008.

All prescribed activities listed into three categories in the gazette according to their magnitude of the pollution to the environment. The part “A” of the lists consists of 80 high polluting activities, part “B” consists of 33 medium polluting activities and part “C” consists of low polluting activities. Implementation of the EPL process for A and B category industries are conducted by the Provincial Offices of the CEA and implementation powers of activities in the list C have been delegated to the Local Authorities (LA).

3.1.1.2 Granting Concurrence to the Board of Investment (BOI)

BOI has the authority to grant EPL for prescribed activities registered under section 17 of the BOI Act. The concurrence from the CEA has to be obtaining before issuing the EPL. Therefore, EPC unit has to play an important role in the granting of concurrence to the BOI industries for implementation of EPL scheme by the BOI.

Table 3.1: Concurrence granted by EPC unit for EPL and New sites of the BOI registered activities

Granted Concurrence	2015
New EPLs	59
EPL Renewals	433
New site Recommendations Other projects	99
Monitoring industries	142

3.1.1.3 Complaints Investigations and Monitoring

Investigation of public complaints, evaluation of pollution control systems adopted by industrial activities (by wastewater analytical reports, noise & vibration measurements etc.) are also carried out by EPC unit.

The EPC Unit continued to investigate the complaints in relation to the activities of BOI approved industries and other complaints, which were directly forwarded by the complaint unit, Chairman and Director General of the CEA.

Table 3.2: complaints handled by EPC unit

Complaints	BOI Industries	Non BOI Industries
Received	59	02
Investigated & Actions taken	58	-
Referred to relevant institution	01	02

3.1.1.4 Environmental Protection License for Export Processing Zones (EPZ)

There are 12 export processing zones managed by the BOI which were approved under the EIA process and prescribed as high polluting activities in the gazette notification. The CEA has the responsibility to control environmental pollution from those EPZs. EPC unit is implementing EPL process for these industrial zones to minimize and control emissions and discharges to the environment. Regular monitoring is also very important for these industrial zones in the pollution control process.

EPC unit has inspected BOI export processing zones in Malwatta, Horana, Wathupitiwala, Meerigama, Avissawella, Biyagama, Katunayaka and Koggala and issued 03 EPLs for Malwatta, Horana, and Wathupitiwala upon compliance of the environmental standards and criteria.

3.1.1.5 Issuing of Circular for obtaining Environmental Recommendation.

The Circular, No.1/2015(Low) & dated 29.04.2015 was issued for obtaining Environmental Recommendation of the CEA to commence or expand new/existing Industries/Activities which prescribed under part A, B and C of the Gazette Notification No. 1533/16 dated 25.01.2008.

3.1.2 Policy Development

3.1.2.1 Amendment to the Prescribed Activity List.

Prescribed Activity list No.1533/16 gazetted in 2008.01.25 was reviewed and amended. The final draft has been submitted to the Department of Legal Draftsman for approval & gazetting process. 03 meetings were held with the officers of the Legal Draftsman to discuss the issues related to the proposed regulation.

3.1.2.2 Amendment to the regulation on effluent discharge standards

Maintain the quality of water bodies is a prime importance for the beneficial use of the people. But the practice of disposing of industrial effluents is increasing rapidly making water resources deteriorate.

The effluent discharges of the industries are regulated through the EPL by imposing standards and criteria for pollution control.

The existing regulation No. 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008 was reviewed by a forum with specialists in the water and related sectors and final draft was submitted to the Department of Legal Draftsman. 03 meetings were held with the officers of the Legal Draftsman to discuss the issues related to the proposed standards.

3.1.3 Technical Facilitation

3.1.3.1 Conduct Meetings of “Committee for Determining the Sitting of High and Medium Polluting industries outside EPZ’s and Industrial Estates” (H&M Committee) to

determine the siting of new industries (located in sensitive areas)

This committee was formed to determine the siting of High and Medium Polluting Industries outside the Industrial Estates and Export Processing Zones. This is one of the important decision making committee established by the EPC Unit. This committee consists of members from the BOI, National Water Supply & Drainage Board, Ministry of Industry, Urban Development Authority and the CEA.

Main objective of this committee is to minimize the water pollution caused by industrial effluents mainly to the Kelani River. The committee provide technical inputs for evaluate proposals on locating high and medium polluting industries outside the Kelani river basin which generate high amount of wastewater. In the year 2015, 10 meetings were conducted and 85 project reports were evaluated. Out of them 37 proposals were recommended and 20 were rejected and 28 were differed for further clarifications.

3.1.3.2 Technical Assistance for Environment Impact Assessment Process

The officers of EPC unit serve as members of the Technical Evaluation Committees, to assess pollution control aspects in projects under going EIA and IEE process. The officers of EPC unit participated in 30 technical committees during the year 2015 to provide technical expertise in pollution control and 13 Joint inspections were carried out.

3.1.3.3 Provide technical facilitations to industrial activities

(a) Annual Registration of Environmental Analytical Laboratories and Consultancy Services for Pollution Control.

Annual registration programme for environmental consultants and analytical laboratories in the CEA is one programme carried out by the EPC unit as facilitation for industries. The sole purpose of this venture is to provide the industrialists an island wide low cost, genuine service and motivate them in their pollution abatement and compliance monitoring activities. At the same time consultants and laboratories will be able to rectify their shortcomings and update their knowledge to supply the best available competitive service.

32 laboratories and 53 Consultants were applied for registration for the year 2015. After inspections and evaluations, 29 Laboratories and 46 Consultants were registered as CEA recognized Laboratories and Consultants for 2015. The list of laboratories and consultants were uploaded to the CEA website and distributed by printing the lists.

During the last quarter of 2015, 03 Advertisements in English, Sinhala and Tamil were published for calling applications for registration in 2016.

(b) Proficiency Testing Programme for CEA registered Laboratories

The EPC unit has started the Proficiency Testing Programme for CEA registered

laboratories in 2011 in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Association for Testing Laboratories (SLATL) and the CEA laboratory. The main aim of this programme is to validate and streamline the performance and get quality and accurate service of wastewater analysis of CEA registered laboratories.

In 2015 14 laboratories including private and government were participated for the programme.

3.1.4 Special Programmes for Pollution Control

3.1.4.1 Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness programme

Most chemical disasters or accidents could be avoided if correct precautionary measures are taken at appropriate time with continuous monitoring. Under the international norms a programme was initiated by the UNEP and the programme was named as Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness programme (CAPP).

During 2015 following awareness meeting were conducted.

1. Two days' workshop on chemical spill prevention and response

This workshop was conducted by EPC unit with Marine Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA) on 14th and 15th of May 2015 at CEA auditorium with the participation of 50 officers of the CEA and other stakeholder institutions.

2. Awareness programme on safe chemical handling, storing and classification, labeling of chemicals and health issues of hazardous chemicals was conducted for employees of Causway paints Ltd, Panadura on 6th of August 2015, with the participation of 50 employees including executive officers of the industry.
3. Awareness programme on Global Harmonized System (GHS) for executive officers Of the MAS Integrity, Biyagama was conducted.

3.1.4.2 National Green Award Scheme

“National Green Awards” programme is the only award scheme implemented by the Central Environmental Authority on environmental concerns. It was initiated with a view to recognize and publicize to private and public sector organizations, which are functioning in an environmentally sustainable manner. The Green Award Scheme makes a competitive forum among the different industrial sectors to apply the best practical options in the pollution abatement and greening the environment in Sri Lanka.

The target of this programme is to promote and motivate industrialists and service providers for monitoring based pollution control and environmental management system to

compliance with standards, regulations and to maintain the sustainability to achieve the clean and green environment through eco friendly actions. Applications for “National Green Awards 2015” were entertained under 16 categories including 10 major industrial sectors, waste management projects of local authorities, mini hydro power projects, and police environmental units, institutes involved in construction industry, public institutions, private enterprises and schools. Total 470 applications were received and evaluated by distinguished panel of Judges. Inspections were carried out and 54 applicants were selected to be awarded in the awarding ceremony.

The “National Green Awards 2015” ceremony was successfully held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall on 05th October 2015 under the patronage of his Excellency the President, Honorable minister of Environment and other distinguished guests. More than 600 guests were participated in the event.

06 Gold Awards, 18 Silver Awards, 13 Bronze Awards and 17 Merit Awards were awarded for the performance of industries under above categories.

Table 3.3: List of Gold Award winners

No.	Sector	Name of the winner	Location
01	Apparels	MAS Active (Pvt) Ltd - Contourline Division	BOI Industrial Park - Pallekelle
02	Food & Beverages	Kiruwanaagaga Tea Estate	Moragala, Kirilipana
03	Hotels	Cinnaman Citadel Hotel	Kandy
04	Waste Management Projects of Local Authorities	Balangoda U.C	Balangoda

05	Schools/Type 1AB	Royal College	Colombo 07
06	Schools/Type 2&3	WP/HO/Handupelpola K.V.	Horana



Awarding the Gold Awards to School sector and Industry sector by H.E. the President Maitheepala Sirisena at the National Green Awards 2015 Ceremony.

3.1.4.3 Monitoring of industries along Kelini River

In connection to the accidental oil spillage in Kelani river EPC unit has started monitoring the industries located along the Kelani river to check their compliance for EPL and other environmental aspects for the improvement of the water quality in the river.

In connection, 13 BOI industries and 02 industrial zones (Biyagama & Avissawella) were monitored.

3.1.4.4 Trainings / workshops, meetings and Presentations.

Training and awareness are the most essential components, which needs to disseminate the experience, findings and gain knowledge for effective implementation of functions and responsibilities of the unit.

The EPC unit conducted and facilitated following trainings, workshops, Meetings and presentations.

- 15 Presentations/Lectures on pollution related subjects for industrial community and general public were conducted during year 2015.
- EPC unit attended 35 meetings and 14 workshops related to pollution control

3.1.5 Summary of the progress: 2015 - EPC Unit

Table 3.4: Summary of the progress: 2015 - EPC Unit

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
1. Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme - BOI			
New site Recommendations for Industries	99	Total budget allocation for the EPC Unit in year 2015 was Rs.750, 000/=.	Operational expenses were borne by the BOI
Concurrence for EPL Renewals	433		
Concurrence for new EPLs.	59		
Monitoring	142		
2. Implementation of Environmental Protection License scheme – Non BOI			
		From this allocation	
		Rs.707, 000.00	
Complaints		were utilized by EPC.	
Non BOI	50		
Received	12		
inspected	38		
	59		
Referred	58		
BOI	20		
Received			
inspected			
Referred			

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
3. Review and update of the existing list of consultants and list of laboratories annually			
Received applications for laboratory Registration	32		
Received applications for Consultants Registration	53		
Selected laboratories	29		
Selected consultants	46		
4. H&M Committee			
Meetings conducted	10		
Evaluated projects proposals	85		
Recommended	37		
Rejected	20		
5. Handle standard EPL numbering system			
Issued "A" Category- Fresh EPLs	1791		
Issued A Category renewals	2531		
6. Trainings / workshops			
Presentations / lectures delivered by EPC unit	15		
Conducted workshops	14		
EPC unit attended Meetings	32		
7.EIA TEC committee meetings	13		

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
8. National Green Award Programme			
Gold Awards	06		Expenses were born by Treasury funds.
Silver Awards	18		
Bronze Awards	13		
Merit Awards	17		
8. Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness Programme			

3.2. Lab Services Unit

3.2.1 Air Resource Management and Monitoring Unit.

Air quality monitoring has been carried out at Colombo Fort monitoring station using wet chemical methods for Sulphur Dioxide and Nitrogen Dioxide gaseous pollutants.

PM-10 (Particulates of Aerodynamic diameter less than 10 micron) at Colombo Fort were also monitored to analyse the trend of variation due to increasing vehicle fleet in the Colombo City.

In addition to above, ambient air quality of Kandy, Nuwaraeliya, Polonnaruwa, Badulla, Matara and Nugegoda were also monitored for shorter periods to determine public exposure levels and effectiveness of the air quality management tools implemented so far.

3.2.1.1 Air quality status in Sri Lanka

Variation of annual averages of particulate matter PM-10 at Colombo Fort monitoring station is shown below. Even though the annual average of PM-10 concentration at Colombo Fort monitoring station exceeds the maximum permissible levels, it shows decreasing trend over last 16 years. But during the year 2015, the annual average value of PM₁₀ has shown a higher value than 2014, and it may be due to the increased number of vehicle fleet on the road.

3.2.1.2 Pollution levels in Major Cities

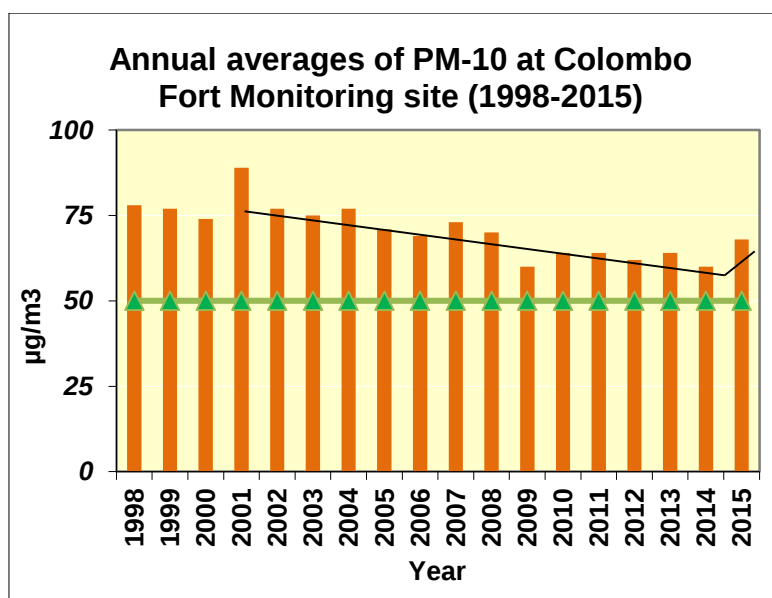


Figure 3.1: Annual average of PM₁₀ at Colombo fort

Following graphical information highlights the pollution levels of criteria air pollutant in Nugegoda which was the last monitoring location in 2015.

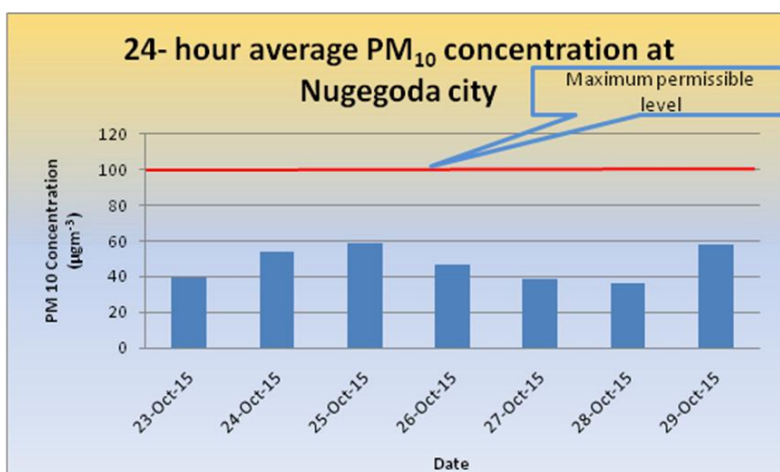


Figure 3.2: 24 hour average PM₁₀ concentration at Nugegoda city

PM₁₀ – One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their averages were calculated on **24 hour average basis** for seven days. The maximum permissible value on 24 hour basis for PM₁₀ is 100µg/m³. The graph indicates that the national standard value is not exceeded.

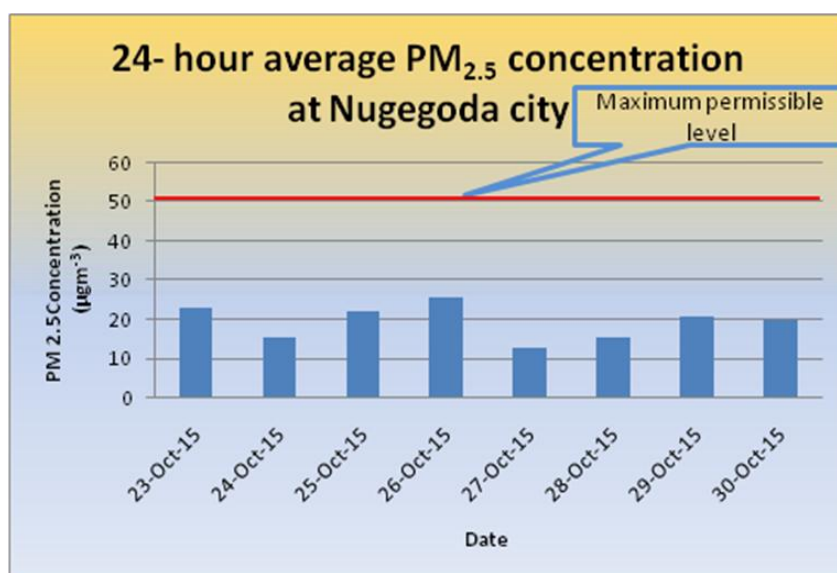


Figure 3.3: 24 hour average PM_{2.5} concentration at Nugegoda city

PM_{2.5} – One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their averages were calculated on **24 hour average basis** for seven days. The maximum permissible value on 24 hour basis for PM_{2.5} is 50µg/m³. The graph indicates that the national standard value is not exceeded.

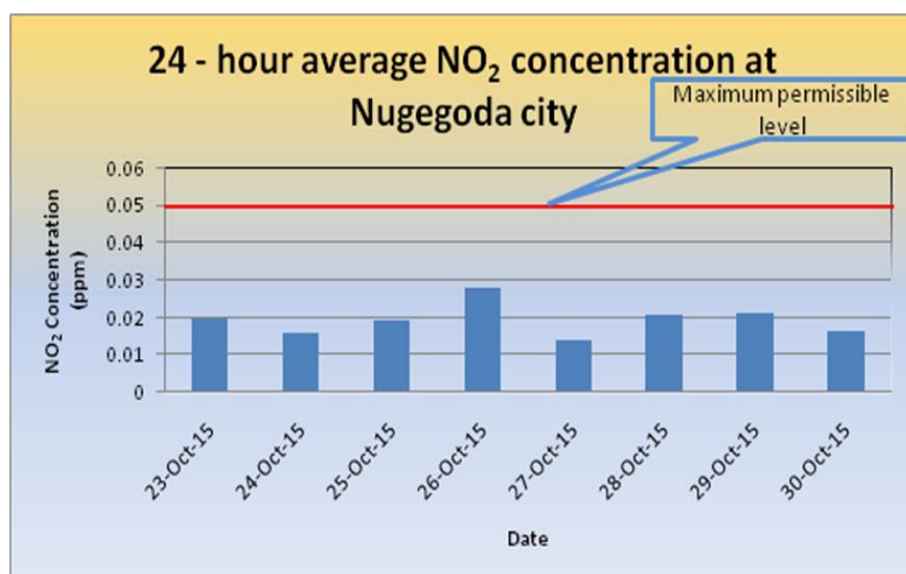


Figure 3.4: 24 hour average NO₂ concentration at Nugegoda city

NO₂ – One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their averages were calculated **on 24 hour average basis** for seven days. The maximum permissible value on 24

hour basis for NO₂ is 0.05ppm. The graph indicates that the national standard value is not exceeded.

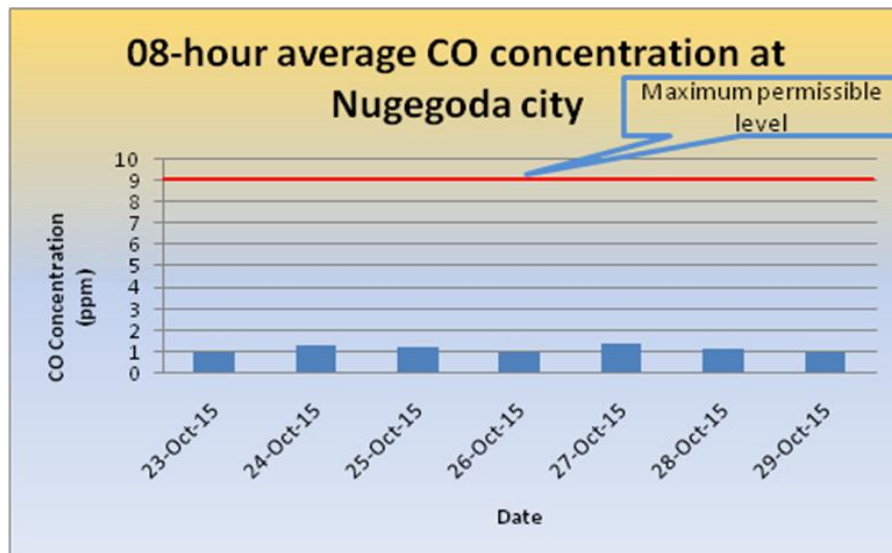


Figure 3.5: 08 hour average CO concentration at Nugegoda city

CO – One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their **8 hour averages** were calculated on a particular day that

showed maximum values during seven days period. The graph indicates that the national standard value of 9ppm is not exceeded.

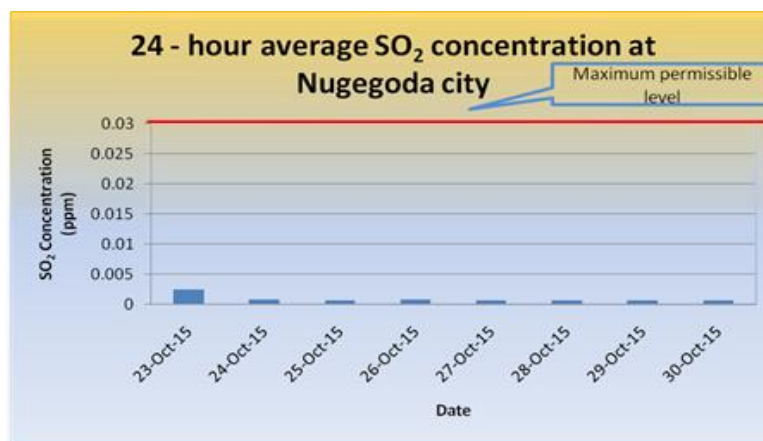


Figure 3.6: 24-hour average SO₂ concentration at Nugegoda city

SO₂ – One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their averages were calculated on **24-hour average basis** for seven days. The maximum permissible value on 24-hour basis for SO₂ is 0.03ppm. The graph indicates that the national standard value is not exceeded.

3.2.1.3 Trans-boundary Air pollution monitoring

3.2.1.3.1 Male Declaration Project

The Central Environmental Authority is the National Implementing Agency for the implementation of Male' Declaration

activities on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its likely Trans boundary Effects for South Asia. Air Resource Management and Monitoring Unit is carrying out the trans-boundary air pollution monitoring program under the Malê Declaration in parallel with other South Asian countries.

3.2.1.3.2 Trans-boundary Air Pollution Monitoring

PM₁₀ is also being carried out on weekly basis at Doramadalawa site.



Instruments installed at Doramadalawa monitoring site

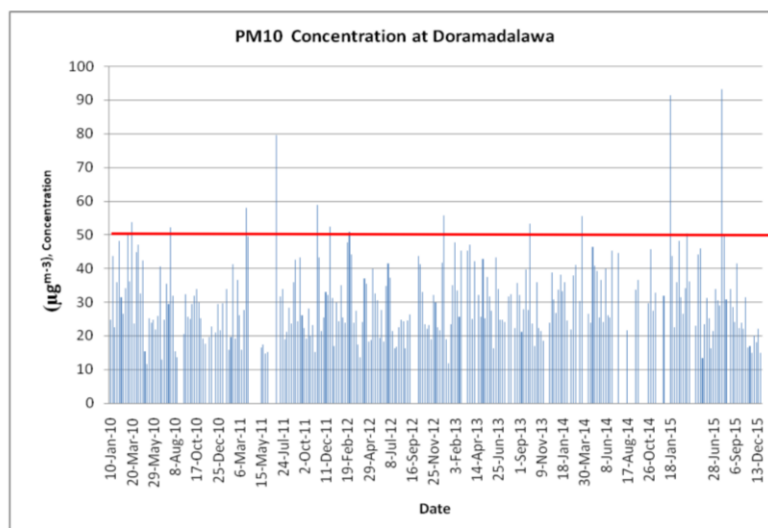


Figure 3.7: Variation of PM-10 concentration at Doramadallawa site

3.2.1.4 Environmental Noise pollution control.

Noise pollution is also a major environmental problem causing public nuisance in Sri Lankan community. Air Resource Management and Monitoring unit is engaged in environmental noise monitoring activities and Central Environmental Authority receives many complaints on noise pollution caused by industrial activities and community activities.

Laboratory performs noise level measurements for compliance monitoring in case of issuance or renewals of Environmental Protection License for industries and review of complaints from general public. About 200 noise level measurements have been carried out during the year 2015.



Noise Measurements in the field are in progress

In order to control the noise coming out of vehicular horns, CEA published a gazette regulation introducing maximum permissible limits for the vehicle horns. For purpose of implementation of the above regulation, Air Resource Management and Monitoring Unit continue to conduct many stake holder

meetings, road side awareness program with Traffic Police Division and Environmental Police Division of Department of Police. Field vehicle horn noise measurement sessions have been conducted in the year 2015 in Fort, Kandy, Galle, and Malabe to make general public aware of the new regulation.

3.2.2 Water Quality Monitoring Unit

3.2.2.1 Monitoring and management of Industrial pollution

Environmental Protection Licensing is the regulatory tool under the provisions of the NEA. The prescribed activities that require EPLs are listed under part “A”, “B” and “C” of the Gazette are required to obtain the EPL from CEA. The water quality monitoring laboratory of the Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) Division of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has been assigned to provide analytical services to the whole institute from its inception. Its main function is to monitor the quality of industrial effluents throughout the country to management and conservation of the

water environment throughout the country by providing the analytical reports on industrial effluent as well as the surface water.

During 2015 the laboratory could be able to collect and analyze 1005 samples. These include industrial effluent collected for EPL, Commercial basis, regular monitoring and legal requirement and surface water and ground water sample from different water bodies.

The industrial inspections were made in order to collect industrial effluent throughout the country during this period. Basically, these samples were collected for various requirements mentioned below.

Table 3.5: No of samples collected during the 2015 year on industrial effluent

Purpose of sampling	No. of samples
EPL	181
Legal	51
Complain	123
Monitoring	128
CTP	33
other	1
Commercial Industrial effluent	117
Total	634

Each sample was analyzed at least 6-9 parameters and issued the Analytical Report.

Surface Water Quality Monitoring

As well as the industrial water quality monitoring, the surface water quality

monitoring of Kelani River, Mahaoya, Bentota and Dandugamoya have been carried out monthly.

Table 3.6: No of samples collected from the surface water bodies

Name of the surface water Body	No. of samples
Kelani River	146
Mahaoya	74
Dandugamoya	70
Bentota	71
Commercial	10
Total	371

Monitoring of Kelani River

The main objective of this work is to aware the public for the suitability of the water for designated usage and enhance their knowledge on pollution parameters (Drinking with simple treatment and bathing or washing purposes). During 2015 Seven (7) locations of the Kelani

The analytical data along with the indication of the suitability is indicated on a display board located at each sampling locations.

River and Five (5) locations of its tributaries were monitored monthly basis for fourteen parameters.

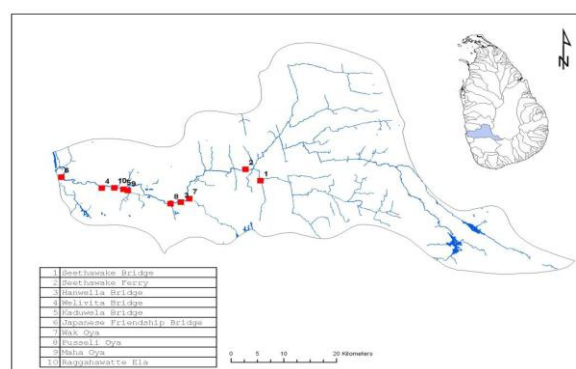


Figure 3.8: Map 1 - Sampling Locations of the Kelani River

The seven locations of the main rivers are Seethawake Ferry , Pugoda Ferry , Hanwella Bridge , Kaduwela Bridge , Welivita Bridge , and Victoria Bridge and 5 tributaries are Wak Oya (tributary), Pugoda Ela Puseeli Oya , Maha Ela and Raggahawatte Canal . The parameters analyzed were pH, Electrical

conductivity ,Turbidity, Temperature, Dissolved oxygen, Chemical oxygen demand, Biochemical oxygen demand, Chloride ,Dissolved chromium, Dissolved lead , Nitrate Nitrogen, Phosphorus as phosphate , Total coliform and faecal Coliform) at twelve selected locations.

Table 3.7: Sampling Location of Kelani River

Latitude	Longitude	Sampling Location	GEMS Identification No
6 57 14	80 13 12	Thalduwa Bridge	(076005)
6 58 37	80 11 39	Seethawake Ferry	(076006)
6 55 02	80 05 53	Wak Oya (Tributary)	(076011)
		Pugoda Ferry	(076009)
6 56 38	80 08 18	Pugoda Ela (Tributary)	(076010)
6 54 36	80 05 00	Hanwella Bridge	(076007)
6 54 26	80 03 57	Pusseli Oya (Tributary)	(076012)
6 56 00	79 59 32	Maha Ela (Tributary)	(076013)
		Kaduwela Bridge	(076008)
6 56 21	79 58 09	Raggahawatte Ela (Tributary)	(076001)
6 56 18	79 56 50	Welivita Bridge	(076003)
6 57 37	79 52 40	Victoria Bridge	(076002)

Evaluation of the Water Quality in Kelani River

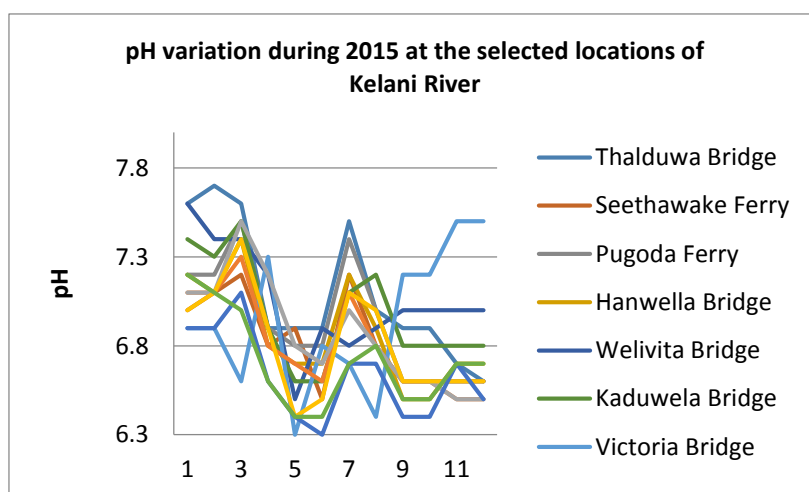


Figure 3.9: pH variation at River Kalani

The pH of each location did not show a significant variation through the year and was always within the CEA proposed ambient water quality.

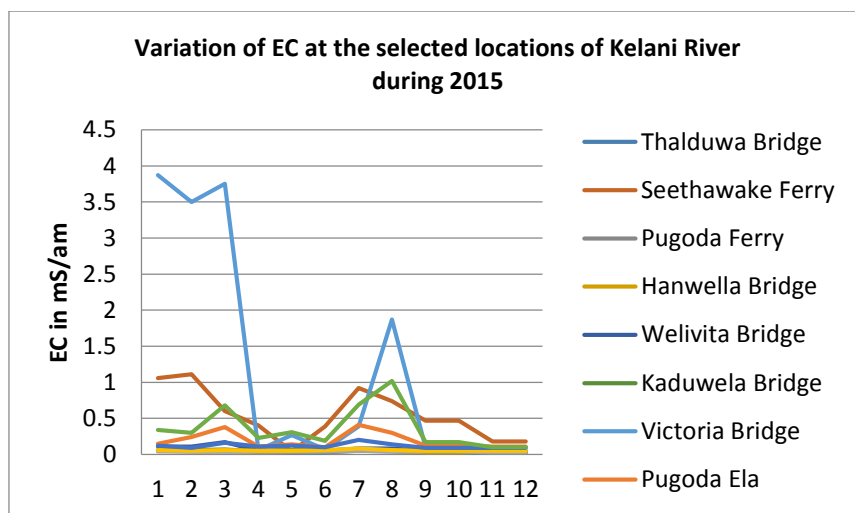


Figure 3.10: EC variation at River Kalani

High Electrical Conductivity value was reported at Victoria Bridge in the month of February to March August. This could be due to the Salinity intrusion during the dry season prevailed in that month. A significant EC elevations reported at Kaduwela and Seethawake sampling locations in several months but highest reported in the month of

February to March and August. This could be due to two reasons one being discharge of industrial waste water from the Seethawake industrial park and the other reason could be due to heavy gem mining activity which lowers the river bed facilitating electrical conductivity increase in the location.

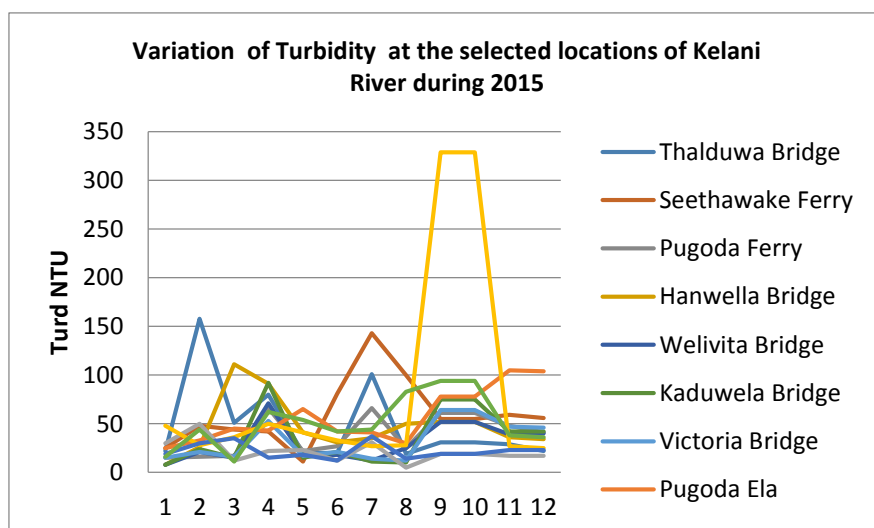


Figure 3.11: Variation of Turbidity at River Kalani

A significant variation in Turbidity was observed within 2015 as there were high variations in weather. Higher values which exceed the CEA proposed ambient water

quality standards for turbidity were reported in all sampling locations throughout the year. This could be due to soil erosion, removal of vegetation cover in the river catchment and

various types of river bank development and mining activities along Kelani River. In addition, sudden periods of heavy rain

experienced after dry seasons also contribute to turbidity value fluctuations observed in several locations.

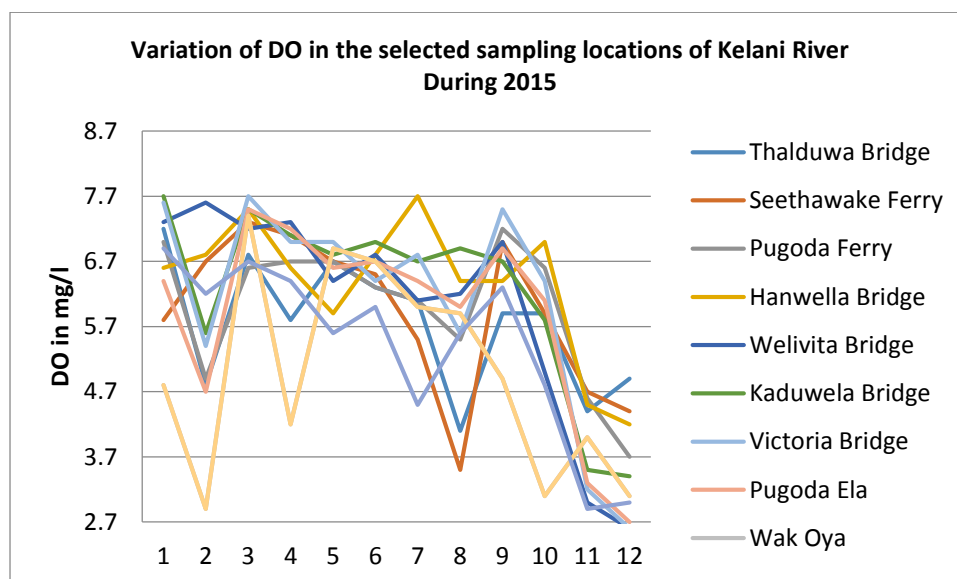


Figure 3.12: Variation of DO at River Kalani

Lower values of dissolved oxygen were reported in the locations where there is significant industrial pollution such as Raggahawatte canal, Maha ela and Seethawaka.

3.2.2.2 Other activities done by the water Quality Monitoring Division

Participation of awareness Programme

During the year 2015, the staff of the laboratory could participate to aware the different groups of public on water pollution and related field. Under the pavitra Ganga programme three awareness programme were conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy for the school children as well as their parents. The staff of the laboratory could actively engage for this programme by performing the water quality testing and presentations.

Other Activities

During this year, the laboratory could attend several EIA inspections on highway project, Soild waste project. induatrial parking establishment project and scoping meetings, and Court cases auditing of Environmental Laboratories and consultancy services which conducted by the Environmental pollution control division for registered laboratories.

3.3 Waste Management Unit

The Waste Management (WM) Unit of the Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) Division of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has been entrusted with the tasks of;

- a) Implementing the regulations related to Hazardous Waste Management,
- b) To deal with the international treaties and
- c) To implement the requisite projects/programmes related to both hazardous waste and solid waste management as identified in the Action Plan 2015.

3.3.1 Implementation of Hazardous Waste Management regulations in Sri Lanka

As a part of the implementing the Hazardous Waste Management regulations (No. 01 of 2008 by the extra ordinary gazette notification No 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008), 131 licenses were issued during year 2015.

In addition, two technical workshops on management of Bio Medical waste were organized for officers of CEA in Sabaragamuwa and North Western Provincial offices as providing technical assistance to the regional setup.

3.3.2 Implementation of Basel Convention

3.3.2.1 Importation of waste materials listed in the List 'B' of Basel Convention for industries.

Sri Lanka has ratified the Basel Convention (BC) on Transboundary movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal on 28.08.1992 and since then, the CEA was designated as the Competent Authority for the BC. The National Coordinating Committee (NCC) for the Implementation of BC functioning under the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (MENR) has appointed a Technical Expert Committee (TEC) to support the CEA in sound decision making on matters related to technical aspects of managing HW in the country. The TEC, chaired by the CEA also submits recommendations for the projects that are seeking approval to import waste listed in the Basel List 'B' as raw materials (Importing Waste in the List 'A' of the BC is banned by a decision taken by the Cabinet of Ministers).

Regulations with respect to Importation of hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste materials to the country were gazetted on 05th June of 2013 by the gazette No. 1813/14 under the Act of import and export control. As part of the implementing these regulations 285 number of clearances were issued during year 2015.

3.3.2.2 Transboundary movement of hazardous waste

Being the competent authority for the implementation of Basel Convention in Sri Lanka, during the year 2015 CEA has given the approvals for 06 transits and 07 exportations (transboundary movement) of waste materials listed in the List "A" of the Basel Convention.

3.3.3 Chemical Management

National chemical profile was updated and an action plan for the management of industrial chemicals was prepared.

As a part of implementing chemical management issued 23 environmental recommendations for chemical storages and issued 145 clearances for certain chemical importations

3.3.4 Asbestos Management

Activities with regard to the management of importation of Asbestos fibres and usage of asbestos related products were discussed in the meetings with all the stakeholders. Action plan in this regard was drafted and prepared cabinet paper was submitted to the Ministry of Environment.

3.3.5. Electronic Waste Management

3.3.5.1 E waste Drop off Events

E-Waste drop off events jointly organized by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) under the “Pavithra Ganga – Every drop matters”

Four drop off events had been organized at Kaduwela MC, Wattala UC, Seethawaka PS, and Kelaniya PS which had been identified as hot spots of generating E -waste. The four drop off events held during 6th November to 13th November.

In these four drop off events 6.8 MT of electronic waste had been collected and disposed through licensed collectors for Scheduled Waste Management(E waste Management)



E-waste drop off events

3.3.5.2 Preparation of awareness materials

10,000 copies of Brochures on Heavy Metal Pollution, Household Hazardous Waste were prepared in English and Sinhala media as awareness material.

3.3.6 Implementation of thin polythene regulation

Manufacturing, trading and usage of any kind of polythene or any polythene related product having the thickness of 20microns or less has been banned by the Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 1466/5 of 10th October 2006 published by the Honourable Minister of Environment and Natural Resources under the provisions of National Environmental Act.

4.0. Environmental Management & Assessment Division

4.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Unit

Administering the EIA process for prescribed projects

The EIA unit continued its major regulatory function of administering the EIA process for all prescribed projects, with a view to mitigating the adverse environmental impacts of these projects. This included the convening of scoping meetings and technical evaluation meetings, drafting Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA reports, evaluation of EIA reports and facilitating the public participation process and subsequent approval and monitoring of projects.

During the year 2015, total of 79 projects for which approval under Part IV C of the National Environmental Act is required were processed under the EIA regulations by the EIA unit. Approvals for 13 projects were granted and 02 projects were rejected granting approvals. 64 projects were pending decision.

Table 4.1: List of projects approved during 2015 under EIA / IEE regulations by the EIA Unit;

No.	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE
1.	Proposed project on Export Processing Zone at Mirijjawila, Hambantota	EIA
2.	Offshore sand extraction for construction of Industry at Kerawalapitiya (approval extension)	EIA
3.	Proposed 132 kV Transmission line project from Thulhiriya to Veyangoda	IEE
4.	Proposed 220/400 kV Transmission Line Project from Veyangoda to Padukka Via Kirindiwela	IEE
5.	Proposed (from Polpitiya to Pannipitiya) 220 kV Transmission Line Project	IEE
6.	Proposed Manakola Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
7.	Proposed Ethamala Ella Mini Hydro Power Project (approval extension)	IEE
8.	Proposed 132 kV Transmission Line Project from Polpitiya to New Habarana	IEE
REJECTED		
9.	Proposed Rehabilitation of Gohagoda Dump Site and Establishment of ISWM system for Kandy Municipal Council (approval extension)	EIA

Table 4.2: List of projects approved / rejected by other Project Approving Agencies (PAAs) with the concurrence of CEA;

No.	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE
1.	Diggala Mini Hydro Power Project PAA – MASL	EIA
2.	Alteration Proposed Facility and Parking Building of Sheraton Hotel at No. 265, Galle Road, Colombo 03 PAA – UDA	IEE
3.	Mixed Development in Slave Island PAA – UDA	IEE
4.	Handagiri Ella Mini Hydro Power Project PAA - Forest Dept.	IEE
5.	Athawaltota Mini Hydro Power Project PAA - Forest Dept.	IEE
REJECTED		
6.	Gatambe Mini Hydro Power Project PAA - MASL	EIA

Table 4.3: List of projects which are being processed by the EIA unit;

No.	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
1.	Southern Highway Extension Towards Colombo Project – Stage I Elevated Highway (Baseline and Port Access)	EIA
2.	Colombo Integrated Transport System with Monorail– Stage 1	EIA Abandoned
3.	Proposed Sabaragamuwa (Ruwanpura) Expressway	EIA
4.	New Road Connection between Badulla and Kandy	EIA
5.	Central Expressway Project (Pothuhera – Kandy)	EIA
6.	Central Expressway Project (Kadawatha – Dambulla)	EIA
7.	Proposed Kadawatha Interchange to Link OCH & Central Expressway	EIA Supplemental
8.	Proposed Waste Water Disposal facility for Negombo MC Area	EIA
9.	Proposed Waste Water Disposal facility for Galle MC Area	EIA
10.	Proposed Mixed Development Project at Gannoruwa Road Peradeniya	EIA
11.	Proposed Hakbellawa Mini Hydro Power Project on Kelani Ganga	EIA
12.	Project to Setup a Special Zone for Heavy Industry, Sampur, Trincomalee	EIA Abandoned
13.	Proposed Sooriyawewa Investment Promotion Zone (IPZ), Hambantota and Moneragala	EIA
14.	Proposed Municipal Solid Waste to Energy Project at Kerawalapitiya for Gampaha District.	EIA

No.	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
15.	Proposed Export Processing Zone (EPZ) II - Perth Estate, Horana	EIA Supplemental
16.	Proposed Waste Water Collection, Treatment and Disposal System for Hambantota New Township	EIA
17.	Extension of pipe borne sewerage coverage for Dehiwala – Mt. Lavinia Municipal council Area	EIA
18.	Waste Water Collection & Disposal Project at Sri Jayawardanapura, Kotte	EIA
19.	Proposed Small Holder Farmer Based Bibile Sugar - Power - Dairy Homestead Farms Integrated Development Project	EIA
20.	Proposed 2 x 250 MW Coal Fired Power Plant at Trincomalee	EIA
21.	Proposed Lower Malwatu Oya Reservoir Project	EIA
22.	Proposed Kivul Oya Reservoir Project	EIA
23.	Proposed Upper Elahera Canal Project	EIA
24.	Proposed Basnagoda Reservoir Project	EIA
25.	Construction of NWP Diversion canal from Bowatenna Reservoir to Divert Mahaweli water to Upper Mi Oya and Hakwatuna Oya Basin in Kurunegala District	EIA
26.	Proposed Gin – Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project	EIA
27.	Proposed Maduru oya Right Bank Development Project (System B)	EIA
28.	Proposed Matara Stage IV Water Supply Project	EIA
29.	Proposed Salinity Barrier at Kalu Ganga	EIA
30.	Proposed “Grand Palace” 200 Roomed Five Star Hotel at Gurudeniya, Kandy	EIA
31.	Construction of National High Altitude Sports Complex Project in Nuwara Eliya	EIA
32.	Proposed Waters Edge Hotel and Apartment Complex Project at Battaramulla	EIA
33.	A Super Centre & Condominium Complex Project, No. 297, Katugastota Road, Kandy	EIA
34.	Proposed International Yoga Meditation & Ayurvedic Centre, Hantana, Kandy	EIA
35.	Proposed Jaffna – Kilinochchi water supply & Sanitation Project	EIA
36.	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project	EIA
37.	Proposed waste to energy project at Matara	EIA

No.	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
38.	Proposed Rail Road from Horana to Kottawa	EIA
39.	Proposed Kurunegala – Dambulla – Habarana Railway Extension Project	EIA
40.	Proposed Project to Set up an Industrial Park for Leather Tanning and Leather Goods Manufacturing, at Mannar	EIA
41.	Proposed Apartment Complex at Haragama Road, Kandy (River side - Kandy)	EIA
42.	Seethawaka Ganga Hydro Power Project Hinguralakanda, Dehiowita, Kegalle	EIA
43.	Lower Kosgulana Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
44.	Proposed Bogahahena Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
45.	Proposed 1200 MW Coal Power Project at Trincomalee	EIA
46.	Dune Sand Mining Project at Jaffna Peninsular	EIA
47.	Offshore Sea Sand Extraction for Port City Development Project.	Supplemental EIA
48.	Retaining of the radioactive wastes disposal facility of the SLAEB at the existing location with strengthening of the structure under the Second New Kelani Bridge Project.	Supplemental EIA
49.	Proposed Bellagawewa Industrial Park, Hambantota	IEE
50.	Offshore Sea Sand Dredging for Port city Development Project	IEE Abandoned
51.	Proposed Sugar Refinery Project, Hambantota	IEE
52.	Construction of a Jet A -1 Fuel Transfer Pipeline from Muthurajawela to BIA and Associated Developments.	IEE
53.	Proposed Maliboda Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
54.	Proposed Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Katunayake	IEE Abandoned
55.	Proposed Waste to Energy Project at Horana, Kalutara District	IEE
56.	Proposed Lower Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project at Thalpitigala Reservoir	IEE
57.	Proposed 132 Kv Transmission Line project from Nadukuda to Mannar	IEE
58.	Proposed 220 Kv Transmission line from Polpitiya to Hambantota	IEE
59.	Elevated Highway - Battaramulla North (Baseline - Rajagiriya)	IEE
60.	Elevated Highway - Battaramulla South (Malapalla - Kimbulawala)	IEE

No.	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
61.	Proposed Kalinga Nuwara, Angamedilla Pumping Complex Project of Mahaweli Development Programme of North Central Province Canal.	IEE
62.	Proposed Ranwala Oya Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
63.	Establishment of Coconut Seed Garden in Poonaryn to increase seed supply from genetically improved Coconut Hybrids	IEE
64.	Proposed project to set up a Precious Metal Refinery at Katunayake Export Processing Zone	IEE

In addition to the above, implementation of IEE process of selected prescribed projects which do not involve complicated environmental issues have been assigned to the provincial offices of the CEA. The EIA unit closely worked with the provincial offices in processing of these projects and necessary assistance and guidance were given whenever required.

In addition, technical assistance was given to other Project Approving Agencies to

implement the EIA procedure for projects referred to them.

4.1.1 Monitoring of Approved EIA/IEE projects

The EIA unit also continued the regular compliance monitoring of already approved projects in order to ensure compliance with the approval conditions. Following projects were regularly monitored through bi-monthly meetings as well as site visits.

Table 4.4: The projects which were monitored during year 2015 are;

1.	Outer Circular Highway to the City of Colombo Project (Phase I & II and Phase III)
2.	Matara - Kataragama Railway Extension Project, Phase I from Matara to Beliatta
3.	Uma Oya Multi Purpose Devt. Project
4.	Moragahakanda and Kalu Ganga Agriculture Extension Project
5.	Doluwa Agricultural Development Project
6.	Broadland Hydro Power Project at Ginigathena
7.	Koggala Eco 5 Star Villa Resort Project at Koggala
8.	Janet Valley Mini Hydro power Project at Nawalapitiya
9.	Nayaganga Mini Hydro Power Project at Deraniyagala
10.	Kehelgamu Oya Mini Hydro Power Project - Stage II
11.	Emulsion Explosives Manufacturing Industry at Oyamaduwu, Anuradhapura
12.	MAS Fabric Park at Thulhiriya (co-incineration of ETP Dried sludge in Biomass)
13.	Morana Reservoir Project at Badulla

14	Badulla - Haliela & Ella Integrated Water Supply Project
15	Rehabilitation of Gohagoda Dump Site and Establishment of ISWM system for Kandy Municipal Council
16	Construction of approach Road from Kelanisiri Bridge to Kelanimulla Mulleriyawa - Koswatta Road
17	Condominium Type Apartment Complex Project, No. 51/2, Srimath Kudarathwaththa Mawatha, Kandy
18	Kandy City Waste Water Project
19	Extension of Southern Expressway Project from Matara to Mattala

4.1.2 Streamlining of EIA/IEE procedure

Training Programmes

(a) Training Programme on Important Aspects relevant to Mining Sector in relation to the EIA for CEA officials

This training programme was organized by the EIA Unit with the assistance of the HRD Unit to update the technical knowledge on the above subject areas with a field visit to Bogala Graphite Mining site at Kotiyakumbura. 50 participants attended this training programme from the EIA Unit and the CEA Provincial Offices who are involved in the EIA process.

(b) Training Programme for CEA officials on Waste Water Treatment and Safe Disposal

The EIA Unit with the assistance of the HRD Unit carried out a training programme on the above subject area. 62 participants attended this training programme from the EIA Unit and the CEA Provincial Offices who are involved in the EIA process. Resource persons were from the University of Moratuwa. The second part of

the programme which includes the field visit is to be conducted in January 2016.

In addition, two training programmes on EIA procedure were held for Undergraduates at Rajarata University and for the SLIIT Undergraduates.

4.1.3 Amendments to the EIA Regulations

As per the discussions held with the Legal Draftsman and the Legal Consultant of the CEA, the EIA Unit took necessary actions to amend the EIA regulations, the list of prescribed projects and the list of Project Approving Agencies. New provisions for monitoring activities including a submission of an EMP by the Project Proponent were included in the EIA regulations. The list of Prescribed projects and the list of Project Approving Agencies have also been revised incorporating the concerns of stakeholder agencies and provincial officers of the CEA. These documents were submitted to the Legal Unit to be published.

4.1.4 Study on environmental flow determination (E-flow)

There is an increasing trend of number of water sector projects in Sri Lanka including mini hydro power projects. Therefore, in recent time many have come to the realization that any change in flow regime of a river during water resource development and management should be done in a manner that does not compromise the requirements of downstream users and ecosystem. Therefore, the EIA Unit initiated a study to determine “the environmental flow”; the flow regime that is needed to meet the socio cultural and ecological needs of a river. The specific objective of this study was to develop a set of objective criteria and guidelines for determination of e-flows that are applicable to Sri Lanka. This study was outsourced to a team of experts headed by Prof. Dewaka Weerakoon. The findings of study were presented to the stakeholders and the report was finalized. The study was completed successfully.

4.1.5 Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- Amendment of the NEA for inclusion of provisions for SEA

A Cabinet Memorandum requesting approval of the Cabinet for inclusion of new provision for SEA in the National Environmental Act was prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Environment.

- SEA for the Northern Province

Report of the SEA for the Northern Province has been published and circulated among the

relevant stakeholders. SEA report and the map Atlas can be obtained from the CEA website.

- SEA for the Western Region Megapolis Plan

CEA in collaboration with the Western Region Megapolis Planning project initiated action to carry out a SEA for the Western Region Megapolis Plan.

The EIA Unit assisted in drafting the ToR for this study. The SEA study is now being carried out by the Megapolis Planning Project. The officers of EIA Unit attended several stakeholder meetings and provided necessary inputs.

4.1.6 Other activities

In addition to the above activities, following meetings / site inspections were also attended by the EIA unit during 2015, in order to facilitate or resolve various issues of projects.

- Port City Review Committee meetings convened by the Prime Minister's Office.
- Uma Oya Review Committee meetings convened by the Ministry of Mahaweli Devt. & Environment.
- Meetings convened by the Ministry of Mahaweli Devt. & Environment on Proposed Ayurvedic Agriculture Land Devt. Project at Doluwa.
- Road Sector Project Co-Ordinating Committee meetings.
- Meetings convened by the Ministry of Mahaweli Devt. & Environment on

Construction of Kalinganuwara,
Angamedilla Pumping Complex

- Water Resources Development in the
Northern Province Co-Ordinating
Committee meetings.

4.2 Natural Resources Management & Monitoring Unit

The CEA holds the responsibility of management of country's natural resources, in coordination with other relevant state agencies and the public. Formulation of regulations, preparation of guidelines on natural resources management, implementation of project approval procedure for permitted activities within the areas declared as Environmental Protection Areas, implementation of wetland action plan of the National Wetland Policy and preparation of information material on natural resources management, environmental protection areas, and wetlands activities are the other functions carried out by the CEA with respect to the natural resources management. During the year 2015, the following activities were carried out with respect to the natural resources management.

4.2.1 Inter-Agency Coordination Committee meetings on Natural Resources Management

Four meetings have been held with all relevant stakeholder agencies involved in natural resources management in 2015. Committee taken main decisions on

catchment protection, preparation of guidelines for soil conservation and Bolgoda gazzete revision. With respect the catchment it was decided to declare all the catchment areas within the tea estates in Badulla district as environment protection areas under National Environmental Act.

4.2.2 Information Booklets, leaflets and guidelines on Natural resources management

Four booklets were prepared. I.e. a) environmental protection areas (EPA), b) natural resources in Sri Lanka, c) tree planting on roads sides and home gardens and d) guidelines for project proponents involved in property development. These information materials were prepared for use of general public, school community, and stakeholder agencies with the purpose of enhancing their knowledge on natural resources.

Preparation of set of guidelines for rehabilitation of abandoned mining pits were initiated with the support of experts of University of Moratuwa. These guidelines is a timely required one as there are many issues with regard to mining in the country.

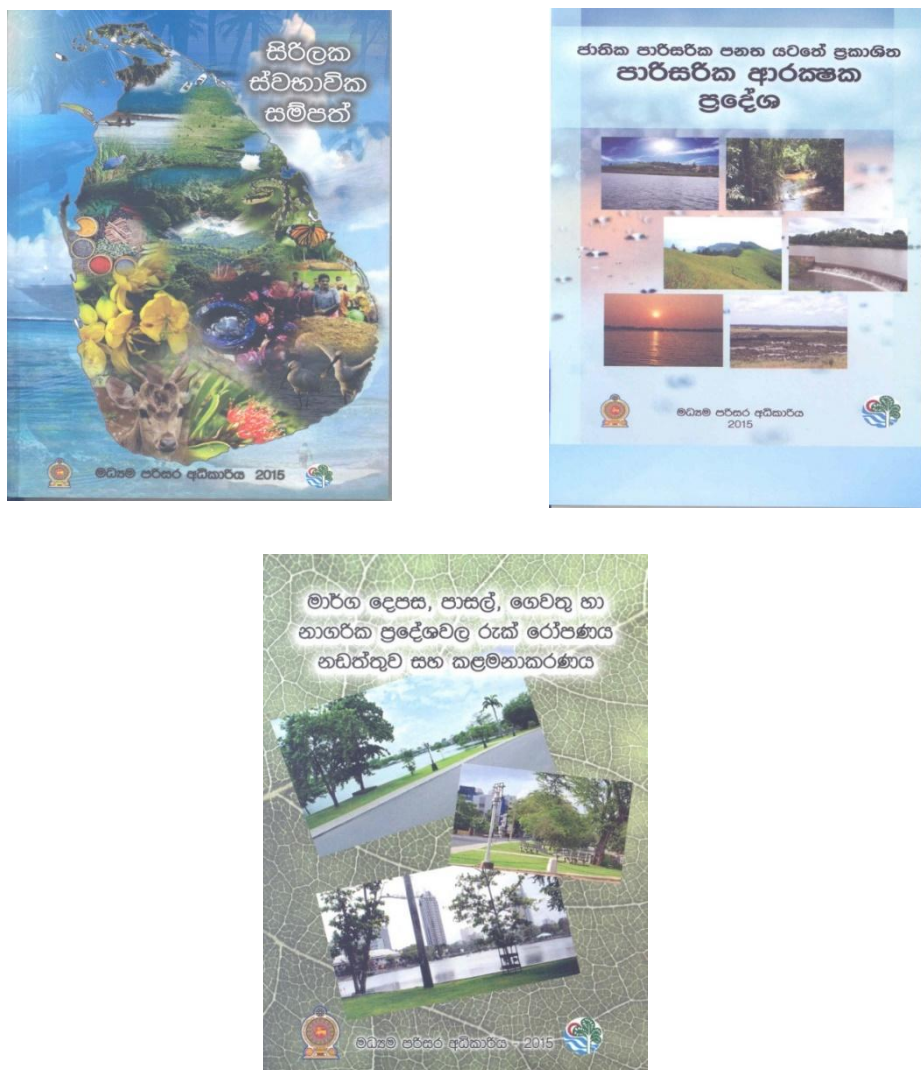


Figure 4.1: Publications on Natural resources management

4.2.3 Awareness Programs

Five (05) awareness programs covering five districts of Kurunagala, Kegalle, Galle, Badulla and Matarawere conducted for stakeholders and sand miners on sustainable use of sand in collaboration of provincial offices of CEA. Awareness programs on conservation of water resources and catchments were carried out for the officials working in Bandaragama Divisional Secretariat area. Seven

awareness programmes were conducted for related officials of local level state agencies on current approval procedure for land development and land reclamation in seven districts namely Badulla, Monaragala, Galle, Hambantota, Matara, Kalutara, and Gampaha to make them aware on the procedure.

4.2.4 Conservation of environmentally, or historically important places and Trees in Sri Lanka

Under this programme, which had been in progress since 2011, a Sign board is erected

at a selected place/tree, in each District; in order to aware the general public on the importance of conservation of such places. During the year 2015, sign boards were erected in the following places.

Table 4.5: Locations of Board erected

Province	District	GN Division & Village	Place
Western	Kalutara	691/A, Alubomulla West (Alubomulla Village)	The old Na tree -More than 200 years of age -under threat due to anthropogenic activities
Uva	Badulla	Malwaththagama (Idamegama)	The JiantBulu tree (Terminaliabelirica) About 150-200 years old. Height is more than 35m- spreader out around 20p land area. Diameter is more than 5m. Important as an indigenous medicinal plant
Uva	Monaragala	Hambegamuwa G.N. Division (Hambegamuwa Temple Premises)	-Madara Tree (CleistanthusCollinus -about 70 years old. -Important as a medicinal plant
Western	Gampaha	MadaMinuwangoda G.N. Division	-Meegasa(Maduca longifolio) More than 150 years old -spread out over 800 feet land area -All parts of the tree has medicinal value



Figure 4.2: environmentally, or historically important places and Trees in Sri Lanka

4.2.5 Conservation of Water Sources / Catchment Areas.

4.2.5.1 Policy on conservation of water spouts, reservations and catchment areas.

According to the National Policy on conservation of water spouts, reservations and catchment areas CEA initiated to collect information on water catchment areas and initiated to prepare reports to consider for declaration as protection area.

4.2.5.2 Watersources protection in Horana and Ingiriya divisional secretariat areas.

Two stakeholder meetings were held to discuss the preparation of management plans for identified streams, reservoirs and the immediate catchments. Accordingly, established catchment conservation and management committees for two divisional secretariat divisions under the chairmanships of the divisional secretaries. Guidelines for establishment and functioning of the

committees and for preparation of management plans were provided to the divisional secretariat offices.

The objective of forming these committees is to ensure that the water sources and its catchment in two divisions are conserved for future. Also this Institutional Mechanism will be tested for replication in other divisions following its successfulness.

4.2.5.3 Catchment protection in Badulla district

The water catchment areas extent of 1148 ha. (Landblocks of 1675) within the tea estates of Badulla district have been decided to be declared as environmental protection areas. In the 1st phase, catchment areas situated within the Haliela divisional secretariat divisions will be considered for declaration. For this purpose, three stakeholder meetings were held and drafted the relevant gazette notification.

4.2.6 Conservation of waterfalls in Sri Lanka

As per the policy decision taken in year 2011, not to grant approvals for mini hydro power generation projects on waterfall considering the direct and indirect threats and impacts on waterfalls several activities were carried out during the year 2015. A list of water fall was

prepared including 512 waterfalls by the survey carried out through the service of Divisional Environmental Officers (DEOs) of CEA and data verification done at the seven meetings held with the relevant provincial and district officials of the CEA. It is planned to select the waterfalls which need conservation, and declare them by Gazette Notification.

Table 4.6: List of Waterfalls identified through the survey.

Province	District	Waterfalls
Southern	Galle	30
	Matara	16
	Hambantota	4
Western	Colombo	5
	Kalutara	21
	Gampaha	2
Central	Matale	22
	Kandy	38
	N'Eliya	156
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	40
	Ratnapua	171
Uva	Badulla	32
	Monaragala	10
North Western	Kurunegala	1

4.2.7 Providing Technical Guidance to Government & Non Governmental Agencies on Natural Resources Management

Officers of this unit represent CEA and provide technical assistance pertaining to natural resources management at various committees and meetings and workshops, Development and Environment, Man & Biosphere committee at National Science

such as planning committees and technical evaluation committees of other state institutions such as Urban Development Authority, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation and Geological Survey & Mines Bureau, National Aquatic Development Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Foundation, Parliament consultative committees etc. Officers attended over

hundred and fifty of such meetings, during the year 2015. The comments/observations for cabinet papers, reports, management plans which were sent by the various

Ministries/Institutions for environmental concerns were submitted to the respective institutions

4.2.8 Declaration and management of environmental protection areas

Table 4.7: Management and monitoring of declared EPAs

	Name of the EPA	Status
01	Bolgoda -(Gazette No.-1634/23 Date-2009/12/30)	Two management committee meeting were conducted to discuss the revision of the existing gazette notification. Surveying the boundaries of Bolgoda EPA is in progress 95% of the surveying in Bandaragama divisional secretariat division was completed. Three awareness programmes were conducted for government officials who working in Bolgoda EPA area and to the community organizations on the gazette notification of the Bolgoda EPA. Approvals for 10 projects relevant to the permitted activities were granted and one was rejected. Legal actions -Four court cases were handled.
02	Muthurajawela- (Gazette No-1466/26 -Date-2006/10/13)	A leaflet was printed for the use of awareness.
03	Thalangama Tank - (Gazette No: -1487/10 -Date. -2007/03/05)	Awareness programme on Thalangama EPA was conducted for the officials of the stakeholder agencies. Revision of the management plan was completed.
04	Gregory Lake (Gazette no: -1487/10 -Date -2007/03/05)	Two stakeholder meetings were conducted to discuss the Festival Season Programme and implemented an integrated programme for the festival season. Three Awareness programmes on importance of Lake Gregory Environmental Protection Area for the hoteliers, lake uses and the school children, Environmental pioneer brigades were conducted. Solid waste management within EPA area under the Wasantha Udanaya festival program was conducted jointly with Nuwara Eliya Municipal council. Monitoring inspections were carried out participation of with all stakeholder agencies during the festival season. More than 90,000 awareness leaflets were distributed among the local and the foreign visitors during the

	Name of the EPA	Status
		festival season. Three days (3) visitor evaluation survey was carried out in order to get the visitors views regarding the management of the EPA and the festival season. Festival season post evaluation meeting was held with all stakeholders to discuss the short comings and lessons learnedwhen implementation programmeand to improve the next year programme.
05	Hanthana Mountain- (Gazette no:-1641/28 -Date-2010/02/17)	Revision of Gazette Notification is being done. Two Hanthana EPA management committee was held. Prepared a management plan for the EPA. Technical and administrative guidelines for the Hanthana EPA was revised. Eighty-seven projects were approved and Thirty-two application were rejected. Twelve illegalactivities had been found and legal actions were initiated.
06	Maragala Mountain Range (Monaragala)- Gazette no: -1560/26 Date: -2008)8/01)	Two monitoring meetings were held and monitoring inspections were carried out. Technical and administrative guidelines for the Maragala Mountain Range EPA were drafted and draft circulated among committee members for comments. An enrichment planting program was done in the catchment areas with the participation of stakeholder agencies.

Table 4.8: Status of the proposed EPAs

01	Pansalthenna, Ukuwela (Matale)	Final draft of the gazette notification was discussed with all stakeholders at the two meetings and the draft has been forwarded to the Department of Legal Draughtsman for approval.
02	Warathenna- Hakkinda (Kandy)	Consultative and stakeholder meetings were conducted to prepare gazette notification. Board approval obtained for declaration and Gazette notification was forwarded to the Department of Legal Draughtsman for approval.
03	Urban Wetland EPA (NuwaraEliya)	Two stakeholder consultative meetings were conducted and drafted the gazette notification.
04& 5	Gin Oya EPA (Wenappuwa)	Two stakeholder consultative meetings& inspection at the Gin Oya were conducted and drafted the gazette notification.

05	Dedigomuwa kanda EPA(Kaduwela)	Board approval obtained for declaration and Gazette notification was forwarded to the Department of Legal Draughtsman for approval.
06	New sites identifications for declaration	By the information collected through the paper advertisement more than 500 sites were identified to consider the declaration. All information tabulated under each province and they are being studied further.

4.2.9 Wetland management

- National Wetland Management Steering Committee Meetings (NWSC)

Two NWSC meetings, chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, were held. Several important decisions were taken pertaining to sound management and conservation of wetlands, as indicated in the National Wetland Policy and Strategies. Bio diversity secretariat was assigned to review the existing National Wetland Policy and Strategies. Wetland strategic plan prepared for the Colombo metropolitan area by the SLLRDC was discussed and approved at the NWSC.

- Hand book on “ThethbimAsiriya”

“ThethbimAsiriya” hand book was reviewed and published with current information this book was approved by the Ministry of Education as an additional reading book for students.

4.2.9.1 World Wetland Day 2015

World Wetland Day which falls on 2nd February declared under, Ramsar convention in 1997 was commemorated in this year under the theme of “**Wetlands for our Future**”. The Department of Wildlife Conservation in association with the Central Environmental Authority, organized a wetland related Crossword Puzzle competition, Photography Competition Island wide. These were sponsored by M/s Wijaya News Paper Ltd. This competition was held in both Sinhala and Tamil mediums.

Valuable Prizes including, Cash and Accommodation facility with parents in a Wildlife Park for two days, together with Certificates were awarded to the winners at this ceremony.

In addition to that, 48 programmes to commemorate the World Wetland day were also held at Provincial level and District level basis by the CEA.

4.3. Research and Development Unit

The main goal of the unit is to Contribute towards successful implementation and facilitating implementation of the provisions of the National Environmental Act *in order to*; prevention of environmental degradation and develop criteria for the protection and improvement of the environment by conducting, promoting, facilitating and coordinating research/studies /surveys and dissemination of information and ensure sustainable management of natural resources of Sri Lanka through application of Geographical

information system (GIS) & Remote sensing technologies.

4.3.1 Development of Research Database relevant to the CEA

Several discussions were made to include web portal on Environment Sector in the Research Database which has already been developed by the coordinating Secretariat for Science, Technology and Innovation (COSTI). Name of the web page is “Sri Lanka innovation dashboard”

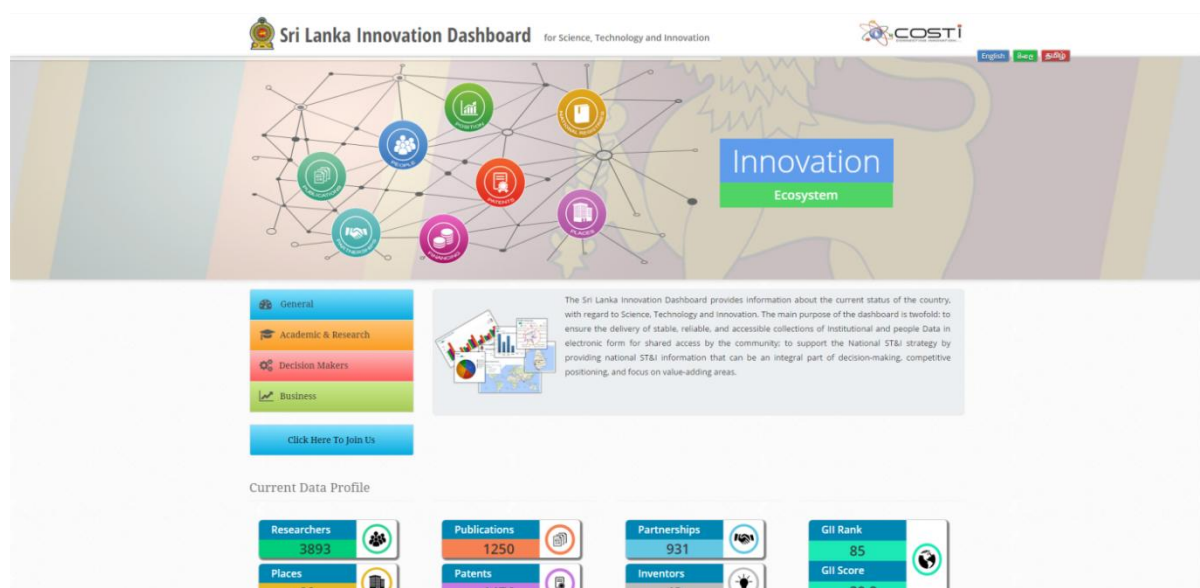


Figure 4.3: Research Database relevant to the CEA

4.3.2 Conduct, Coordinate and Promote Research Studies and Surveys relevant to the Environment.

I. Assessment of the Services, Activities Provided to the Staff of the CEA and its Effectiveness.

A survey was done to assess the services, activities provided to the staff of the CEA and its effectiveness. Base on the findings of the survey several management decisions were taken

II. Identification of Degraded lands in Kandy District using Remote Sensing and GIS Technologies

Land degradation is one of the severe threats of up and mid country of Sri Lanka. Many factors enhance the degradation in different levels. National Report on Desertification/Land Degradation in Sri Lanka (2000), indicated that the most important land degradation indices are heavy soil losses, high sediment yields, soil fertility decline and reduction in crop yields, marginalization of agricultural land, salinization, landslides and deforestation and forest degradation. Soil erosion is one of the severe factors which cause lands in up and mid country to be drained off the top soil and ultimately become degraded. Therefore, it has become more important to identify these lands to utilize in future with proper management and sustainable manner.

Objective

Identification of degrade and vacant lands in Kandy district which can be utilized in various

purposes and to take conservation measurements in requirement.

Method

Remote Sensing technique was used identification of the degraded lands in Kandy district as an economical and time saving method. A methodology has been developed using Landsat OLI satellite images, precipitation data, soil data, SRTM DEM and sociological data (population density, agro land man ratio and poverty levels). Using the above data and information,

- **Surface Runoff** defined as the excess precipitation flows over the land till it comes to an end of sinks namely streams, rivers, sea, lake, ocean etc.,
- **Soil Loss** using universal soil loss equation
- **Vegetation Cover** using LANDSAT, OLI derived NDVI have been calculated and maps have been developed using Remote Sensing Techniques.

Outcome

Final map showing physical degradation (Figure 1) has been derived by integrating these three separate images of runoff, vegetation cover and soil loss. The final output has been field verified with around 120 location data collected using GPS in the Kandy district. It has been identified that the socio-economic factors cannot be integrated in this scale of study.

Accordingly, the map, observed the significant land degradation in mountainous areas of Knuckles, Victoria, Randenigala, Rantambe Sanctuary, Hanthana, Galaha, Doluwa and

Deltota marginal tea plantations and Nawalapitiya hilly areas. This map can be used as vital tool for future land use planning and

conservation activities for sustainable land management.

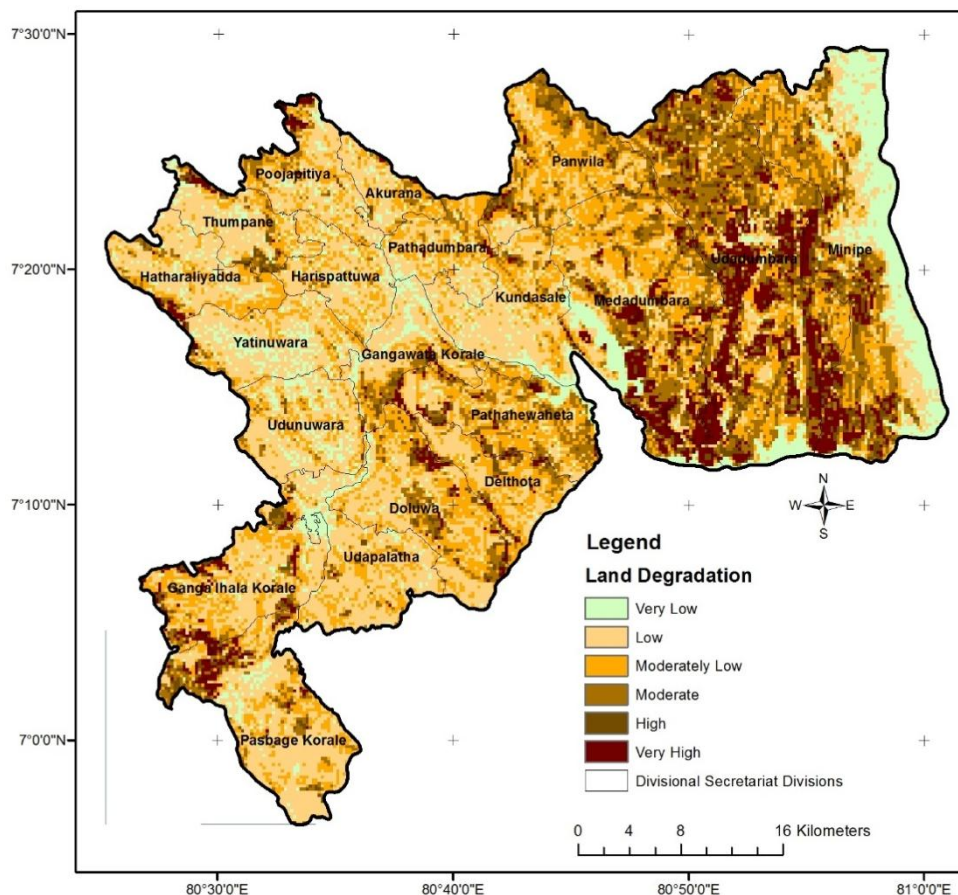


Figure 4.4: Physical Degradation map of Kandy District

III. Preparation of a Research Article on Evaluation on of Environmental and Socio-Economic Problems with Land Use/Land Cover Changers in Polonnaruwa District.

Land use changers were considered from year 1972 to 2015. Special emphasis was given to forest, home garden and paddy land use types. Land use maps prepared by the survey department in 1:63,000 scales named one inch maps which prepared using aerial photos were used as initial 1972 map set. Year 1985 and 2001 maps were prepared using 1: 50,000 and

1: 100,000 maps. Year 2015 maps were prepared using Google earth images.

Decreasing trend of the extent of the forest land was observed from 1972 to 1985 and however, it has increased in year 2001. That is mainly due to 30-year war. Again, the extent of the forest land has decreased with the new development programmes after the war. The extent of home gardens and paddy lands has gradually increased with the time.

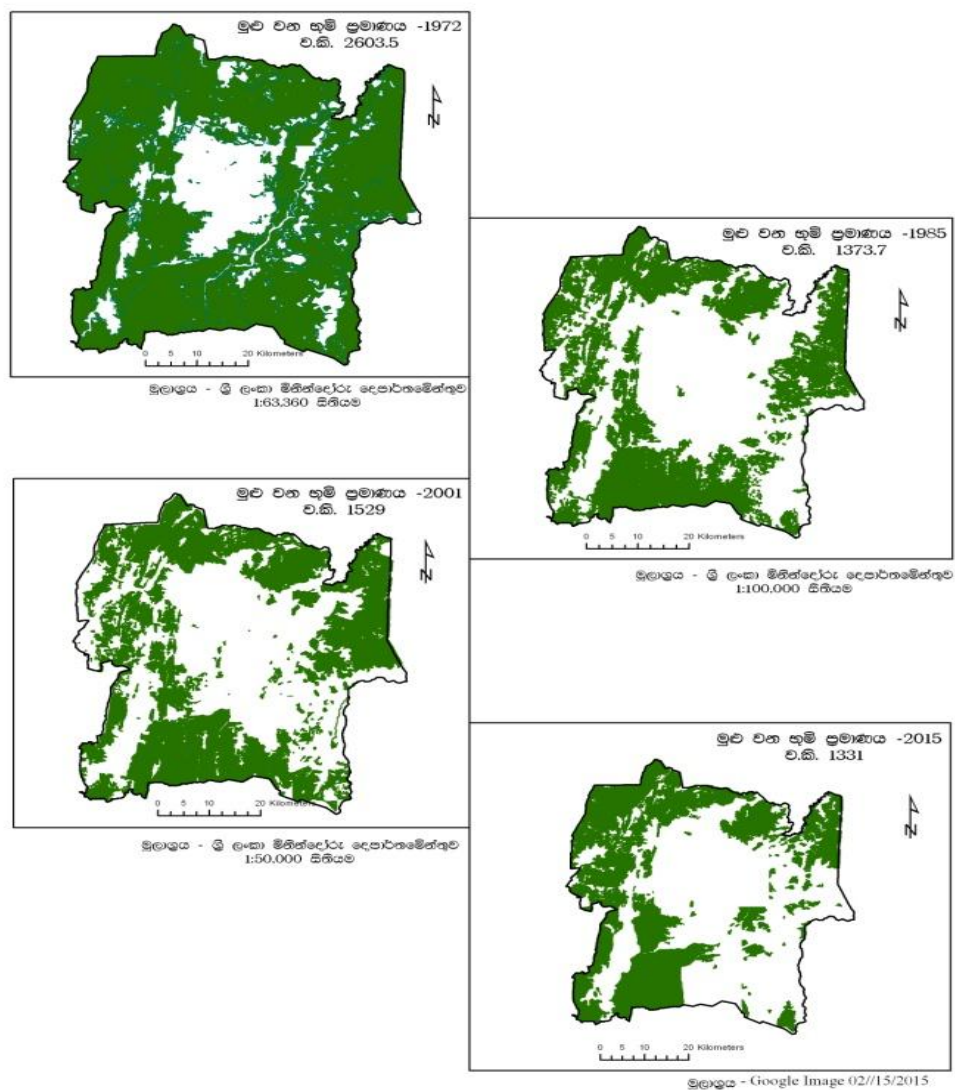


Figure 4.5: Forest land changers from year 1972 to 2015

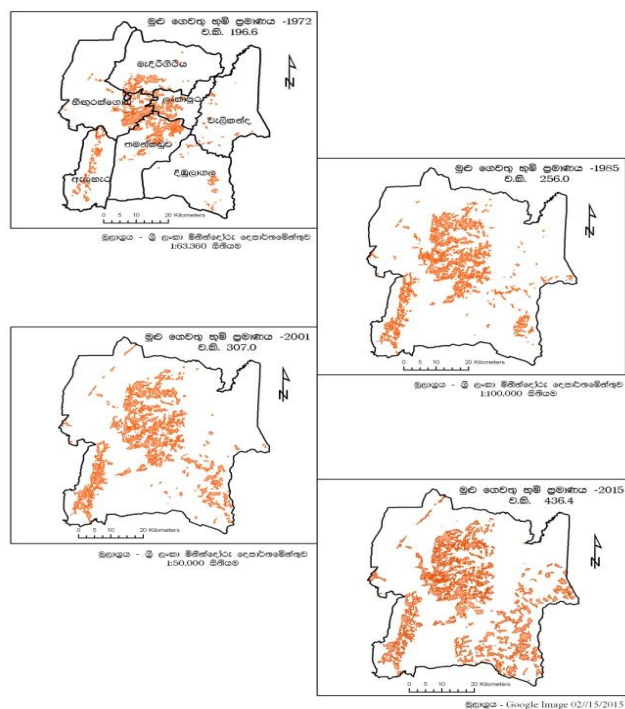


Figure 4.6: Home garden changers from year 1972 to 2015

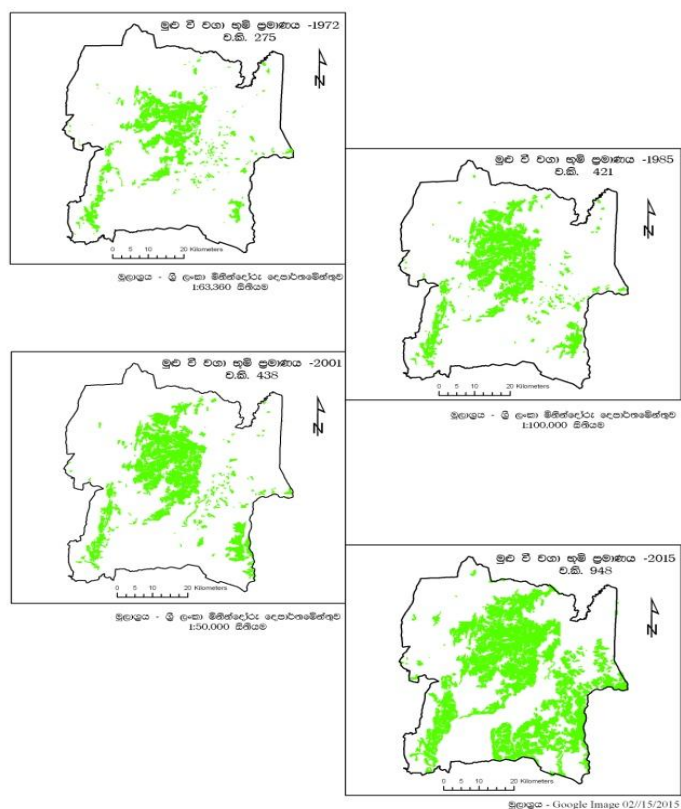


Figure 4.7: Paddy land changers from year 1972 to 2015

4.3.3 International Symposium on Environment Management and Planning – 2015

As novel achievements and innovations of the globe in the field of environment is very important for fulfilling the mandate entrusted to the CEA, an International Symposium on Environment Management and Planning was organized on 23rd and 24th February 2015 at “Water’s Edge, Battaramulla and successfully completed by the CEA.

Forty-three numbers of selected Research presentations were delivered under the following six main themes with eleven numbers of poster presentations.

1. Environment Innovation
2. Natural Resources Management

3. Pollution Control and Management
4. Env't. and Sustainable Dev't.
5. Geo-Informatics applications of Env't.
6. Env't. Education and Awareness

Keynote speakers from foreign institutes/ universities and local institutes specialized in the main themes delivered their valuable presentations in the symposium sessions. There were around 110 invitees and CEA participated in the inaugural session held in the evening of 23rd February, 2015 and around 250 officials from various institutes and departments participated at the technical sessions held on 24th February, 2015. Presentations were conducted in three parallel sessions.

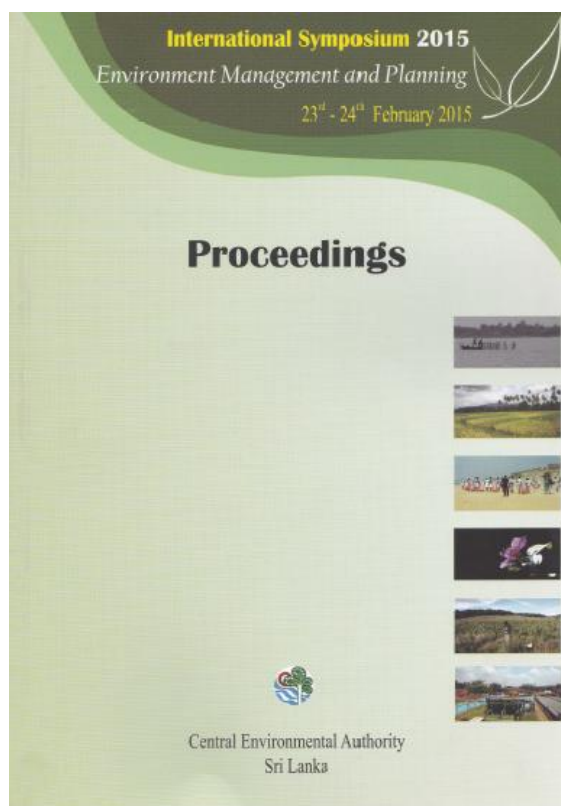


Figure 4.8: cover page of proceefings

4.3.4 Finding New Alternative Methods to Control Mosquito Menace in Sri Lanka

Mosquito borne diseases have been a threat and a burden on health services and economies has increased substantially during the past decades. Hence Considering this situation, the Central Environmental Authority creates a platform for the Scientists /experts in this field consisting of university and health sector institutes to look for new alternatives and strategies to find a suitable solution. The main focus of the committee was to determine environmental friendly and efficient vector control strategies including novel control agents in controlling dengue vector mosquitoes. One such biological control agent discussed was Use of *Wolbachia* bacteria to reduced transmission of dengue virus between people.

However, challengers came across in this regard were isolation of *Wolbachia* strain from insects live in our natural environment takes more than three years, involvement of many regulations and procedures for importation of biological control agents and introduction of such biological control agents to the environment should be done very carefully without having any negative impacts to the Environment.

Therefore, CEA decided to assist in resolving the above challenges and do coordination in this regards.

- The CEA made contact with Dr. Peter Ryan, Project Director of Eliminate Dengue Programme which is operating under Monash University, Australia – Australia have been

successful in developing *Wolbachia* as a new approach to control dengue and they are conducting several field trials in Australia, Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia and Vietnam successfully. They agreed sharing information and establishing working partnerships with key governmental agencies that are responsible for dengue control, in Sri Lanka

- Arrangements were made to obtain an approval to import *Wolbachia* from Australia, for laboratory testing for research purposes.
- A workshop was organized to see the feasibility and applicability of this method in Sri Lanka on 3rd March 2015 at Grand Monarch Hotel, Thalawathugoda. with the participation of Prof. Peter Ryan, Project Director of Eliminate Dengue Programme, Monash University, Australia as a resource persons and relevant stakeholders consisting of experts/scientists and regulators in this field. 90% of participants agreed to implement this new biological control method to control dengue.
- Now a project planning meeting is being scheduled to be held in Australia in year 2016 with the participation of the senior officers of the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and the CEA.

Pilot project to test efficiency of the mosquito larvae trap

A pilot project was carried out to determine efficiency of the mosquito larvae trap developed by a PHI working at Mawathagama

Eight mosquito larvae traps were stationed at the premises of the CEA and closed observations were made to detect the presence of mosquito larvae for a period of 2 months. The weakness observed during this study period was forwarded to the inventor for further improvement of this equipment

4.3.5 Updating of Spatially Referenced Database

Geo-spatial database on prescribed industries was developed in reviewing the present status of distribution of the polluting industries in Sri Lanka and it is being updated continuously. Accordingly, total number of High polluting industries in Sri Lanka is about 10,441 and medium polluting industries are 10,442. This data base is immensely helpful in implementation of pollution control mechanism and locating of new industries.

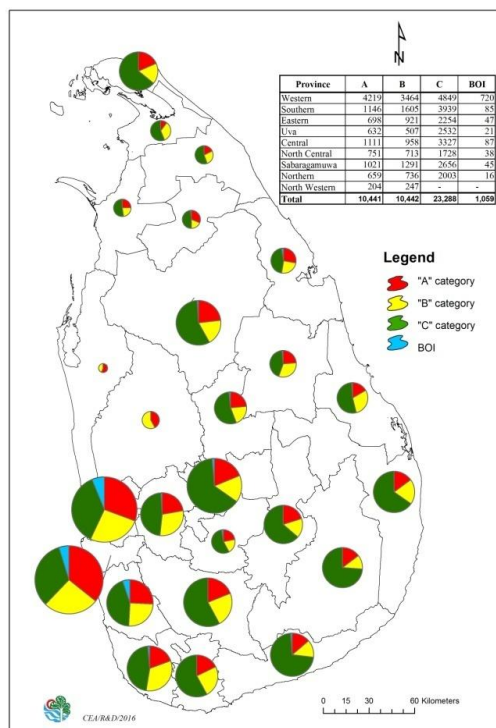


Figure 4.9: Spatial distribution of Industries in Sri Lanka 2015

Table 4.9: Final summary of the industrial database in district level-December, 2015

	Province	District	Total A, B, C & BOI Industry	Total “A” category	Total “B” category	Total “C” category	Total BOI Industry
1	Western	Colombo	5561	1988	1470	1835	268
		Gampaha	5108	1565	1347	1876	320
		Kalutara	2583	666	647	1138	132
2	Southern	Galle	2420	467	804	1113	36
		Matara	2118	371	508	1218	21
		Hambantota	2237	308	293	1608	28
3	Eastern	Trincomalee	757	211	187	340	19
		Ampara	2036	300	402	1318	16
		Batticaloa	1127	187	332	596	12
4	Uva	Badulla	1766	351	289	1117	9
		Moneragala	1926	281	218	1415	12
5	Central	Kandy	3584	674	571	2290	49
		Matale	1235	290	256	667	22
		N'Eliya	664	147	131	370	16
6	North Central	Anuradhapura	2384	550	446	1363	25
		Polonnaruwa	846	201	267	365	13
7	Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	2816	530	646	1618	22
		Kegalle	2197	491	645	1038	23
8	Northern	Jaffna	1775	327	308	1136	4
		Mannar	360	89	82	187	2
		Vavuniya	392	122	76	186	8
		Kilinochchi	489	50	164	273	2
		Mullaitivu	398	71	106	221	0
9	North Western	Kurunegala	355	150	205	0	0
		Puttalam	96	54	42	0	0
	Total		45,230	10,441	10,442	23,288	1,059
	% of each Category			23	23	51	2

4.3.6 Preparation & Printing of Digital District Resources Profile CDs

R&D unit of the CEA has maintaining and updating a centralized spatial data base on

natural resources, administrative boundaries, socio economic, demographic, archaeological data and other information. Digital District Resources Profiles were produced by using

existing data base for easy reference. Accordingly, the maps in the CD have been developed at the level of Divisional Secretariat. The resource profiles of Galle, Matara,

Polonnaruwa and Nuwara Eliya were printed and profile CDs of Kandy and Ratnapura districts digital resources profiles are being developed.

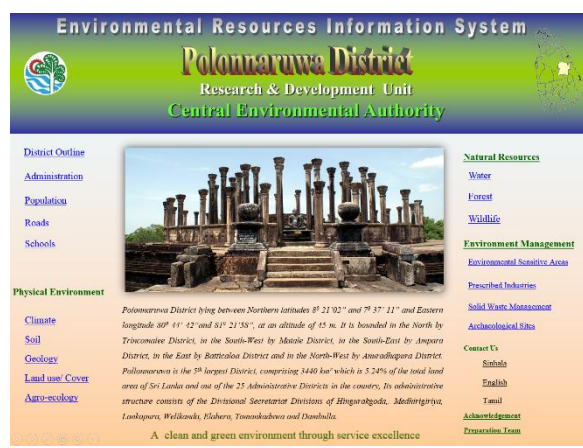
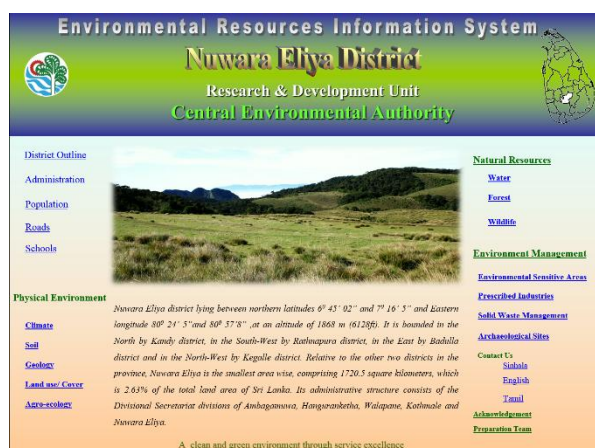
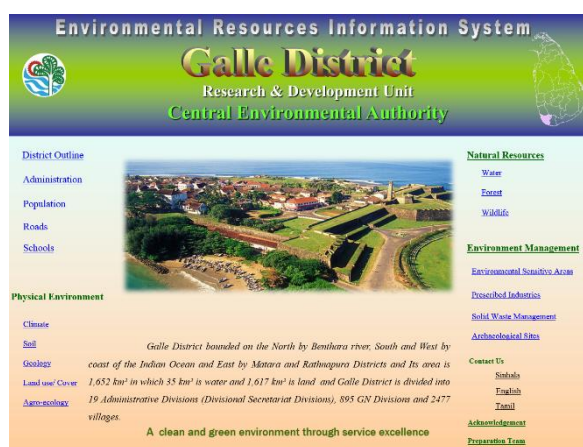
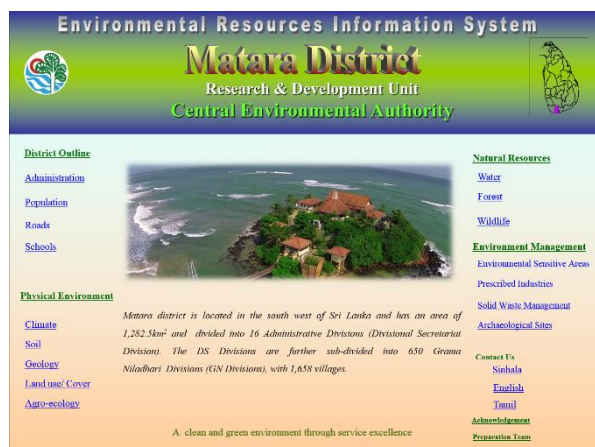


Figure 4.10: Home- pages of the Environmental Resource profiles of Polonnaruwa Galle, Matara & Nuwara Eliya districts

4.3.7 Capacity Building of the Officers in the R&D unit/Head Office and Regional Office

I. Two officers from R&D unit were trained on use of ARC GIS software and its applications – 5 days local training

II. Training programme were done on Handling of GPS, Google earth pro application and GIS/RS were held to officers of the Head office and Gampaha district office

4.3.7.1 GIS Services on Commercial Basis

Table 4.10: GIS Services provided on commercial Basis

Earnings for year 2015			
No	Institute/Department	Details of map	Earnings/Rs
1	Lalan Rubbers (Pvt.) Ltd.	Industrial data in Sri Lanka – 2895 industries	65554.38
2	University of Kelaniya	Landuse map of Madu Ganga Estuary in Galle District	4,245.75
3	Miss Samangi Hewage	Sensitive area map	5,944.05
4	University of Kelaniya	Sensitive area CD and profile CDs	900
5	University of Ruhuna	Sensitive area CD and profile CDs	1,100.00
6	Total Management Solutions (Pvt.) Ltd.	Profile CD	200
7	University of Sri Jayawardenapura	Sensitive area CD and profile CD	700
8	National Water Supply and Drainage Board	Sensitive area CD and profile CDs 8	2,100.00
9	Ananda Ranawake	Distribution map of Solid Waste Management Centers	666
10	Prof. Singhakumara	Profile CDs 4	800
11	Resource Development Consultants	Sensitive area CD	500
12	S I S Subasinghe	Sensitive area CD	500
13	Ceywater Con. Pvt. Ltd.	Profile CD – Gampaha district	200
14	Board of Investment of Sri Lanka	Inspection fee for visiting Biyagama Export Processing Zone Branch	12298.8
15	CECB	Sensitive area map of EA study for the proposed project on Improvements to Madiwela east diversion scheme part1	5,944.05
16	University of Kelaniya	Profile CD	200
17	CECB	Sensitive area map for IEE study for the proposed Kalinganuwar-	16983

Earnings for year 2015			
No	Institute/Department	Details of map	Earnings/Rs
		Angamedilla pumping complex project	
18	IKON Kestral Agro Service	Sensitive area map of 50-acre land in Hambantota	3,679.65
19	Resource Development Consultants	Sensitive area CD and profile CD	700
20	EML Consultation Pvt. Ltd.	Sensitive area CD	500

4.3.7.2 GIS Services for Other Divisions of the CEA.

Following services were provided on request basis

- Identification of Environmental Sensitive areas and land use/ land cover located within or around a selected project site

- Preparation of Environmental Sensitive Area maps of a selected locations
- Preparation of land use/ land cover maps
- Satellite image analysis
- Obtaining GPS locations
- Map digitizing and classification
- Scanning and printing maps

5.0 Legal Unit

“To regulate and create environmental awareness to enhance the environment for the survival of each other”

Legal Action under the National Environmental Act

The Legal Unit under the direct supervision of the Director General assists in enforcing the provisions and the regulations made under the National Environmental Act, No. 47 of 1980 as amended. Its substantive function is to facilitate litigation process under the Act and the activities done by the Legal Unit are as follows;

The Legal Unit has filed and finalized a number of cases during the year 2015. Accordingly, two hundred and ninety-three (293) cases were handled by the Legal Unit and that indicates the cases filed against the CEA and the cases filed by the CEA. More than fifty-four (54) cases have been freshly filed during the year 2015.

The total amount of fine collected from those cases is Rs. 326,999.00.

Performance of the Western Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were about one hundred and twenty two (122) cases pending in the Western Province during the year 2015.

There were ninety (91) pending cases at Colombo District and amongst those, nine (09) cases in MC Mt. Lavinia, seventeen (17) cases in MC Kesbewa, eleven (11) cases in MC Avissawella, five (05) cases in MC

Gangodawila, three (03) cases in MC Moratuwa, seventeen (17) cases in MC Kaduwela, three (03) case in MC Homagama, two (02) in MC Maligakanda and twenty-four (24) cases in MC Colombo during the year 2015. Among those, thirty-seven (37) cases have been finalized in year 2015.

Sixteen (16) cases were pending in Gampaha District in year 2015. That includes two (02) cases in MC Gampaha, five (05) cases in MC Negombo, one (01) case in MC Attanagalla, seven (07) cases in MC Mahara, and one (01) case in MC Minuwangoda. Among those, seven (07) cases have been finalized in year 2015.

Further, there were fifteen (15) cases pending in Kalutara District in year 2015 and amongst those, two (02) cases were in MC Kalutara, three (03) cases in MC Matugama, seven (07) cases in MC Panadura and three (03) case in MC Horana. Among those, six (06) cases have been finalized in year 2015.

Performance of the Central Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were about fifty-one (51) cases were pending in the Central Province. There were seventeen (17) cases in MC Kandy, four (04) cases in MC Gampola, three (03) cases in MC Nawalapitiya, six (06) cases in MC Walapane, five (05) cases cases in MC Helboda, ten (10) cases in MC Theldeniya, two (02) cases in MC Panvila and only one (01) case each in MC Galagedara, Matale, Sigiriya and Hatton.

Twenty-two (22) fresh cases were filed in Central Province in year 2015. Among those, twenty-one (21) cases have been finalized in Year 2015.

Performance of the Uva Province in Enforcement of NEA

Eight (08) cases were pending in Uva Province in year 2015. Among those, five (05) cases were freshly filed. There was one (01) case each in MC Welimada, in MC Bandarawela and in MC Wellawaya. Among those, five (05) cases were concluded in the year 2015.

Performance of the Southern Province in Enforcement of NEA

Eleven (11) cases were pending in Southern Province in 2015 and those were in Balapitiya, Hambantota, Galle and Matara. Amongst those, six (06) fresh cases have been filed and three (03) out of them were finalized in year 2015.

Performance of the Eastern Province in Enforcement of NEA

Two (02) cases were pending in MC Akkaraipattu and Trincomalee in year 2015.

Performance of the Sabaragamuwa Province in Enforcement of NEA

Twenty-six (26) cases were pending in Year 2015 in Sabaragamuwa Province. Amongst those, ten (10) cases were freshly filed in year 2015. There was one (01) case in MC Mawathagoda, four (04) cases in MC Embilipitiya, four (04) cases in MC Kegalle, three (03) cases in MC Ruwanwella, one (01)

case in MC Ratnapura and three (03) cases in MC Avissawella. Among those, fifteen (15) cases have been finalized in the same year.

Performance of the North Central Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were ten (10) cases pending in North Central Province in year 2015 and that includes MC Anuradhapura, Medawachchiya and Thambuththegama. Amongst those, five (05) cases were finalized in year 2015.

Performance of the North-Western Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were three (03) cases pending in North Western Province in year 2015. One (01) case in MC Nikaweratiya, one (01) case in MC Puttlam and one (01) case in MC Kuliyaipitiya.

Cases filed against the CEA

Sixty (60) cases were pending against the CEA in year 2015 in Magistrate Courts, District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

The officers attached to the Legal Unit attend for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal, High Court, District Courts and Magistrate Courts for cases filed against the CEA.

Further, officers of the Legal Unit engage in drafting documents to be filed in Courts and attended for consultations.

Progress of enforcement of the provisions of the NEA

Several industries have completed constructing treatment plants in order to ensure the standards

stipulated by the CEA and several industries complied with the noise level standards stipulated under the NEA and after complied with the requirements of the Law, Environmental Protection Licenses were obtained by those industries.

Cancellation, Refusal and Suspension of Environmental Protection Licenses / Show Cause Letters

Considering the environmental nuisance caused by the industries, the CEA has taken steps to cancel the Environmental Protection License (EPL) issued to twenty nine (29) industries and eighty nine (89) letters have been sent refusing to issue the EPL.

Further, numbers of files have been sent to the EPC Division, Provincial Offices, District Offices and the laboratory of the CEA in order to submit analytical reports and Noise measurement Reports tests and inspection reports with necessary instructions from the Legal Unit.

Section 24B Directives

Legal Unit has sent eight (08) Section 24B Directives for violating the provision of the NEA.

Conditions of the Environmental Protection Licenses

Conditions of EPL with regard to fresh EPL have been checked by the Legal Officers/ Assistant Legal Officers attached to the Provincial Offices and District Offices and the Officers of the Legal Unit.

The licenses to be issued for the scheduled Waste Management have been checked by the Officers of the Legal Unit of the Head Office.

Appeal Hearings at the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Officers of the Legal Unit attended appeal hearings conducted by the Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment.

Notarial Work

The Legal Unit has prepared and checked the legality of nineteen (19) Agreements to obtain various services from the Consultants on various technical matters for implementing projects and Lease Agreements for Provincial and District Offices.

Meetings

Officers of the Legal Unit have attended numbers of meetings in relation to environmental matters.

Complaints

Legal Unit has handled complaints regarding pollution and nuisance sent by the Public, Local Authorities, District Secretarial Offices and other Institutions.

Consultations

Officers of the Legal Unit attended eighty seven (87) consultations at the Attorney General's Department in order to prepare objections, Answers, Written Submissions relating to the cases filed against the CEA and for the cases filed by the CEA at the trial stage of the court cases.

Regulations

Further, Vehicle Emission Standards Amendment No. 1895/43 dated 02.01.2015 was published.

Advices

Sixty nine (69) advices were given to several Local Authorities, individuals and other Divisions of the CEA on environmental matters and other relevant matters in year 2015.

Legal Notices

Legal Notices were sent to one hundred and eighty two (182) industries which had been causing environmental pollution.

Inspection Reports

Officers of the Legal Unit approved several inspection reports relating to inspections carried out by the Officers of the CEA in order to file in Courts and to be submitted to the appeal hearings at the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment.

Awareness

Officers of the Legal Unit attended for fifteen (15) Awareness Programmes in order to make the officers of the other Institutions public

aware about the National Environmental Act and other related Laws.

Further, on the request of law students and university students they were made aware of the National Environmental Act and Regulations by the Officers of the Legal Unit.

Human Rights Inquiries

Officers of the Legal Unit attended for twelve (12) inquiries at the Human Rights Commission and had prepared, checked and finalized several reports including environmental matters and issues on human resources.

Amendments to the National Environmental Act

The Legal Unit of the CEA has taken steps to introduce the novel concepts such as the “Polluter Pays Principle” by introducing Load Based Licensing Scheme and chapters on Wetland and Hazardous Waste to the proposed NEA amendments and also the penalty provisions also have been improved. The Cabinet Paper including the proposed new amendments was sent to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment for approval.

6.0. Environmental Education & Awareness (EE&A) Division

Environment Education & Awareness Division (EE&A) of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) execute wide spectrum of programmes and activities for various target groups from grass – roots level in Sri Lanka to maintain a sustainability of the environment since 1984.

The Environment Education and Awareness Division of Central Environmental Authority, responsible for creating awareness and providing education for the public, in order to obtain their participation for the environmental conservation. To achieve this objective Environment Education and Awareness Division conducts various education and awareness programs for various target groups in order to make them conscious about the environment and to take their active participation for the conservation and protection of the environment.

According to the Action Plan of year 2015, the Environmental Education and Awareness Division implemented the following programs for various target groups among the public using Ministry and Treasury Funds. Additionally, some other programs also successfully conducted using other sources of funds.

6.1 Activities Implemented under the Treasury fund (Recurrent and Capital).

6.1.1 Environment quarterly News letter

Media Unit published Environmental Newsletter at national level in bi annual basis. This newsletter is printed bi annual and post to relevant institutions. In 2015 two volumes were published. Under the media unit and it hopes to penetrate the CEA message to the public. Environmental Newsletter is mostly based on activities of CEA and it contains some reports related to the environment.

6.1.2 Awareness program for Government officers of Grama Niladaries, Development officers, cultural officers and officers of local authorities

EE&A of CEA conducts Education and Awareness Programs on contemporary Issues to various target groups. This activity is conducted in order to improve the consciousness on the Environment among various target groups.

In 2015, a program was conducted for police officers of Kandy District & 200 participants were attended to this program.



6.1.3 Production & Organize Promotional Exhibitions

Environmental Education and Awareness Division participates for exhibitions. Through this activity EE&A division hope to build awareness, disseminate environmental related knowledge and involve the issues through exhibiting models, posters and leaflets as it is a powerful tool to address various environmental issues delightfully.

Under this activity Environmental Education and Awareness Division Issues Leaflets and

Posters for schools, officers, and NGO's to disseminate knowledge.

In 2015, EE&A division participated 17 exhibition stalls in the various events held in University of Colombo, Municipal council-Colombo, Police station –Mahabage , Technical College –Gampaha, .Thakshila Vidyalaya -Horana, Maliyadeva Vidyalaya --Kurunegala, Dharmapala Vidyalaya-Pannipitiya, Sumudradevi Balika Vidyalaya -Nugegoda,Viharamaha Devi Balika Vidyalaya -Gampaha, St Thomas College-Mount Lavinia,St. Jhone College-Nugegoda,Ananda Mithree Maha Vidyalaya-Baloangoda, Madirigiriya National College-Pollonnuruwa, Sumangala Balika Vidyalaya-Panadura,

6.1.3.1 Adopt Practical Programmes – Implemented at Nature Field Centre

To conduct awareness programs in a natural environment, Adopt Practical Programs were concocted by EE&A. Under this activity, EE&A division of CEA provides funds for Nature Field Centres (NFC) in quarterly basis to implement various environmental activities and to providing knowledge through libraries of NFC's and there by improve the environmental consciousness among various target groups.

There are 4 Nature Field Centres under CEA. They are located in different provinces under the provincial offices of CEA as follows.

Table 6.1: Practical Programmes – Implemented at Nature Field Centre

Nature Field Centre	Provincial Office
Roomassala	Southern Provincial Office
Kundasala	Central Provincial Office
Kegalle	Sabaragamu Provincial Office
Attidiya	EE&A division of CEA

Awareness lectures on various Environmental Topics, Tree Planting Programs, Field visits, Leadership Training Programs, Medal Examinations and other activities related to EPP are implementing in NFC's. Additionally, facilities were provided to do research work

6.1.3.2 Conduct Education and Awareness Programs on Contemporary Issues - CEA Auditorium

EE&A of CEA conducts Division Education and Awareness Programs on Contemporary Issues to school children & various stakeholders at the CEA Auditorium. This activity is conducted in order to improve the consciousness on the Environment among various target groups. School children are the most participating group of this program.

This Education and Awareness Programs on Contemporary Issues is consisted of 4 lectures, one video and field activity. The topics of the lectures are directly related to the environment and the subjects are very much tally with the school curriculum. Environmental topics such as Natural Resources management, Solid waste

management, Tree Planting, Biodiversity, Wetlands, Eco-friendly agriculture, Eco system diversity, Industrial Waste Management, Environmental Pioneer Programme, composting, Ozone layer, Butterflies, Mangroves, Environmental conservation, Water Conservation, animals, Climate change, Birds, Health and Environmental Protection, Global Warming,

Global Environmental Issues, wetland management, Ancient Irrigation systems of Sri Lanka, equilibrium of the nature are the commonly addressing topics of the program.

A set of leaflets relevant to the subjects are been distributed at the program.

In the year 2015 EE&A division of CEA conducted 15 programs under this event

28 Schools and 1274 students were participated for this programme.

6.1.4 Conduct awareness programs on current Issues-Dengue

Dengue is a health problem related to the environment. Spreading of Dengue can be

controlled with the environmental management. Therefore, EE&A division of CEA conducted Dengue prevention programmes in Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mv & Robert Gunawardena Mv at Battaramulla and different Districts with the participation of the various shareholders. In the year 2015 EE&A division of CEA conducted 9 Dengue prevention programmes in Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mv & Robert Gunawardena Mv at Battaramulla.



6.1.5 Programmes under International Centre for Environmental Studies (ICES)

The Environmental Education and Awareness Division of the Central Environmental

Authority conducts awareness programs for various target groups under various themes.

Hence, the Central Environmental Authority has established an **International Centre for Environmental Studies (ICES)** under the Environmental Education and Awareness Division, to execute wide spectrum of programs and activities catering to the needs of diverse target groups.

The objectives of this program are to make people aware on the importance of environment and improve their knowledge and attitudes to obtain their active participation for the protection and conservation of environment in the path of sustainable development in the country. The duration of the course is 10 days; as one day per week.

Under this program, a Certificate course will be conducted under various themes. There were 30 selected topics under each theme and the lectures were conducted by the eminent resources persons from various institutions including Universities and by the qualified resources persons of CEA. Three field visits were included in this course and eligibility is taken from a written assignment. Certificates were given at the end of the Program. Under this event one course was conducted in the year 2015.

Table 6.2: Programmes conducted under International Centre for Environmental Studies

S. No	Commencing Date	Theme	Participation
01	2015.5.9	Environnemental Pollution Control & Environnemental Management	37



Certificat course on Environnemental Pollution Control & Environnemental Management-2015

Conduct Environmental Awareness Programmes during Cultural Events.



Program at Anuradhapura



Program at Kandy

The environmental pioneers participate to various cultural events to improve the awareness of public specially the pilgrims on protecting and conserving the environment especially employing environmentally friendly solid waste disposal practices.

The Education and Awareness Division provide financial support for interact programs at St. Ana Church at Thalavila, Esala Perahera at

Kandy, Esala Perahera at Katharagama and Poson festival at Anuradhapura.

6.1.6 The World Environment Day

Various activities are organized in accordance with the theme of the World Environment Day of the respective year.

In 2015, It was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the president Maithripala Sirisena at the Watadage, Pollonnaruwa on 05th, June, under the theme “one planet, seven billion dreams, consume with care”. This program was organized by the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy with the support of CEA.



6.1.7 National Tree Planting Programme

Tree planting is highly promoted by the EE&A Division of CEA towards Clean and Green Environment. In the year 2015 national tree planting program was conducted in a new way, taking one month with a several activities based

In this events following activities were conducted.

1. 1000 plants were distributed among the School children at Pollonnaruwa District.
2. Exhibition were held at Royal college, Madirigiriya
3. Distributed Eco friendly Docket among the participants.
4. Coordination with Schools and Ministry of Education to get the participation of Environmental Pioneers.



on the different themes. That month had been named as “Vana Ropa” tree planting month.

According to the given agenda, CEA conducted “Wana aranata- Sisusarana” school tree planting program. Under the theme of “Thuru Kapakaru-Api niraturu”

Following three programs had been made under above theme.

- Every school planted 3 fruit plants throughout the country. This program was conducted by the Ministry of Education with technical assistance of the CEA
- Forest cover with 50 plants was created in a school in a district.
- Forest cover with 400 plants within one acre was created at Madirigiriya National College in Polonnaruwa.



6.1.8 Effective Use of Electronic and Print Media (Media Unit)

Media is a strong tool which can be used in dissemination of messages related to the Environment. Therefore, under the EE&A division, a separate unit was established as Media Unit. Effective use of Electronic and Print Media was done by the Media Unit of EE&A division.

Progress of the Media Unit in the year 2015 is as follows

6.1.8.1 Radio Program

The *Sobaketha* radio program was being broadcasted on Sri Lanka Broadcasting Cooperation under frequency FM 94.3/ FM 94.5, to make the public aware on the environmental issues. Every Thursday 6.30 pm this program was broadcasted. In this program feedback was received from the listeners by asking a question which was related to the environment. Three winners were awarded every week. According to the responses of public general this programs is a very popular among listeners.

In 2015, 40 *Sobaketha* Radio Program were broadcasted.

6.1.8.2 Mr. Green Reproduction

In 2015, 800 no of Mr. Green DVD'S were reproduced & 438 DVD'S were distributed

6.1.8.3. Event covering

Audio visual unit makes extensive contribution to cover projects, programs and event which are put into effect in accordance with the CEA's

objectives. In the line of duty, audio visual unit has covered 59 events in 2015.

6.1.8.4. Daily Newspapers Environmental Issues Circulation

This is another task that media unit. Collect all environmental related issues that published in the Daily News paper and the matters will be directed to the relevant departments and the institutes. In 2015, 1105 News items were circulated

Table 6.3: News & Press Release

No. of Press release	Media Arrangements	Web uploads
56		54

6.1.8.6. Registration of NGO's

Registration of Non-Government Organization is one of the task of media unit. In 2015, 21 NGO's have resisted.

6.1.8.7 Distribution of Virindu CD.

In 2014 Media unit launched virindu CD which



was contain Eco-friendly virindu.

In 2015 Media unit has distributed those 957 no of CD'S to public/privet Institutions, Schools & requested of outer personals.

6.1.8.5. News & Press Release

A wider area of a society can be made aware using the media. Therefore, the Central Environmental Authority distributes its news, articles and activities over radio, television news papers and its website. Accordingly, numbers of press releases web uploads and media arrangements have been listed here.

6.1.8.8 Sanhitha Book distribution

In 2014 Media unit published three books called Sanhitha poem, Sanhitha short story & Sanhitha poster book

In 2015 those books have distributed to public/Private institutions, Schools, /winners of competitions conducted by Media Unit.

748 of poster books, 930 poem books & 900 short story books have distributed to penetrate Environment Massage.

6.1.8.9 Distribution of Nilwanapetha & Sobaketha DVD Distribution

In 2014," Nilwanapetha "Environmental song launched. In 2015 the main task to be distributed those CD to requested by parties, schools, Regional setup, Public/Privet institutions.

150,” Nilwanapetha “CD’S have distributed and 520 DVD’s have distributed

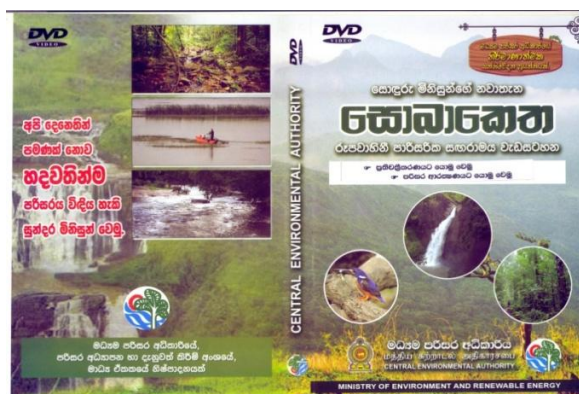


Figure 6.1: Sobaketha DVD

6.1.9 National Environmental Information Centre

The National Environmental Information Centre is the focal point for the environmental information in Sri Lanka.

Objectives

- To create and develop environmental information sources to satisfy the information needs of users
- To analyse and consolidate environmental information

- Coordination with local and international information centres/libraries and dissemination of information.

Progresses made by the National Environmental Information Centre in 2015 are as follows:

6.1.9.1 Environmental Book Donation by National Environmental Information Centre/ Library of the CEA

Under the 5-year action plan of the Environmental Pioneer Program, the National Environmental Information Centre/library of CEA has been decided to develop the environmental sections of the school libraries.

Under this program the Environmental Information Centre selected 05 following School Libraries which have minor facilities and donated Rs.15 lacks worth books and furniture to develop their School Libraries.

- Kalaththewa Maha Vidyalaya - Anuradhapura District
- Hunumulla Maha Vidyalaya - Gampaha District



Figure 6.2: Nilwanapetha DVD

- Ovilikanda Maha Vidyalaya - Mathale District

- Dabana kanishta Vidyalaya - Badulla District

- Welanai Maha Vidyalaya - Jaffna District

The donation programs were held on 16th, 17th, 27th July and 18th, 29th of September 2015, on the relevant School premises.



Welanai Maha Vidyalaya Book Donation

6.1.9.2 Collection Development

71 no. of Environmental books and 14 no. of Environmental Journals are purchased.

225 no. of books are acquisitioned and classified. 260 no. of periodicals are added to Library collection.

6.1.9.3 Documentation Services & Processing Works

6.1.9.3.1 National Environmental Information Centre maintain following Databases and entered 5,410 nos. of data.

- CEA Database for Library books catalogue.
- IND Database for Newspapers and Journal articles.
- EIA / IEE Database for EIA / IEE reports.
- E Repository for CEA Publications



Hunumulla aha Vidyalaya Book Donation

6.1.9.3.2 Create a Barcode System for Library books

- Activate Barcode reader and issued 41 no. of new membership cards.

6.1.9.4 Library Publications

06 issues of "Current Contents" on Environmental Periodicals and 04 issues of "Environmental News Paper Index" are compiled and disseminated information through Internet.

6.1.9.5 Exchange of Environmental Information

- The NEIC has facilitated environmental information for 7180 no of users at the main Library.
- 865 no. of environmental information exchanged with international and local

Libraries as well as other organizations.

- The following no. of users have obtained library facilities from Nature Field Centres

Attidiya – 1788, Roomassala – 1943,

- Lending 4805 no. of books and sending reminders.
- Books donations – 33 nos. for MEPA

6.1.9.6 Library Network Activities

- Handling of information request with HELLIS / SLLA / SLSTIC/AGRINET library networks.
- Participated for 10 no. of Library meetings and workshops.
- Sent AGRINET data for CARP Library and UCAT data for National Library.

6.1.9.7 Other Activities

- Renewal of the institutional membership of the British Council for 2015/2016 and issued the cards for CEA staff.
- World Environment Day activities at Medirigiriya and Watadageya (3 days)
- Activities on International Symposium on Environment Management and Planning.
- Preparation of monthly and quarterly reports.
- Entering and shelving of 140 nos. fictions.
- 1913 no. of Newspaper cuttings are added to the Library collection.
- Contributed Green Award Activities 2015 and Presidential Environment Medal achieves.

- Delivered copies of CEA publications to National Library & National Archives.
- List Preparation on Donations and Purchases for the Finance Division

• CD Writing - 11 no. of EIA Reports Rs. 5,750.00

- Handling of information request with HELLIS / SLLA / SLSTIC/AGRINET library networks.

- Participated for 13 no. of Library meetings and workshops.

Renewal of the institutional membership of the British Council for 2014/2015 and issued the cards for CEA staff.

Prepared leaflets for Sripada Programme – 10,000 nos.

- Coordinate activities on Sripada Programme.

Ushering and decorations for E-waste programme

- Hall arrangements, seating and guidance to ushering team

- Preparation invitation cards for Pirith Ceremony.

- Preparation of monthly and quarterly reports.

- Entering and shelving of 180 nos. fictions.

- 2072 no. of Newspaper cuttings are added to the Library collection.

- Conducted awareness programme on Env't. Information Services for ICE students

- Conduct a Board of Survey for Attidiya NFC Library

- Prepared 650 no. of docket for awareness program of Samurdhi Officers
- 89 no. of books are handed over for Legal Division.
- Sent 30 books and 14 leaflets for the Ministry of Environment
- Delivered copies of CEA publications to National Library & National Archives
- Prepared of weeding policy for Library books
- Distribution of old issues of library journals and books for CEA staff- 1727.
- 903 books and Journals are discarded from Library Collection

6.1.9.7 Income

- Sales of CEA publications - 1122.
- Rs. 47,500.00,
- (Books, Posters, Leaflets & CDs)
Photocopying charges - 8,961 pages.
- Rs. 49,305.00
- Sales of CEA publications - 99 Nos. Rs. 17,315.00 (Books, Posters, Leaflets & CDs)
- Photocopying charges - 14,980 pages.
Rs. 74,900.00

6.1.9.8 Conduct Education and Awareness programs for University Students

In order to aware the University students, EE&A of CEA conducted one day workshops for Undergraduates who are attached to the Faculty of Engineering, Department of civil engineering, Sri Lanka institute of Information Technology(SLIIT) with the participation of 80 students



7.0 Planning & Monitoring Unit

Formulations of various operational plans within the duties and responsibilities that are empowered under the National Environmental Act in consultation with relevant Divisions, Units, Provincial offices and get implementation of them in order to ensure objectives in establishing the Central Environmental Authority are the main responsibilities of the Planning & Monitoring Unit.

This guided to establish priorities in the environmental sector in the Government, adopted in the annual budget and to develop or guide investment plans in the private sector and also to mobilize international financial and development support properly.

In order to, various operational plans for each thematic area for environmental sector for externally funded projects and other interventions based on the annual plans of the CEA were developed and get implemented by the Head Office as a Central Government Body and Provincial Offices at regional level.

Planning & Monitoring Unit led planning process of formulating various action plans, monitoring plans and timely operational plans based on corporate plan 2014 – 2018 of the CEA. This unit is responsible for coordination and facilitation of said plans for implementation and progress reporting on every aspect of operations of the Unit with regular reports of timely delivery outputs to relevant authorities.

In term of proper system for coordinating and monitoring activities of the Authority, it was organized separate meetings with the management of the CEA and Provincial Offices once in a month to discuss problems with regard to the subject matters and also problems at regional level at one flat form. Subsequently, we could help to bring to plans up to the implementation stage and to identify possible support for its implementation.

7.1 Coordination with Provincial Offices

With the establishment of Provincial Offices, there should be coordination mechanism as an institutional arrangement for harmonizing the issues between the Head Office and the POs on administration and environmental issues that involved in facilitating matters by the P&M Unit. In addition to, P&M Unit has to coordinate all matters relating to the development of Action Plans, obtaining of Project Proposals on environmental conservation and implementation of the same.

There are 15 District offices including Gampaha, Kaluthara, Mathara, Hambanthota, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, Monaragala (Buththala), Rathnapura, Polonnaruwa, Batticaloa, Ampara, Kilinochchi, Wauniya, Mullativu & Mannar which were being operated by 2015.

7.2 Parliamentary Consultative Committee

Numerous complaints from Parliament Members on different issues had been received to the CEA in 2015. Such complaints were referred to relevant units / POs and get inspected. The reports were submitted to the Parliamentary Consultative Committee through Ministry of Environment. These reports were discussed in this Parliamentary Consultative Committee where chaired by Hon. Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy with a participation of Parliamentary Members.

7.3 Maintain and updated database for Environmental Protection License (B category)

The Environmental Protection License is a regulatory tool under the provisions of the National Environmental Act to control the environmental pollution caused by the industrial activities. It is mandatory to issue Environmental Protection Licenses (EPL) for all prescribed activities listed as “A” high polluting, “B” medium polluting and “C” low polluting activities published under the gazette extra ordinary No. 1533/16 dated 25.01.2008.

Environmental Pollution Control Unit of the CEA being maintained a database for EPL (A category). It is equally important to have such a database for EPL (B category) as well. Therefore, Planning and Monitoring Unit collected copy of Environmental Protection License (B category) which is prescribed under part B issued by Provincial Office of the CEA

and maintained & updated database for EPL (B category) monthly. Also generate summery statistics reports monthly, quarterly and annually as required. This database is very useful to get future decision and forecast on issuing and renewal of EPL. Up to end of December 2015, there are 11,100 numbers of EPL (B category) data and 2,866 EPL (B category) data have been entered to database in 2014.

7.4 Over Sight Committee

The CEA exercises its regulatory powers under the National Environmental Act through the implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and issuing of Environmental Protection Licenses (EPL) for industries. In addition, new industrial sites as well as natural resources related projects which do not require EIA or IEE are cleared by the CEA through the new site recommendation procedure. All of these procedures mentioned above, except the EIA procedure for large scale projects and EPL for “A” category industries are being processed by the relevant provincial and District offices.

It was understood that it is very important that a uniform procedure is followed by the Head Office as well as all the Provincial and District offices. As the EIA and EPL procedure are being implemented through provisions in the National Environmental Act, the time taken to process applications and the required documentation to be provided by the Project Proponent as well as charges to be paid by the

Project Proponents have to be uniform through the country.

It was with this intention an Over Sight Committee was established within the CEA, chaired by the Chairman and consisting of the Director General and Deputy Director Generals of the EPC and EMA Divisions, Directors of EPC, NRM, EIA, Legal, WM Units and Provincial Directors of Western, Central, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Eastern Provinces and / or OIC's of Uva, North Central and Northern Provinces.

The Committee met every month and all EIA, IEE approvals as well as approvals for new site recommendations for locating "A" category industries fresh "A" category EPLs, concurrence given to BOI for new EPLs and site recommendations were submitted to this Committee prior to approvals being granted by the Deputy Director General or Directors in the Head Office or OICs of relevant Provincial Offices.

During the year, 12 such meetings were held and Planning & Monitoring Unit did all the coordination and Secretarial work of this task.

7.5 Meetings

Planning and monitoring unit participated in various Meetings coordinating and contributing important role.

7.6 Project Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

With the Treasury funded programmes, following operational plans were coordinated and facilitated by the Unit to fulfil targets and to optimally utilize the funds of the programmes.

7.6.1 Treasury funded programmes

- Pilisaru Programme (Rs. 279 Mil.)
- Post-Consumer Plastics Management Programme (Rs. 50 Mil.)
- Strengthening of Laboratory of the CEA (Rs. 30 Mil.)
- School Pioneer Programme (Rs. 30 Mil.)

7.6.2 Foreign Funded Project

- Monitoring of the Water Quality of Major Water Bodies (JICA Project) (GOSL – 5 Mil, JICA – 26.5Mil)
- EDCF Funded Construction of Sanitary Landfill Facilities Project (GOSL – 92 Mil /Koria – 300mil)

EDCF stands for Financial Assistance of Economic Development Corporation Fund and it has allocated Rs. 392 Million (300 million – foreign, 92 million – Local) for the project.

8.0. Complaint Unit

In the view of a complaint is an expression of dissatisfaction by member/members of the community on action or lack of action, or the standard of service provided by the Central Environmental Authority, actions were taken to improve the complaint handling process of the authority.

In the year 2015, the CEA studied issues related to complaint handling software system and the way of enhancing effectiveness of the resolving of public complaint received by the CEA. Respecting the findings of the said studies, the CEA initiated action to set up web-based complaint management system for increasing handling capacity, effectiveness and commitment towards “Punarudaya”, the National Environmental Protection Programme: 2016 -2018. Another important aspect of setting up the web-based complaint handling system is to employ complaints and information derived from complaints as management and planning tool.

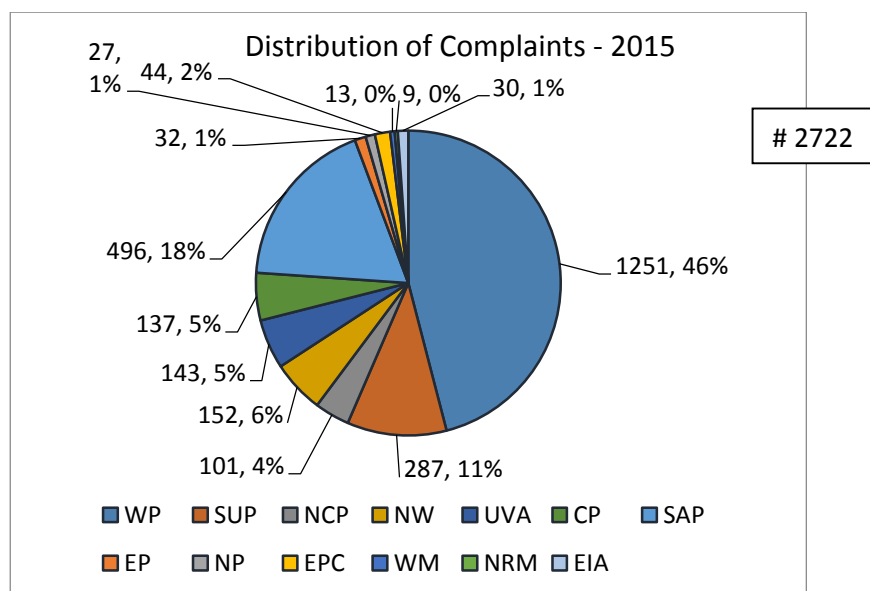
In this section, the CEA shares successes on handling public complaints throughout the year 2015 through the spirit of teamwork of divisions & units of the head offices and province & district offices of the CEA. Complaints, which are not relevant to the CEA, are referred to respective institutes (e.g. Geological Survey & Mines Bureau, Telecommunication Regulatory Commission, local Authorities etc.) for making the issues is rectified.

In the year 2015, the CEA received 2,722 number of complaints, 1,747; 64% of total were resolved, and others are in the process of resolving. The pie chart given below shows the distribution of complaints and the table gives the responsibility sharing among the units, provincial and district offices with regard to complaints received by the CEA throughout the year 2015.

Table 8.1: The summary of the share of responsibility among units, provincial offices, and district offices with respect to handling public complaints – year 2015

	Unit/ Office		Complaints received		Complaints resolved	
			No.	%	No.	%
1.	Western province	Colombo District	496	45.9	262	52.8
		Gampaha District	362		182	50.2
		Kalutara District	393		242	61.5
2.	Southern Province	Galle District	151	10.5	136	90.0
		Matara District	79		50	63.2
		Hambantota District	57		38	66.7
3.	Uva Province	Badulla District	75	5.3	54	72.0
		Monaragala District	68		48	70.6

	Unit/ Office		Complaints received		Complaints resolved	
			No.	%	No.	%
4.	North Western Province		152	5.6	88	57.9
5.	Sabaragamuwa Province	Ratnapura District	278	18.3	232	83.4
		Kegalle District	218		170	78.0
6.	North Central Province	Anuradhapura District	62	3.7	50	80.6
		Polonnaruwa District	39		19	48.7
7.	Central Province		137	5.0	87	63.5
8.	Eastern Province	Tricomalee District	6	1.1	4	66.7
		Ampara District	11		7	63.6
		Batticaloa District	15		6	40.0
9.	Northern Provincial		27	1.0	17	63.0
10.	Environmental Pollution Control Unit		44	1.6	26	59.1
11.	Waste Management Unit		13	0.5	7	53.8
12.	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit		30	1.1	17	56.7
13.	Natural Resources Management Unit		9	0.3	5	55.6
	Total		2,722	100.0	1,747	64.2



NB - 1. Total number of complaints: 2722 2. Percentage values are rounded up
3. Data in the table above and used for plotting of charts tabulated by Complaint Handling Software as of 18.01.2016 in which uploaded by relevant Units & offices of the CE A.

Key;

WP : Western Province

EPC : Environmental Pollution Control Unit

SUP : Southern Province
NCP : North Central Province
NW : North Western Province
SAP : Sabaragamuwa Province
EP : Eastern province

WM : Waste Management Unit
NRM : Natural Resource Management Unit
EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment Unit
CP : Central Province
NP : Northern Province

Figure 8.1 Distribution of complaints among units and province offices

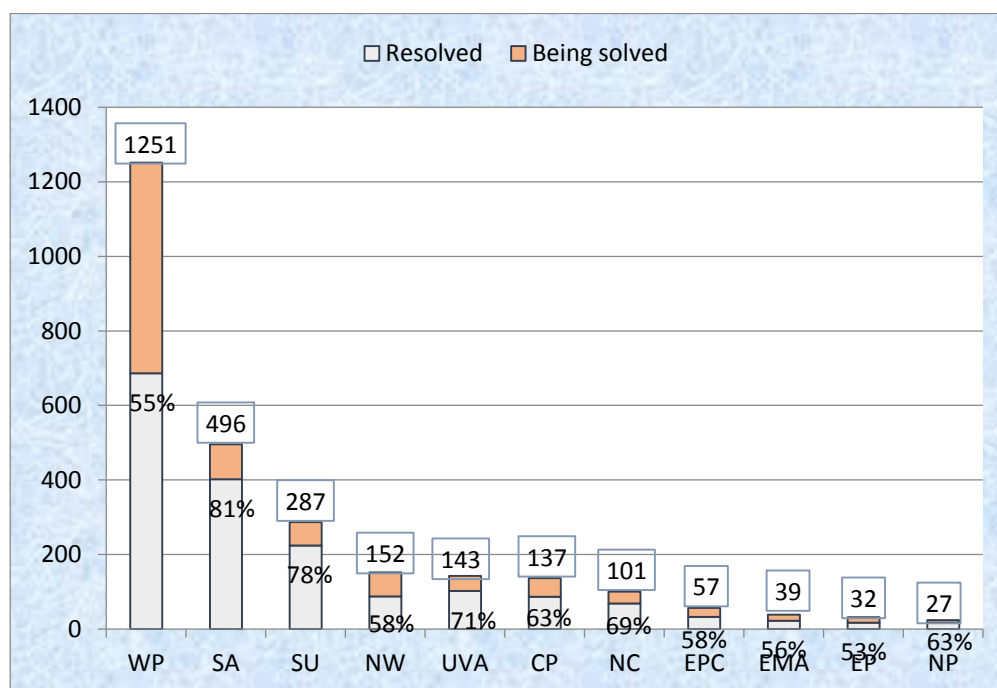
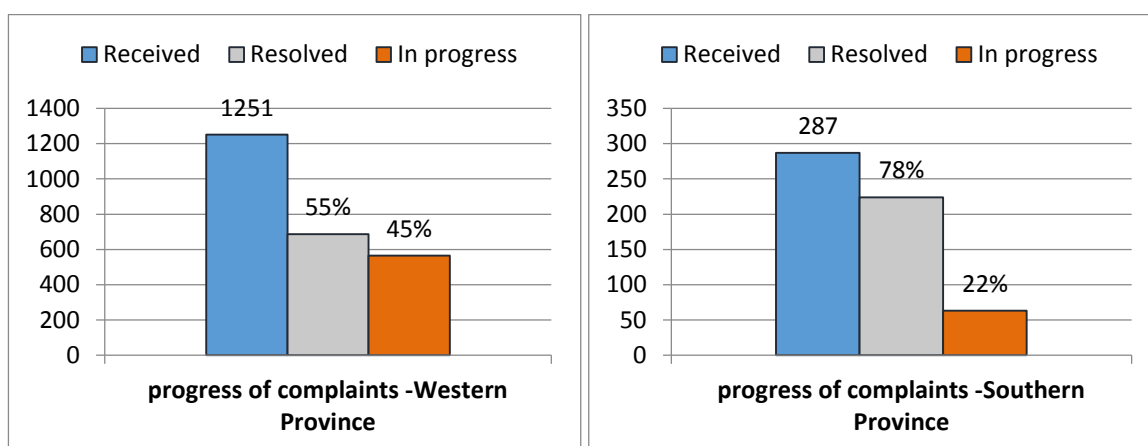
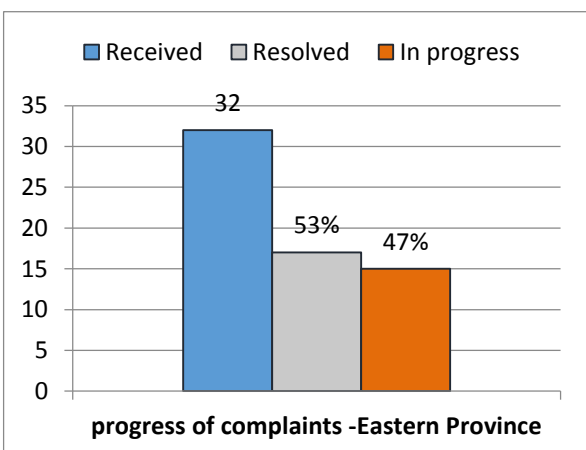
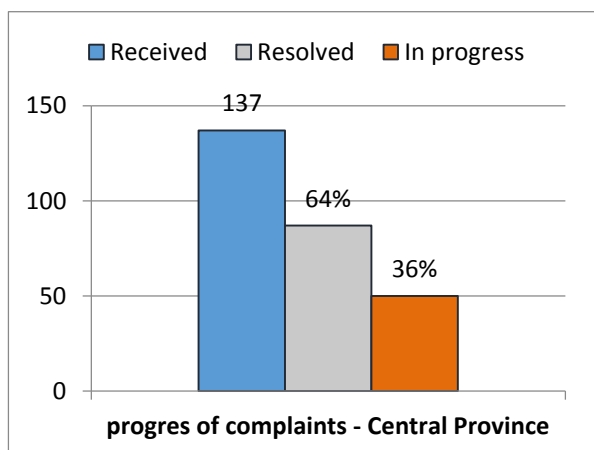
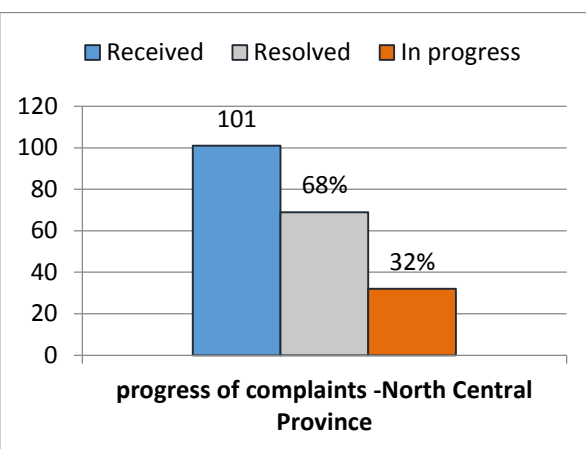
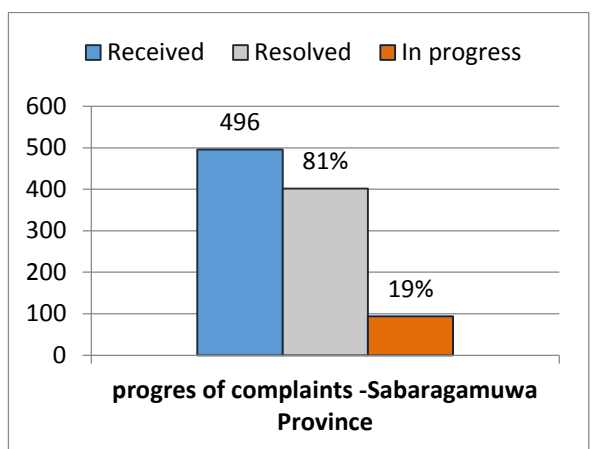
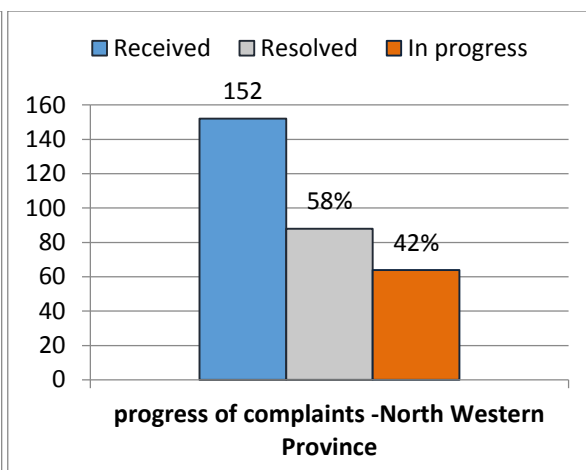
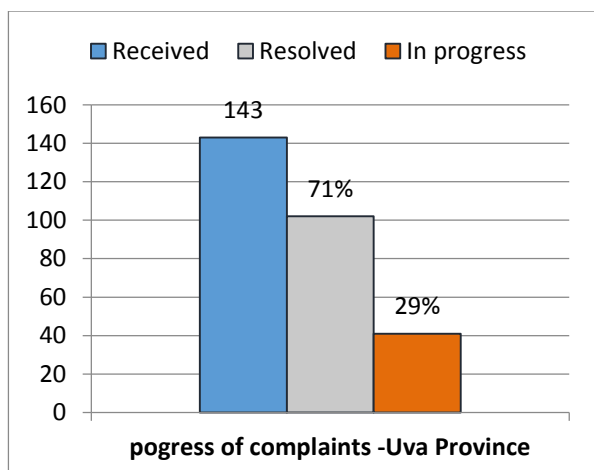
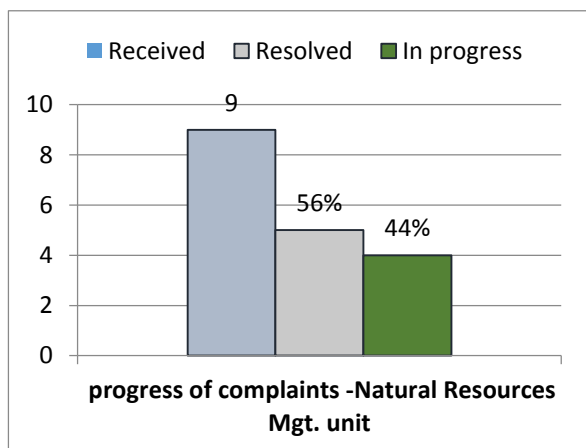
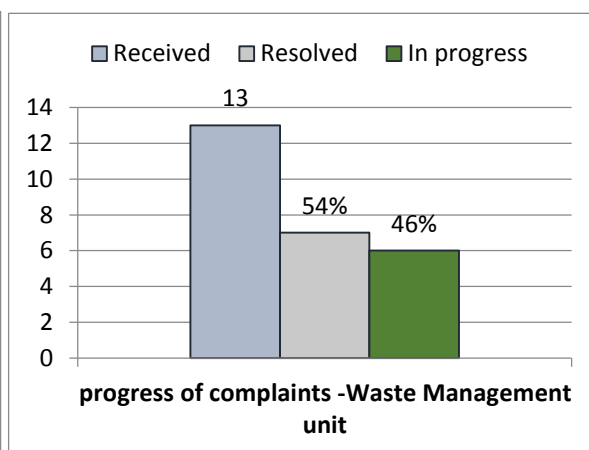
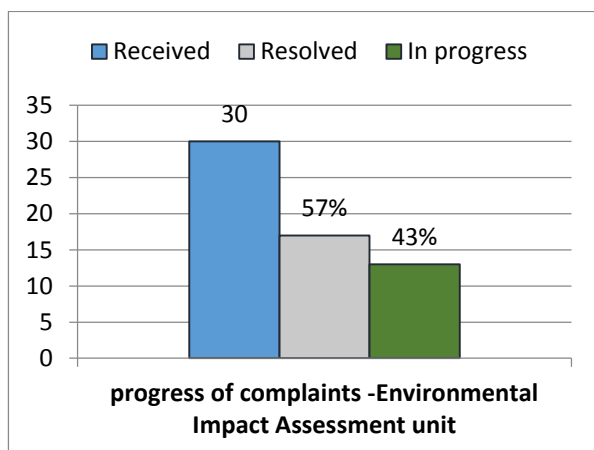
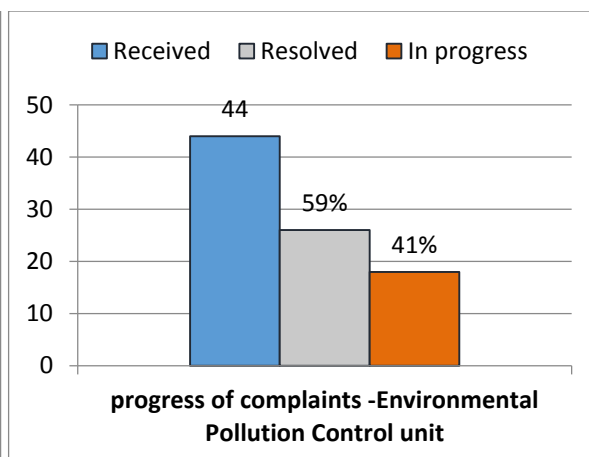
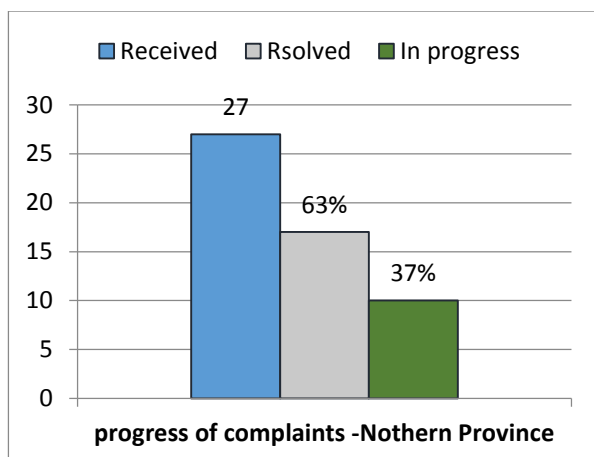


Figure 8.2: Complaint received and complaint resolved by Units and Province offices of the CEA







9.0 Information Technology (IT) Unit

The Information Technology Unit which is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the IT resources including websites, Email Service, Local Area Network, Databases, and Computer Hardware and Software.

Functions

- Management of IT infrastructure including Servers, Local Area Networks.
- Management of IT security of the authority.
- Development and maintenance of CEA website.
- Development of customized information systems to meets the CEA requirements.
- Liaison with software and hardware venders and IT project management.
- Management of enterprise email service for the CEA.
- Management of hardware and application software and operating systems at user level.
- Conducting seminars/workshops and training on IT for CEA staff.

Achievements

Develop internal systems using Java EE Enterprise Application with MY SQL DBMS

- Medical Insurance Claiming System
- Officers Telephone Payment System
- EIASYS: Environmental Impacts Assessment System
- EPL SYSTEM – Environmental Protection License System (In Process)

Systems provide fully functioning web based systems. It was implemented as internal purposes. Main technologies used were J2EE Enterprise Applications, MY SQL-Server with Netbeans 7.0, Primefaces 3.4 and Adobe Photoshop CS 8.0

• Medical Insurance Claiming System

Main objectives of this system are to facilitate user friendly and effective medical claiming system to CEA Employees. It managed by both head office employees and the provincial, District CEA staff using a web application. The employees are capable to access their individual medical details.

• Officers Telephone Payment System

A web based system, to maintain executive officers' telephone bills and manage their monthly payments by the CEA.

• EIASYS : Environmental Impacts Assessment System

This information system focused on management of the information related to Environmental Impacts Assessment process carried out by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA). It could be accessed from all Provincial and District offices of CEA.

• EPL SYSTEM – Environmental Protection License System (In Process)

System provides web based system to manage the Environmental Protection License (EPL) process carried out by the CEA. The system will be accessed by all Provincial and District Offices of the CEA.

The Rational Unified Process (RUP) uses as the Development methodology and the main technologies used for the above systems were J2EE, Netbeans IDE 7.0, MYSQL, Primefaces 3.4 and Adobe Photoshop CS 8.0. Actively involved in all phases of the Systems Development Lifecycle.

- Update CEA Website

Perform Administrative task of CEA website

Manage CEA website and perform

continual maintenance by update News, Events, Articles, Information and any other related tasks.

- Installation and Configuration of ZIMBRA Collaboration server (community edition) on CentOS and maintaining CEA email service
- Installing hardware and software systems
- Maintaining or repairing equipment (Computer, Printer, Photocopier, PS)
- Troubleshooting a variety of computer issues
- Setting up computer security measures
- Configuring computer networks
- Offering technical support on-site or via phone or email

10.0 Internal Audit Unit

Internal Audit Unit established under the purview of the Chairman of the Central Environmental Authority and duties and functions are decided by the Chairman of the Authority. All observations and findings on financial as well as non-financial operations obtained from audit investigations carried out by audit unit are directly reported to the Chairman and overall supervision of the unit is handled by the chairman.

Under the provision of section 13(5) d of Finance Act, No 38 of 1971, Internal Audit programme of year 2015 prepared under supervision and accordance with Auditor General department. During the year pertaining copies of Internal Audit Reports furnished to Auditor General.

Duties and Scope of the Internal Audit Unit

- i. Ascertaining whether the system of internal check and control obtaining in the Central Environmental Authority for the prevention of errors and frauds is effective in design as well as in actual operation.
- ii. Ascertaining the reliability of accounting and other records and seeing that the accounting method employed provide in the information necessary for the preparation of correct financial statements.
- iii. Appraising the quality of performance of staff in carrying out the responsibilities assigned to them.

- iv. Ascertaining the extent to which the Central Environmental Authority's assets are safeguarded from losses of all kinds.
- v. Ascertaining whether the Establishments Code, Financial Regulations of Government and other supplementary instruction issued from time to time by the Ministry in charge of the subject of Public Administration and by the Treasury are being followed.
- vi. Ascertaining the effectiveness of the system of internal control adopted in preventing, as well as detecting waste, idle capacity and extravagance.
- vii. Examining the accounting procedure of the Central Environmental Authority and its operations which have any financial implications, and verifying the safety, economical and proper use of property and assets of the Environmental Authority.
- viii. Carrying out special investigations assigned by the management as appropriately

Audit and Management committee meeting

Audit and Management committee of the Central Environment Authority was established under the provisions of the Public Finance Circular number PF/PE 3 dated 19th November 1999. Representative of the General Treasury will Chair the committee and meet on quarterly basis.

Four Audit and Management Committee meetings has been conducted for the Authority during the financial year of 2015 which chaired

by Mrs Anushyanathan, Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

11.0. Decentralization of the CEA

11.1. Delegation of Power to Provincial Offices of the CEA

The CEA, being the central agency at national level for providing national standards, criteria and guidelines to all agencies and organizations dealing with the environmental regionalization programme was launched in 2002 by establishing two Regional Offices in Central Province and Southern Province at regional level.

Having established the above regional offices, the CEA has taken steps to replicate this programme by establishing Provincial Offices in each Province to ensure a better arrangement for the performance of activities of the CEA and functions relating to management and protection of the environment.

In order to, certain powers under the National Environmental Act, has been assigned to Heads of Provincial Offices of the CEA to implement on behalf of the CEA.

11.2. Delegation of Power to Local Authorities

National environmental act of 47 of 1980 contains legal provisions, enabling the CEA to make use of the decentralization strategy, to organize its services at sub national level through other agencies by delegating its powers and functions to them.

Section 26 of the NEA provides for the CEA to delegate any of its powers and functions under

the act to any government department, corporation, statutory board, local authority or any public officer.

In 1993 action was initiated to delegate some of CEA powers and functions to Local Authorities by the CEA under this section. Delegation order was issued to take effect from 01.01.1994 and under this delegation; all Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas were given authority to deal with 12 functions to management and protection of the environment under the NEA including the issue of Environmental Protection License for 45 prescribed activities.

In 2008, the gazette No. 1533/16 dated 25.01.2008 was published repealing gazette No. 1159/22 dated 22.11.2000. In the new gazette regulation, there are 3 categories which are required to obtain Environmental Protection License (EPLs) of that, 25 prescribed activities under category “C” which comparatively low polluting industries have been re-delegated in 2008 to LAS to issue EPLs on behalf of the CEA.

11.3. District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC)

In 1995, an administrative arrangement was set up at district level for coordination of environmental matters by establishing a committee called District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC) in each administrative district. District Secretary was to

function as the Chairman of this Committee and other members of the DELEC were;

- Provincial Director of Health Services
- Senior Superintendent of the Police
- District Forest Officer
- Provincial Commissioner of Local Government
- District Head of the Wild Life Department
- Divisional Secretaries in the District
- Heads of Local Authorities in the District
- Representative of a NGO in the District
- DEO as a secretary
- Any other representative can be cooped to the Committee.

The main function of the DELEC is to coordinate matters relating to the enforcement of law in respect of environmental offences, by relevant Agencies such as the Police, Department of Health Services, Department of Forest and Local Authorities.

Another function of the DELEC is to consider appeals received from the general public on complaints about environmental matters.

These Committees were held at each District monthly under the chairmanship of District Secretaries.

12.0. Regionalization Programme of the CEA

12.1 Introduction

The major regulatory programme of environmental protection is the Environmental Protection License procedure which has been assigned to POs for implementation. Standards and criteria for the discharging effluents, air emissions as well as noise and vibration are generally imposed on prescribed activities through the EPL. In reviewing the present status in Sri Lanka in relation to industrial effluents, it is obvious that major pollution problems arise mainly from those industries which were established two or three decades ago, before the present Environmental Regulations came into force.

Industrial effluents are generally disposed (with or without treatment) into a nearby water body such as rivers, tanks and to the sea. Generally, rivers' water is being used by the NWS&DB as raw water to supply the public's water demand. Therefore, disposing waste into a water body is a big issue. Apart from the surface water pollution, the ground water pollution is affecting drinking water sources of the general public.

The ground water replenishment and protection are not being covered by the existing standards on discharging effluents into the environment.

The prescribed activities coming under the issued EPLs are legally bound. Therefore, any offence or violation is punishable according to the provisions of the NEA. The majority of prescribed activities are located within the geographical area of the Western Province. According to the data available at the CEA, 37% of the prescribed activities (High and Medium Polluting) are located in the Western Province. It is 10% in the Central Province and 13% in the Southern Province. The rest that is 40% prescribe activities are located within other Provinces namely; Sabaragamuwa, Eastern, North Central, Uva, Northern and North Western. The industrial survey that is being conducted by the DEOs under the guidance of Research and Development unit will reveal the exact number of activities located within each province.

The EPL issued to an activity is renewable. If an activity is found not complying with the conditions in the license, action is usually taken to cancel the license and proceed with legal action after the decision of the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy made at the end of the appeal hearing.

12.2 EPL Procedure

The progress on implementation of the EPL procedure could be illustrated as follows:

Table 12.1: Implementation of the EPL procedure at regional level.

Province	District	No. of EPLs issued						No. of EPLs renewed					
		2013		2014		2015		2013		2014		2015	
		"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
WPO	Colombo	123	91	525	341	311	218	530	116	932	226	834	181
	Gampaha	88	82	305	315	231	161	208	94	407	40	716	115
	Kalutara	42	43	168	112	147	91	230	57	350	102	282	65
CPO	Kandy	86	60	195	146	80	44	132	38	186	66	404	71
	Matale	25	41	118	29	46	24	102	29	77	20	204	52
	Nuwaraeliya	12	0	25	38	06	10	12	2	54	9	41	04
SuPO	Galle	42	55	125	135	50	60	114	73	178	56	161	74
	Matara	49	40	131	77	15	17	110	49	156	36	167	101
	H'thota	36	30	95	68	19	36	79	16	92	26	184	30
SaPO	Kegalle	65	46	108	202	109	101	124	51	76	50	348	95
	Ratnapura	88	46	141	199	107	99	120	32	61	49	267	73
NCPO	A'pura	90	59	169	51	119	16	129	62	167	62	181	19
	Polonnaruwa	9	32	119	105	09	08	36	11	26	8	99	14
EPO	Trincomalle	49	34	104	45	08	22	71	41	29	11	127	49
	Ampara	66	88	170	140	10	15	67	61	25	39	110	54
	Bataloa	26	102	116	117	13	19	42	41	27	26	98	42
	Vavunia	16	10	57	15	0	0	15	0	33	11	0	0
	Mannar	1	1	67	106	59	80	1	0	3	1	31	05
UPO	Badulla	31	23	145	50	21	31	29	8	62	19	151	34
	Monaragala	22	26	90	74	14	19	10	7	35	17	99	23
NPO	Jaffna	30	18	138	76	25	11	22	5	73	30	106	11
	Kilinochchi	1	7	27	125	16	14	0	0	1	0	15	0
	Mulathi	9	4	31	40	0	18	5	0	11	0	11	0
NWPO	Kurunagala			5	7	107	136			0		0	01

	Puttalam			1	2	27	24			0		01	01
Total		1006	938	3175	2615	1549	1274	2188	793	3061	904	4637	1114

During the year 2015, 1,549 “A” category EPLs and 1,274 “B” category EPLs were issued as fresh while 4,637 “A” category EPLs and 1114 “B” category EPLs were renewed.

12.3 Issuing Environmental Recommendation for new industries

The screening of new industrial sites by the CEA has several benefits and ensures that industries are not located in unsuitable locations. There have been instances in the past, when industries have been located in totally unsuitable locations, resulting in many problems both for the industry as well as to neighboring residents. Since 2000 however, the

CEA grants site clearance only for a limited (80) number of activities which are high polluting in active. But, the number has increased up to total of 1,323 recommendations (1,278 approvals and 45 rejections) by 2015. With the establishment of POs, new site recommendations are issued by the POs.

The table below shows the Environmental Recommendation for siting of new industries from 2013 to 2015. Accordingly, majority of requests are from the WPO, Kandy and Mulative Districts.

Table 12.2: Recommendations for siting of new industries

Province	District	No. of Applications received			No of Approvals granted			No of Rejections		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
WPO	Colombo	144	141	163	125	94	175	0	0	0
	Gampaha	149	199	176	12	11	45	1	0	01
	Kalutara	97	97	169	69	72	82	4	4	06
CPO	Kandy	126	76	86	57	49	46	11	6	04
	Matale	69	51	81	74	54	48	3	3	0
	Nuwaraeliya	19	12	05	7	9	03	1	0	0
SuPO	Galle	68	98	76	56	75	67	3	6	06
	Matara	70	65	40	55	64	29	3	8	07
	H'thota	34	35	33	19	20	17	0	0	03

SaPO	Kegalle	78	73	98	57	60	59	0	1	01
	Ratnapura	67	40	77	45	53	44	1	0	0
NCPO	A'pura	105	78	79	78	25	26	0	4	01
	Polonnaruwa	28	34	29	6	9	13	0	0	0
EPO	Trincomalle	74	18	14	62	17	14	0	3	0
	Ampara	67	18	33	51	23	38	4	5	01
	Bataloa	118	69	72	109	82	49	0	0	02
	Mannar	12	17	16	6	16	16	0	0	0
	Vavunia	28	40	34	8	27	17	0	1	0
UPO	Badulla	92	63	37	58	32	32	19	7	05
	Monaragala	52	32	42	37	28	25	0	0	01
NPO	Jaffna	81	72	74	72	47	35	2	0	02
	Kilinochchi	97	66	124	87	60	110	1	0	04
	Mulathi	100	145	67	68	136	66	0	0	0
NWPO	Kurunegala	14	23	214	4	10	194	3	0	01
	Puttlam	12	22	38	2	7	28	0	0	0
Total		2217	1584	1877	1395	1080	1278	128	48	45

During the year 2015, 1877 new industries requested recommendation for their venture whereas 1278 applicants were granted approvals and 45 applications were rejected because they have not fulfilled the requirements to obtain the recommendation.

12.4 Resolving public complaints on environmental pollution / nuisances and over exploitation of Natural Resources

In 2015, No. of 1,802 industrial pollution complaints and 589 natural resources

management related complaints, total of 2,391 complaints were handled by the POs.

The POs also respond to complaints from the public in relation to pollution/nuisance caused by the operation of industries, other development activities and over exploitation of natural resources. The complaints received are duly investigated and mitigatory actions are recommended. In certain cases the complaints

are referred to the responsible institutes for necessary action.

Table 12.3: Complaints handled during the year 2015

District	No. of complaints received		No. of complaints solved		Referred to Other Institutions
	EPC	NRM	EPC	NRM	
Colombo	453	42	07	03	0
Gampaha	281	60	09	01	15
Kaluthara	286	44	03	01	42
Kandy	88	52	31	25	37
Matale	16	06	06	0	01
Nuwaraeliya	03	01	02	0	10
Galle	79	93	34	29	23
Matara	65	27	01	0	10
H'thota	40	06	09	01	03
Kegalle	113	66	59	39	02
Ratnapura	49	77	12	33	05
A'pura	64	01	11	0	01
Polonnaruwa	06	0	0	0	0
Trincomalee	06	0	0	0	0
Ampara	01	0	0	0	0
Bataloa	11	0	09	0	0
Mannar	0	01	0	01	0
Vavunia	0	0	0	0	0
Badulla	37	44	01	0	03
Monaragala	26	26	08	04	01
Jaffna	22	02	18	01	07
Kilinochchi	10	07	06	0	09
Mulathi	02	0	02	0	0
Kurunegala	94	15	47	05	02
Puttlam	50	19	31	08	0
Total	1802	589	306	150	180

12.5 Contribution of the WPO for certification of industries under ISO 14000 standard

The WPO assists the SLSI in granting ISO 14000 certificate for industries by providing

expert knowledge on technical and legal matters.

In this process ISO 14000 certifications were issued for industries with the technical and legal inputs in the evaluation procedure conducted by the SLSI

12.6. Environmental Management

12.6.1 Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

Since 1993, all major development projects are required to undergo environmental impact assessments prior to implementation. The so called 'prescribed projects' which require EIA/IEE Include infrastructure development projects as well as development of industrial estates above a certain magnitude. The EIA/IEE Procedure ensures that all the impacts that a major project may have on the development are identified and migratory actions planned at an

early stage. This makes it easier for project proponents to plan the project such measures to be incorporated into the project at an early stage of the project planning cycle.

The POs of the Central Environmental Authority undertake IEEs while EIA Unit of the CEA undertakes EIAs, with a view to mitigating the significant environmental impacts of the project

Details of projects processed under the IEE procedure are indicated below:

Table 12.4: List of Projects approved during the year 2015 under EIA/IEE regulation by the EIA unit.

Province	District	No. of Applications			Approval granted			No of Rejections		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
WPO	Colombo	0	1	03	0	0	0	0		0
	Gampaha	1	0	38	0	0	04	0		01
	Kalutara	6	3	19	2	2	02	0		0
SuPO	Galle	6	10	04	0	2	07	0	1	01
	Matara	0	0	02	0	4	02	0		0
	H'thota	8	1	03	0	2	03	0		0
CPO	Kandy	89	81	78	73	70	67	2	5	02
	Matale	3	7	5	7	15	14	0		0
	Nuwarael	51	78	64	153	89	76	4		17
SaPO	Kegalle	6	7	1	4	4	06	0		0
	Ratnapura	3	4	4	3	3	04	0		0
UPO	Badulla	18	99	103	37	69	135	0		02
	Monaragal	5	6	02	1	5	02	0		0
EPO	Trinco	51	8	0	13	9	02	0		0
	Ampara	10	0	1	2	0	0	0		0

Province	District	No. of Applications			Approval granted			No of Rejections		
		2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
	Batticaloa	8	0	4	1	0	02	0		0
	Mannar	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Vavunia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
NCPO	A'pura	5	2	3	0	0	0	0		0
	Polonnaruwa	2	2	6	0	0	0	0		0
NPO	Jaffna	1	0	2	0	0	02	0		0
	Kilinochchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
	Mullaithivu	3	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Total		338	309	342	342	272	328	15	6	23

During the year 2015, 342 applications have been received while 328 applications were given approvals including previous year applications. 23 applications (including previous year applications) were rejected since they did not meet the standards.

12.6.2 Granting Environmental Recommendations for Non-Prescribed Activities

The POs are issued environmental clearance for projects which are not prescribed under the NEA and therefore do not require IEE/EIA. As request by the Developers, environmental clearances are issued with conditions to mitigate adverse environmental impacts for various non-

prescribed projects. Accordingly 5,276 (including previous year applications) site clearances have been issued during the year for projects such as hotel projects, land fillings, telecommunication towers, mining activities, blocking out of lands etc. This procedure could be facilitated to ensure that the likely environmental impacts are addressed by the developers at the early planning stage of the development concerned.

Table 12.5: List of Recommendations figures during the year 2015 on Non-Prescribed Activities

Province	District	No. of Applications	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
WPO	Colombo	102	105	02	0
	Gampaha	351	243	05	0
	Kalutara	404	403	14	0
SuPO	Galle	73	95	03	08
	Matara	49	69	03	03
	H'thota	47	47	03	02
CPO	Kandy	304	564	01	22
	Matale	164	620	0	0
	Nuwaraeliya	58	135	0	03
SaPO	Kegalle	0	149	02	05
	Ratnapura	0	304	0	0
UPO	Badulla	516	517	0	01
	Monaragala	517	370	01	03

EPO	Trincomalle	380	380	0	0
	Ampara	102	114	0	0
	Baticaloa	118	185	0	09
	Mannar	0	163	04	01
	Vavunia	0	33	0	0
NCPO	A'pura	164	75	01	06
	Polonnaruwa	18	32	0	0
NPO	Jaffna	06	20	0	03
	Kilinochchi	20	13	0	0
	Mulathi	192	164	0	0
NWPO	Kurunegala	80	328	04	03
	Puttlam	25	148	02	03
Total		3690	5276	45	72

The table above indicates the details of such recommendations granted in 2014

13.0. Treasury Funded Special Projects Implemented by the CEA

13.1 ‘Pilisarū’ National Solid Waste Management Project

13.1.1 Introduction

Improper management of solid waste is one of the biggest and key environmental problems in Sri Lanka. The lack of systematic systems for waste collection, waste transport, intermediate treatment systems, and suitable waste disposal has been contributing to aggravate the solid waste problem in Sri Lanka. The present haphazard waste disposal practices in Sri Lanka have created many environmental problems and innumerable nuisances on general public. As a consequence of this practice entire communities are suffering and number of health, social, economic and cultural problems have been created.

In view of the fact that the infrastructure and resources for waste collection and disposal are lacking in most parts of the country, scattering and dumping of garbage in environmentally sensitive places takes place in an uncontrolled manner. There are no proper facilities for final disposal of most of the solid waste produced by households and industries. Waste that is improperly dumped can impede water-flow in drainage channels, and cause serious health problems.

In Sri Lanka, the entire responsibility for Solid Waste Management (SWM) lies on Local Authorities (LAs) under respective legal enactments. The powers in relation to SWM have been vested on Municipal Council Ordinance, Urban Council Ordinance, and

Pradeshiya Sabha Act. Although most of the Local Authorities pay more attention to the improvement of physical resources falling within their purview, the concern towards SWM issue is comparatively low. The amount of resources utilized for SWM is too relatively low.

13.1.2 Establishment of the pilisarū project

Because of the comparatively poor attention paid on the waste management issue by most of the LAs in-Sri Lanka, the general public has to undergo risks with regard to several SWM problems and the faith they have on the Local authorities to solve these problems has substantially reduced over the past years. Hence various complaints are being frequently lodged by the public at the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) against local authorities regarding waste management concerns.

Taking the afore said circumstances into consideration, the Minister of Environment (MoE) launched a national level solid waste management programme titled ‘**Pilisaru**’ under the direction of MoE and CEA along with the participation of other government organisations, private Institutions, NGOs and experts in this field.

The word Pilisarū means re-resource in Sinhala language. This has become the main goal of the

program. The concept of this programme is to maximize the reutilization of resources discarded as wastes and to dispose the non utilizable residue in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Having considered the importance of addressing this issue in a nationally coordinated approach, the Ministry of Environment (then Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources [MENR] submitted a Cabinet Paper to implement 'Pilisaru' Waste Management Program for which the Cabinet of Ministers approved in principle on 25th July 2007.

This program includes *inter alia* the following activities:

- Preparation of a National Waste Management Policy.
- Capacity building and awareness creation for those involved with waste management.
- Provision of technical assistance and resources to Local Authorities to improve ongoing waste management programs and to embark on new initiatives.
- Facilitation of waste management programs through mobilization and optimal utilization of resources.
- Monitoring of waste management program.
- Legal actions as a long term approach to address non-compliance by responsible parties.

The Pilisaru National Solid Waste Management Project (PP) was established in CEA with effect from 1st January 2008 subsequent to an approval given by the Cabinet of Ministers on 19th

December 2008 for a separate Cabinet Memorandum titled '*Pilisaru Programme- A National Approach for Solid Waste Management in Sri Lanka- Establishment of the Pilisaru Project*' which was submitted by the MENR.

The overall guidance for the implementation of the *Pilisaru* program is provided by a high level National Committee on SWM (called as 'National Pilisaru Platform) co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Ministries of Environment & Natural Resources and the Local Government & Provincial Councils (MLGPC).

Earlier Pilisaru Program is implemented for a period of 3 years commencing from January 2008 in the form of a Project titled 'Pilisaru Project' established in the Central Environmental Authority. The financial provisions of Rs. 5.675 billion is expected to be accrued mainly from the General Treasury.

This MENR, having noted the magnitude of the scope and the tremendous amount of tasks lined up to be executed during the period 2008-2010, had made arrangements to setting up the 'Pilisaru Project' in Central Environmental Authority with a dedicated project staff with specific responsibilities assigned to ensure the timely implementation of the project activities identified under the Project Report of the Pilisaru Programme. Considering the importance and the timely necessity of this project, the Cabinet of Ministers has given approval to extend the project for further three years period from 1st January 2011 to 2013.

Subsequent to a Cabinet Decision on 21st July 2013, extension of project duration was approved by the Cabinet ministers for another five years period from 2014 to 2018 as Phase II of the Pilisaru Project. Accordingly, a programme of action has been formulated for the year 2015 and incorporation of new activities and activities which so far not completed in last continuous period of project implementation.

13.1.3 National solid waste management policy

As part of the Pilisaru initiative, the MENR has taken steps to formulate a National Policy on Solid Waste Management (NPSWM) in October 2007 and drafted new National Solid Waste Management Strategies for implementing the National Policy on Solid Waste Management. Currently, there is a dire need to translate the strategy into action in order to implement suitable waste management programs for respective areas and obtain the fullest involvement and cooperation of the LAs to implement them. The Pilisaru Program envisages this challenge of translation of the strategy into action.

13.1.4 objectives

There are five main objectives in the Pilisaru Program

- Development of a National Policy on Solid Waste Management
- Development of a National Strategy on SWM

- Effective education & awareness for all stakeholders on SWM including training & capacity building
- Facilitation for LAS for implementation of SWM projects / programs
- Legal reforms to strengthen effective law enforcement

These objectives are formulated considering the existing solid waste related problems and issues faced by the stakeholders and to improve the overall solid waste management system in the country, emphasizing particularly the crucial issues such as intermediate treatments and environmentally friendly final disposal of residues.

13.1.5 Scope of the project

Solid waste in this context covers household wastes, commercial wastes, market wastes, institutional and certain industrial wastes as well as waste produced in public places owned by the LAs. The Scope of the Pilisaru Project generally encompasses the following key activities.

i. Collection of information on disposal of solid waste by LAs

Information on current waste disposal methods, projects and programmes abandoned by LAs and the resources available is collected for planning purposes. In the process of collecting data the assistance of the Divisional Environmental Officers (DEOs) of the CEA is obtained through the network of the CEA's Provincial and District Offices.

ii. Evaluation of Project proposals

Proposals forwarded by local authorities are evaluated and necessary financial and technical assistance is provided to implement them. An evaluation procedure is formulated and assistance is sought from various technical experts for the successful implementation of the proposals.

iii. Education and awareness programmes are conducted at LA level through media campaigns and also with use of mass-media communication through television, Radio, newspapers and leaflets especially on waste segregation and environment friendly disposal.

iv. Technical Support , Institutional strengthening and capacity building

v. Strengthening recycling by establishing collection network for metal, plastic, glass, and paper wastes, Waste plastic, metal, glass, papers are the preferable items used for recycling. An increasing number of private-sector organizations are now providing plastics and paper collection services. One of the main activities of the Pilisaru Project is the establishment of proper collection network system for paper and plastic wastes. Education and awareness programs are especially launched through schools, community organizations, and women's societies. Local Authorities are encouraged to increase recycling of waste materials.

vi. Establishment of Compost plants at Local Authority level

As an effort to find a scientifically acceptable and reasonable solution for the problem of haphazard dumping of solid waste in open lands

and water bodies, Pilisaru project takes an initiative to assist the establishment of composting plants and an environmentally safe waste disposal facility with appropriate technologies utilizing the expert knowledge of members of the technical committee established under the National Committee on SWM.

vii. Construction of low cost sanitary landfills for disposing residual waste

Sanitary landfill site is a location designed for the final disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner. The design includes controlling of leachate and gas, daily cover for the working surface of waste, runoff and run on diversions, which would result in decreasing the potential of surface and ground water pollution. The Pilisaru Project plans to establish a number of sanitary landfills in such a way that the LAs can make use of them to dispose residual wastes on a cluster system.

viii. Promoting Home Composting

Household composting usually involves relatively small volumes of organic materials generated from the kitchen and garden. Using a bin or a pit helps to retain the heat and moisture that would be lost in a small, open pile. A container also has the advantage of being tidy, which is desirable in a residential area. Therefore, the Pilisaru Project makes arrangements to promote the use of home composting by providing bins to LAs at a subsidized rate.

ix. Monitoring and taking Legal action for LAs to continue carrying out improper SWM practices

Pilisaru project, as its final action would resort to take legal actions against LAs which do not

carry out proper SWM practices. Regular evaluation and monitoring of SWM programs funded by the Pilisaru Project and implemented by LAs are conducted by a Monitoring & Evaluation Committee may include members of the local authority; CEA District Environment Officer; Public Health Inspector; and other relevant persons.

13.1.6 Pilisaru action plans

In addition to several action plans so far implemented (2008 – 2010, 2011-2013 and 2014 to 2018) of the Pilisaru Project, annual action plans are prepared for respective years. Accordingly Pilisaru Action plan for 2015 was formulated giving all the activities to be implemented along with the budget envisaged for corresponding activities. However, these Action Plans were subjected to several amendments during its implementation to adjust the changes envisaged from time to time. The approval of the National Pilisaru Platform and/or the Board of Management of CEA has been obtained for such changes as and where necessary. (Annex I for 2015 Annual Plan)

13.1.7 Progress of the pilisaru project

The progress of the Pilisaru Project is given according to the planned activities and set targets in the Action Plan -2015 for easy understanding and clearness. However, differential progress has been emphasized different project development components due to several factors including lack of adequate technical staff and changers in national plans (“Deyata Kirula” national Event was withdrawn).

13.1.7.1 provision of proper waste management facilities- establishment of compost plants within the local Authority

The Pilisaru Project evaluates project proposals from Local Authorities (LAs) and other government institutions (such as military bases and educational institutions) requesting technical and financial assistance for solid waste management facilities. A primary activity of the Pilisaru Project is to construct and implement small- and medium-scale composting facilities as an interim means of waste treatment and processing. Requests for assistance are evaluated for waste quantity and infrastructure needs and necessary documentation and approvals are obtained to award assistance to a grantee.

13.1.7.2 Status of All Composting Site as at 31/12/2015

126 compost sites have been established covering 136 local authorities and other institutions (Military camps and educational institutions) in Sri Lanka from the year 2008 up to the beginning of 2015 by the Pilisaru project. Since the construction work of some of the compost plants has been commissioned in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, PP continued to extend its technical and financial assistance during the year 2015 either to maintain or to improve existing facilities.

All the compost sites were classified as shown in the monitoring chart given below which shows the site running status comparatively at the beginning and ending the year 2015. This has been a result of actions which were taken by the Pilisaru project team to bring them to a

successful situation in which compost production takes place in site while encouraging them and supporting to solve issues which some sites faced.

All the above compost sites were classified as shown in the monitoring chart given below which shows the site running status

comparatively at the beginning and ending the year 2015. This has been a result of actions which were taken by the Pilisaru project team to bring them to a successful situation in which compost production takes place in site while encouraging them and supporting to solve issues which some sites faced.

Table 13.1: Monitoring Chart of Composting Sites - 2015

Province	District	Period of 2015	Compost Production Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes	Construction finished but compost production not	Construction works have not yet	Inactive sites with critical	Total
NCP	Anuradapur a	beginning of 2015	2	6	4	4	1	17
		end of 2015	7	2	4	3	1	17
	Polonnaruwa	beginning of 2015		1				1
		end of 2015	1			1		2
SP								
	Galle	beginning of 2015	5	3		1		9
		end of 2015	6	3				9
	Mathara	beginning of 2015	6	1				7
		end of 2015	7		1	1		7
	Hambanthota	beginning of 2015	6		1	1		7
		end of 2015	7			2		9
CP								
	Nuwara Eliya	beginning of 2015	1	1				1

Province	District	Period of 2015	Compost Production Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes	Construction finished but compost production not	Construction works have not yet	Inactive sites with critical	Total
		end of 2015	1	1				2
	Kandy	beginning of 2015	2	1				3
		end of 2015	2	2				4
	Mathale	beginning of 2015	4					4
		end of 2015	4					4
SBP								
	Rathnapura	beginning of 2015	1	1			1	3
		end of 2015	1			2	1	2
	Kegalla	beginning of 2015	4	1		1		6
		end of 2015	5	1				6
WP								
	Colombo	beginning of 2015	2	3				5
		end of 2015	4				1	5
	Gampaha	beginning of 2015	3	4		1		8
		end of 2015	8		1			8
	Kaluthara	beginning of 2015	5	2				7
		end of 2015	7					7

Province	District	Period of 2015	Compost Production Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes	Construction finished but compost production not	Construction works have not yet	Inactive sites with critical	Total
UP	Badulla	beginning of 2015	3	1		1		5
		end of 2015	3	1		1		5
	Monaragala	beginning of 2015		1	1			2
		end of 2015	1		1			2
EP	Ampara	beginning of 2015		3	1			4
		end of 2015	3	1		2		6
	Batticaloa	beginning of 2015		1				1
		end of 2015	1					1
	Tricomalee	beginning of 2015						0
		end of 2015				1		1
NW P	Kurunegala	beginning of 2015	8	7	1			16
		end of 2015	12	4				16
	Puttalama	beginning of 2015	2	2		1		5
		end of 2015	3	1		1		5
NP	Jaffna	beginning of 2015		1	1	1		2

Province	District	Period of 2015	Compost Production Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes	Construction finished but compost production not	Construction works have not yet	Inactive sites with critical	Total
		end of 2015	2		1			3
Total Progress		beginning of 2015	54	39	9	11	2	11
		end of 2015	85	16	8	14	3	12
								6

Above chart has clearly depicted in total progress situation at the end of the above chart as comparative status at the beginning and ending of year 2015. In order to achieve this result, number of strategies which were activated by the Pilisaru project team with blessings of CEA management and guidance. The key strategies which were taken included timely meetings and frequent reminding letters and warnings for chairmen and secretaries of local authority compost sites in which compost production yet to be started or under construction to act as per the agreements signed and encouraged them to complete and start compost production. Another fact was that construction bills which were delayed and not paid for sites were visited and expedited to pay. It is to be noted that support and effort carried out by divisional environmental officers/CEA in coordination with the PP project team also

Table 13.2: Details of District Streamlining Sessions

helped to achieve the above result of streamlining the compost sites to a successful situation.

discussion on streamlining the solid waste management projects of local authorities in island wide which are financially assisted by pilisaru project of central environmental authority

His Excellency President Mr. Maithripala Sirisena has been participated to the discussion on 2015/08/11. And the president has advised to mainstream the process to maintain composting sites at well function status as a national priority. It was able to clarify few main practical issues raised by secretaries /commissioners of local authorities in this discussion. Following participants has been participated to the mainstreaming discussion.

No	Ministry/Institution/Province/District	Participated LA's	Category of participants	No of Participants
1	Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment	--	Secretary, Additional secretary (Admin & promotion) Additional secretary (Natural resources) Additional secretary (Environment policy)	4
2	Central Environmental Authority	--	Chairman Director General Deputy Director General (HRD, Admin & Finance), Deputy Director General (Environmental pollution control), Deputy Director General (Environmental management & Assessment), Deputy Director General (Environmental Education & Awareness), Project Director (Pilisaru project), Director (Planning & Monitoring), Project Director (Waste Management project), Project Director (National post consumer plastic waste management project), Project Director (Construction of solid waste disposal facility project), Manager operation (sanitary landfill site) Project staff (Pilisaru project)	35

No	Ministry/Institution/Province/District	Participated LA's	Category of participants	No of Participants
3	Department of Local Government	--	Commissioner (Western province), Commissioner (Southern province), Commissioner (Sabaragamuwa province), Assistant Commissioner (Central province), Commissioner (North central province), Commissioner (North western province), Commissioner (Uva province), Commissioner (Eastern province),	08
4	Southern/ Galle, Matara, Hambantota	Elpitiya ps Karandeniya ps Matara MC Pitabeddara ps Hambantota ps Lunugamwehera ps	Commissioner Secretary Technical officer In charge of the compost plant Public health Inspector Environmental officer Development officer	17

No	Ministry/Institution/Province/District	Participated LA's	Category of participants	No of Participants
5	Western/ Colombo, Gampaha	Kolonnawa UC Ja-Ela UC	Secretary Health Administrator Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant	05
6	Sabaragamuwa/ Rathnapura	Kalawana ps Bulathkohupiti ya ps	Secretary Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant	06
7	Central province/ Kandy, Matale, Nuwaraeliya	Thalawakele- Lindula ps Rattota ps Udunuwara ps	Secretary Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant	08
8	North central province/ Anuradhapura polonnaruwa	Galnewa ps Padaviya ps Horowpathana ps Rajanganaya ps Ipalogama ps Talawa ps Medawachchi ya ps Rabewa ps Thirappane ps Kebithigollewa ps Galenbidunuw ewa ps Lankapura ps	Secretary Development officer Technical officer Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant	36
9	North western province/ Kurunegala, Puttalam	Maho ps Nikaweratiya ps Mawathagama ps Polpithigama ps Puttalam ps	Secretary Development officer Technical officer Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant Community Development officer	21

No	Ministry/Institution/Province/District	Participated LA's	Category of participants	No of Participants
		Puttalam UC Wanaathawilluwa ps		
10	Uva province/ Badulla, Monaragala	Ella ps Thanamalwila ps	Secretary Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant	06
11	Northern province/ Jaffna	Chavakachcheri UC Jaffna UC	Commissioner Secretary Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant	06
12	Eastern province/ Batticaloa, Ampara	Kaththankudi uc Padiyathalawa ps Mahaoya ps Samanthurei ps Damana ps Namaloya ps	Secretary Public health Inspector In charge of the compost plant	18
13	Sri Lanka Air Force/	Ekala, Katunayake, Diyathalawa	Group captain Wing Commander	02

13.1.7.3 District-wise Compost Site Streamlining Sessions

As per the above table, it was clearly understood that streamlining the compost sites was an essential need, since the progress of the sites was in different conditions that some sites were successfully operated and few of them was not in required condition to produce compost. Reasons for this situation also varied from lack of adequate staff, availability of infrastructure facilities and necessary equipments etc. Since

there was a part of additional fund allocated for improvement activities in year 2015 action plan, it was decided to hold progress review sessions for compost sites at district level and streamline the process to achieve an effective production of compost in sites. These sessions were organized through secretary and in charge officer of the composting plant, PHI, Technical officer were invited and participated. In discussing the progress of each site, each LA participant explained progress, issues and experiences

gained in producing and marketing of compost at their sites. It was informed to all local authority officers that all requests should come through the CLG with his endorsements to the

Pilisaru project as soon as possible. Following table depicts information of compost site streamlining review sessions conducted at district level.

Table 13.3: Details of District Streamlining Sessions

No	Province/ District	Participated LA's	Date of Session	Category of participants	No of Participants
1	North Western/ Kurunegala	Bingiriya PS Pannala PS Polgahawela PS Udubaddawa PS Narammala PS Galgamuwa PS Wariyapola PS Kobeigane PS Mawathagama PS Rideegama PS Maho PS Nikaweratiya PS Alawwa PS Polpithigama PS Kurunegala PS & Kurunegala MC (Sundarapola) Kuliyapitiya UC	2015.08.13	Secretary, Supervisor, PHI, Technical officer	102
2	Western / Gampaha & Colombo	Mirigama PS Kelaniya PS Attanagalla PS Seethawaka ps University of kelaniya Dompe ps Medical faculty-Ragama SL Air Force- Ekala Ja-Ela UC, Sri Lanka Air Force - Katunayake	2015.11.05	--do---	42
	Kaluthara	Kalutara PS Agalawatta PS Bandaragama PS Bulathsinghala PS Horana PS Walallawita PS Mathugama PS Palindanuwara ps	2015.10.30	--do---	34
3	Southern/ Galle & Matara	Habaraduwa PS Nagoda PS Rajgama PS Yakkalamulla PS Karandeniya PS Kirinda-Puhulwella PS Kotapola PS Weligama UC Malimbada PS Matara PS	2015.07.28 & 2015.07.30	--do---	92

No	Province/ District	Participated LA's	Date of Session	Category of participants	No of Participants
		Niyagama PS Mulatiyana PS Baddegama PS Matara MC Elpitiya PS Thihagoda PS			
	Hambantota	Tissamaharama PS Tangalle UC Lunugamwehera PS Hambantota PS Weeraketiya PS Ambalantota PS Angunakolapelessa PS Beliatta PS Katuwana PS	2015.08.25	--do---	44
4	Sabaragamuwa /Rathnapura & Kegalla	Nivithigala PS Kegalle UC Kuruwita PS Rambukkana PS Kalawana PS Yatiyantota PS Balangoda UC Bulathkohupitiya PS Mawanella PS Ruwanwella PS	2015.07.18	--do---	49
5	Central province Kandy/Matale/ Nuwaraeliya	Akurana PS Ambagamuwa ps Pathahewaheta PS Nawalapitiya UC Udunuwara ps Thalawakelle-lindula UC Matale ps Matale MC Rattota ps Ukuwela ps	2015.09.18	--do---	35
6	North central province Anuradhapura/ polonnaruwa	Galenbindunuwewa ps Galnewa ps Ipalogama ps Kahatagasdigiya ps Medawachchiya ps Rajanganaya ps Rambewa ps Thirappane ps Horowpothana ps Kebithigollewa ps Padaviya ps Talawa ps	2015.09.19 & 2015.10.11	--do---	40

No	Province/ District	Participated LA's	Date of Session	Category of participants	No of Participants
		Talawa- thambuttegama CDF Camp-Galkiriyagama 6 th Bn sri lanka light infantry army camp mahakanadarawa Armoured corps training center,galkulama Nuwaragampalatha east ps(&Anuradhapura MC) Medirigiriya ps(& Hingurakgoda ps) Lankapura ps			
7	Eastern province Ampara/ Batticaloa	Mahaoya ps Padiyatalawa ps Damana ps Namaloya ps Samanthurei ps Kattankudy UC	2015.06.09	--do---	33
8	Northern province Jaffna	Jaffna MC Chavakachcheri UC Valikamam south ps	2015.05.27	--do---	39



Compost Site Streamlining Workshop-Weligama

13.1.7.4 Provision of necessary improvements for existing Small-scale compost sites

PP compost sites which commissioned their activities from year 2008 needed some improvements for infrastructure and facilities to carry out smooth functioning of compost



Compost site Streamlining Workshop –Dompe

production. By the year 2015, frequent requests were received from the LAs seeking assistance and funds from the Pilisaru project. In view of this, additional fund arrangement was requested from the treasury under the year 2015 action plan and Rs 297.5 million was received. In order to review the required situation, district –

wise review sessions as explained above were held, inviting respective LAs where compost sites located through the local government commissioner of the province. During the 2015 year, the provinces in following table were covered and requests and BOQs were obtained through CLG engineer's endorsements. Engineering team of the Pilisaru project together with relevant project officer visited the site and recommended optimum requirements to carry out the functioning of compost production. After critical evaluation by the

appointed technical committee, approved improvements were submitted for the CEA board approval. After all these procedures followed, an agreement was signed between CEA and LA to start the improvement activities by selecting a contractor through government procurement procedure and complete improvement work within stipulated period. As shown in the following table, 20% of mobilization advance was paid for all compost sites which requested improvements during last quarter of year 2015.

Table 13.4: Details of Improvements of Existing Compost Sites

No	Province	District	Name of Local Authority	Approved Amount in Rs:	Disbursement Amount Rs:
1	Northwestern	Kurunegala	Galgamuwa 11	150,328.00	150,328.00
2	Southern	Galle	Baddegama ps	1,243,062.00	1,072,827.59
3	Southern	Matara	Kirinda puhulwella ps	2,009,518.88	1,226,663.16
4	Central	Matale	Matale ps	899,672.60	776,442.09
5	Eastern	Ampara	Namaloya ps	512,486.45	102,497.29
6	Central	Matale	Matale MC	10,250,000.00	3,216,535.87
7	Northwestern	Kurunegala	Kobeigane ps	1,789,440.67	1,620,841.65
8	Southern	Hambantota	Beliatta ps	999,368.34	871,942.67
9	Central	Nuwaraeliya	Ambagamuwa ps	2,349,823.60	1,370,276.42
TOTAL				20,203,700.54	10,408,354.74

13.1.7.5 New Compost Sites & other SWM Facilities established in year 2015

Considering all requirements including land, environmental clearance and commitment of LA management and availability of funds under the 2015 year action plan, 09 number of new

compost sites, 06 number of bio gas sites and single setup of mobile resource center were identified to establish new compost plants and bio gas plant on LAs requests and their status is basically briefed as follows. The project has disbursed funds of LKR 21.16 Mn to relevant

institutions to implement construction work mainly, accordingly LKR 14.7 Mn for composting sites, LKR 1.8 Mn for Biogas

plants, LKR 3.75 for constructing resource centers and LKR 0.82 Mn for incinerator has paid as bill payments and mobilization advance.

Table 13.5: Overall Funding details of Construction work of New Sites proposed in 2015

SWM Facility	Project Allocation (LKR)	Disbursement Amount (LKR)
Composting Plants		
o University of Kelaniya	1,845,830.00	1,465,748.85
o University of Ruhuna	3,122,903.67	2,631,856.16
o Pitabeddara PS	6,129,701.81	1,225,940.36
o Army Camp at Panagoda	3,571,538.33	714,307.67
o Pelmadulla	6,092,080.80	1,218,416.16
o Katuwana PS	5,342,134.65	1,068,426.93
o Imbulpe PS	7,272,973.54	3,576,043.65
o Kuchchaweli PS	5,036,930.05	1,007,386.01
o Uhana PS	8,949,534.05	1,789,906.81
Sub Total for Composting facilities	47,363,626.90	14,698,032.60
Bio-Gas Plants		
o Sri Lanka Navy Thaleimannarama Farm	4,200,102.40	840,020.48
o NLDB Horakale Farm	1,056,225.00	211,245.00
o NLDB Mahaberiya Farm	1,056,225.00	211,245.00
o NLDB Martin Farm	1,056,225.00	211,245.00
o NLDB Welisara Farm	1,056,225.00	211,245.00
o Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka Niraviya Farm	1,056,225.00	211,245.00
Sub Total for Bio-gas plants	9,481,227.40	1,896,245.48
Resource Centers		
o Provincial Director of Health Service Western Province	18,750,000.00	3,750,000.00
Incinerator		
o Matale PS	4,080,698.00	816,139.60
Total	79,681,552.30	21,160,417.68



Imbulpe Pradeshiya sabha –compost site



Pelmadulla Pradeshiya sabha –compost site



University of kelaniya –compost site



University of Ruhuna –compost site



Welisara navy camp –Bio gas plant

13.1.7.6 Releasing the Retention Payments for Existing Compost Sites

Retention payment of contract sum is another payment which was liable to be received by some LA s which commissioned their compost sites before 2015 under the Pilisaru project. This

amount is mostly 5% retained amount, out of total contract sum. Some LAs shown in table 06 have made their requests from the Pilisaru project to get their due retention amounts released while submitting necessary documents like completion certificates and records related

to the completion of civil construction works. Required amount of funds to release these retained money was received as part of additional fund for the commitments to be paid during 2015 action plan. Major obstacle that PP faced was lack of adequate engineering and technical staff since all sites requested this release had to be visited by the engineer and quantity surveyor. Only one engineer and quantity surveyor available in the PP were busy

with all engineering works related to the PP. Finally a decision was taken with approval of CEA board of directors to hire outside chartered engineer and quantity surveyor two teams on assignment basis and mobilize for settlement of these payments. All these sites were visited by two engineering teams who were recruited as above and recommended to release due payments on satisfactory completion of construction work.

Table 13.6: details of retention payments

No	Name of Local Authority	Contract Sum Rs.	Retention release Amount Rs.
1	Ja-Ela uc	8,539,326.48	426,966.32
2	Thissamaharama ps	4,303,379.42	215,168.97
3	Kuruwita ps	2,932,546.92	146,627.35
4	Polgahawela ps	6,650,479.89	332,523.99
5	Rideegama ps	4,034,531.09	201,726.55
6	Maho ps	3,871,132.56	193,556.63
7	Matale MC	2,680,943.12	132,478.59
8	Armoured corps training center, galkulama	1,726,373.78	86,318.69
9	Pannala ps	4,061,129.62	23,416.56
10	Polpithigama PS	584,066.20	29,203.31
11	Alawwe PS	1,722,618.78	88,630.94
12	Rideegama PS		201,726.55
Total		38,799,842.88	1,758,783.65

13.1.7.7 Supply of waste transport vehicles

As per the “Pillisaru” project implementation objective, the project involved in making waste transport more systematically, accordingly the

project distributed transpiration facilities among LAs to improve their waste transportation capacity. Waste collection from houses, commercial establishments and common places

is one of the main responsibilities of a local authority with respect to waste management. Inadequate waste transport vehicles are a bottle neck which shall be rectified immediately. The Pilisaru Project procured 03 tractors with 03 trailers, 01 skid steer loaders and 02 compactors and distributed among local authorities at the end of year 2015.

13.1.7.8 Provision of Equipments to the Compost sites

In considering several requests made to obtain these machines, 11 shiver machines were procured and distributed under the 2015-year action plan. Following table depicts the LAs for which such machines were needed and provided during that year.

Table 13.7: Distribution of Shiver Machines

No	Name of Local Authority	No of Machines
1	Yakkalamulla Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
2	Pelmadulla Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
3	Damana Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
4	Thissamaharama Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
5	Padiyathalawa Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
6	Bulathkohupitiya Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
7	Dehiovita Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
8	Rambewa Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
9	Padaviya Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
10	Samanthure Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
11	Imbulpe Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
Total		11



Shiver Machines delivered for Bulathkohupitiya PS

13.1.7.9 Resource Centers

The objectives of implementation of resource centers are to collect all recyclables in

municipal solid waste properly organized manner and store sorted waste materials properly until forward to recycling agents. The project in collaboration with the Director of health service, Western Province planned to implement 125 number of resource centers covering the western province including 50 Nos

in Colombo District, 60 Nos in Gampaha and 15 Nos in Kaluthara. The project disbursed LKR 3.75 Mn as mobilization advance whilst the estimated total project cost is LKR 18.75 Mn. The project expects to complete the construction work of 125 Nos before 29th February 2016.



Model Mobile Resource Center

13.1.8. Preparation of “Hybrid Fertilizer” using locally produced Compost

The project and Local authorities has faced an issue in marketing their produced compost using municipal waste over a long period of time. The quality of the compost produced using municipal waste varies with input therefore it is very difficult to maintain the quality of compost. This fact results low demand for the compost produced in LAs among farming community. Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Cooperation (SLLRDC) have submitted a comprehensive project proposal on marking hybrid fertilizer which has provided a solution to main marketing and compost quality issues. Estimated total project cost is LKR 44.55 Mn including LKR 24.25 Mn as cost of feasibility study and LKR 17.3 Mn as cost of project

implementation. It is expected to complete the project and initiate production of hybrid fertilizer by end December 2016.

13.1.9 Study on Waste Management Issues in Sri Lanka

The project has selected Research Center for Social Sciences, faculty of Science, University of Kelaniya to conduct a study on current issues and solution on waste management in SL. The project received the 1st draft on 15th December 2015. The main objectives of the study are to find ways and means to maximize efficiency of existing compost sites, to improve the potential market, to develop strategies to popularization of compost among the end users and to find

alternatives to address the residual after composting. Sample survey was done by covering 21 numbers of LAs. In this study, the main findings are as follows;

1. More attention should be given to produce possible alternative products such as animal feed and fuel for biomass power generation. Also, the study proposed the Environmental Recycling System (ERS) including High speed indigenous microbial fermentation system which is a cost effective, eco friendly, high speed and bio-tech solution.
2. The issue of labor shortage in waste separation should be solved immediately or introduce new system as ERS
3. Residual that produce after composting process should be addressed
4. Compost production should be limited into region or dry spell.
5. Reduce time that consume for the production of compost or provide more land space.
6. New technology should be introduced to reduce bad odor.
7. Compost production should be carried out in eco-friendly manner
8. Due attention for Pilisaru Project should be taken from Political leaders and respective authorities

9. Compost should be promoted among large scale agricultural farmers

10. Centralized “waste recycling center” should be established.

13.1.10 Conduct Education and Awareness Programs

Implementation of awareness programs has been identified as a key important component in the 2015 action plan and their progress of implementation are given below.

a) Conducting awareness for target groups in special periodic occasions in which mass scale public participation occurs at events like Dalandha sathkaraya organized for esala festival in Kandy. Activities organized to create awareness included participation of CEA staff as a special group in creating awareness, keeping half barrels to collect waste disposed by devotees gathered to such festivals and displaying banners with message to encourage to keep the area clean and protect the environment without throwing plastic and polithine. These programs were implemented in collaboration with relevant local authorities while supporting them to involve keeping the environment clean during festival seasons.



Dalandha sathkaraya organized for Esala festival in Kandy



b) Island wide school level cartoon competition has organized as a public awareness tool base on UN World Habitat Day. Winners were selected the district wise, provincial wise and Island wide by a reputed judge board and cartoon book has

printed with including selected cartoons. The prize giving of cartoon competition has organized as the part of “Wana Ropa” national tree planting ceremony in Medirigiriya National School, Polonnaruwa.



“Wana Ropa” national tree planting Ceremony in Medirigiriya National School, Polonnaruwa

1. Rupavahini & Radio script writing competition has organized as a public awareness tool base on UN World Habitat Day. Winners were selected the Island wide by a reputed judge board and 12 min TV program, 10 sec.TV advertisement and 10 sec. Radio advertisement has produced by utilizing winner’s scripts.
2. Awareness programs has organized based on “Mihikatha Dinaya” through Divisional Environment Officers attached to CEA district office.
3. Waste segregation awareness programs has implemented in local authority level in Island wide on World Environmental Day. Sinhala & Tamil banners (419 Nos) and leaflets (90350 nos) were printed to conduct Waste segregation awareness programs and financial support has given to 322 local authorities.
4. A Poson festival program has organized in Madirigiriya, Anuradapura and Somawathiya and waste collection bins were granted.250 Nos cloth bags were

provided for Poson festival program at Anamaduwa temple.

5. Mitiyawatha Radio programe was carried out to aware the people on waste management in the country. Programs recorded from polonnaruwa, kandy, kurunegala, katharagama areas and broadcast throughout the country. Further



World Environmental Day

13.1.11 Implementation of Home Composting Bins

Home compost bin is a convenient and easy way that is environment friendly to manage kitchen waste in a house. It has been difficult to

daily environmental issues have conversed of this program and clarification for those problems. Theme of this program was “good country and good-looking tomorrow “and 30 minutes effective program broadcast for the people.

encourage the general public as well as local authority to purchase or deliver a bin at higher prices in the present market under the high production and transport costs prevailing in the country. As a solution for this, the Pilisaru project has purchased bins under the budget line available in the 2015-year action plan. There are chemical production companies which can provide empty and clean chemical barrels (200 liters) free of charge to the CEA on our request and approval of pesticide controller. Situation by 31 December 2015 is depicted in below table and it was noted that high demand for these bins are being received from local authorities, institutions and individual purposes.

Table 13.8: Details of Compost bins distributed in year 2015

Name Of Local Authority/Institutions/Individual purpose	Issuing Date	Issuing Quantity	Price of compost bin (Rs.)	Total Amount in (Rs.)
Foreign Ministry	2015.01.21	01	500.00	500.00
Diulapitiya PS	2015.02.10	200	500.00	100,000.00
Rajasinghe school	2015.02.13	04	500.00	Free
Ja- Ela PS	2015.01.23	102	500.00	51,000.00
Welisara navy camp	2015.03.18	03	500.00	1,500.00
Mahaweli authority	2015.06.04	25	500.00	Free
University of peradeniya	2015.06.17	06	500.00	Free
SL Air force- Rathmalana	2015.08.04	02	500.00	Free
MOH office, Rathmalana	2015.09.16	01	500.00	Free
Western province office	2015.10.01	12	500.00	Free
Katubedda army camp	2015.11.04	10	500.00	Free

Individual purposes		53	500.00	26,500.00
Total		419		179,500.00

13.1.12 Assisting to the sanitary landfills for residual waste disposal

13.1.12.1 Monrowiawaththa Temporary Landfill.

The MSW brought into the Monrowiawaththa compost plant complex is sorted through a semi mechanized method and organic waste is processed and converted into compost. The non-organic materials are again sorted and recyclable materials are stored in the stores separately until sold. The non-recyclable materials need a suitable environmentally safe disposal method. It has been proposed to construct a sanitary landfill at the same site under the financial and technical assistance of EDCF project. However, since it takes few years to complete the proposed sanitary landfill,

the Rajgama Pradeshiya Sabha requested the CEA to implement a suitable solution for disposal of such residual waste for the time being.

At a special meeting chaired by the Chief Minister of the Southern provincial council, it was agreed all of key stakeholders to implement a collaborative project to fund temporary land fill site for Monrowiawaththa compost site. Pilisaru project agreed and sent Rs 04 million as it's part to construction of this land fill to solve the issue of environmental negative impacts towards to the households living surrounding the compost site. Southern provincial council has involved further designing and necessary procurement activities and contractor was selected and implementation of the construction work was going on.



Figure 13.1 Monrowiawaththa Temporary Landfill

13.1.12.2 Monitoring of Compost Sites through Divisional Environmental Offices of CEA

In monitoring all 126 compost sites situated all over the country. Support and active involvement of 16 divisional environmental officers (DEO) selected from regional offices of

CEA were obtained. Monthly coordination meetings were held at CEA head office and progress of compost sites was reported to the meeting by these DEOs. Their role in streamlining the compost sites was very effective and it included coordination of

progress of compost sites with Pilisaru project team, visiting the sites and reporting to the project, encouraging the LA management in solving the issues related to operation and maintenance of compost sites etc.

Table 13.9: Details of District Streamlining Sessions through Divisional Environmental Offices of CEA

No	Dates	Category of Participants	LA'S	No of Participants
1	2015.08.13	Commissioner Supervisor Secretary Development officer PHI	Bingiriya PS Pannala PS Polgahawela PS Udubaddawa PS Narammala PS Galgamuwa PS Wariyapola PS Kobeigane PS Mawathagama PS Rideegama PS Maho PS Nikaweratiya PS Alawwa PS Polpithigama PS Kurunegala PS & Kurunegala MC (Sundarapola) Kuliyapitiya UC	100
2	2015.07.06	Commissioner Supervisor Secretary Development officer PHI	Balangoda UC Mawanella PS Nivithigala PS Kuruvita PS Rambukkana PS Kalawana PS Kegalle UC Ruwanwella PS Yatiantota PS Bulathkohupitiya PS	43
3	2015.06.09	Commissioner Secretary Development officer Environmental officer Technical officer Supervisor	Samanthurei PS Mahaoya PS Damana PS Padiyathalawa PS Namal oya PS Kattankudi UC	33
4	2015.03.23	Commissioner Supervisor Secretary Development officer PHI Doctor Navy officer	Jaffna hospital Jaffna MC Valikamam south PS Chawakachcheri PS North navy camp- KKS	35
5	2015.03.19	Commissioner Chairman Secretary Supervisor Development officer	Malimbada PS Kirinda- puhulwella PS Kotapola PS Matara MC Weligama UC Mulatiyana PS Rajgama PS Nagoda PS Elpitiya PS Karadeniya PS Beliatta PS Thissamaharama PS	78

		Environmental officer Technical officer	Tangalle UC Yakkalamulla PS Weeraketiya PS Ambalantota PS Niyagama PS Hambantota PS	Agunukolapelessa PS Baddegama PS Habaraduwa PS Matara PS Lunugamwehera PS	
6	2015.03.16	Commissioner Chairman Secretary Supervisor Development officer Environmental officer Technical officer	Udunuwara PS Nawalapitiya UC Matale UC Raththota PS Akurana PS Ukuwela PS Matale PS Thalawakele- Lindula UC Pathahewaheta PS		42
7	2015.03.13	Commissioner Chairman Secretary Supervisor Development officer Environmental officer	Diulapitiya PS Mirigama PS Negombo MC Kelaniya PS Bandaragama PS Seethawaka PS Bulathsinghala PS Ja –Ela UC University of kelaniya	Horana PS Ja –Ela PS Mathugama PS Kaluthara PS Walallawita PS Attanagalla PS Katana PS WMA	70
8	2015.03.09	Commissioner PHI Secretary Supervisor Development officer Environmental officer Technical officer Project officer	Badulla MC Bandarawela MC Hali- Ela ps Ella PS Thanamalwila PS Department of local government- Uva		35
9	2015.02.23	Commissioner PHI Chairman Secretary Supervisor Development officer Environmental officer Technical officer	Galenbindunuwewa ps Galnewa ps Ipalogama ps Kahatagasdigiliya ps Medawachchiya ps Rajanganaya ps Rambewa ps Thirappane ps Horowpothana ps Padaviya ps Talawa ps Medirigiriya ps Hingurakgoda ps Lankapura ps Anuradhapura MC		52

13.1.13. Training on operational & maintenance for officers and laborers involved in large- and Medium-scale composting Plants

The Pilisaru Project organized a number of training programs in the year 2015 for relevant staff of local authorities and institutions for which the Project has provided financial assistance for the establishment of compost

facilities. These training programs were arranged to provide a hands-on experience to the above officers. The curriculum of the training program was developed in such a way that the trainees are exposed to theoretical knowledge as well as practical hands-on experience on windrow composting. The following training programs were conducted by the Pilisaru Project.



Hands on Training on Windrow Composting for LA staff



13.1.14 Project coordination, operation and management

Under the direction of Minister of Environment and Mahaweli Development, a corporate plan on municipal waste management was prepared in consultation of all stakeholders. Accordingly, approval was granted by allocating Rs. 30.30 Million for project coordination, operation and management in 2015. During the year, LKR 26.05 Mn was utilized to execute development activities of the project.

During the year 2015, a new staff was recruited for implementing the phase II of Pilisaru

project. By the end of December 2015 following staff was recruited from time to time and vacancies for some key positions existed for long period as shown. Lack of adequate engineering, technical and project planning staff in particular carders highly affected in completing settlement of bills for composting sites which were started before 2015 and implementation of new sites during 2015. However, most of key positions in technical and project planning fields were able to be filled in April month of year 2015 and it was not sufficient and could manage some engineering activities to settle construction payments.

Table 13.10: Details of Carder Positions Existed during 2015

Position	No: of Carder Positions	No: Recruited	Month of year Recruited	Vacancies Existed
Director	01	01	November 2014	--
Deputy Director	01	--	-	01
Deputy manager	01	01	July 2014	--
Senior Engineer	01	--	--	01
Accountant	01	01	January 2015	--
Project Officer	04	01	July 2014	01
		01	April 2015	
		01	December 2015	
Administrative Officer	01	01	March 2014	--
Quantity Surveyor	01	01	July 2014	--
Project Engineer	02	01	October 2015	01
Project Assistant	04	01	September 2014	--
		01	April 2015	--
		01	April 2015	--
		01	April 2015	--
Project Secretary	01	01	April 2015	--
Draft Person	01	01	April 2015	--
Procurement Officer	01	01	March 2014	--
Procurement Assistant	01	01	March 2014	--
Legal Assistant	01	01	July 2014	--
Accounts Assistant	01	01	January 2015	--
Clerk	05	01	December 2013	--
		01	December 2013	--
		01	December 2013	--
		01	April 2015	--
		01	April 2015	--
Office assistant	02	01	November 2013	01
Total	30	25		05

13.1.15. Financial progress

The project was allocated a sum of LKR 297.5 Million for the year 2015 initially for implementing the 2015 action plan of the project. During the year, on request LKR 18.025 Mn has been transferred to the KOIKA Project for paying the Bills of Dompe road

Construction. Therefore, the actual fund allocation for year 2015 should be revised into LKR 279.48 Mn. During year 2015, the project was able to utilized LKR 173.22 Mn as progress of 62%. Table 16.1 shows the component wise break down of financial progress analysis.

Table 13.11: shows the component wise break down of financial progress analysis.

Component/ Activity	Financial Allocation LKR Mn	Fund Utilization LKR Mn
1. To build awareness of proper waste management practices	10,100	10,581.63
1.1 Conduct mass scale awareness campaign on waste management through advertisements in Television & Radio.	7,000	8,837.16
1.2 To conduct awareness program for target groups	2,000	1,744.47
1.3 Continue the facilitation of inclusion of waste management in school curricular.	1,100	-
2. To reduce the waste quantity entering the municipal waste stream	5,660	5,632.53
2.1 Encourage separation at source and promote household level waste management and composting	5,560	5,632.53
2.2 Encourage mass scale producers in minimization of waste at production level	100	-
3. To provide proper waste management facilities	181,340	123,972.74
3.1 Facilitating CLGs and Divisional environmental officer/ Regional office for monitoring of existing compost sites/waste management facilities	320	258.98
3.2 Establishment of new small and medium scale compost plants especially for selected areas where the issue is critical (more urbanized, thickly populated, environmentally sensitive)	45,500	26,532.81
3.3 Establishment of 01 incinerator for selected location	6,000	816.14
3.4 Provide necessary equipment and facilities for effective waste management for local authorities	62,320	33,007.72
3.5 Provision of necessary improvements and expansions for existing compost sites	12,200	10,579.19
3.6 Provision of commitments for existing compost sites	53,000	52,777.90
3.7 Maintenance expenses for Dompe site .	2,000	-
4. To strengthen institutional arrangements	3,900	3,622.06

4.1 Facilitate LAs and CLGs to strengthen institutional arrangements for selected small and medium scale compost sites to encourage public-private partnerships	1,260	-
4.3 Declaration and implementation of National Solid Waste Management Week	2,640	3,622.06
5. To improve economic sustainability of waste management facilities	1,000	800.00
5.1 Conduct financial analyses of waste management systems, develop a market for compost, develop models for implementing waste collection and disposal fees and conduct research and developments	500	600.00
5.2 Facilitating the LAs to improve quality of compost	500	-
6. To improve policy and regulatory measures and monitoring	3,200	2,559.16
6.1 Strengthen waste management policies, regulations and monitoring in coordination with relevant government agencies	200	173.92
6.2 Coordination, implementation and monitoring of integrated solid waste management plan in partnership with relevant government agencies	3,000	2,385.24
7. Dayata Kirula 2015	62,000	
8. Project Coordination, Operation and management	30,300	26,049.88
8.1 Coordination, operation and management of the project	30,300	26,049.88
9. Fund transfer to Koika Project- FR66 *		18,025.00
Total	297,500	191,243.00

13.2 National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project

National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project was established in 2007 by the ministry of Environment for the implementation of plastic waste management system in Sri Lanka to create green environment in the country. The project has been operating through three of major objectives. Those are,

- To introduce and develop a proper waste collection system in rural areas.
- To build up a plastic waste recycling network.
- To aware the public for proper systems of plastic waste.

The main anticipation of the project is, through the changing of attitude of public on proper plastic waste management system. Among those facts project is aiming to

In year 2014 Kandy MC was selected and developed as a recycling model plant.

minimize the waste gathering in the environment and minimize the importation of plastic raw material and save the foreign exchange of the country.

Therefore, the project has implemented effective waste management programs by utilizing funds granted by General Treasury in 2015.

13.2.1 Construction of Plastic Waste Recycling Model Plants

Project has implemented plastic waste recycling model plants in district wise. Basically, Balangoda UC and Kurunegala MC were developed as the recycling model plants and in progress this program was conducted through other local authorities as Anuradhapura MC, Matara MC and Kaduwela MC.



Kandy MC recycling model plant opening ceremony

In year 2015 Nuwara Eliya MC and Jaffna MC were selected to develop as the

recycling model plants. Both centers are under construction and completed 90% of

the construction in Jaffna MC and construction was completed in Nuwara Eliya MC. Plastic waste crusher machines and polythene waste compactor machine were delivered to Jaffna MC and Nuwara



Construction of plastic waste recycling Model plant - Nuwara Eliya MC



Construction of plastic waste recycling Model plant - Jaffna MC

13.2.2 Construction of Recyclable Waste Storage Centers

A major problem that facing local authorities is unavailability of collected recyclable waste storage center at their premises. The same problem arising in scared places because many of people gathered in one time and there's no waste storage facilities to store the waste until

them dispatch to recycle. As a solution a waste storage center was established in "Sri Padaya", Nallathanniya with the collaboration of Ambagamuwa PS.

For the strengthening of local authorities to manage recyclable waste, project supported to Galgamuwa PS in initially and further it was established in Wariyapola PS and Thmankaduwa PS. In year 2015 a storage center established in Ippologama PS.



Recyclable waste storage center in Ippologama PS

Two number of recyclable waste baler machines were donated to Ja-Ela UC and Kaleniya PS to manage their recyclable waste well.



The recyclable waste baler machine to be distributed among the selected LAs

13.2.3 Strengthen Program of Private Sector Recyclers

Instead of local authority program, project intended to facilitate plastic waste collectors and recyclers who are register under the project. As a beginning of it, an identity card and a certificate were issued for their identification purpose.

Specially, the project selected three major recyclers in Western Province and donated

them three washing plants to increase their recycling capacity. Presently their recycling capacity has increased in several times and it caused to increase recycling in the country. Further the project selected 7 number of plastic waste recyclers who are registered in the project to donate 7 number of plastic crusher machines for the benefit of recycling industry.



The Plastic crusher machine to be distributed among the selected recyclers

13.2.4 Training Development and Awareness Programs

Beginning of the program project has been conducted several awareness programs to change attitude of public. As the target group for awareness programs, workshops

is used to incorporate students, teachers, pre school teachers, government officers, workers and staff of local authorities, CBO, NGO and traders in the society. There were 72 number of training awareness programs were conducted by the project.



Awareness workshop for Plastic waste collectors and recyclers



Training workshop for staff of selected local authorities



Awareness program for school students & teachers



Awareness workshop for pre-school teachers



Training workshop for staff of selected local authorities

Table 13.12: Awareness Programs and Training Programs in year 2015

Target Group	No. of Programs
Students and teachers	25
Pre school teachers	04
Plastic waste collectors and recyclers	02
Government officers	17
Local authorities officers & staff	03
NGO, CBO, house holders, traders and other interest parties	21
Total	72

Leaflets, posters and ducats were delivered among them for further information of participants.



Figure 13.2: Leaflets, posters and ducats distributed

13.2.5 Promotional Programs

In order to achieve, the objectives of the project there are several promotional programs were conducted in scared places, national events and divisional festival activities by providing waste separating bins, displaying banners and sponsor to the advertisement regarding the waste management.

Promotional Programs in scared places

A special waste management program was conducted to minimize the waste gather in environment by introducing proper waste disposal system. Sri Padaya festival season, Thalawila Church feast, Kataragama esala festival and Kandy esala festival were desired to organize the promotional activities.



Sri Padaya festival waste collection program



Munneshwaran festival waste collection program



Thalawila church festival waste collection program

13.2.6 Waste Separation Bins Distribution Program

Project intended to distribute waste separation bins by coordinating railway in Sri Lanka to build up a proper waste disposal and collecting mechanism. As a

beginning of the program bins were distributed to Colombo to Kandy rail way stations. Also a special program is processing to supply the collected waste to recycling process similar to the bin distribution program.



Waste separation bins distribution program for railway stations

Instead of that waste separation bins were distributed among the divisional secretariat office, Medical officer of health office in Colombo and Gampaha district. Same program is applied to the divisional secretariat office in Anuradhapura district. Specially, waste collecting bags were distributed among the local authorities and

plastic waste collectors and recyclers in private sector.

Through those entire programs project expected to supply the plastic waste to recycling process. The programs which were conducted in year 2015 will be affected to accomplish the objectives of the project.

13.3. School Pioneer Programme

EE&A division of CEA have introduced National Environmental Pioneer Programme (NEPP) is an innovative environmental conservation initiative for the young generation introduced through the school system by the CEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Education. The EPP is aimed of training and using school children as key messengers of environmental protection and conservation. The EPP helps to enhance environmental knowledge, develop skills and to change attitudes needed for environmental protection and conservation.

It was envisaged that the Environment Pioneers through behavioural and attitudinal changes could be mobilized to develop an environmentally concerned society in long run. Under this programme the Environment Pioneers are expected to provide leadership to play catalytic role in changing attitude and behaviour of citizens.

However, having understood the benefits bring about to the school children to enhance the knowledge, skills and particularly the attitudinal change towards judicious decision-making when they become adult citizens in the future, which ensure the sustainability of development process in the country, the Cabinet of Ministers approved a proposal submitted by the CEA to extend the NEPP across all the schools in the island within a period of 5 years from 2015 to 2019.

Fore said activities Implemented under the Ministry fund were conducted by the Environment Education and Awareness Division to improve the Environmental Pioneer Program.

According to the 5 year action plan progress in the year 2015 are as follows.

Table 13.13: Total No of school in Island are 10,012 (Both Tami & Sinhala)

Program		Existing No of School	Newly Started schools in 2015	Total No of schools
Eco-Club programme	Sinhala	784	609	1357
	Tamil	588	303	891
EPP program	Sinhala	1932	544	2476
	Tamil	717	31	748

Activities conducted to strengthen the EPP by the EEA division of CEA in the 2015 are as follows.

13.3.1 Teacher Training Programmes for primary Teachers

To expand and strengthen the EPP it is imperative the implementation of teacher

training on the program. Therefore annual teacher training programs are implemented in identified areas at zonal education level.

In 2015 EE&A Division Planed to conduct 10 primary teacher training programmes and

Table 13.14: list of primery teacher training programs

S.No	Date	Place	No of participants
01	2015. 5.15.	Kegalle	75
02	2015.5.19	Mannar	75
03	2015.5.21	Matara	75
04	2015.5.22	Anuradhapura	75
05	2015.5.29	Rathnapura	75
06	2015.6.09	Mulathivu	81
07	2015.6.12	Jaffna	67
08	2015.7.28	Nuwara Eliya	75
09	2015.10.23	Pollonnaruwa	75
10	2015.11.15	Galle	75

13.3.2 Leadership Training program for selected school children.

To improve the leadership qualities of Environmental Pioneer Students, EE&A Division of CEA conducted leadership training programs for selected groups of leaders of EPP students. Through implementing leadership

successfully conducted at. Rathnapura, Kegalle, Anuradhapura, Pollonnaruwa, Mutative, Jaffna, Mannar, Galle, Matara Nuwaraeliya districts

programs EE&A Division hopes to endow Eco-friendly leaders for future to make correct decisions and policies towards sustainability of the environment.

In 2015 EE&A Division planed to conduct 10 leadership training programs and successfully conducted in Southern, Central, North Central, Uva, Eastern provinces.

Table 13.15: List of Leadership Programs

S.No	Date	Place	No of participants
01	2015. 5.30.	Trincomalee	72
02	2015.6.19	Anuradhapura	100
03	2015.7.9	Galle	100
04	2015.7.3	Matale	100
05	2015.7.24	Badulla	100

13.3.3 Training program for preschool teachers in charge in divisional secretariat level.

The pre-school education program is implemented to improve the consciousness of pre-school children on various environmental aspects. Training of pre-school teachers are specific segment of the sociality for which preparing of preschool teacher guide books printed and distributed among pre-schools in the country. The EE&A Division implemented trainer training programs for Divisional Environmental Officers on Pre-school

environmental education on the use of teachers guide book and necessary training and awareness for selected group of pre-school teachers were provided through the trained resource persons and Divisional Environmental Officers at provincial level.

In 2015 EE&A Division Planned to conduct 10 Training program for preschool teachers and successfully conducted in Matale, Nuwaraeliya, Trincomalee, Killinochchi, Gampaha, Kaluthara, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Monaragala, Rathnapura districts.

Table 13.16: List of Training program conducted for preschool teachers

S.No	Date	Place	No of participants
01	2015. 5.8.	Rathnapura	55
02	2015.5.25	Monaragala	47
03	2015.5.26	Gampaha,	55
04	2015.7.14	Kurunegala	55
05	2015.7.24	Matale	55
06	2015.7.09	Kaluthara	55
07	2015.7.23	puttalam	55
08	2015.7.24	Nuweraeliya	55
09	2015.7.23	Trincomalee	55
10	2015.3.10	Kilinochchi	60

13.3.4 Training program for teachers in charge of EPP in zonal levels.

In 2015 EE&A Division Planned to conduct 10 Training program for teachers in charge of EPP and successfully conducted in Monaragala

(Special Programme), Mannar, Kurunagelle, Anuradhapura, Badulla, Trincomalee, Vavunia, Kilinochchi, Kandy (Gampola), Kandy Districts.

Table 13.17: List of Training program for teachers in charge of EPP

S.No	Date	Place	No of participants
01	2015.2.18 (Three Day	Monaragala (Special Programme)	100
02	2015.4.28	Mannar	75
03	2015.5.12	Kurunagelle	100
04	2015.5.14	Anuradhapura	100
05	2015.5.14	Trincomalee	75
06	2015.5.20	Badulla	100
07	2015.5.29	Vavunia	56
08	2015.5.30	Kilinochchi	68
09	2015.6.29	Kandy (Gampola)	100
10	2015.7.10	Kandy	100
11	2015.9.4	Moanragala	100

13.3.5 Training program for principals at zonal level.

level and successfully conducted in 5 provinces (Western, Central, Uva, North Central and Northern Provinces)

In 2015 EE&A Division Planed to conduct one day Training program for principal at zonal

Table 13.18: List of Training program conducted for principals at zonal level.

S.No	Date	Place	No of participants
01	2015. 3.16	Mannar	104
02	2015.5.07	Anuradhapura	100
03	2015.5.19	Badulla	100
04	2015.7.17	Matale	100
05	2015.10.13	Colombo	100



13.3.6 Two days residential training program for the EPP coordinators

In 2015 EE&A Division planed to conduct a Training programs for EPP coordinators and successfully conducted on 17th, 18th, and 19th September 2015., at Uva Management Development Training Institute, Passara.

13.3.7 Two days residential training program for EEP Commissioners

In 2015 EE&A Division Planed to conduct a Training Programs for EPP Commissioners (Tamil Medium) and successfully conducted on 1st 02nd, 3rd October

2015 at National Institute of Cooperation Development at Polgolla

13.3.8 Two days residential training program for best performance teachers in charge of EPP

In 2015 EE&A Division planed to conduct a Training program for best performance teachers in charge of EPP and successfully conducted on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of April 2015 with the participation of 42 best performance EPP teachers at National Aquatic Institute, Kalawana



13.3.9. Training program for National College of Education

In the year 2015, EE&A Division planned to conduct 6 training program for teachers at

National College of Education. But 8 programmes were successfully completed. Details of the programs are as follows.

Table 13.19: List of Training program for National College of Education

S.No	Date	Place	No of participants
1	2015. 2.28	Uva (Bandarawela) NCOE	185
2	2015. 3.22	Polonnaruwa (Pulatisipura) NCOE	182
3	2015. 3.28	Ruwanpura NCOE	160
4	2015. 4.26	Pologolloa NCOE	218
5	2015.7.18	Nilwala NCOE	197
6	2015.7.25	Vauviniya NCOE	185
7	2015.8.05	N'Eliaya (Sripada) NCOE	183
8	2015.10.17	Maharagama NCOE	372

13.3.10 Production of EPP material

In the year 2015, the following progress of the production of EPP materials has been reported.

Table 13.20: Production of EPP material

S.No	Material	Sinhalese Medium	Tamil Medium	English Medium
01	Environmental Pioneer note books	2700	6500	-
02	Environmental Pioneer caps	2700	6500	-
04	Environmental Pioneer medals	2700	6500	-
05	Haritha Certificate	8000	2000	-
06	Haritha medals	8000	2000	-
07	Rajatha Certificate	6000	1000	-
08	Rajatha medals	6000	1000	-
09	Swarana Certificate	1800	200	-
10	Swarana medals	1800	200	-
11	EPP teachers Guide book	3000	1500	500
12	Flag	1000		

New Environmental pioneer groups were received for registration & mark lists for giving medals were also received from provincial offices & District Offices, Coordinated with the regional offices to distribute EPP materials.

13.3.11. Production of Eco Club materials

ECO-Clubs are formed to get the participation of the students in primary levels, giving opportunity to the students belonging to grade 1 to 5, in order to change the values, behaviours and attitudes towards a clean and green

environment. Through these activities small children will be trained in Eco-friendly manner from their childhood and in grade six they will be taken to the Environmental Pioneer Program.

Following activities are conducted under this programme

- Registration of Eco clubs
- Production and distribution of Badges and Certificates

- Evaluation of programme
- Training programme for teachers and DEOs.
- Distribution of Teachers guide book.

In the year 2015, the following progress of the Production of Eco Club materials has been reported.

Table 13.20: Production of Eco Club materials

S.No	Material	Sinhalese Medium	Tamil Medium
01	Soba Medals	11000	3000
02	Thurulatha Certificate	25000	5000
03	Vihaga Certificate	25000	5000
04	Soba Certificate	11000	3000
05	Eco Club teachers Guide book	7000	2000

13.3.12. Printing of Preschool teacher Guide Books.

In the year 2015, the following progress of the production of Preschool teacher Guide Books has been reported.

Table 13.21: Printing of Preschool teacher Guide Books

S.No	Material	Sinhalese Medium	Tamil Medium
01	Pre School teacher guide book	1500	500

13.3.13. District Environmental Pioneer News Letter (One newsletter in each district).

EE&A Division of CEA have allocated fund for publishing District Environmental Pioneer News Letter to make aware readers on EPP related activities of their districts. By publishing this News Letter it is expected to gain and share the experiences and knowledge about the

environment among the individuals who are involving in related activities.

In the year 2015, District Environmental Pioneer News letters were printed in 25 districts (2000 News Letters for each) and distributed with in the district.

13.3.14. Conduct District Environmental Camps.

EE&A Division of CEA organize and conduct National Environmental Camp in each year to provide an opportunity to Environmental Pioneers for sharing their knowledge and experiences in a camping environment.

From the year 2013, instead of single National Environmental Camp, EE&A Division of CEA

provided funds to conduct District Environmental Camps at 10 districts.

In the year 2015, 10 (two days) District Environmental Camps were held at NuwaraEliya, Kegalle, Polonnaruea, Gampaha, Badulla, Galle, Baticaloa, Matara, Monaragala, Vavunia 125 Environmental Pioneers were attended for each camp.



13.3.15. Presidential Medals Awarding Ceremony

Presidential Medal is the highest ranked medal of EPP. To take this opportunity pioneer students have to pass the 5 interviews which will be conducted by selected panel.

In 2015, President's Medal Awarding Ceremony was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the president

Maithripala Sirisena at Presidential palace on 22nd October 2015. 71 Environmental Pioneers who were successfully completed all activities and interviews were awarded by the president's Medal. 33 principals, 33 EPP teachers in 33 schools and DEO in provincial level of CEA were participated in this occasion



13.3.16. Selection of best schools in clean & green environment (Suwathara Taksala)

This program is to build clean and green environment within the school premises. Through inter school competition it is expected to direct the students towards environmental activities.

In 2015, this program was conducted in island wide & choose 3 schools from every 25 districts as best green practice school. Seventy-five schools were awarded by the cash prize.

13.3.7. Provincial level progress review & monitoring meeting with EEPC & DEO's

Nine Provincial level progress review & monitoring meeting were held in nine provinces to monitor progress of the given target of the EPP in 2015.

13.3.18 Annual travelling allowance for EPP Commissioners & District Advisors

Annual travelling allowance were given for 47 EPP Commissioners & District Advisors

13.3.19 Provide library material to best performing school

Five best performing EPP school libraries were selected from Gampaha, Matale, Badulla, Anuradhapura and Jaffna Districts. Library materials such as book, magazines, posters, leaflets, and other materials were distributed among them.

13.3.20 procurement of 9 computers for EPP Data Base at regional office

Nine computer were distributed for nine regional office to maintain EPP data base

13.3.21 Providing foreign exposure & training for best performing president medallists

According to the 5 year action plan, a short study visit to India has been organized for Environmental Pioneer President Medallist, School teachers in charge for who have exhibited excellence performance, officers of the Ministry of Education and the CEA who are engaged in the implementation of the EPP within a view to providing them with a foreign exposure to elevate knowledge and understanding of the environmental Conservation and awareness practices being carried out in other countries and also to motivate them to deliver a better service upon their return to the country.

In 2015, One officer from ministry of Education, 4 teachers in charge of EPP, 5 officers from provincial and district offices and 4 officers from CEA head office and 16 presidential medallists were participated for this study visit that were held by Centre for Environment and Science, at New Delhi , India , from 28th November to 04th December 2015.



13.3.22. National steering committee meeting

An independent assessment carried out in 2004 to evaluate the impact of the EPP has observed that while achieving remarkable success in expanding environmental education and awareness among school children, the full potential of the EPP remains unrealised due to few institutional and organizational problems,

Therefore the assessment has recommended to establishing an EPP steering Committee with a view to mainstream the pioneer programme. In 2015 one National steering committee meeting and subcommittee meeting were held.

13.4. Strengthening of the CEA laboratories and Improvement of Monitoring capacity in Sri Lanka

During 2014 the CEA had planned to establish the six provincial laboratories in Northern, North western, North central, Uva Sabaragamuwa and Southern provinces and one district laboratory in Gampha district. The CEA could be able to purchase some essential laboratory equipment glassware and chemicals for those laboratories.

During 2015 several laboratory equipments and necessary consumable that had not been purchased during 2014 was planned to purchase and the laboratory function could be able to started during 2015

30 million had been allocated for the strengthening of the CEA in 2015. 7.0 million

had to be spent for 2014 procurement completed by 2014. The total cost spends for the procurement of the laboratory equipment was almost 17 million. Nearly Rs 4 million were spent for the procurement of glassware and chemicals and to facilitate the other infrastructure need for all laboratories.

The established laboratory could be able to start the analytical work and gradually then can increase the regulatory work. Laboratory work in sabaragamuwa provincial laboratory could not be started due to lack of staff and Laboratory in Gampha district could not be established due to lack of proper place and will be started in Dompe green park in 2016.

Table 13.22: Progress of water quality monitoring in Provincial Laboratories in 2015

Provincial Laboratory	EPL	Complain	Commercial	Legal	Monitoring	Other	Earning Rs
Central Laboratory	181	123	127	51	128	395	
Southern	41	07	39	-	-	-	2,46,885.10
Northern	-	01	73		40		388,054.89
Eastern	4	6	78	1	-	-	420,965.34
North Western	21	2	12	0	0	1	213,992.20
North Central	62	-	07	-	-	-	407,037.80
Uva Province	-	-	49	-	19	-	354,933.46
Central province	176**	1	6	2	77		1,076,732.40

** All samples tested for EPL were done on commercial basis in Central Provincial Laboratory.

13.4.1 Surface water quality monitoring

Several water quality monitoring programme has been carried out by the Central laboratory of Central Environmental Authority. These include Maha Oya Dadugam Oya and, Benthota River. Under this project the Physical, chemical microbiological parameters of the surface water in preselected sampling locations were monitored in 2015 as usual.

Table 13.23: Surface water Quality Monitoring

Name of the water Body	No of sample collected during 2015
Mahaoya	74
Dandugamoya	71
Bentota	70

13.4.1.1 Water quality in Ma Oya during 2015

Eight sampling locations have been selected for the assessment of the water quality in Maha Oya from the period of January to December 2015. Samplings could not be carried out during the Month of September and October due to bad weather conditions (flood).

Table 13.24: GPS coordinates of sampling Locations.

Sampling Locations	GPS Coordinates:
Kochchikade Bridge	(79 51 51 E, 7 16 14 N)
Badalgama Bridge	(80 11 39 E, 7 18 07 N)
Kotadeniyawa Bridge	(80 03 41 E, 7 17 07 N)
Giriulla Bridge	(80 07 23 E, 7 19 45 N)
Alawwa Bridge	(80 14 26 E, 7 17 34 N)
Karadana Bridge	(80 18 55 E, 7 19 17 N)

Hiriwadunna Bridge	(80 23 04 E, 7 17 17 N)
Mawanella Bridge	(80 26 20 E, 7 15 10 N)

During the year 2015 the water quality of the Ma Oya water was evaluated with respect to the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters of proposed ambient water quality standards.

13.4.1.2 Water Quality in Dadugam oya

Six sampling locations have been selected for the assessment of the water quality in Dadugam Oya from the period of January to December. Graphical Elastration of the variation of some Water quality parameters are given below.

Table 13.25: GPS Coordinates of Sampling Location of Dadugam Oya.

Sampling Locations	GPS Coordinates:
Sampling Point 1 (Kirindivita Bridge)	(44386380E, 0784148N)
Sampling Point 2 (Kotugoda Bridge)	(44381229E, 0787535N)
Sampling Point 3 (Opatha Bridge)	(44380612E, 0789277N)
Sampling Point 4 (Muthuwadiya Bridge)	(44377962E, 0791871N)
Sampling Point 5 (Palliya Junction Bridge)	(44377454E, 0788598N)
Sampling Point 6 (Kindigoda Bridge)	(44376592E, 0786017N)

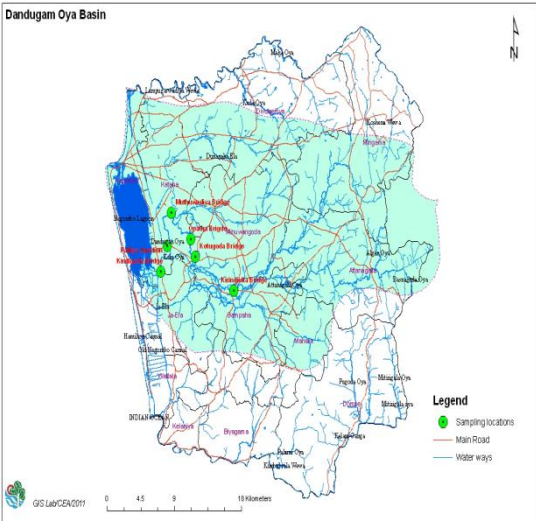


Figure 13.3: A Map of the Dadugam Oya Sampling Locations

The spatial pattern of deteriorating trend of water quality from upstream to downstream was recorded in Dadugam Oya. The main sources of pollutants vary from domestic to industrial toward the downstream. It is reveal that the

quality of the water of Dadugam oya is not satisfactory with respect to many parameters measured during 2015. Graphical Elastration of the variation of some Water quality parameters are given below.

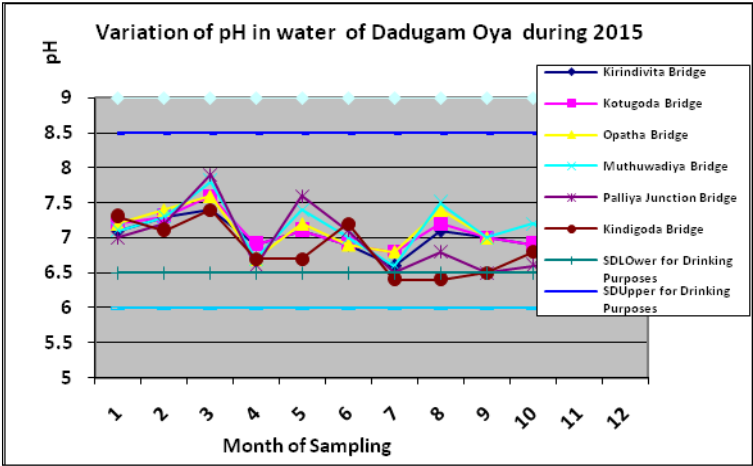


Figure 13.4: Variation of pH in water of Dadugam Oya

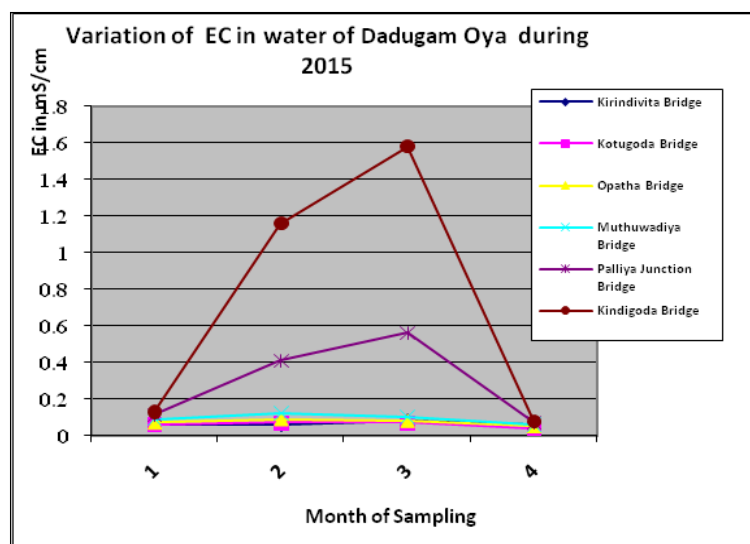


Figure 13.5: Variation of EC in water of Dadugam Oya

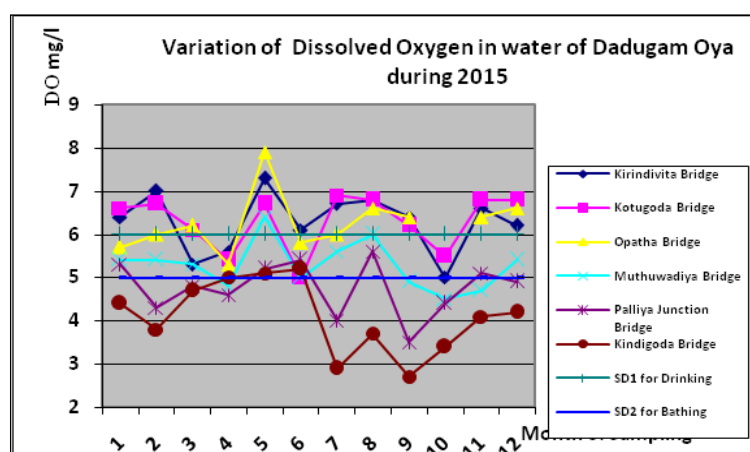


Figure 13.6: Variation of Dissolved Oxygen in water of Dadugam Oya

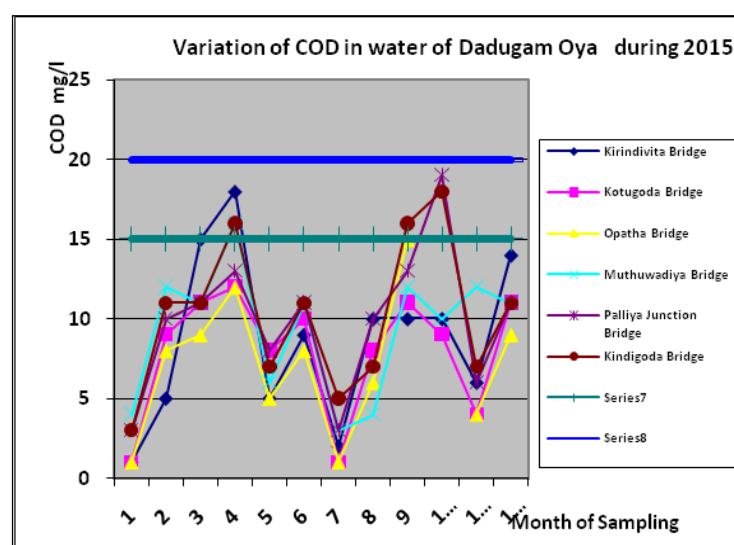


Figure 13.7: Variation of COD in water of Dadugam Oya

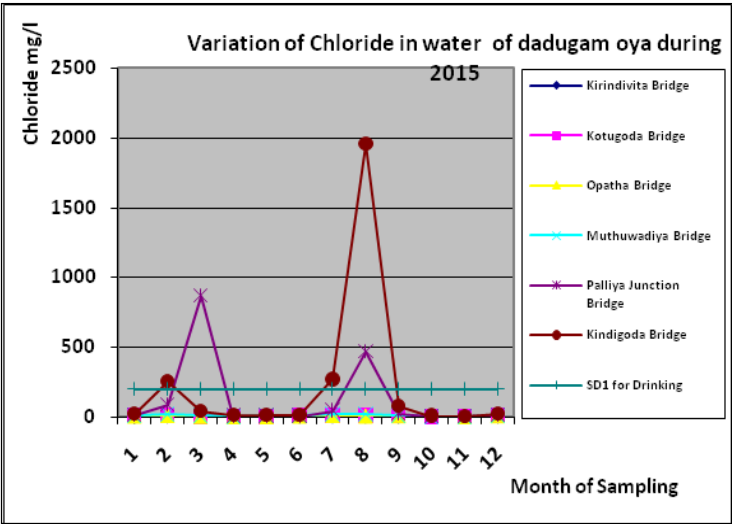


Figure 13.8: Variation of Chloride in water of Dadugam Oya

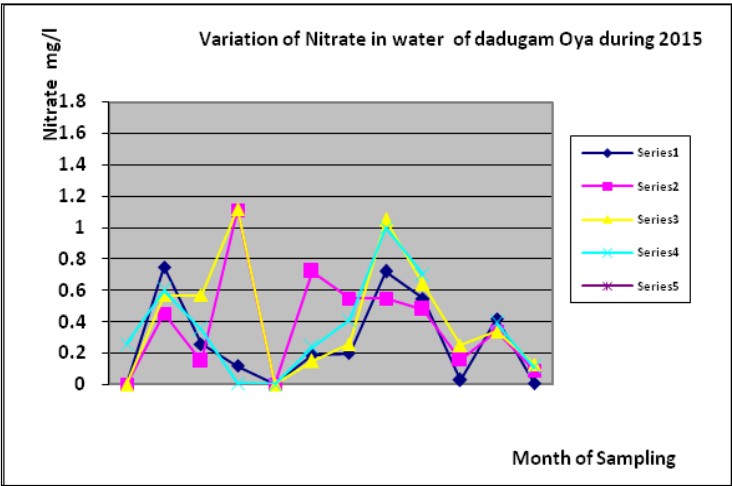


Figure 13.9: Variation of Nitrate in water of Dadugam Oya

13.4.1.3 Water quality in Benthota River

During the year 2015 the water quality of Benthota River was evaluated with respect to the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters. The monitoring was carried out on a monthly basis for six pre-selected sampling locations. pH, electrical conductivity, turbidity and temperature were measured at the time of collection.

The microbiological contaminant of the water from all selected locations along in Benthota River indicated that the water is highly contaminated with sewage that could be observed throughout the year.

When compared with the other water body's quality of the river water is not much deteriorated with chemical pollutant other than the domestic and urban

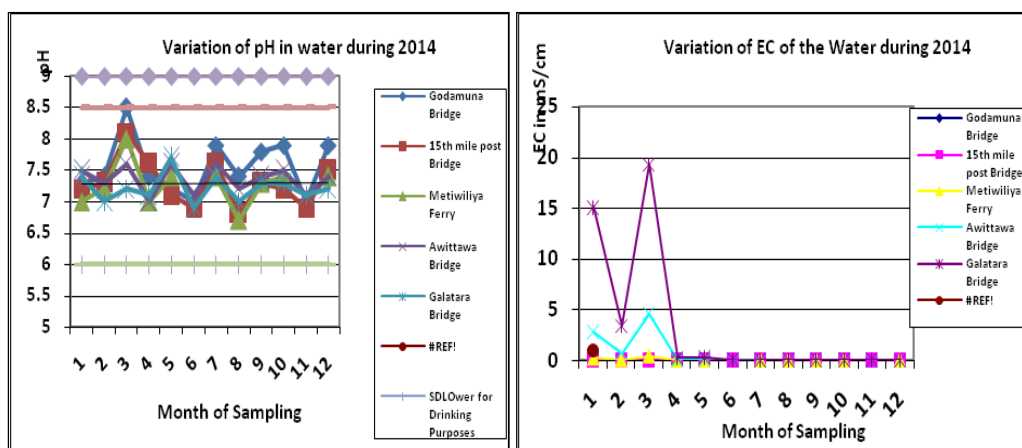


Figure 13.10: Variation of pH and EC during 2014

During the year 2014 the pH of the water in selected locations do not deviate from the upper levels of the proposed ambient water quality standards and during the month of February.

The Electrical conductivity does not shows remarkable difference. High value of Electrical conductivity was reported only one location.

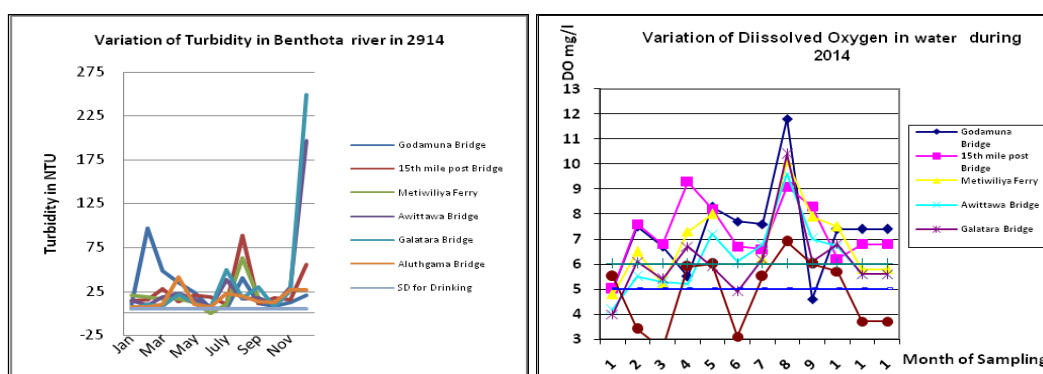


Figure 13.11: Variation of Turbidity and Dissolved Oxygen during 2014

The turbidity of the water in all locations always exceed and higher than the proposed ambient water quality standards. When compare to the other water bodies the values reported for the turbidity is lower and during the month of February the reported values were lower than the proposed ambient water quality standard except in one location. Other values were not so high with compare to the perennial water body monitored by CEA laboratory.

The level of dissolved oxygen indicates the health condition of the water body. If it is higher the water quality is good. Benthota River was comparatively lower with respect to the other perennial water bodies monitored by CEA. During month of May the DO is lower than the standard value. Seasonal variation could be observed and it would vary time to time.

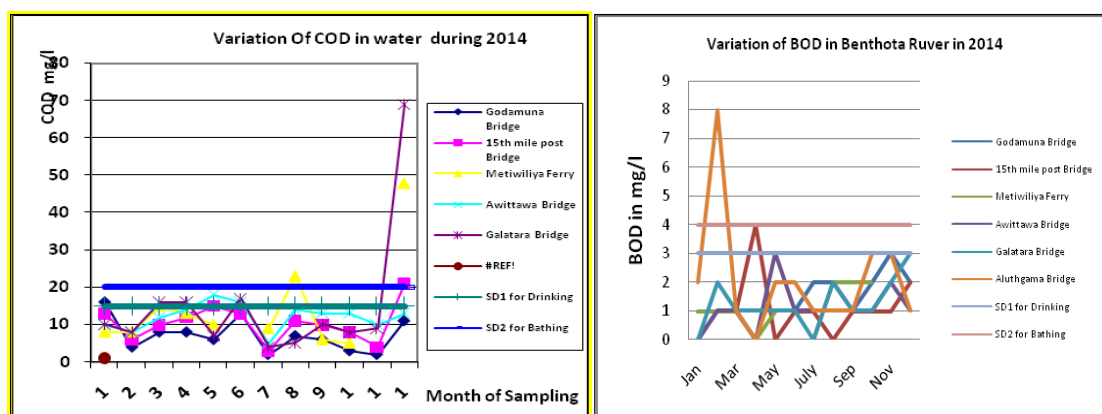


Figure 13.12: Variation of COD and BOD during 2014

Variation of chemical oxygen demand of the water in Benthota river also shows a sig sag pattern in several locations. The deviation from the upper level (Category 3 (drinking) and 4 (Bathing) of could be observed in very few occasion during the total monitoring period. Most of time the values were below the

proposed ambient water quality standards (Category 3 Drinking). Only very few occasions it was higher than the upper limit of proposed ambient water quality standards.

13.5 Project for the Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Sri Lanka (EDCF Project)

13.5.1 Introduction

13.5.1.1 Overview

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has planned to construct a number of integrated waste management solutions in the form of scientifically-proven sanitary landfills as final disposal facilities for municipal solid waste that is currently being disposed of in a haphazard manner thereby causing a lot of environmental and health issues.

Having followed the formal channels stipulated by the government of Sri Lanka, the CEA requested the Treasury for financial assistance from the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) of Government of Republic of Korea under the Export Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) loan facility to construct four Sanitary Landfills in selected cities in Sri Lanka.

The said sanitary landfills will be constructed in Keerikkulama in Anuradhapura, Monroviawatta in Hikkaduwa, Malamulla in Panadura and Gonadikawatta in Udunuwera and would serve as the cluster based common final disposal facility to dispose residual waste generated in the respective Local Authority areas.

The total estimated cost of the project is US\$ 41.886 million of which US\$ 33.536 million is expected to be obtained from EDCF and the balance of US\$ 8.350 million would to be provided by the Government of Sri Lanka. The

applicable terms and conditions of the EDCF loans are determined by the categories of the recipient countries.

13.5.1.2 Scope of Project

- Designing & Constructing a sanitary landfill in each of four locations:
 - Yudaganawa, Medirigiriya
 - Keerikulama, Anuradhapura
 - Keerimalai, Jaffna
 - Monroviawatta, Hikkaduwa
- Establishing plans for leachate management methods
- Establishing plans for landfill gas management
- Estimating wastes
- Evaluating waste disposal methods and capacity/dimensions of facilities

Expected Benefits and Results

The solid waste treatment facilities of this project will help Sri Lanka build an infrastructure for keeping the relevant cities clean. Once the project is completed, it will help to enhance the national image, creating job opportunities, and promoting economic development. By properly disposing and managing municipal solid waste, the project will ensure better public health and hygiene, would in turn reduce the incidence of illness and thereby help save incomes.

Ultimately, the project expects to:

- Improve the environmental conditions around the project sites
- Enhance public health and hygiene for area residents
- Improve the sanitation of wastewater treatment systems
- minimize contamination of soil, water, and air and other environmental and socio-economic problems
- Transfer technical know-how of integrated solid waste treatment facility operations

The specific environmental, technological, and socio-economic benefits expected from the implementation of this project are listed below:

- Environmental Benefits:
 - Maximization of the use of recyclable resources
 - Contribution to a pleasant living environment for residents through the sanitary treatment system
 - Contribution to enhancing the public health conditions for residents through the sanitary treatment system
 - Minimization of a secondary environment-related problem and enhancement of the landscape beautification by adopting a systematic, scientific treatment process
 - Protecting the territory from pollution caused by random, unauthorized waste disposal

- Resolving/preventing cases of various civil complaints and preservation of the living environment, and safeguarding the public health of citizens
- Allowing the government to secure a sufficient land space for relaxations and leisure activities in its national land use plan
- Technological Benefits:
 - Establishment of reliable and economical waste management system through a comprehensive management
 - Disposal of waste hygienically on a long-term basis
 - Accumulation of the technology in landfill operations & maintenance
 - Accumulation of the leachate treatment & management technology
- Economic Benefits:
 - Rationalized land use
 - Cost saving in waste treatment for residents
 - Creation of job opportunities with construction and operation works
 - Enhancement of citizens' awareness on environment through landfill improvement works
 - Procurement of economic advantages by establishing harmonious interactive functions with surrounding environment-related facilities
 - Cost savings in management and disposal of household waste

- Cost efficiency through recycling of material resources
- Social Benefits:
 - Procuring reliable and hygienic waste treatment facilities
 - Inducing a favorable attitude against abhorrent facilities by constructing an appropriate landfill which best fits its surrounding conditions
 - Enhancement of citizens' awareness of the environment and against waste landfill facilities by applying the eco-friendly concept
 - Resolving a landfill space shortage problem by constructing waste treatment facilities
 - Securing sanitary landfills on a long-term basis
 - Contributing to regional development

13.5.1.3 Project Locations

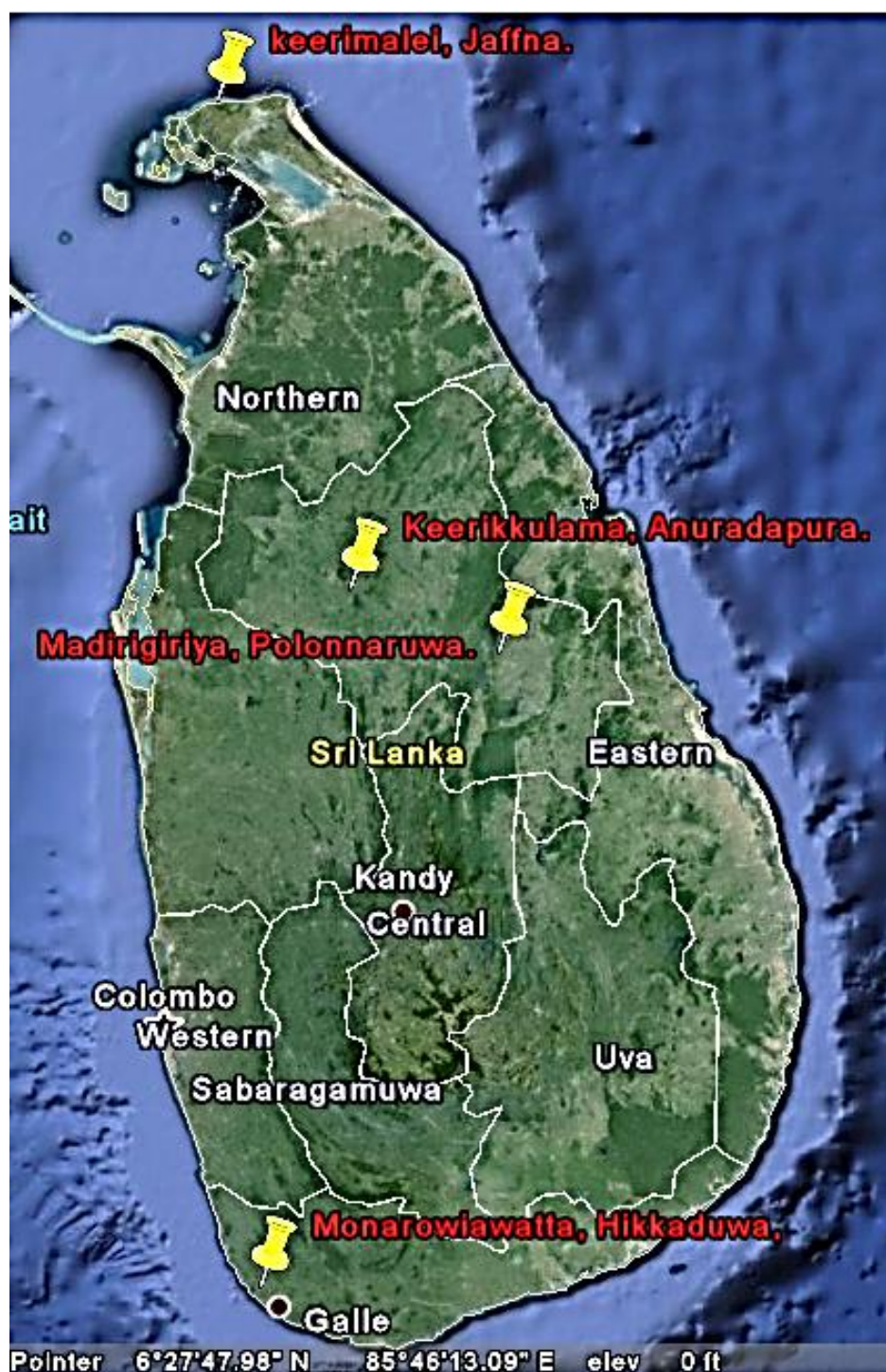


Figure 13.13: Project Locations

13.5.2 Keerikkulama in Anuradhapura & monroviawatta in hikkaduwa

The Conceptual design reports of the above 02 sites were received by the Project Office and evaluated by the Technical expert Committee with the presence of the other stakeholders at Local level.



The approval granted to proceed with the detailed design by 17th November 2015 subjected to the comments and recommendations of the Technical Expert Committee.

13.5.3 Malamulla in Panadura/ Payagala in Beruwala

The Consultants; Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Company Ltd has informed the project that the Malamulla project site located at Panadura is not suitable due to technical and sociological issues and therefore we have identified a new location in Payagala, Beruwala in view of facilitate this further.

Kunhwa has carried out the feasibility study for the proposed site at Payagala, Beruwala and found that the site is not economically feasible. However, in the meantime a new Ministry was formed as Ministry of Mega polis and Western Development and the Secretary of the Ministry of Mahaveli Development & Environment was informed that all the developments and waste

Management will cover under the said Ministry. Therefore the secretary has instructed to find suitable location outside western Province.

13.5.4 Yudaganawa in Medirigiriya (Alternative site for Payagala)

Due to the time constrains and availability of the lands and the scale of the project a land from Yudaganawa in Medirigiriya, Pollonnaruwa District own by Forest Department (gravel pit) was identified. The initial field investigation was carried out with Consultants: Kunhwa, relevant officers of Medirigiriya P S and Range Forest office. The proposed site is adjoining to the composting plant constructed by Pilisaru project. The basic features of the site are favorable for establishing a Sanitary Landfill. Then we have obtained the Forest Department

has given their consent to proceed with the project and the feasibility study for that site was started. Parallel actions were taken to release the land and getting the Environmental recommendations.



Gonadikawatta, Udunuwara

During the design stage it was found that the Gonadikawatta, Udunuwara site is located in high risk zone of landslides and hence the idea of the NBRO is to carry out a detailed geological investigation with soil mapping which will take about 06 months to complete. In order to keep the timelines and the budget of the project it is necessary to carry out all the sites parallel. Hence, the project was advised to find a suitable alternative site in similar scale.

13.5.5 Keerimali, Jaffna (Alternative site for Gonadikawatta)

There was a proposal submitted by Jaffna Office regarding the need of having such facility to be located in Jaffna. The site is located in Keerimalai, Valikamum North P S area. The initial field investigation was carried out with Consultants: Kunhwa, relevant officers of Vali North P S and CEA official, Jaffna Office. Also

had a meeting with District secretary, Jaffna and initial correspondence were done to release the land in consultation with the District Secretary, Jaffna. The proposed site is an abandoned lime stone pit and the basic features of the site are favorable for establishing a Sanitary Landfill. Therefore, feasibility study for the site and site surveying for land release was started.



Public Protest at Malamulla Site

13.5.6 Consulting Service for Detailed Designing

Calling Expressions of Interest (EOIs) for the consultancy for detailed design of the Sanitary Landfill was completed during 2012. Out of the 07 Korean Consulting companies responded for EOIs 03 companies were short listed and accordingly, the short-listed Companies were approved by the EximBank.

Request for Proposals (RFP) for procurement was finalized by Cabinet Appointed Consultants Procurement Committee (CPCC) in consultation with External Resources Department (ERD) of the General Treasury. A Technical Evaluation Committee was appointed by the Department of Public Finance of General Treasury as recommended by the Chairman of

the CPCC to assist the CPCC in developing the evaluation criteria of the RFP and to carryout evaluation of the Technical/Financial Proposals submitted by Consultancy Companies.

With the concurrence of the Korean Eximbank for the final RFP document, RFP were Called from three shortlisted companies. The Closing date for the bidders to submit their proposals was 18th September 2013.

Signing of Agreement for the provision of a Loan in a sum of Korean Won, not exceeding the equivalent of Thirty-Three Million Five Hundred and Thirty-Six Thousand United States Dollars (US \$ 33,536,000) for the implementation of Construction of solid waste disposal facilities project took place on 23rd July 2013 at the Ministry of Finance and Planning. Mr. Seong-Hyeog Yim, Executive Director of the EDCF and Dr. P.B. Jayasundera, Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Planning signed the Agreement on behalf of the Export-Import Bank of Korea and the Government of Sri Lanka respectively. Subsequent to the above, the EXIM Bank of Korea notified that the loan agreement would come into effect on the date of November 19, 2013.

Cabinet approval for procurement of Consulting services for Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities was granted on 23rd April 2014 in order to award the tender and enter into a contract for Consultancy Services for the Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities with Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Co Ltd for the total lump sum amount of USD 2,844,156 /= and the tender was awarded on 24th

April 2014 with the concurrence of Korean Eximbank.

The contract was signed between Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Co Ltd and Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy on 30th April 2014 and the approval of Exim bank was received by 23rd May 2014 to execute the Contract. The Kick off meeting with the consultant was held on 2nd June 2014 and the consultants were mobilized on 30th June 2014 in order to undertake the Consultancy service of the Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities.

They have carried out the preliminary visits and studies for all 04 sites and proposed to start the work in 2014.

However, the Consultants were unable to perform as per the Contract for Consulting Services and following are the Contract deviations observed;

a. Mobilization of key professionals (Local & Foreign)

They have not mobilized key professionals as per the contract and this matter was being discussed in each & every Progress review meetings as well as Project steering Committee meetings. But not properly attended by the Kunhwa consultants.

Also, they have obtained the service of sub consultants and persons not specified in the contract without prior approval of the CEA.

b. Meeting the deadlines of deliverables

They were unable to submit the Conceptual design report timely and had to resubmit several

times due to its inadequacies and finally submitted on 03th June 2015 (Due date was September 2014)

During the discussions of the Progress and the issues of the Project it was noted that there is no consistency on the lifespan of the proposed project sites in the reports submitted by Kunhwa Consultants.

The above shortcomings were discussed in the Project Steering Committees continuously and the Consultants were unable to comply with the instructions given at the Project Steering Committee meetings.

As a result, the Secretary of Ministry of Mahaveli Development and Environment has

given his “last opportunity” to rectify the situation and accordingly a meeting was held on 12th October 2015 and signed a Minutes of Discussion by Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment, Chairman of Central Environmental Authority, Resident Representative, Exim Bank and Vice President Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Company.

A follow up meeting was held on 26th October 2015 in order to decide and agree upon the way forward of the Project. During the meeting a revised Work plan and Professional Mobilization plan was submitted by Kunhwa confining to 02 project sites Keerikulama, Anuradhapura & Monroviawatta, Hikkaduwa and agreed to start with 02 sites.

c. Following are the main features of the revised plan compared to the original.

Table 13.26: Features of the revised plan compared to the original

	Main deliverables	Original	Revised
01	Finalizing the conceptual Design Report	30 th Sep 2014	15 th Nov 2015
02	Submitting the draft design Report	30 th January 2015	15 th February 2016
03	Final Design Report	30 th June 2015	15 th March 2016
04	Procurement Processing	July- Sep 2015	March- June 2016

Upon performing the work of the consultant to the satisfaction of the CEA, the Project Steering Committee will decide on allocating the balance 02 sites for designing work in January 2016.

d. The Project Steering Committee advised the CEA to appoint a new Technical Expert Committee comprising of 03 qualified engineers. Accordingly, following

members were appointed to evaluate the Conceptual Design Reports of Monroviawatta Site & Keerikulama Site.

Chairman of the TEC

Province- will serve only for Monroviawatta Site

01. Mr. J M U Indrarathna, Manager- Planning & Design/SDF Project, Deputy Director General- HRD/Fin/Admin, Central Environmental Authority

04. Mr. J. K. Alas, Engineer, Department Local Government- North Central Province- will serve Only for Keerikulama Sit

Members

02. Eng. A B Ilangasinghe, Director, National Solid Waste Management Support Centre –of the Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Councils

03. Mr. Prasad Amarasuriya, Engineer, Department Local Government- Southern

Project Staff

Ms Ruwini Dharmasiri the Project Director, SDF Project left the office from 7th October 2015 and Mrs Sarojinie Jayasekara the Deputy Project Director, SDF Project was appointed to Cover up the duties of the Project Director with effect from 01st Dec. 2015.

Table 13.27: Project Staff

	Position	Name	Date of Appointment	
01	Project Director	Ms Ruwini Dharmasiri	2014.10.07	06.10.2015
		Cover up	01.12.2015-	Up to now
02	Deputy Project Director	Mrs Sarojinie Jayasekara	01.06.2012-	Up to now
03	Manager Planning & Design (Part time)	Mr J M U Indrarathna	01.09.2012	Up to now
04	Manager procurement & Logistics	Vacant		
05	Project Accountant	Mr Anuruddha Galloluwa	05.11.2012	31.01.2015
	Cover up	Mrs. T.P.S. Priyadarshani	16.02.2015	06.09.2015
		Mr Wimalawansa Liyanarachchi	06.09.2015	Up to now
06	Project Officer	Mr T D N Gunathilaka	23.07.2014	11.05.2015
		Mr K W Gonawardhana	11.07.2014	Up to now
07	Project Engineer	Mr H N Hikkaduwa	27.10.2014	30.09.2015

	Position	Name	Date of Appointment	
07	Administrative Officer	Mrs G M Liyanage	17.03.2014-	Up to now
08	Procurement Officer	Vacant		
09	Accounts Clerk	Ms K L A Bimani Wathsala	03.12.2012	Up to now
10	General Clerk	Mr. H H T Sandaruwan	01.08.2013	Up to now
11	Office Assistant	Mr Y G N Gunarathna	14.11.2014	Up to now

Instead of legal Officer and Deputy Manager -Legal, a Legal Consultant was hired for the project from 27th March 2015 and serving up to now.

Table 13.28: Financial Progress –Year 2015

Summary			
Foreign Component	100,000,000.00		
Local Component	92,000,000.00	14,953,000.00	15,688,667.00
Total	192,000,000.00	14,953,000.00	15,688,667.00

Note: Foreign Component represent the Advance Payment made to Kunhwa Consultants amounting to USD 568,831 and the service Charge of USD 568.83.

Table 13.29 : Details of Expenditure

	Actual Expenditure (Rs.)	Revised Allocation(Rs.)
Expense Type		
Site Clearance &Infrastructure	587,644.00	62,500,000.00
Transport	1,476,059.25	2,800,000.00
Office Equipment	0.00	300,000.00
Office Supplies	177,291.68	300,000.00
Salaries for Project Staff	9,126,359.83	16,800,000.00
Communication/Postage	188,946.68.	400,000.00
Training & Capacity Building	40,000.00	300,000.00
Rentals /Lease Out	3,675,000.00	3,300,000.00
Project Coordination& Mgmt	293,879.58	3,000,000.00
Contingencies	123,486.20	2,300,000.00
Total	15,688,667.22	92,000,000.00

13.6. JICA project on Monitoring of major water quality of in Sri Lanka and capacity building of laboratory and enforcement officers in the CEA.

The above project has been considered under technical cooperation project and team of JICA expertise has engaged for the project activities time to as per their work schedule. The local counterpart is the officers CEA. No project staff has been recruited for this project except the Secretary work for JICA team. The JICA hire two consultancy firms to implement this technical grant project that is CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.

Oriental Consultants Global Co, Ltd under this project it is expected to strengthen the enforcement capacity of CEA and its regional branch offices of the Kelani river basin on water quality management. The project was started on March 2015 and will be function for three years.

There are four major output are expected from the technical grant project. Under this project.

- The introduction of water body categorization in line with the ambient water quality standard in Sri Lanka are set-up.
- Water quality analysis capacity of lab staff is strengthened.
- Enforcement capacity of the targeted counterpart organizations on water quality monitoring including inspection is

strengthened, pollution sources inventory (PSI) is created, and acquisition of the Environmental Protection License (EPL) is promoted.

- Information management system of the water quality monitoring data including inspection, EPL data, and PSI data, on inland surface water bodies are developed and effectively used.

The majority of the project activities have been pursued through convening working groups established for each of the project outputs. The members of working groups have actively engaged in preparing draft guideline on categorization, sampling and inspection, further pursuing ISO accreditation of the laboratory and developing PSI database. The major achievements in the past period are summarised below:

13.6.1 Guidelines and other pertinent documents for categorization developed

The members of Working Group 1 undertook a review of the Ambient Water Quality Standards by assessing validity of all the parameters and standard values because the proposed ambient water quality standards has been left pending without any formal review and approval process

since its publication in 1992. As the result, sixty five (65) out of one hundred fifty eight (158) numerical standards were amended in total. They further disused and developed Draft Guidelines on Categorization on the basis that the waterbodies should be categorized according to its beneficial use. A preliminary categorization of Kelani River was proposed by assembling and analysing the relevant data accompanied by a field verification survey. An annual monitoring plan was developed for Kalani River by assessing validity of the current monitoring locations and identifying reference monitoring points. CEA will undertake the ambient water quality monitoring over a year in line with the monitoring plan to verify the proposed categorization of the river.

13.6.2 Standard Operation Procedures, Quality Manuals and related document for ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation developed:

Accreditation of laboratory is formal recognition of a demonstration of competence in producing valid results. It may also increase defensibility in legal cases. The CEA Laboratory has developed Standard Operation Procedures, Quality Manuals and related document needed for ISO/IEC 17025 Accreditation. The CEA Laboratory has engaged in

an inter-laboratory testing on measurement and analysis, in which eighteen (18) in total laboratories participated. The progressive elaboration of tasks has indicated that the proposed schedule for acquiring ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation required a review of a proposed time frame. The laboratory has rescheduled it as follows: 1) an internal audit to be complete in March 2016, 2) submission of an application to be done in April 2016, 3) operation of ISO/IEC 17025 to start immediately after the submission of the application, 4) a management review to be complete in June 2016 and 5) acquiring accreditation in August 2016.

13.6.3 Guidelines for Inspection and Sampling are being drafted:

The guidelines for inspection and for sampling provide standard and detailed procedures and criteria for the effective planning and conduct of inspection and sampling. This is intended to enhance the capability of CEA to identify violations as well as good practices; thereby enabling CEA to more effectively enforce environmental standards, laws, and regulations, in particular, effluent standards, for the conservation and protection of the environment. Upon

completion of the preliminary drafts of the guidelines, they will be pilot tested to identify areas for improvement. Upon completion and approval of the final version of the guidelines, corresponding training manuals will be prepared and actual training on the use of the guidelines will be conducted, including field and on-the-job training to ensure that CEA staff acquires the necessary, pertinent knowledge and skills to conduct effective inspection and sampling activities.

13.6.4 Database development commenced

Majority of the tasks under Output 4 are performed in tandem with those under Activity 3-2 on Pollution Source Inventory. Thereby they are described in this summary as integral activities. The members of the Working Group 3-2 performed a review of existing database within CEA and decided to adopt the EPL database maintained by the IT Unit of CEA as the basis for developing the PSI database. The choice enables decentralization of data entry by using the on-line functions, which would empower provincial offices to manage EPL data within respective jurisdiction. They then proceeded to screening of items/parameters integrated into the database and decided to include: environmental monitoring data, major information

that is available in the current EPL application form and other information. Preparation of the PSI format is an on-going activity to modify the existing database mainly undertaken by the IT officers of CEA in close consultation with the working group members. Collection of existing data (i.e. analytical report on waste water, geographical data of pollution source) and making source data for PSI/EPL database are expected to be complete by the end of January 2016.

13.6.5 Guidelines for EPL Promotion are being drafted

The guidelines for EPL promotion provide materials to raise awareness of environmental issues such as the benefits and services derived from the environment, the threats such as pollution leading to the degradation of the environment and loss of the services provided by the environment among the general public as well as government entities and private business sectors in order to mold public opinion to actively support environmental conservation and protection. The guidelines for EPL promotion also seeks to address and overcome obstacles which prevent industries from acquiring EPL.

The Project Team has also undertaken procurement of equipment and implemented the first counterpart training in Japan.

13.6.6 Procurement of equipment commenced

Procurement of laboratory equipment has been under execution in line with the JICA's pertinent guidelines. A total of twenty three (23) items have been identified; thirteen (13) items have been procured and delivered to the laboratory of CEA. The procurement of remaining ten (10) items would be complete before the middle of the year 2016.

13.6.7 The first counterpart training in Japan completed:

The first counterpart training in Japan was completed in December 2015. Eleven (11) officers participated in the training programme in the period from 30th November 2015 to 10th December 2015 to obtain a picture of the legal framework, roles of the central and local government bodies on water quality management in Japan. The chairman of CEA also participated in the programme in the midst of his busy schedule in the period from 5th December 2015 to acquire knowledge on the experiences in Minamata and Kitakyushu.

13.7 Green Park Waste Management Center -CEA

Improper management of solid waste is a critical environmental and health issue in Sri Lanka's Western Province, and adapting of solid waste management system has become increasingly important with the region's rapid economic and urban development. However more serious visible, invisible and sometimes irreversible environmental damages occur due to surface and ground water pollution by the leachate from uncontrolled disposal of solid waste. In a proper waste management system, it should be given same attention from waste generation point to final disposal. Intermediate treatments help to minimize the volume and toxicity of the waste, and composting and recycling are very important intermediate treatment methods in Sri Lanka's waste management system.

Sanitary Landfill is a main component of proper waste management system for disposing of non-compostable residual waste. But unfortunately, most of people in Sri Lanka do not have any experiences on sanitary landfills and as a result of that public protests against to the landfill constructions are common. Therefore, careful



operations and management of Sanitary Landfill facilities are very important to Sri Lanka.

Hence, the Central Environmental Authority forwarded a project proposal in 16th May 2007, to Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), requesting financial and technical assistants to establish sanitary landfill facilities in Sri Lanka.

Accordingly, Green park sanitary landfill site was constructed by KOICA at Maligawatta, Kirindiwela. This landfill is planned to serve as the final disposal site for Dompe PS, in a capacity of managing 5-90 tons of waste per day. In addition to the sanitary landfill a composting plant has been constructed within the same site with the financial and technical support from Pilisaru Project.



The Dompe Pradeshiya Sabaha collects waste from market, main roads and commercial buildings totaling it to be 10 tons/day. Before commencing the operations of the Green Park landfill and composting site, the municipal solid waste so collected has been dumped in a near the play ground since no dedicated facility available for the area. This has led to many

environmental issues resulting in a pollution of the area and increasing health impacts on people in and around the area.

Green park sanitary landfill site was handed over to the Central Environmental Authority on 25.03.2014 by KOICA to start the operations of the sanitary landfill and the heavy machineries and vehicles such as dozers and trucks were handed over on 27.11.2014. Therefore, Green Park waste management facility supports to overcome above problems in Dompe PS area. Since this is the first project of its kind this serve as a model project which can be used as educational/research center.

After receiving the required machineries for landfill operations CEA took the necessary steps to recruit the required work force and operations of the composting site and landfill site were commenced from 20.04.2015. After start the operations of Green Park, the total waste collected by Dompe PS is accepted to the Green Park and the old dumping places in Dompe area have been closed. The degradable portion of the waste is directed for composting and residuals are dumped in to the landfill site. The waste water generated in composting plant

and landfill site is treated in a treatment plant and discharge without any harm to the environment.

In 2015 many groups of university students, school students, government and non-government officers have been visited to the Green Park and participated for the lectures conducted by the staff of Green Park. As well as number of groups of Local Government officers and workers participated for the hands-on training programmes on composting which conducted by Green Park staff. Two valuable researches on composting were completed in 2015 which continued by the students of the University of Ruhuna. Therefore, many opportunities have been created by the Green Park to educate and study on sanitary land filling and waste management.

From the beginning of May 2015 to the end of December 2015, nearly 1500 tons of waste accepted to the Green Park and Dompe PS has stopped their haphazard waste disposal in their jurisdiction. Therefore, operations of Green Park help to limit the environmental pollution in Dompe – Kirindiwela area.

14.0. Corporate Governance Report

The Central Environmental Authority having established in 1981 under the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, with recurrent (salaries) and capital expenditure provided by the Treasury by way of annual government grants to meet its regulatory services.

Total approved carder of the CEA as at 31.12.2015 was 1159 and the existing staffs were 874.

14.1 Board of Members

The CEA Board consists of three members, appointed by His Excellency the President, in consultation with Minister of Environment.

Board meetings of CEA constitute the highest decision making mechanism. Members at the Board critically monitor operations, as the Board takes final responsibility for the affairs and performance of the Authority.

The Board meets every month and subsequently held 10 meetings guiding and directing a number of major issues relating to environmental management during the year under review in taking responsible for the overall management of the CEA and establishing effective systems of control as checks and balances with responsibility shared widely amongst senior managers.

14.2 Audit Committee Meetings

Audit and Management committee of the Central Environment Authority was established under the provisions of the Public Finance Circular number PF/PE 3 dated 19th November

1999. Representative of the General Treasury will Chair the committee and meet on quarterly basis.

Four Audit and Management Committee meetings has been conducted for the Authority during the financial year of 2015 which chaired by Mrs Anushyanathan, Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Chairman of the CEA, Director General, Deputy Director General (HR, Admin & Finance), Director (Finance), Director (Operations and Planning), Directors related to the subjects on discussion, Project Directors, Audit Superintendent of the Auditor General's Department and Chief Internal Auditor of the Ministry were participated for these meetings. Internal Auditor of the CEA is act as the Convener of these committee. Observations of the Audit and Management Committee has forwarded to the Director Board of the Authority for necessary actions.

Special attentions have made to following facts raised from audit reports for year 2015.

- 1.Examine the productivity and duty allocation of the divisional environmental officers.
- 2.Actions taken by the provincial offices on complaints forwarded to the authority and operation of the computer data base established at provincial offices for record the environmental complains.
- 3.Issuance of environmental license of the authority and examine the updating of data base on industries.

- 4.Examine the productivity and effectiveness of the waste management projects funded under the Pilisaru project
- 5.Examine the progress of the recycling process of the Consumer Plastic Waste Management project
- 6.Examine the effectiveness and productivity of the Consumer Plastic storage centers funded by the Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project.
- 7.Pay the attention on shortcomings of the procurement procedures of the authority.
- 8.Forward internal control methods identified through special investigations.

14.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Performance of the CEA

Annual action plan with budget prepared based on the Corporate Plan was submitted to the Board to evaluate Annual Plans and budgets in ascertaining the reliability of targets and goals and to ensure that optimum capacities could be reached and to get approval for implementation. After getting approval of the Board unit wise progress of the activities against the action plan was submitted to the Board to ensure that actual performance is in line with the plan and to get advice on wherever necessary to revise the plans.

Likewise, monthly, quarterly and annual performance reports including the Auditor General's report, cash flow statement and details on procurements of materials and statement on Human Resources including cadre positions, new recruitments were being submitted to the Board at frequent intervals so

as to hold Senior Managers responsibility for their assigned functions and also to ensure transparency.

In term of proper system for coordinating and monitoring activities of the CEA, it was organized separate progress review meetings every three months under the chairmanship of the Hon. Minister, Ministry of Environment, with the agencies comes under the Ministry to ensure performance made and to discuss issues and problems with regard to the subject matters and to review development activities undertaken by the Authority.

Management Committee of the CEA was held monthly to review actual performance against targets and identify reasons for deviation, progress on capital expenditure and procurement delays, to discuss issues on subject matters to discuss all matters relating to administration and establishment. This committee was held with the Senior Management where chaired by the Chairman of the CEA.

14.4 Performance Appraisal

Performance appraisal system which the CEA adopts for the evaluation of performance of all staff is solely for the purpose of approving the annual increment due to each employee at the end of duty dates. Directors in charge of separate units are required to complete a report indicating particulars of knowledge, skills, attitudes, target achievements, accuracy, public relations, honesty attendance, disciplinary action taken and other details which are required for approving the annual increment.

The core objective of applying performance appraisal systems is to improve organizational efficiency and effectiveness also with the development of its human resources.

14.5 Corporate Plan

The Corporate plan incorporates strategies regarding the future direction of the Authority. It is also a reflection of the commitment by the Board of Directors and senior management in the future prospects of the organization. Further, a corporate plan is featured with the Vision, Mission Statements and objectives, the current resources available in the Authority, The organization structure, Strength and Weaknesses of the organization and the external Threats and Opportunities (SWOT), A review of the preceding three years operating results, Strategic plans for the period under review etc.

The budget includes projections of realistic revenues and expenditure both recurrent and capital, having regards to the external and internal factors that have a bearing on its operations. The form and contents synchronize with the format in which the Annual Accounts are presented.

Accordingly, in 2015 the Corporate Plan for the institution was prepared for the period of 2016–2020 and Annual Action plans for the year 2016 are prepared based on this report. This plan amongst others incorporates a situation analysis, strategies towards activities as well as the annual action plans, resources with respect to both human and financial. The Corporate plan provides projected major projects for the period.

14.6 Annual Report

Annual report of the CEA is prepared in such a way that could be made useful conclusions about its operations and the financial viability of the Authority. The Draft Annual Report and Accounts are submitted to the Auditor General within 60 days after the close of the financial year. The report of the Auditor General on the Accounts will be made available to the Board of Directors within 30 days thereafter for considerations. The final report including audited accounts and the Auditor Report, in all three languages, action has been taken to table in Parliament within 150 days after the close of the financial year.

15.0. Human Resource Development, Administration & Finance Division

15.1 Human Resources Development Unit

Training and development of the staff is one of the main functions of the HRD Unit, apart from which, handling disciplinary inquiries is also undertaken.

The following training opportunities, both local and foreign, were provided to the staff during the year 2015.

(2) Among the above programmes, the following group trainings and workshops were included:

15.1.1 Local Training:

(1) Arranged and facilitated for 40 training programmes for CEA staff including Senior and Middle Managers, Senior Environmental Officers, Environmental Officers, Management Assistants, staff of Library, Legal and Internal Audit Units, and the Primary Level Employees during the year 2015.

Table 15.1: Local Training conducted during 2015

Name of the Training Programme	No. of Officers Attended
01. Three-day Induction Training for Newly Recruited Environmental Officers	85
02. Two-day Residential Workshop for Senior Environmental Officers	99
03. Four-day Workshop on Waste Management organized in collaboration with the Centre for Science & Environment (CSE), India	55
04. One-day Workshop for Middle Management on 'Building a Modern Day Organization'	75
05. One-day Workshop on Important Aspects of EIA relevant to Mining Sector (in collaboration with the EIA Unit)	55
06. Half-day Training Programme on Telecommunication Towers (in collaboration with the EPC Unit)	115
07. Half-day Training on Stationery Sources Emission Regulation (in collaboration with the EPC Unit)	45
08. Two-day Residential Workshop for CEA Drivers	43
09. Two-day Training for Field Officers of the North Western Province on Inspection Report Writing	18

10.	Training for CEA Laboratory Staff on Uncertainty Estimation (in collaboration with JICA Project)	19
11.	Training on Inspecting Vehicular Emission Testing Centres (in collaboration with the Department of Motor Traffic)	95
12.	Two-day Residential Workshop for CEA Primary Level Employees (Group I)	23

(3) 09 lectures were organized during 2015, as part of the series of guest lectures to update knowledge of staff on current environmental as well as general issues.

15.1.2 Foreign Training

104 officers were given opportunities and 72 selected mainly for short-term trainings in the fields of Environmental Pollution Control, Hazardous Waste Management,

Solid Waste Management, Air Quality Monitoring, Ambient Water Quality Monitoring, Geographical Information System, Environmental Management & Assessment and Environmental Education & Awareness, etc.

During 2015, 25 preliminary inquiries and 03 formal inquiries were carried out by the HRD Unit.

15.2 Human Resources Management Unit

Total approved cadre of CEA as at 01.01.2015 was 1151. However as per the provisions given by public administration circular 25/2014 dated 12.11.2014, total cadre was increased to 1165.

The 08 nos. of Field Aide positions were created with the approval of Department of Management Services.

Accordingly, approved cadre of CEA as at 31.12.2015 was 1173 and the existing cadre was 874.

Mr. D W Prathapasinghe, Chairman of the CEA resigned from the post with effect from 21.01.2015 and Prof. Mervin Lal Darmasiri assumed duties as Chairman in the CEA on 02.02.2015.

Dr. Saranga Alahapperuma, Director General of the CEA resigned from the post in December 2014 and Mr. K H MuthukudaArachchi assumed duties as Director General of CEA on 05.02.2015.

Table 15.2: Recruitment, Promotion, Resignation, Vocation of Post and Retirement of Year 2015

Designation		2014			
		Recruit.	Promotion	Resig/VOP/Tr.	Retirement
2	Middle Manager				
	Deputy Director				
	Assistant Director	01	01		
3	Junior Manager				
	Technical Officer			01	
4	Enforcement / Extension/Oper.				
	Snr. Env'tl. Officer		16		
	Div. Env'tl. Officer / Env't. Officer	28		16	
	Assistant Legal Officer	01		01	
5	Management Assistant (Tech)				
	Translator			01	
6	Internal Audit Assistant			01	
7	Primary Level (Skilled)				
	Motor Mechanic	01			
	Transport Assistant				01
	Driver	04		01	
8	Primary Level (Semi-Skilled)				

Designation		2014			
		Recruit.	Promotion	Resig/VOP/Tr.	Retirement
	Machine Operator			01	
9	Primary Level (Unskilled)				
	Field Aide	01			
	Office Aide	08		02	01
		44	17	24	02

In addition to the above, 02 nos. of Drivers were promoted to the Grade II of Primary Level (Skilled) Service and 01 Office Aide was

promoted to the Grade II of Primary Level (Unskilled) as per the provisions given by Management Services Circular No. 30(i).

15.2.1 “Pilisaru” National Solid Waste Management Program

Table 15.3: Recruitment, Promotion, Resignation of PILISARU project.

Designation		2015		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Deputy Project Director		01	
2.	Project Accountant	01		
3.	Project Secretary	01		
4.	Project Assistant	03	01	
5.	Project Officers	02	01	
6.	Clerk	04	02	
7.	Project Engineer	01	01	
8.	Accounts Assistant	01	01	
9.	Legal Assistant		01	
		13	08	

15.2.2 National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Mgmt. Project

Table 15.4: Recruitment, Promotion, Resignation of PCPWMP

Designation		2015		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Junior Accountant	01		
		01		

15.2.3 Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facility Project

Table 15.5: Recruitment, Promotion, Resignation of EDCF Project

Designation		2015		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Project Accountant	01		
2.	Project Engineer		01	
		01	01	

15.3 Finance Unit

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31.12.2015

Accounting policies

15.3.1 Corporate information

Domicile and Legal Form

The Central Environmental Authority is a statutory body. The head office is located at No. 104, “PARISARA PIYASA” Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.

Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activities of the Central Environmental Authority are, to protect and enhance the quality of the environment through pollution control, natural resource management and environmental education based on our technical expertise and commitment.

The Number of Employees

The number of employees at the end of the year was 874

Basis of preparation

Statement of Compliance.

The financial statements of Central Environmental Authority comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements. These statements are prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAs)

laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL).

15.3.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost Basis.

No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the financial statements

Functional and presentation Currency.

These financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the CEA’s functional currency.

Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

15.3.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of Property, plant and equipments is the cost of acquisition or construction together with any expenses incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent to the initial recognition as an asset at cost, revalued assets are carried at revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation thereon. All other Property, Plant and Equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Where an item of Property, plant and equipments comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate item of Property, plant and equipments.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

15.3.4 Property, Plant and Equipment-Received as Grant

Property, Plant and Equipment acquired under any grant are capitalized at cost.

Property, Plant and Equipment other freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Free hold land is stated at cost.

Depreciation is charged on all Property, Plant and Equipment other than freehold land to write off the cost over the estimated useful lives.

Depreciation has been provided from the date the assets are available for use up to the date of disposal.

Property, Plant and Equipment are depreciated on straight line method as mentioned below, further, that the all Property, Plant and Equipment have been accounted at cost method as prescribe in the SLPSAS 7 – Property, Plant & Equipment.

Motor vehicles 25% - p.a.

Furniture & Office Equipment 10% - p.a.

Lab Equipment 10% p.a.

Library Books 10% p.a.

Building 2.5% p.a.

Dompe Sanitary Landfill 2.5% p.a.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or

disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset. (Calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Expenditure incurred on repairs or maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment in order to restore or maintain the future economic benefit expected from originally assessed standard of performance is recognized as an expense when incurred.

15.3.5 Inventories

The inventories used during the financial year had been charged to the income & expenditure statement at cost.

Balance stock has been valued at cost, selling price or net realizable value whichever is lower.

In case of chemicals and glassware the entire purchases during the year had been treated as consumption. This method had been adopted due to the difficulty in measuring these items and also due to the comparatively low cost of usage.

15.3.6 Short Term Investment

Investments in money market instruments with a maturity period over three months are treated as short term investment and are stated at cost.

15.3.7 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposit held at call with bank.

15.3.8 Cash flow Statement

Cash flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method

15.3.9 Liabilities and Provisions

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. Obligations payable at the demand of the creditors or within one year of the balance sheet date are treated as current liabilities in the Balance sheet.

Provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the CEA has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

15.3.10 Taxation

Tax expenses reported in the financial statement and computed in accordance with the provision of the Inland Revenue Act No.10 of 2006 and its amendments thereto.

15.3.11 Employee Benefits

I. Define Contribution Plan.

Obligation to define contribution plan are recognized as an expenses in the income statement as incurred. The CEA contribute 15% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Provident Fund and Trust Fund respectively.

II. Define Benefit Plan

Gratuity is a define benefit plan. The CEA is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant

statute. In order to meet this liability , a provision is carried forward in the balance sheet, equivalent to an amount calculated base on a half month's salary of the last of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service, commencing from the first year of service.

Provision is made for retirement gratuity for all employees in respect of gratuity payable under the payment of gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983. This item is grouped under non current liabilities in the balance sheet.

According to The Treasury, a fund is not necessary, as they will grant the funds when required.

15.3.12 Revenue Recognition

The expenditure as well as revenue has been accounted on accrual basis. Income generated from issuing of licenses which is issued for 3 years has accounted only for 1/3 of the earned income for 2015 and adjusted for previous two years accordingly further that the income generated from the license issued for the one year has been accounted as the income for the same year irrespective of the date of receipt.

Other income is recorded on a cash basis except interest and rent income.

15.3.13 Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been rearranged to conform to the current year's presentation.

15.3.14 Events occurring after balance sheet date

All material post balance sheet events have been considered and where appropriate adjustment or disclosures have been made in respective note to the financial statement.

15.3.15 Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, which are beyond the CEA's control.

Accounting of Grants

Government Grants

The accounting policy adopted for Government Grants including the methods of presentation are as follows.

Government Grants for purchase of assets are recognized as income over the periods of useful life of the assets.

Other recurrent grants received from foreign Agencies as well as expenses thereon have been incorporated in the Profit & Loss Account.

Government Grants for School programmer is treated as expenditure for the year as there is no tangible assets arising out of same.

Capital Grants received from other agencies

The method adopted for accounting of Government Grant is also adopted for other Capital Grants received from other agencies.

Central Environmental Authority has received following grants during the year 2015.

Table 15.6: Grant received in 2015

	Rs.
Treasury - Recurrent	528,800,000
Treasury - Capital – in cash	50,700,000
Treasury - Capital – Motor Vehicle	126,390,000
Unicef	104,000
Plastic Project	290,000
KOICA	439,557,499
JICA	6,548,586
Abans Auto	129,990
Strengthening of CEA Laboratory	7,363,995
Pilisaru Project	531,961

Assets equivalent to Rs. 415.9 Million had been transferred from KOICA Landfill Project at the closure of the Project. Out of which include value of Landfill Rs. 395.2 Million.

15.3.15 Investment

Investment in fixed deposit and short term deposit has been stated at cost. Income from such investments has been accounted on accrual basis.

15.3.17 Contingencies & Commitments

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed unless they are remote.

As to the Director's (Legal) report Pending Cases filed by the CEA in the year 2015 are 233 Cases. The pending Cases filed against the CEA in the year 2015 are 60 and 05 Cases are seem to be litigations for claim. Litigation currently pending against the CEA would not have a material impact on the reported financial results of the CEA. Please refer pages 64 to 66.

Table 15.7: Statement of financial performance

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE											
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2015											Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Operating Revenue	-									
	Recurrent Grant	- Treasury		528,800	380,000	173,218	343,800	14,946	15,640	716,964	739,440
		- Others	4	143,537	94,479	-	-	-	-	143,537	94,479
	Differed Revenue			76,779	30,136	-	-	1,268	1,245	78,047	31,381
	Other Revenue		4	238,682	220,662	589	933	38	7	239,308	221,602
	School Programme	- Treasury		4,584	9,512	-	-	-	-	4,584	9,512
	Total Revenue			992,382	734,789	173,807	344,733	16,251	16,892	1,182,440	1,096,414
	Operating Expenses	-									
	Personnel Emoluments		5	615,357	462,816	16,020	10,651	9,101	9,546	640,477	483,013
	Traveling		6	33,963	28,103	-	-	-	-	33,963	28,103
	Supplies & Consumable Used		7	47,665	52,676	2,279	2,018	177	276	50,122	54,970
	Maintenance		8	22,933	23,700	1,924	1,123	1,462	1,432	26,319	26,256
	Contractual Services		9	63,119	57,600	4,162	3,880	3,328	3,346	70,609	64,825
	Research & Development		10	16,224	22,358	52	-	40	43	16,316	22,401

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2015										Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total
	Depreciation and Amortizations		11	76,779	30,136	359	398	1,268	1,245	31,779
	Other Operating Expenses		12	6,250	10,168	152	747	122	299	11,214
	Programme Activities		13	162,692	97,787	-	-	588	1,119	98,906
	Establishment of Mager Compost Plants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes			-	-	164,579	334,545	-	-	334,545
	Project Coordination , Management			-	-	424	947	250	424	1,371
	KOICA Expenses			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taxes , Duties Levies and Others			-	-	3,020	-	-	-	-
	Total Operating Expenses			1,044,982	785,344	192,972	354,308	16,335	17,730	1,254,289
	Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities			(52,601)	(50,555)	(19,165)	(9,575)	(84)	(838)	(60,968)
	Finance Cost									
	Bank Charges			460	338	9	4	-	-	342
	Total Non Operating Expenses			460	338	9	4	-	-	342

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2015										Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total
	Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period			(53,060)	(50,893)	(19,174)	(9,579)	(84)	(838)	(72,318)
										(61,310)

Table 16.8: statement of financial position

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION										
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	Note	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	
<u>Assets</u>	-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non Current Assets										
Property, Plant & Equipment	14	926,151	388,821	2,297	2,967	2,255	3,523	930,703	395,310	
Dompe Sanitary Landfill		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Investment	15	9,960	9,960	-	-	-	-	9,960	9,960	
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress	16	34,546	3,663	-	-	-	-	34,546	3,663	
Total Non Current Assets		970,657	402,443	2,297	2,967	2,255	3,523	975,210	408,933	
Current Assets	-									

Inventories	17	4,850	10,243	194	430	-	-	5,044	10,673
Receivables	18	97,321	85,761	751	-	9	-	98,081	85,761
Pilisaru Project Receivable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mobilisation Advance		-	-	104,656	95,677	78,058	78,058	182,713	173,735
Prepayments	19	4,623	5,508	2,921	200	-	-	7,543	5,708
Cash & Cash Equivalent	20	156,429	99,210	-	22,348	-	714	156,429	122,273
Total Current Assets		263,223	200,723	108,521	118,656	78,067	78,772	449,811	398,151
Total Assets		1,233,880	603,166	110,817	121,622	80,322	82,295	1,425,020	807,084
<u>Liabilities</u>									
Current Liabilities									
Payable	21	77,951	71,769	17,135	21,358	6	6	95,091	93,134
Payable to KOICA Project		-	-	-	2,318	-	-	-	2,318
Accrued Expenses	22	115,616	60,124	195,281	180,466	275	897	311,172	241,487
Differed Revenue Reserve		20,433	21,404	-	-	-	-	20,433	21,404
Non Current Liabilities									
Recurrent Grant	23	52,639	32,957	-	-	-	-	52,639	32,957
Provision for Gratuity	- 24	227,134	176,821	163	66	-	-	227,297	176,887
Compost Bins Reserve		7,888	7,888	-	-	-	-	7,888	7,888

	Total Liabilities		501,659					281	903	714,519	576,074
				370,962	212,578	204,209					
	Total Net Assets		732,221							710,501	
				232,204	(101,761)	(82,587)	80,041	81,392			231,010
	NET ASSETS/EQUITY										
	Accumulated Fund		73,573		-	-	-	-		73,573	73,573
				73,573							
	Excess B/F		(157,012)	(106,119)	(91,347)	(81,768)	(295)	543	(248,654)	(187,344)	
	Excess/(Deficit) for the year		(53,060)	(50,893)	(19,174)	(9,579)	(84)	(838)	(72,318)	(61,310)	
	KOICA Excess/ (Deficit)		608	-	-	-	-	-	608	-	
	KOICA Grant		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Kunhwa Donation		-	-	-	-	107	107	107	107	
	Treasury - Foreign Loan		-	-	-	-	78,058	78,058	78,058	78,058	
	Capital Grants	25	868,112	315,642	8,760	8,760	2,255	3,523	879,127	327,926	
			732,221	232,204	(101,761)	(82,587)	80,041	81,392	710,501	231,010	

Table 15.9: Cash flow statement

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Flows from/(used in)										
Operating Activities										
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities			(53,060)	(50,893)	-	-	(84)	(838)	(53,144)	(51,730)
KOICA Project Surplus			608							
Adjustments for:										
Depreciation	11		76,779	30,136	-	-	1,268	1,245	78,047	31,381
Profit on Disposal of PPE			(1,782)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,782)	-
Pilisaru Project Vehicle Depreciation			31,318	-	-	-	-	-	31,318	-
Amortization of Capital Grants			(76,779)	(30,136)	-	-	(1,268)	(1,245)	(78,047)	(31,381)
Finance Cost			460	338	-	-	-	-	460	338
Provision for Gratuity	5		52,499	40,435	-	-			52,499	40,435
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes			30,043	(10,120)	-	-	(84)	(838)	29,959	(10,957)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	17		5,393	(6,706)	236	(282)	-	-	5,629	(6,988)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Receivable	18		(11,560)	(7,070)	(737)	-	(9)	78,058	(12,306)	70,988
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments	19		886	1,560	(2,721)	-	-	-	(1,835)	1,560

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	21	6,181	9,685	(6,542)	6,780	-	-	(360)	16,465
	Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	22	55,492	(15,829)	14,814	97,161	(621)	897	69,685	82,228
	Increase/(Decrease) in Differed Revenue Reserve		(971)	10,018	-	-	-	-	(971)	10,018
	Increase/(Decrease) in Compost Bins Reserve		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in Mobilization Advance		-	-	(8,978)	(74,510)			(8,978)	(74,510)
	Recurrent Grants	23	19,681	2,311	-	-	-	-	19,681	2,311
Cash Generated from Operations			105,145	(16,151)	(3,927)	29,149	(714)	78,116	100,504	91,114
	Finance Costs Paid		(460)	(338)	-	-	-	-	(460)	(338)
	Cash Withdrawals - Ministry		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cancelled Cheque						-	-	-	-
	Gratuity Paid		(2,186)	(4,284)	-	140	-	-	(2,186)	(4,144)

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net Cash Flows from /(used in) Operating Activities			102,500	(20,773)	(3,927)	29,289	(714)	78,116	97,858	86,632
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment		14.1	(561,699)	(101,219)	(49)	(41)	-	(52)	(561,748)	(101,312)
Transfers from Projects			(83,787)	-	-	-	-	-	(83,787)	-
Proceeds from Sale of PPE			1,841	-	-	-	-	-	1,841	-
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress		16	(30,884)	41,385	-	-	-	-	(30,884)	41,385
Establishment of Landfill Sites & Transfer Stations			-	-	-	(4,000)	-	-	-	(4,000)
Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes			-	-	(164,579)	(330,545)	-	-	(164,579)	(330,545)
Project Operating Activities			-	-	(27,600)	(19,164)	-	-	(27,600)	(19,164)
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities			(674,529)	(59,835)	(192,228)	(353,750)	-	(52)	(866,758)	(413,636)
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities</u>				-	-					

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2015										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Proceeds from /(used in) Capital Grants		25	629,248	87,097	-	-	-	-	629,248	87,097
Funds Received from the Treasury			-	-	173,218	343,800	-	(78,058)	173,218	265,742
Proceed from Selling of Compost Bins			-	-	121	790	-	-	121	790
Non Refundable Tender Deposit			-	-	106	143	-	-	106	143
Miscellaneous Income			-	-	362	-	-	-	362	-
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities			629,248	87,097	173,807	344,733	-	(78,058)	803,055	353,772
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents			57,218	6,489	(22,348)	20,272	-	(714)	34,870	26,047
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		20	99,210	92,721	22,348	2,356	-	714	121,559	95,791
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		20	156,429	99,210	-	22,348	-	-	156,429	121,559

Table 15.10: Statement of Changes in Equity

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY					
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015					
					Rs.'000
	Accumulated	Retained	Capital	Foreign	Total Net
	Fund	Earnings	Grants	Loan/Grant	Assets/Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
<u>Central Environmental Authority</u>					
Balance as at December 31,2014	73,573	(157,012)	315,642	-	232,204
Changing in net assets/equity for 2014					
Excess/(Deficit) for the year	-	(53,060)	-	-	(53,060)
KOICA Excess/ (Deficit)	-	608	-	-	608
Net change in Capital Grants	-	-	552,469	-	552,469
Balance as at December 31,2015 carried forward	73,573	(209,464)	868,112	-	732,221
<u>Pilisaru Project</u>					
Balance as at December 31,2014	-	(91,347)	8,760	-	(82,587)
Changing in net assets/equity for 2015					
Excess/(Deficit) for the year	-	(19,174)	-	-	(19,174)
Balance as at December 31,2015 carried forward	-	(110,521)	8,760	-	(101,761)
<u>EDCF Project</u>					
Balance as at December 31,2014	-	(295)	3,523	78,165	81,392
Changing in net assets/equity for 2015					

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY					
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2015					
					Rs.'000
	Accumulated	Retained	Capital	Foreign	Total Net
	Fund	Earnings	Grants	Loan/Grant	Assets/Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Capital Grant Proceeds	-	1,268	(1,268)	-	-
Surplus for the Year	-	(84)	-	-	(84)
Differed Revenue	-	(1,268)	-	-	(1,268)
Treasury - Foreign Loan					-
Balance as at December 31,2015 carried forward	-	(379)	2,255	78,165	80,041
Total as at December 31,2014	73,573	(248,654)	327,926	78,165	231,010
Total as at December 31,2015	73,573	(320,363)	879,127	78,165	710,501

Table 15.11: Note 4 A

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
<u>Note 4 A</u>	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Operating Revenue</u>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Recurrent Grants</u>								
Male Declaration Project	534	798	-	-	-	-	534	798
Plastic Waste Management Project	44,212	43,040	-	-	-	-	44,212	43,040

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4 A	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Environmental Pioneer Programme-Ministry	23,088	7,637	-	-	-	-	23,088	7,637
Wetland Day CBL	191	23	-	-	-	-	191	23
Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones	166	1,431	-	-	-	-	166	1,431
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management	737	581	-	-	-	-	737	581
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	66	682	-	-	-	-	66	682
Strengthening of Laboratory -2013	5,695	2,949	-	-	-	-	5,695	2,949
Environment Conservation Income	60	4,110	-	-	-	-	60	4,110
Reimbursement of Clinical Waste Disposal Expenses	59,002	24,702	-	-	-	-	59,002	24,702
ICES Course Fee	750	435	-	-	-	-	750	435
E Waste Programme	264	1,474	-	-	-	-	264	1,474
Green Award	3,961	-	-	-	-	-	3,961	-
Symposium on Environment	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	1,005	-
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	3,092	-	-	-	-	-	3,092	-
Vehicle Emission Test Income	714	-	-	-	-	-	714	-
Strengthening of Laboratory -2012	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4 A	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Greening School Programme	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
Pre School Workshop Income	-	239	-	-	-	-	-	239
Bakmaha Ulela	-	145	-	-	-	-	-	145
Sri Padha Wandana	-	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	1,600
E - Flow Income	-	840	-	-	-	-	-	840
National Green Awards	-	2,922	-	-	-	-	-	2,922
Deyata Sevana Tree Planting	-	328	-	-	-	-	-	328
Deyata Kirula Income	-	437	-	-	-	-	-	437
Total	143,537	94,479	-	-	-	-	143,537	94,479

Table 15.12: Note 4B

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4B	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other Revenue								
Inspections Fees	96,392	108,069	-	-	-	-	96,392	108,069
License Fees	80,650	78,377	-	-	-	-	80,650	78,377

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4B	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOI Inspections Fees	491	270	-	-	-	-	491	270
BOI License Fees	3,056	2,996	-	-	-	-	3,056	2,996
Consultancy Fees	713	822	-	-	-	-	713	822
Air Quality & Noise Testing	1,768	5,504	-	-	-	-	1,768	5,504
EIA & IEE Projects Income	9,703	4,782	-	-	-	-	9,703	4,782
Hazardous Waste Programme	3,644	4,007	-	-	-	-	3,644	4,007
Water Quality	1,906	604	-	-	-	-	1,906	604
Court Case Income	352	479	-	-	-	-	352	479
Digital Map	99	34	-	-	-	-	99	34
Building Rent	8,648	8,119	-	-	-	-	8,648	8,119
Auditorium Fees	8	45	-	-	-	-	8	45
Interest Income	3,237	3,130	-	-	-	-	3,237	3,130
Weeravila Bungalow Fees	50	61	-	-	-	-	50	61
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	720	806	-	-	-	-	720	806
Miscellaneous Income	990	997	589	933	38	7	1,617	1,937

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4B	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
One Month Salary Recovery	158	292	-	-	-	-	158	292
Vehicle Hiring Charges MALE	459	330	-	-	-	-	459	330
World Environmental Day	310	-	-	-	-	-	310	-
National Green Awards	65	-	-	-	-	-	65	-
Kelani River Income	462	-	-	-	-	-	462	-
Proficiency Testing Programme	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
UNDP - E Waste Income	175	-	-	-	-	-	175	-
Pilisaru Fund Improt Road (Dompe)	18,026	-	-	-	-	-	18,026	-
Portable Bio Gas Unit - Galle Office	78	-	-	-	-	-	78	-
Environmental Pioneer Camp - Galle	499	-	-	-	-	-	499	-
KOICA Grant	1,957	-	-	-	-	-	1,957	-
Training Programme - Pilisaru Project	705	-	-	-	-	-	705	-
Sobha Ketha Awareness Programme - Southern Province Office	195	-	-	-	-	-	195	-
Wetland Day - Income	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Green Project - Income	33	-	-	-	-	-	33	-

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4B	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Operating Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wetland Day - Income	32	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
Basal Convention Income	510	-	-	-	-	-	510	-
Sale of Books	11	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Motor Vehicle Auction	1,781	-	-	-	-	-	1,781	-
Discarded Items Auction	451	-	-	-	-	-	451	-
Settlement of Bond - Mr R.P.Mendis	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Implementation Basel Convention	-	360	-	-	-	-	-	360
Vehicle Insurance Claims -CEA	-	143	-	-	-	-	-	143
Settlement of Bond- Mrs. Panditharatne	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
Awareness Programme	-	127	-	-	-	-	-	127
H & M Committee Payment	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total	238,682	220,662	589	933	38	7	239,308	221,602

Table 15.13: Note 5

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 5	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>								
Salaries and Wages	445,505	331,636	13,127	7,846	8,125	7,978	466,757	347,461
EPF Contribution	66,012	48,267	1,608	1,571	806	1,096	68,427	50,933
ETF Contribution	13,202	9,713	388	234	121	164	13,711	10,112
Overtime & Holiday Pay	5,995	7,968	800	794	48	308	6,843	9,069
Medical Leave Encashment	31,057	22,812	-	-	-	-	31,057	22,812
Provision for Gratuity	52,499	40,435	96	206	-	-	52,596	40,641
Allowance to Board & Council Members	256	67	-	-	-	-	256	67
Entertainment for Council, Management & Board Meetings	830	1,918	-	-	-	-	830	1,918
Total	615,357	462,816	16,020	10,651	9,101	9,546	640,477	483,013

Table 15.14: Note 6

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 6								
<u>Traveling Expenses</u>								
Domestic	28,994	25,025	-	-	-	-	28,994	25,025
Foreign	4,969	3,077	-	-	-	-	4,969	3,077
Total	33,963	28,103	-	-	-	-	33,963	28,103

Table 15.15: Note 7

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 7								
<u>Supplies & Consumable Items</u>								
Stationery & Office Requisites	9,301	9,573	729	677	177	276	10,207	10,526
Fuel & Lubricants	37,415	41,462	1,550	1,342	-	-	38,965	42,804
Uniforms	495	328	-	-	-	-	495	328
Printing	31	621	-	-	-	-	31	621

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 7								
Newspapers	424	493	-	-	-	-	424	493
Periodicals, Fax sheet and Posters	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
Total	47,665	52,676	2,279	2,018	177	276	50,122	54,970

Table 15.16: Note 8

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 8	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Maintenance</u>								
Vehicles Repairs & Maintenance	13,572	14,406	1,924	1,123	1,462	1,432	16,958	16,961
Building & Structure	4,917	4,435	-	-	-	-	4,917	4,435
Office & Lab Equipments	4,444	4,860	-	-	-	-	4,444	4,860
Total	22,933	23,700	1,924	1,123	1,462	1,432	26,319	26,256

Table 15.17: Note 9

	CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 9	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Contractual Services</u>								
Electricity	11,617	13,786	-	-	-	-	11,617	13,786
Security Services	15,064	13,068	-	-	-	-	15,064	13,068
Insurance	9,172	4,780	-	-	-	-	9,172	4,780
Postage	2,915	2,823	-	19	178	196	3,093	3,038
Telephone	9,115	8,464	-	-	-	-	9,115	8,464
Building Rent	9,553	7,028	4,162	3,861	3,150	3,150	16,865	14,039
Water Supply	1,380	1,245	-	-	-	-	1,380	1,245
Nation Building Tax	3,633	4,654	-	-	-	-	3,633	4,654
Economic Service Charges	138	463	-	-	-	-	138	463
Audit Fees	500	500	-	-	-	-	500	500
Membership Fees	33	36	-	-	-	-	33	36
Book & Periodicals	-	752	-	-	-	-	-	752
Total	63,119	57,600	4,162	3,880	3,328	3,346	70,609	64,825

Table 16.18: Note 10

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 10		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Research & Development</u>									
Envt. Education & Awareness Expenses	10.1	4,691	10,046	-	-	-	-	4,691	10,046
Envt. Pollution Control	10.2	4,552	3,538	-	-	-	-	4,552	3,538
Envt. Management & Assessment	10.3	3,951	4,641	-	-	-	-	3,951	4,641
Legal Expenses		1,446	1,535	-	-	-	-	1,446	1,535
Human Resources Development		1,584	2,598	52	-	40	43	1,676	2,641
Cost of Compost Bin		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		16,224	22,358	52	-	40	43	16,316	22,401

Table 15.19: Note 11

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 11	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Depreciation</u>								
Building	4,913	4,913	38	38	-	-	4,950	4,950
Motor Vehicles	39,395	4,641	-	-	-	-	39,395	4,641
Nature Field Centre	527	527	-	-	-	-	527	527

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 11	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Furniture & Fittings	2,624	4,805	288	274	287	287	3,198	5,366
Office Equipment	9,502	8,711	14	-	981	959	10,498	9,669
Laboratory Equipment	7,514	4,609	19	86	-	-	7,534	4,695
Library Books	581	648	-	-	-	-	581	648
Name Board & Garden Chairs	131	121	-	-	-	-	131	121
Regional Office	1,712	1,162	-	-	-	-	1,712	1,162
Dompe Sanitary Landfill	9,880	-	-	-	-	-	9,880	-
Total	76,779	30,136	359	398	1,268	1,245	78,406	31,779

Table 15.20: Note 12

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 12	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other Operating Expenses								
Advertising	616	472	-	-	-	-	616	472
Miscellaneous	471	435	18	747	122	299	610	1,481
Welfare Expenses	4,393	4,573	134	-	-	-	4,527	4,573
National Events	770	4,258	-	-	-	-	770	4,258
Written off of Distress Loan	-	429	-	-	-	-	-	429

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 12	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	6,250	10,168	152	747	122	299	6,524	11,214

Table 15.21: Note 13

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 13 - Programme Activities									
Male Declaration	13.1	534	798	-	-	-	-	534	798
Plastics Waste Minimization Project	13.2	44,212	43,040	-	-	-	-	44,212	43,040
Environmental Pioneer Program-Ministry	13.3	22,010	7,637	-	-	-	-	22,010	7,637
National Green Awards		3,961	2,732	-	-	-	-	3,961	2,732
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management		737	581	-	-	-	-	737	581
SAICM Environment Pollution Control		66	682	-	-	-	-	66	682
Environment Conservation Project		60	4,110	-	-	-	-	60	4,110
Vehicle Emission Test Expences		1,204	647	-	-	-	-	1,204	647
Strengthening of Laboratory of CEA - 2013		5,695	2,949	-	-	-	-	5,695	2,949
Clinical Waste Management Program		59,002	24,702	-	-	-	-	59,002	24,702

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones		166	1,182	-	-	-	-	166	1,182
ICES Course Expenses		40	49	-	-	588	1,119	628	1,168
E- Flow Expenses		111	840	-	-	-	-	111	840
International Symposium on Environment		1,005	-	-	-	-	-	1,005	-
World Environmental Day		310	-	-	-	-	-	310	-
Kelani River Expences		462	-	-	-	-	-	462	-
UNDP - E Waste Expences		175	-	-	-	-	-	175	-
Improvement of Access Road - Dompe, Pilisaru Fund		18,026	-	-	-	-	-	18,026	-
Portable Bio Gas Unit - Galle Office		79	-	-	-	-	-	79	-
E-Waste Programme		264	-	-	-	-	-	264	-
Environmental Pioneer Camp - Galle		499	-	-	-	-	-	499	-
Training Programme - Pilisaru Project		704	-	-	-	-	-	704	-
Sobha Ketha Awareness Programme - Southern Province Office		195	-	-	-	-	-	195	-
Wetland Day Expences		32	-	-	-	-	-	32	-
Green Project - Expenses		33	-	-	-	-	-	33	-

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wetland Day - Expenses.		16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Water Quality - Major Water Bodies		3,092	-	-	-	-	-	3,092	-
E Waste Week		-	1,474	-	-	-	-	-	1,474
Wetland Day CBL		-	23	-	-	-	-	-	23
Greening School Programme		-	102	-	-	-	-	-	102
Awareness Programme		-	58	-	-	-	-	-	58
Deyata Kirula		-	437	-	-	-	-	-	437
Strengthening of Laboratory of CEA - 2012		-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Pre School Workshop Expenses		-	223	-	-	-	-	-	223
Deyata Sewana Expenses		-	311	-	-	-	-	-	311
Bakmaha Ulela Expenses		-	1,728	-	-	-	-	-	1,728
Sri Padha Expenses		-	3,477	-	-	-	-	-	3,477
Total		162,692	97,787	-	-	588	1,119	163,280	98,906

Table 15.22: Note 14

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Note 14</u>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Property, Plant & Equipment</u>									
Land		27,453	27,453	-	-	-	-	27,453	27,453
Land - Anuradhapura Office		2,450	-	-	-	-	-	2,450	-
Dompe Sanitary Land Fill	14.1	385,320	-	-	-	-	-	385,320	-
Building	14.1	130,315	134,614	1,276	1,313	-	-	131,591	135,927
Motor Vehicles	14.1	152,544	6,951	-	-	-	-	152,544	6,951
Mobile Laboratory	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	14.1	18,313	16,489	861	1,149	860	1,147	20,034	18,785
Office Equipment	14.1	62,408	62,666	62	41	1,395	2,376	63,866	65,083
Laboratory Equipment	14.1	61,448	56,462	98	464	-	-	61,546	56,925
Library Books	14.1	2,390	2,971	-	-	-	-	2,390	2,971
Plant & Machinery	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Office	14.1	80,745	77,793	-	-	-	-	80,745	77,793
Name Board	14.1	427	557	-	-	-	-	427	557
Nature Field Centre	14.1	2,338	2,865	-	-	-	-	2,338	2,865
Total		926,151	388,821	2,297	2,967	2,255	3,523	930,703	395,310

Table 15.23: Note 15

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Note 15</u>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Investment</u>								
Treasury Bills - Bank of Ceylon	9,960	9,960	-	-	-	-	9,960	9,960
Total	9,960	9,960	-	-	-	-	9,960	9,960

Table 15.24: Note 16

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
<u>Note 16</u>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Goods in Transit and Work in Progress</u>								
Research Studies- E Flow	306	-	-	-	-	-	306	-
Toyoster 650VA UPS	214	-	-	-	-	-	214	-
Computers 120 Nos	14,157	-	-	-	-	-	14,157	-
Account Software - 50%	200	-	-	-	-	-	200	-
CCTV Camera	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	2,142	-
Sound Level Meeter	516	-	-	-	-	-	516	-
Office Furniture	227	-	-	-	-	-	227	-

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 16	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Multimedia Projector & Screen for Board Room	149	-	-	-	-	-	149	-
Sofa set for Chairman Office	79	-	-	-	-	-	79	-
BOD Incubator with Digital Display of Temperature	2,421	-	-	-	-	-	2,421	-
Hot plate with magnetic stirrer	611	-	-	-	-	-	611	-
BOD/ DO Meter (Bench Top)	3,439	-	-	-	-	-	3,439	-
UV Visible Spectrophotometer	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	1,112	-
Centrifuge	3,435	-	-	-	-	-	3,435	-
Chemicals	2,266	-	-	-	-	-	2,266	-
Glass Ware	2,119	-	-	-	-	-	2,119	-
Safety Equipment	333	-	-	-	-	-	333	-
UPS 6 Nos	22	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
Chemicals-JICA fund	800	-	-	-	-	-	800	-
Strengthening of Laboratory of CEA 2013 - Lab Equipments	-	167	-	-	-	-	-	167
Record Room WPO	-	287	-	-	-	-	-	287
27 Nos of GPS Machines	-	765	-	-	-	-	-	765

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 16	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Southern Office Construction	-	2,027	-	-	-	-	-	2,027
Research Studies - E Flow	-	418	-	-	-	-	-	418
Total	34,546	3,663	-	-	-	-	34,546	3,663

Table 15.25: Note 17

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 17	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inventories								
Stationery & Office Requisites	2,491	2,009	-	-	-	-	2,491	2,009
Books & Publication	2,206	1,222	-	-	-	-	2,206	1,222
Motor Spare Parts	145	462	-	-	-	-	145	462
Electrical Items	9	14	-	-	-	-	9	14
Field Officers Motor Bicycles	-	6,536	-	-	-	-	-	6,536
Compost Bins	-	-	74	240	-	-	74	240
Promotional Items	-	-	120	191	-	-	120	191
Total	4,850	10,243	194	430	-	-	5,044	10,673

Table 15.26: Note 18

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 18		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receivable		-	-	737	-	9	-	746	-
Miscellaneous Advances	18.1	17	177	-	-	-	-	17	177
Purchase Advances	18.2	270	1,202	-	-	-	-	270	1,202
Deposits Receivables	18.3	1,334	1,138	-	-	-	-	1,334	1,138
Motorcycle Loan -Drivers	18.4	1,247	1,459	-	-	-	-	1,247	1,459
EIA Advance	18.5	31	202	-	-	-	-	31	202
Plastic Waste Cash Advance	18.6	0	4	-	-	-	-	0	4
Distress Loan		76,976	70,599	-	-	-	-	76,976	70,599
Festival Advances		353	796	14	-	-	-	366	796
Family Medical Insurance		250	261	-	-	-	-	250	261
Special Advances		1,465	58	-	-	-	-	1,465	58
VAT Receivable		4,822	2,400	-	-	-	-	4,822	2,400
Cash Imprest		60	60	-	-	-	-	60	60
Male Project (Fuel Cost) Receivable		459	330	-	-	-	-	459	330

		CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 18		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mobilization Advance - Niron Enterprises		9,284	-	-	-	-	-	9,284	-
Pilisar Project Receivable		315	-	-	-	-	-	315	-
Salary Advance		43	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
Marine Environment Pollution Authority		396	-	-	-	-	-	396	-
Rent Receivable -Plastic & Pilisar Project		-	1,076	-	-	-	-	-	1,076
Clinical Waste Management Program (Sisil Hanaro Encare)		-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Total		97,321	85,761	751	-	9	-	98,081	85,761

Table 15.27: Note 19

		CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 19		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Prepayments									
Payments in Advance	19.1	4,574	4,508	2,921	200	-	-	7,495	4,708
Plastic Waste Management Advance Imprest		49	1,000	-	-	-	-	49	1,000
Total		4,623	5,508	2,921	200	-	-	7,543	5,708

Table 15.28: Note 20

	CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 20	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Cash & Cash Equivalents</u>					-	714	-	714
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - Main A/C 0-002937303	147,541	87,407	-	-	-	-	147,541	87,407
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - MALE - 0002972309	1,404	1,936	-	-	-	-	1,404	1,936
Bank of Ceylon, Corporate Branch, 1608	5,219	8,093	-	-	-	-	5,219	8,093
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Polycess 2937361	2,265	1,775	-	-	-	-	2,265	1,775
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - DEO - 2937330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash at Bank	-	-	-	22,318	-	-	-	22,318
Cash Impest	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
Total	156,429	99,210	-	22,348	-	714	156,429	122,273

Table 15.29: Note 21

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 21		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Payable</u>									
Deposit Payable	21.1	53	53	-	-	-	-	53	53
EIA Projects	21.2	70,537	66,286	-	-	-	-	70,537	66,286
Advance Received for Motor Bicycles		454	-	350	350	6	6	810	356
Refundable Tender Deposit		1,607	1,266	-	-	-	-	1,607	1,266
Medical Insurance Claims		312	143	-	-	-	-	312	143
Upper Kothmale Water Quality		728	728	-	-	-	-	728	728
Stamp Duty Payable		2,907	2,168	-	-	-	-	2,907	2,168
Interest Received in Advance (Fixed Deposit)		293	323	-	-	-	-	293	323
Retention Fee		505	496	16,785	21,008	-	-	17,290	21,504
Motor Cycle Insurance		70	70	-	-	-	-	70	70
Implementation Basel Convention		174	174	-	-	-	-	174	174
Solid Waste Management Allowance (DO)		3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Unilanka Security Services		300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-
Pilisaru Advance Balance		8	-	-	-	-	-	8	-

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 21		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recovery - Camera		-	60	-	-	-	-	-	60
Total		77,951	71,769	17,135	21,358	6	6	95,091	93,134

Table 15.30: Note 22

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 22	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Accrued Expenses	-	-	-	-	275	897	275	897
Salaries and Wages	4,399	3,567	-	-	-	-	4,399	3,567
Employee Provident Fund	5,677	4,581	-	-	-	-	5,677	4,581
Employee Trust Fund	1,135	916	-	-	-	-	1,135	916
Over time	628	614	-	-	-	-	628	614
Local Traveling	3,018	1,554	-	-	-	-	3,018	1,554
Foreign Travelling	28	3	-	-	-	-	28	3
Repairs & Maintenance of Building	397	477	-	-	-	-	397	477
Repairs & Maintenance of Office Equipment	81	65	-	-	-	-	81	65

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 22	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Security Charges	2,128	4,722	-	-	-	-	2,128	4,722
Electricity Charges	907	1,755	-	-	-	-	907	1,755
Fuel and Lubricant	2,823	2,543	-	-	-	-	2,823	2,543
Stationery	643	299	-	-	-	-	643	299
Telecommunication	967	931	-	-	-	-	967	931
Newspapers	19	31	-	-	-	-	19	31
Water supply	59	50	-	-	-	-	59	50
VAT (VAT to Accrued Expenses)	1,015	263	-	-	-	-	1,015	263
Audit Fees	2,543	2,043	-	-	-	-	2,543	2,043
Office Building Rent	75	27	-	-	-	-	75	27
Plastic Expenses	31	320	-	-	-	-	31	320
Nation Building Tax	429	682	-	-	-	-	429	682
Distress Loans- Stamp Duty	1	0	-	-	-	-	1	0
NRM Division	234	300	-	-	-	-	234	300
Planning and Monitoring Unit	300	111	-	-	-	-	300	111

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 22	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
EPC Division (Laboratory)	39	561	-	-	-	-	39	561
Miscellaneous Expenses	61	3	-	-	-	-	61	3
Pollution Control Division	59	390	-	-	-	-	59	390
Office Equipments	22	2,056	-	-	-	-	22	2,056
Office Furniture	156	2,306	-	-	-	-	156	2,306
School Programme -Treasury	109	220	-	-	-	-	109	220
WIP Capital Assets	15,533	3,496	-	-	-	-	15,533	3,496
Medical Leave Encashment	31,057	22,812	-	-	-	-	31,057	22,812
National Events	142	13	-	-	-	-	142	13
School Programme -Ministry	3,683	43	-	-	-	-	3,683	43
Welfare Expenses	251	70	-	-	-	-	251	70
Insurance	498	400	-	-	-	-	498	400
Economic Service Charges	138	155	-	-	-	-	138	155
Hazardous Waste Management Division	528	27	-	-	-	-	528	27
Repairs & Maintenance of Motor Vehicle	562	-	-	-	-	-	562	-

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 22	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Strengthening of Laboratory	528	-	-	-	-	-	528	-
Clinical Waste Management Program	15,092	-	-	-	-	-	15,092	-
Green Awards	16	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Purchase of Laboratory Chemicles	216	-	-	-	-	-	216	-
Membership Fee	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Motor Cycle Loan	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Local Authority/ Institution	-	-	195,281	180,466	-	-	195,281	180,466
Gratuity Payable	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Legal Expenses	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
E-Waste Programme	233	-	-	-	-	-	233	-
KOICA Project	139	-	-	-	-	-	139	-
EEA Division - 319	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	1,170	-
JICA Project	1,385	-	-	-	-	-	1,385	-
Lab Strenthening - 413	16,459	-	-	-	-	-	16,459	-
Local Training	-	119	-	-	-	-	-	119
Lab Equipment	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	191

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 22	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Removal of Inversive Plants	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	25
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
VET Expenses	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	38
School Program	-	958	-	-	-	-	-	958
ICES Program	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26
GIS Division	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Postage	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Environment Conservation	-	290	-	-	-	-	-	290
Pre School	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Stamp Duty	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Total	115,616	60,124	195,281	180,466	275	897	311,172	241,487

Table 15.31: Note 23

-	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
-	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 23	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Recurrent Grants</u>								
Male Declaration	2,550	3,084	-	-	-	-	2,550	3,084
Plastic Waste Grant	16,815	16,316	-	-	-	-	16,815	16,316

-	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
-	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 23	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GIS Project	67	67	-	-	-	-	67	67
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	111	111	-	-	-	-	111	111
Large Scale Water Quality Grants	660	660	-	-	-	-	660	660
KITA Grant	106	106	-	-	-	-	106	106
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	265	265	-	-	-	-	265	265
Community Based Water Quality Mgt. Programme	526	526	-	-	-	-	526	526
Water Quality Three Main Water Boundaries	291	291	-	-	-	-	291	291
Strengthening of CEA Laboratory - 2013	19,268	2,326	-	-	-	-	19,268	2,326
Strengthening of Lab of CEA - 2012	857	857	-	-	-	-	857	857
Strengthening of National Information Centre	94	94	-	-	-	-	94	94
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management	599	1,336	-	-	-	-	599	1,336
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	3,716	3,782	-	-	-	-	3,716	3,782
Greening School - HNB Assurance	68	68	-	-	-	-	68	68
School Pioneer Programme	2,277	137	-	-	-	-	2,277	137
Environment Conservation Project	692	690	-	-	-	-	692	690

-	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
-	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 23	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Wetland Day -2016	468	-	-	-	-	-	468	-
Kelani River Grant	1,038	-	-	-	-	-	1,038	-
Water Quality - Major Water Bodies	1,512	-	-	-	-	-	1,512	-
National Green Award Grant	290	-	-	-	-	-	290	-
Green Project Grant	67	-	-	-	-	-	67	-
Project on Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones	304	-	-	-	-	-	304	-
E Waste Grant	-	470	-	-	-	-	-	470
Wetland Day CBL	-	191	-	-	-	-	-	191
ICES Course Grant	-	232	-	-	-	-	-	232
Clinical Waste Disposal Programme	-	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	1,347
Total	52,639	32,957	-	-	-	-	52,639	32,957

Table 15.32: Note 24

-	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
-	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 24	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provision for Gratuity	227,134	176,821	163	66	-	-	227,297	176,887
-								
Total	227,134	176,821	163	66	-	-	227,297	176,887

Table 15.33: Note 25

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Grant	-	-	8,760	8,760	2,255	3,523	11,015	12,283
FRMP Capital Grant	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	2
Dutch Capital Grant	4,008	6,360	-	-	-	-	4,008	6,360
EA1P Grant	5,047	5,221	-	-	-	-	5,047	5,221
Capital Grant - Treasury Fund	105,902	98,161	-	-	-	-	105,902	98,161
Capital Grant - Treasury Fund (Motor Vehicle)	123,024	3,424	-	-	-	-	123,024	3,424
UNDP	1,735	2,689	-	-	-	-	1,735	2,689
APPELL Project	8	16	-	-	-	-	8	16

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant of Library Books	105	141	-	-	-	-	105	141
International Development Association	110,507	114,656	-	-	-	-	110,507	114,656
IRMP	1,289	1,289	-	-	-	-	1,289	1,289
UNEP	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
UNEP Capital Grant	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
E-Waste Capital Grant	19	28	-	-	-	-	19	28
Plastic Waste Management Capital Grant	2,693	2,995	-	-	-	-	2,693	2,995
GIS Capital Grant	440	560	-	-	-	-	440	560
Household Waste Minimizing Project - Gampaha	94	142	-	-	-	-	94	142
Post Tsunami Capital Grant	43	64	-	-	-	-	43	64
Nature Field Centre Grant	388	400	-	-	-	-	388	400
Mezzanine Floor	20,625	21,250	-	-	-	-	20,625	21,250
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	659	824	-	-	-	-	659	824
South Asia Program	42	53	-	-	-	-	42	53
Safe Disposal Mobile	203	238	-	-	-	-	203	238

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
John Keels Foundation	71	83	-	-	-	-	71	83
Library Information Centre	1,091	1,253	-	-	-	-	1,091	1,253
Pioneer Program - Ministry Found	143	167	-	-	-	-	143	167
Strangthening of CEA Laboratory	51,835	49,667	-	-	-	-	51,835	49,667
Environmental Conservation Project	191	215	-	-	-	-	191	215
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management	434	489	-	-	-	-	434	489
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	420	471	-	-	-	-	420	471
Pilisaru Project - Lab Equipments	3,247	3,148	-	-	-	-	3,247	3,148
EDCF Building Fund	1,595	1,637	-	-	-	-	1,595	1,637
KOICA Capital Grant	425,510	-	-	-	-	-	425,510	-
Water Quality - JAICA	6,152	-	-	-	-	-	6,152	-
Monitoring Of Water (JICA)	390	-	-	-	-	-	390	-
UNICEF	104	-	-	-	-	-	104	-
Abans Auto (Pvt) Ltd	97	-	-	-	-	-	97	-
Total	868,112	315,642	8,760	8,760	2,255	3,523	879,127	327,926

16.0. Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements



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09 December 2016

The Chairman

Central Environmental Authority

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Central Environmental Authority for the year ended 31 December 2015 in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

The audit of financial statements of the Central Environmental Authority for the year ended 31 December 2015 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2015 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13 (1) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 and Section 6(3) of the National Environmental Act, No.47 of 1980 amended by the National Environmental Act, No.56 of 1988. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Authority in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13(7)(a) of the Finance Act was issued to the Chairman of the Authority on 26 August 2016.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.



1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Auditing Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI 1000-1810). Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. Sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 give discretionary powers to the Auditor General to determine the scope and extent of the audit.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report.

2. Financial Statements

2.1 Qualified Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Central Environmental Authority as at 31 December 2015 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.



2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

The following observations are made.

(a) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 03

Even though the lands valued at Rs.2,450,000, classified as lands and buildings in the preceding year, had been rectified in the year under review, adjustments had not been made for depreciation valued at Rs.428,750 in that connection.

(b) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 07

Even though property, plant and equipment with only insignificant changes in fair value should be revalued once in every 03 or 05 years, action had not been so taken in respect of motor vehicles valued at Rs.95,469,873.

2.2.2 Accounting Policies

The Policy on annual depreciations of 10 per cent of the cost, followed for office equipment had been followed in respect of computers without evaluating their useful life.

2.2.3 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

(a) Assets valued at a total of Rs.20,178,000 received from various institutions and other projects in the year under review had not been brought to account and provisions for depreciations thereon as well had not been made.

(b) Projects valued at Rs.395,200,000 received in the preceding year as capital grants, had not been capitalized in the year 2014. As such, depreciation of Rs.9,443,854 relating to that, had been written off against the profit of the year under review instead of making adjustments retrospectively.



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- (c) The value of assets amounting to Rs.528,152,772 received as capital grants from various institutions had been included as a financial movement in the cash flow statement and a sum of Rs.7,320,000 spent for purchase of motor bicycles in the preceding year had been shown as cash outflow in the year under review.

2.2.4 Lack of Evidence for Audit

Detailed schedules and bills for Goods in transit and work in progress totalling Rs.34,546,481 and project expenditure totalling Rs.164,361,911 payable to Local Authorities respectively, had not been furnished to audit.

2.3 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

The following non-compliances were observed.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations, etc.,	Non-compliances
(a) Notification published in Gazette No. 1466/5 dated 10 October 2006	Although the production, sale or use of polythene with thickness less than or equal to 20 microns for domestic use had been banned, the Authority had not taken steps to examine the progress of implementing those directives.
(b) Section 10.3 of Chapter XXIV of the Establishments Code of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the National Budget Circular No.155 of 30 December 2011	Even though the loan should be computed based on the basic salary of the officers in the payment of distress loans, the Authority had made payments by computing based on the gross salary. As such, a sum of Rs.17,431,997 had been overpaid to 123 officers and distress loans had been paid to 59 officers exceeding the limits of the Circular.
(c) Section 7.4.5 of the Public Enterprises Circular No. PED/12 of 02 June 2003	Even though the fixed assets should be surveyed annually and compared with the balance of the Register of Fixed Assets, action had not been so taken.



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| (d) Management Services
Circular No. 39 of 26 May
2009 | Even though the concurrence of the Department of Management Services should be obtained in the payment of additional allowances, contrary to that, three salary increments each had been granted to 22 officers who had obtained postgraduate qualifications. |
| (e) Treasury Circulars
(i) Circular No.842 of 19
December 1978 | The Register of Fixed Assets had not been maintained properly in the updated manner. |
| (ii) Circular No. IAI/2002/02
of 28 November 2002 | A Register on Computers and Computer Software had not been maintained properly in the updated manner. |

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the financial result of the Authority and 02 of the projects thereunder for the year under review had been a deficit of Rs.72,318,000 as compared with the corresponding deficit of Rs.61,310,000 for the preceding year, thus indicating a deterioration of Rs.11,008,000 in the financial result of the year under review as compared with the preceding year. Even though the operating income of the year under review had improved by Rs.86,026,000 as compared with the preceding year, the increase in the operating expenditure by Rs.97,033,000 had been the main reason for the above deterioration in the financial result.

An analysis of financial results of the year under review and the 04 preceding years revealed a financial surplus in the year 2011. Nevertheless, there had been continuous financial deficits from the year 2011 up to the year 2015. However, taking into consideration the employees' remuneration, Government tax and depreciation for the non-current assets, the contribution of the Authority in the years 2014 and 2015 had been Rs.453,482 and Rs.646,565 respectively.



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3.2 Legal Cases Instituted by the Authority

The Authority had filed 60 and 116 cases in the year under review and in the preceding year respectively in the Courts against the outside entities and individuals in respect of environment pollution and for non-obtaining environment licenses.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

The following observations are made.

(a) The main objectives in terms of Section 10 of the National Environmental Act, No.47 of 1980 as amended by the National Environmental Act, No.56 of 1988 are as follows.

- ❖ Regulate, maintain and control the types, constituents and effects of waste discharge, deposits or other sources of pollution which are of danger or potential danger to the quality of the environment through the implementation of Environmental Protection Programme under the National Environmental Act.
- ❖ Protect natural resources based on the country by ensuring environmentally and development intervention through systematically assessed environmental implications, using Environmental Impact Assessment as a tool.
- ❖ Make people conscious of the local, national and global environmental problems with a view to motivate and to harness public support and participation, particularly the participation of school children in protecting the environment.

The following objectives out of those objectives had not been executed.

- (i) Require any local authority to comply with and give effect to any recommendations relating to environmental protection within the limits of the jurisdiction of such local authority and in particular any recommendations relating to the environmental pollution.
- (ii) Establish and maintain liaison with other countries and international organizations in respect of environmental protection and management.



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(c) Pilisaru Project

Even though the Treasury had allocated a sum of Rs. 5.633 billion for the project planned to be completed during the 03 year period from 2008 – 2010, only a sum of Rs.2.555 billion or 45 per cent had been utilized up to the end of the year under review. The project had not been completed up to the end of May 2016 and the following matters are observed in that connection.

- (i) Out of the provisions made for the contract in the year 2014 and at the beginning of the year 2015 for the Kotawila Waste Management Project implemented by using Anaerobic Digestive Technology of the Matara Municipal Council concurrently with the Deyata Kirula 2015, a sum of Rs.64,356,000 or 55 per cent had been paid to the contractors company as mobilization advances. The work of this project had been discontinued halfway and that project had not been commenced again even by 01 May 2016.
- (ii) Even though a sum of Rs.5,552,962 had been granted as advances to 04 Pradeshiya Sabhas and an Urban Council for the construction of compost yards, those constructions had not been completed.
- (iii) Compost Projects of 06 Local Authorities had been commenced after delays of 05 months to 03 years and 09 months.
- (iv) A sum of Rs.1,372,000 had been spent for the purposes of the Central Environmental Authority deviating from the objectives of the Project.

(d) **Solid Waste Disposal Facility Construction Project under the Credit Facilities Provided by Economic Development Co-operation Fund (EDCF)**

The following observations are made.

- (i) The Project had been commenced in November 2013 under the funds amounting to US \$. 33,536,000 and US \$. 8,350,000 from the Government of Korea and the Government of Sri Lanka respectively based on completion of the Project in 48 months. Even though a period of 02 years and 05 months had elapsed by May 2016 after commencing the project, the construction of proposed 04 land filling centers had not



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been completed. Provisions of Rs.143,515,900 and Rs.192,000,000 had been made for this in the year 2014 and the year 2015 respectively.

- (ii) Even though provisions amounting to Rs.300,000,000 had been made as foreign loans in the year 2015 to build up the Solid Waste Disposal Facilities, the entire provisions had been transferred for the Project on Dam Protection and Designing Water Resource Management of the Ministry on 29 December 2015 without being utilized.
- (iii) Even though provisions of Rs.92,000,000 had been made in the year under review for local cost related with foreign funds, only a sum of Rs.14,953,000 had been utilized. As such, 84 per cent out of the entire provisions, that is, Rs.77,047,000 had been underutilized.

4.2 Management Activities

The following observations are made.

- (a) A contract valued at Rs.69,500,000 had been awarded for the construction of the access road of the premises of the Sanitation Waste Land Filling Project at Dompe. An on the spot test revealed that an overpayment of Rs.8,151,173 had been overpaid to the contractor due to the preparation of an overestimate of Rs.22,266,495 made as a result of estimating in excess of the standard rates, estimating for items not carried out and estimating for contingencies. Even though it had been confirmed by 05 laboratory reports that the construction of the road had not been carried out up to the specified standards, the Authority had not paid attention in that connection.
- (b) Even though the Authority had been using 06 motor vehicles given to the Authority by the Ministry of Environment, action had not been taken to effect the formal transfer of their ownership.
- (c) Allowances amounting to Rs.1,901,000 paid to the officers of the Authority as executive allowances, had not been recovered even by April 2016.



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- (d) Administrative fees amounting to Rs.325,339 recoverable from the project proponent relating to 21 projects for the purpose of approving Environmental Impact Evaluation Project Reports, had not been recovered.

4.3 **Transactions of Contentious Nature**

A sum of Rs.12,902,384 had been paid to 874 officers of the Authority at the rate of Rs.85 per day in the year under review as food allowances without the approval of the Treasury.

4.4 **Underutilization of Funds**

A sum of Rs.4,333,917 received for 10 projects as recurrent and capital aid, had been underutilized without using for the relevant objectives.

4.5 **Idle and Underutilized Assets**

The following observations are made.

- (a) Ten testing equipment purchased in the year 2007 at a cost of Rs.452,660 for testing the products made of polythene with thickness less than 20 microns, had not been utilized even up to May 2016.
- (b) A motor vehicle valued at Rs.6,050,000 had remained idle in the vehicle park without being used over a period of nearly 04 years.

4.6 **Identified Losses**

A surcharge of Rs.18,130 had been paid due to non-payment of Employees' Trust Fund contributions payable in the year 2014 and action had not been taken to recover these amounts from the officers responsible.

4.7 **Resources of the Authority given to other Government Institutions**

A compact motor vehicle valued at Rs.6,675,000 received for the Green Park Centre in Dompe had been given without approval for the use of the Kaduwela Municipal Council since the year 2014.



4.8 Staff Administration

The following observations are made.

- (a) The approved cadre of the Authority had been 1,173, whereas the actual cadre had been 874 as at 31 December 2015.
- (b) Even though the approvals and promotions in the staff had been made without approving the new Scheme of Recruitment, action had not been taken on a legal basis in that connection. As such, it was observed that the opportunity of appointing properly qualified officers had been missed. Moreover, instances where qualifications had been decided considering basic degrees and postgraduate qualifications and service experience of several years in the Authority as similar relating to each post in the existing Scheme of Recruitment were observed. Further, it was observed that the Scheme of Recruitment had been formulated by including the existing qualifications of the officers serving in certain posts.

4.9 Utilization of Motor Vehicles

The following observations are made.

- (a) Necessary steps had not been taken to dispose of or auction 04 unserviceable motor vehicles.
- (b) An inquiry in respect of a misplaced motor bicycle costing Rs.183,000 had not been completed even up to 31 December 2015, the date of audit.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Internal Audit

Even though the proposed staff of the Internal Audit Unit should comprise 07 officers including the Internal Auditor, only three officers had been attached as at 01 August 2016. It was observed that this staff is inadequate in considering the scope of the Authority.



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5.2 Fulfilment of Environmental and Social Responsibility

The following observations are made.

- (a) The number of environmental complaints received during the year under review was 2053 of which, 1614 complaints equivalent to 79 per cent remained unresolved. Accordingly, it was observed that the progress in resolving the complaints had been at a very low level.
- (b) Even though it is a responsibility of the Authority to give priority to matters such as paying attention on planning steps necessary to implement waste management projects in small or medium scale in the country, providing an alternate solution for the use of chemical fertilizer through manufacture of compost which is a by- product of waste management and minimizing environmental damage and earning an income to the Authority as well in respect of waste collected in urban areas, which is a national issue, proper attention had not been paid thereon.
- (c) The service that should be provided to the public by the Authority had not been fulfilled satisfactorily due to issuance of Environment Protection Licenses for industries without a proper methodology.
- (d) It had been identified that there is a possible risk of water drying up in the 06th and 07th waterfalls by constructing the power station built by the *Naya Ganga* Small Scale Hydro-power Project by diverting the stream with the construction of a reservoir on top of the 6th of the 7 waterfalls known as “*Eli 07*” in the *Samanala* Forest Reserve. The relevant preliminary environmental reports had been issued without considering the complaints and risks thereon. The project had been completed by now and even though it had been confirmed by field inspection reports that there is a threat to 02 out of 07 waterfalls being dried up, no action whatsoever had been taken in that connection.



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- (e) Among the objectives and key functions mentioned in the National Environmental Act, the Authority is responsible for the coordination of all regulatory activities relating to the discharge of wastes and pollutants into the environment and the protection and the improvement of the quality of the environment. Discharge of wastes collected in urban areas is become a severe problem to the environment as well as to the sanitation of the public. However, many Local Authorities had not paid attention on the necessity of giving prompt solutions thereon.

6. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and control observed in audit were brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Authority from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

Areas of Systems and Controls	Observations
(a) Staff Administration	Failure in recruiting, promoting and giving salary increments according to the Scheme of Recruitment.
(b) Implementation and Control of Projects	Failure in completion of projects as scheduled on due date and non-presentation of final reports and accounts relating to projects.
(c) Control of Motor Vehicles	Even though action should be taken to dispose of unserviceable motor vehicles and minimize obtaining hired motor vehicles, action had not been so taken.

W.P.C. Wickramaratne
Acting Auditor General