

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



Central Environmental Authority
Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy

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

PREFACE

The Annual Report 2014 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 2014

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 2014.

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

In order to facilitate the rapid development process of the country while minimizing the environmental impact, the existing EIA/IEE regulations have to be streamlined. Therefore, EIA regulations have been reviewed, finalized and submitted to the Department of Legal draftsman for approval. In addition, Twinning Program on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) between Japan and Sri Lanka was initiated with the Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) was continued during 2014 also.

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.

CEA conducted three Inter-Agency Coordination Committee meeting on Natural Resources Management during the year 2014 with all relevant stakeholder agencies involved in Natural Resources Management and the committee took main decisions on ground water management and the catchment protection. Accordingly, regulations were drafted under the provisions of the Water Resources Board Act for regulating extraction of ground water for commercial purposes and forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy and Water Resources Board for making necessary arrangements to obtain approval of the Cabinet to gazette the regulations.

Another very important task that the CEA under took was developing a Geo-spatial database on prescribed Activities/industries. The stakeholders can review the present status of distribution of the polluting industries in Sri Lanka using this database

Since there is a high demand for e-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. Providing prioritized attention apart from the regulatory role, Central Environmental Authority has taken several successful initiatives to manage E waste in the country during the past five years. National Cooperate Partnership Program with private and public sector companies, Drop off events, Awareness programs based on various sectors are some of such initiatives.

CEA is 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, under the theme “Small Islands and Climate Change” the World Environment Day - 2014 was celebrated at the Royal College, Colombo on 05th, June, 2014

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 Pilisaruru Project implemented under CEA procured 60 tractors with 60 trailers, 06 skid steer loaders and 03 compactors and distributed among local authorities. Apart from that, 21 shiver machines were procured and distributed among local authorities to improve efficiency of their compost sites.

Despite the fact that the plastic products are essential for our routine, plastic has become one of major threats for the environment due to its poor degradable nature. Therefore, CEA continued the National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project (NPCPWMP) in 2014 also to manage the PCPW in an environmentally friendly manner. The project support to enrich plastic / polythene waste recycling industry while developing the plastic/polythene waste storage facilities among local authorities which are excellent in feasibility progress in country. Also the project is carrying out a contrived procedure to increase the plastic / polythene waste recycling capacity from 40% (at present) to 80% by the year 2016.

Usually, in every year we (CEA) use different strategies to manage the environment sustainably while the government and the private sector launch various development projects. The strategic model that was introduced by the CEA can be adopted by the developers to protect the environment.

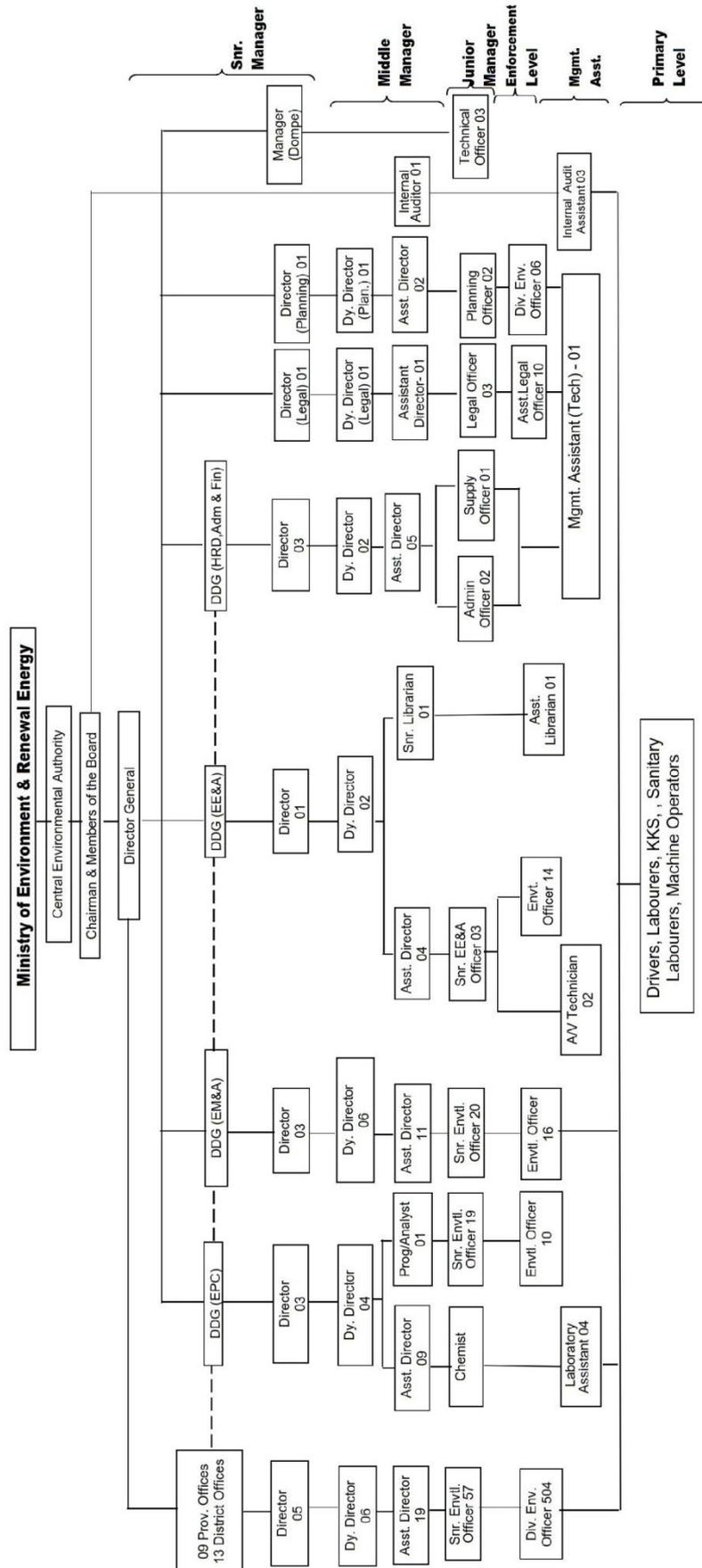
I wish to thank the Director General, the Management staff and employees of the CEA for their contribution to achieve the CEA’s objectives and set goals during the review. I also take this opportunity to thank the members of the Board of Management of CEA and members of the Environment Council for their 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 Environment & Renewable Energy for their corporation, attention and advice. I would like to thank the Minister of Environment & Renewable Energy Hon. Susil Premjayantha for his excellent advice and guidance.

Chairman

Central Environmental Authority

Organization Structure

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE - CEA



Management Team of the Central Environmental Authority

	Name	Designation	Qualifications
1.	Mr. D.W. Prathapasingha	Chairman	BA (Gen)
2.	Dr. Saranga Alahapperuma	Director General	MBBS, Dip in Journalism, Dip in Journalism (electronic Media)
3.	Mr. K. H. Muthukudaarachchi	DDG (EPC)	B. Sc, M. Sc,
4.	Eng. J. M. U. Indraratne	DDG (HRD, Admn, Fin.)	B. Sc (Eng.) Hons. MBA, C. Eng. FIE (SL) Grad. IE (Aus.)
5.	Mr. U.K.D.G. Jayasinghe	DDG (EM & A)	B. Sc, M. Sc
6.	Mr. M.J.J. Fernando	DDG (EE&A)	B. Sc, M. Sc, PG. Diploma (RS & GIS)
7.	Mr. M.K.S. Nanayakkara	Director (Finance)	B.Com. (Hons.), Licentiate –SLICA, FPAF
8.	Ms. Kanthi de Silva	Director (EIA)	B. Sc, M. Sc
9.	Mr. M.S.A.E Thismalpola	Director (HRD / C/U Admin)	Attorney –at – Law, PGD in HR
10.	Mr. M.A.A.N Hemakumara	Director (Geo - Info)	B. Sc , M. Sc
11.	Mr. Neil Perera	Director (EE&A)	BA, Econ. (Special), MA (Economics) Dip (General Management)
12.	Ms. Manuja Wimalasena	Director (Legal)	Attorney- at –Law, LLB (Sri Lanka), Notary Public, Commissioner for Oaths and Company Secretary
13.	Mr. T.M.A.S.K Rodrigo	Director (NRM & Monitoring)	B. Sc , M. Sc (Forestry)
14.	Dr. R. M. S. K. Rathnayake	Director (EPC)	B.Sc. (Sp), Ph.D., Chtd. Chemist, Dip. Chemistry
15.	Ms. Wasantha Wijesinghe	Director (Lab Services)	B. Sc (Chemistry) Hons. M.Sc. (Analytical Chemistry), M.I Chem., (Chartered Chemist)
16.	Mr. G.A. Weerasundara	Director (WM)	B. Sc, M. Phil
17.	Mr. R. Walpola	Director (Pilisaru Project)	B.A.Hons., MSc (Sociology)
18.	Ms. Kumari Kulatilake	Director (P&M)	B.A (Gen)
19.	Mr. Sunil De Silva	Programmer /Analyst	B.Sc. (Gen.), PGD Computer Technology, M.Sc. (Computer Science), Chartered IT Professional Member of British Computer Society (MBCS CITP)
20.	Ms. D. Vithanage	Director (HA)	B. Sc, M. Sc (Environmental Management), PGD (Envtl. Science)
21.	Ms. A.C.P. Dabare	Senior Librarian	B.A, Asso. Chtd. lib B.A, Asso. Chtd. lib
22.	Ms. U. Vithanachchi	Internal Auditor	B. sc (Admin), SLICA, MAAT, HDM
23.	Mr. K.G.T.N. Kiriella	Director (CP)	B. Sc, M. Sc
24.	Mr. K.A.P. Welikannage	Director (SaP)	B. Sc, M. Sc, MA, PGD (Envtl. Science), Dip (HRM & Marketing)
25.	Mr. M. Sivakumar	Director (EP)	B. Sc, M. Sc
26.	Mr. H.S. Premachandra	Director (Gampaha District)	B. Sc (sp) Hons, M. Sc, M.I. Biol, MIEPSL, C. EnvP, MPMI (US)
27.	Mr. N.S. Gamage	Director (WP)	B. Sc, M.Phil

	Name	Designation	Qualifications
28.	Mr. SusanthaWedage	Dy. Director (UP)	B. Sc, M. Sc
29.	Ms. Samantha Malepathirana	Dy. Director (SuP)	B. Sc, M. Sc, PGD
30.	Mr. G.M.K. Perera	Dy. Director (NCPO)	B. Sc, M. Sc (Forestry), PGD (Envtl. Science)
31.	Ms. Vijitha Sathyakumar	Actg. Dy. Director (NP)	B. Sc, M. Sc (NRM), PGD (Envtl. Science)
32.	Mr. D.M.K. Disanayake	Actg. Dy. Director (NW)	Bsc. Msc

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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 Band of International Cooperation
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	-	Polyvinylchloride
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
NSWMSC	-	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 threeyears' service by 2014. The CEA operating under the purview of the Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy is one of the main implementing arm of the national environmental policy. The Annual Report of 2014 contains the performance of the CEA including 09 Provincial Offices, 14 District Offices and special Projects implemented by the CEA for 2014, 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.

Mr. Mr. D.W. Prathapasingha was appointed by H.E the President as Chairman of the CEA with effect from 20.01.2014 since the Mr. Charitha Herath was promoted as the secretary of Mass Media and Communication Ministry on the same day. Prof. M. Lalith De Silva & Mr. Saman De Silva were appointed by H.E the president as members of the Board of the CEA with effect from 17.05.2013.

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

Mr. D.W. Prathapasingha - Chairman, CEA Prof. M. Lalith De Silva - Member of the Authority
Mr. Saman De Silva - Member of the Authority

Director General of the CEA, Dr. Saranga Alahapperuma 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.

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.

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 2014, twelfth session was conducted by the Environmental Council as follows.

12th Session

Following members were appointed by the Hon. Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy for the 12th session of the Environmental Council.

Members of the Env't Council

	Name of the Member	Ministry Represented
1	Mr S D A B Borelessa	Add Secretary (Lands) Ministry of Lands and Lands Development
2	Mr M A Allam	Addl. Secretary (Adm.) Ministry of Industry and Commerce
3	Mr M C L Fernando	Addl. Secretary,(Administration) Ministry of Highways, Ports and Naval
4	Mr Asoka Siriwardhana	Addl. Secretary (Administration) Ministry of Agriculture
5	Mr S A M L Gunathilaka	Senior Assistant Secretary (Local Government) Ministry of Local Government
6	Mr J G L Sulakshana Jayawardena	Dy Director (Development) Ministry of Power and Energy
7	Mr H M K J B Gunaratna	Director, Social Development Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic resources Development
8	Mr K G R G R Wickramawardhana	Assistant Director Ministry of Finance & Planning
9	Dr Sarath Amunugama	Deputy Director General (Public Health Service) Ministry of Health
10	Mr J K P Kurukulasooriya	Addl. Secretary (Urban Development) Ministry of Defence & Urban Development
11	Mr Monty Ranatunga	Director (Regional Development) Ministry of Economic Development
12	Dr Saranga Alahapperuma	Director General Central Environmental Authority (SECRETARY)

Experts on Environment Protection and Management

1	Dr (Ms) Niramilie Pelawatta	Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Colombo
2	Dr (Ms) Sudheera Ranwala	Senior Lecturer, Dept of Plant Science University of Colombo

Representatives from Volunteer Organizations

1	Mr Jagath Gunawardena	Attorney at Law / Environmentalist Chairman / Env't. Council
2	Prof W M T B Wanninayake	Ex University Professor Senior Marine Biologist
3	Mr Newton Gunaratna	Ex Chairman, ITN
4	Mr Shamen Vidanage	Programme Coordinator IUCN - Sri Lanka Office
5	Mr Douglas Thissera	Director, Kadolana Programme Small Fisheries Federation
6	Mr Tilak Kariyawasam	Chairman, Env't Conservation Trust

Meetings held: 12 Nos of Meetings were held in 2014. Details are given below.

Meeting No.	Month	Date
242 - 2 nd Meeting	January 2014	30
243 - 3 rd Meeting	February	20
244 - 4 th Meeting	March	20
245 - 5 th Meeting	April	24
246 - 6 th Meeting	May	23
247 - 7 th Meeting	June	19
248 - 8 th Meeting	July	17
249 - 9 th Meeting	August	21
250 - 10 th Meeting	September	18

251 - 11 th Meeting	October	23
252 - 12 th Meeting	November	20
253 (13 th Meeting)	December	18

241 - 1 st Meeting	December 2013	19
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Matters discussed at the meetings

- Eenvt Issues in North and East.
- Intervention in recommending suitable tree species for City beautification (**Action was taken**).
- Taking legal action against Sam Resort Hotel in North Western Province. (**Action was taken**)
- Defining the role of responsibilities of Department of Environment Management – Northern Provincial Council.
- EPL application of Creative Plymat Pvt Ltd, Bujjampola
- Proposed to declare Warathenna Hakkinda area with the Mahaweli River as an Eenvt Protection Area.
- Impact of Bridge across Nayaroo Lagoon.
- Threats of Mangroves
- Invasive Plants in the Southern Highway
- Draft Policy on the Protection of Watersheds
- Misuse of Agrochemicals
- Shortcomings in IEE/EIA Reports
- Quality of Consultants registered with Central Environmental Authority
 - Guidelines of Land Blocking and Filling.
 - Presentation on Kolonnawa Compost Yard(There were suggestions by the Members of the Council to find the possibilities of restarting this project and initiating a tri party agreement
 - Problems from Metal Crushers
 - Presentation of Forest Fires through a Coordinating Mechanism
 - Black Carp Importation to the Country

- Protection of Water Falls
- Protection of Sea Bed Barichchakatu / Chiratharu in Mannar
- Northern Express Way
- Yalkumbura Issue
- Development activities in Water Fronts
- Encroachment of Korakulum Wetlands
- Presentation of Kapurella, Maha Oya
- Presentation on importance of Oysters as a food source
- Yan Oya Project
- Colombo Port City Development Project
- Protection of the Urban Wetland in Nuwara Eliya

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 2013 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. National Green Award is a one of the main activity initiated in 2011 and held consecutively up to 2014 to encourage the greening approaches of industries as well as the institutes in the country. The main legal tool implement by the CEA to control industrial discharges and emissions is the Environmental Protection License (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).

In the presence of ongoing expedited programme for the issuance of EPL, it has been drastically increasing the number of EPL issuance since January 2014.

Under the compliance monitoring programme, 21 industries operating with EPL were monitored during the effective period.

EPC unit is maintaining the database for high polluting activities (A Category) and licensing details of them.

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 obtained 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.

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

Granted Concurrence	2014
New EPLs	36
EPL Renewals	325
New site Recommendations Other projects	72
Monitoring industries	48

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. During 2014, 68 complaints with regard to the activities of BOI approved industries were received and 27 were investigated and remedial actions were taken and others were referred to relevant institutions. 44 non BOI complaints received and all complaints were referred to relevant institutions.

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 they also prescribed as high polluting activities in the gazette notification. Therefore 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 discharged to the environment. Regular monitoring is also very important for these industrial zones in the pollution control process.

EPC unit has inspected all export zones except Mawathagama zone. Out of them 2 EPLs were issued for Biyagama industrial zone and Wathupitiwala industrial zone.

3.1.2 Policy Development

3.1.2.1 New 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 CEA has gazetted effluent discharge standards for discharge of effluents under several discharge modes. Many issues were identified in implementing the existing regulation No. 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008. To overcome these issues and control the pollution of water resources from industries, EPC unit conducted a forum with specialists in the water and related sectors to review the anomalies in the present standards.

The main features of the proposed standards are the addition of more discharge modes when compared to the existing regulation. The practical difficulties have also been reduced due to continuous dialogues between stakeholders during the reviewing process.

The prepared draft regulation was translated in to three languages – Sinhala, Tamil & English and submitted to the Department of Legal Draftsman for necessary amendments. The new regulation will come in to force in mid 2015.

3.1.2.2 Establish new Regulation for Prescribed Activities.

Prescribed Activity list No.1533/16 gazetted in 2008.01.25 was reviewed and amended during the period of 2014. A series of meetings were held with officers from Provincial offices, considering the common and upcoming industries in the regional set up along with pollution load. In the amended regulation prescribed activities are categorized in to 04 parts namely; 1A, 2A, B &C considering the purpose of strict monitoring of high polluting industries.

The prepared draft was translated in to three languages (Sinhala, Tamil & English) and submitted to the Department of Legal Draftsman for further actions. The new regulation will come in to force in mid-2015.

3.1.2.3 New amendment to the regulation on issuing of EPL

The sections of existing regulation No. 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008 on issuing of EPL was reviewed by series of meetings with connected parties. Along with other two regulations, new EPL fee structure was introduced for prescribed activities of part 1A, 2A, B &C.

The prepared draft regulation was translated in to three languages – Sinhala, Tamil & English and submitted to the department of legal draftsman for necessary amendments. The new regulation will come in to force in mid-2015.

3.1.3 Technical Facilitation

3.1.3.1 Conduct Meetings of “Committee for Determining the Siting 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 as the Kelani River provides raw water from Ambatale for the supplying of almost 75% of the water requirement in Greater Colombo Area. Other than that 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 2014, 12 meetings were conducted and 34 project reports were evaluated. Out of them 24 proposals were recommended 8 were rejected and others were differed.⁴

Prepare Board paper on request payment for H & M Committee forwarded projects of the Board of investment The Board approval was obtained and Rs.10 000.00 rupees was charged each new BOI projects.

3.1.3.2 Technical Assistance for Environment Impact Assessment Process

The officers of EPC unit serve as members of the Technical Evaluation Committees, which were assigned to assess pollution control aspects in EIA and IEE process. The officers of EPC unit participated in 18 technical committees during the year 2014 to provide technical expertise in pollution control and 5 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.

As assistance for industrial community, EPC division has initiated an annual registration programme for environmental consultants and analytical laboratories in pollution control.

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.

38 laboratories and 51 Consultants were applied for registration. After inspections and evaluation according to a criteria, 33 Laboratories and 41 Consultants were registered as CEA recognized Laboratories and Consultants for 2014 lists. The lists were uploaded to the CEA website and also through printed lists.

03 Advertisements in English, Sinhala and Tamil for calling registration for year 2015 also completed in last quarter of 2014.

In the year 2014 the EPC unit was organized workshop on Laboratories and Consultants. About 90 persons attended to the workshop

3.1.3.4 Programme on Eco friendly Livestock farming for Healthy Living

Environmental problems caused by livestock farms are increasing day by day. Most of the small scale livestock farms are located closer to dwellings and complained on odour, dust and pollution of drinking water sources.

To overcome these issues and promote environment friendly livestock farming, EPC unit of the Central Environmental Authority, with the assistance of the Ministry of Livestock & Rural Community Development, Department of Animal Production & Health, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Councils established a National Level Advisory Committee. This committee is responsible for policy recommendations and ensures that the livestock farming industry, environment & health will work in a manner to maintain the highest possible standards of environmental, animal production & health aspects.

To provide more recognized service by controlling pollution and through awareness, the provincial level committee for Western Province have establish the National Level Advisory Committee. In 2013 the guide lines on piggery, goat, poultry and cattle farming guidelines were prepared. In the year 2014; 4000 guide books on poultry farms, 2500 on Piggeries and 2500 on Cattle & Goat, were printed.

Livestock guideline books launching programme was held on 03.04.2014. at CEA auditorium and 1000 books were distributed among Ministry of health, Livestock. In 2014 an awareness programme and presentation to Piggery owners is conduct at Kalutara.

3.1.3.5 Establishment of Compliance Assistance Centers for Small & Medium Enterprices.

Establishment of Compliance Assistance Centers in terms of assist medium and small scale industries was considered by the EPC unit in the year 2014. This committee comprise with ITI, IDB, NERED, NCPC, Switch Asia program and The Ministry of industry and commerce.

2 awareness workshops were held in 2014 with the participation of 48 participants at Polonnaruwa and 135 participants at Kegalle on vehicle service stations, to introduce the developed method to industrial community who operate Service stations. One workshop on rice mill sector was held at Anuradhapura with about 30 participants on rice mill owners.

Finalized guide book on Service station and ready to print in year 2014.

3.1.4 Special Programmes for Pollution Control

3.1.4.1. 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 2013/2014” were entertained under 16 categories including 10 major industrial sectors, waste management projects of local authorities, minihydro power projects, police environmental units, institute involved in construction industry, public institutions, private enterprises and schools. Total of 542 applications were received and evaluated by distinguished panel of Judges. Inspections were carried out to ascertain the real situations. Out of 542 applications, 49 applicants were selected to be awarded in the awarding ceremony.

The “National Green Awards 2013/2014” ceremony was successfully held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall on 12th May 2014 under the patronage of his Excellency the

President, Honorable minister of Environment and other distinguished guests were also participated. Totally more than 600 guests participated in this event.

12 Gold Awards, 13 Silver Awards, 17 Bronze Awards and 09 Merit Awards were awarded in the ceremony.



H.E. the President Mahinda Rajapakse and some of the distinguished guest participated at the National Green Awards 2013/2014 Ceremony.



Chairman of the CEA addressed the gathering



Awarding the Gold Awards to School sector and Industry sector by H.E. the President Mahinda Rajapakse at the National Green Awards 2013/2014 Ceremony

3.1.4.2 Trainings / workshops, meetings and Presentations

Training is a one of the most essential component, which is required for effective implementation of functions and responsibilities of the unit.

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

- 12 Presentations/Lectures on pollution related subjects for industrial community and general public were conducted during year 2014.
- EPC unit attended 32 meetings and 11 workshops related to pollution control

Summary of the progress: 2014 - EPC Unit

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
1. Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme - BOI			
New site Recommendations for Industries	72	Total budget allocation for the EPC Unit in year 2014 was Rs.18,80,000/=.	Operational expenses were borne by the BOI
Concurrence for EPL Renewals	325		
Concurrence for new industry	36		
Monitoring	48		
Complaints			
Non BOI	Received Referred	44 44	From this allocation Rs.1509125.00 were utilized by EPC Unit and balance is been committed to payment.
BOI	Received inspected Referred	68 27 41	
3. Review and update of the existing list of consultants and list of laboratories annually			
Received applications for laboratory Registration	38		
Received applications for Consultants Registration	51		
Selected laboratories	33		
Selected consultants	41		
7. H&M Committee			
Meetings conducted	12		
Evaluated projects proposals	34		

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
Recommended	24		
Rejected	8		
9. Handle standard EPL numbering system			
Issued "A" Category- Fresh EPLs	3,175		
Issued A Category renewals	3,347		
12. Trainings / workshops			
Presentations / lectures delivered by EPC unit	12		
Conducted workshops	5		
EPC unit attended Meetings	32		
13.EIA TEC committee meetings	18		
14. National Green Award Programme			Expenses were born by Treasury funds.
Gold Awards	12		
Silver Awards	13		
Bronze Awards	17		
Merit Awards	9		
15. Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness Programme			

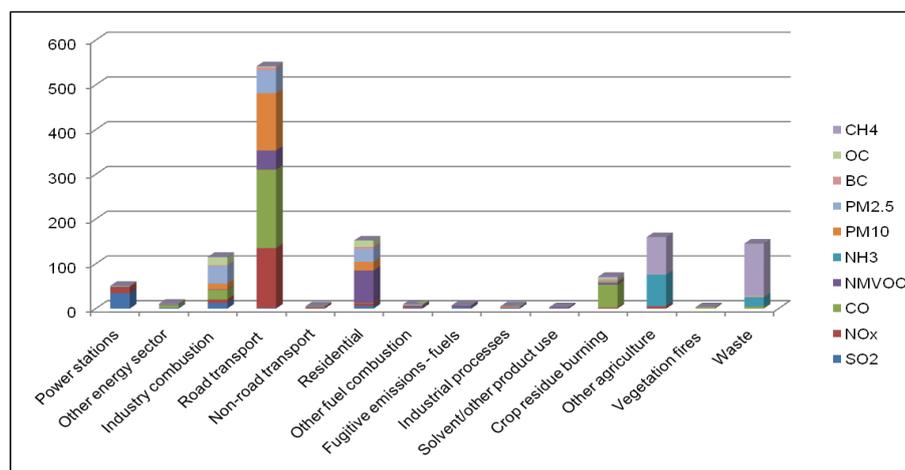
3.2. Lab Services Unit

3.2.1 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring.

3.2.1.1 Emission inventory update

Emission inventory is the basic air resource management tool and the Central Environmental Authority has developed the emission inventory for year 2011 in

2014. Based on the emission loads from each sub sector, priority sources have been identified for the control of emissions. 2015 action plan was developed based on the control of dominating air pollution source of the 2011 emission inventory.



Annual Emission loads in kT/year- 2011

3.2.1.2 Revision of existing regulations and Formulation of new Emission Regulations.

As per the 2010 emission inventory data(developed in 2013), the Central Environmental Authority has identified the transport sector of the country is still dominate among the other pollution sources such as industrial sector , power sector and other all sectors. Based on above information, mobile source emission standards have been revised in 2014 to further reduce the vehicular emission to our ambient air environment and thereby to maintain the ambient air quality stats well within the ambient air quality standards.

Formulation of Industrial source emission regulation also completed in 2014 and it is expected to reduce the industrial emissions to our air environment through the implementation of this regulation and thereby to maintain the ambient air quality status of the country.

3.2.1.3 Air Quality Monitoring.

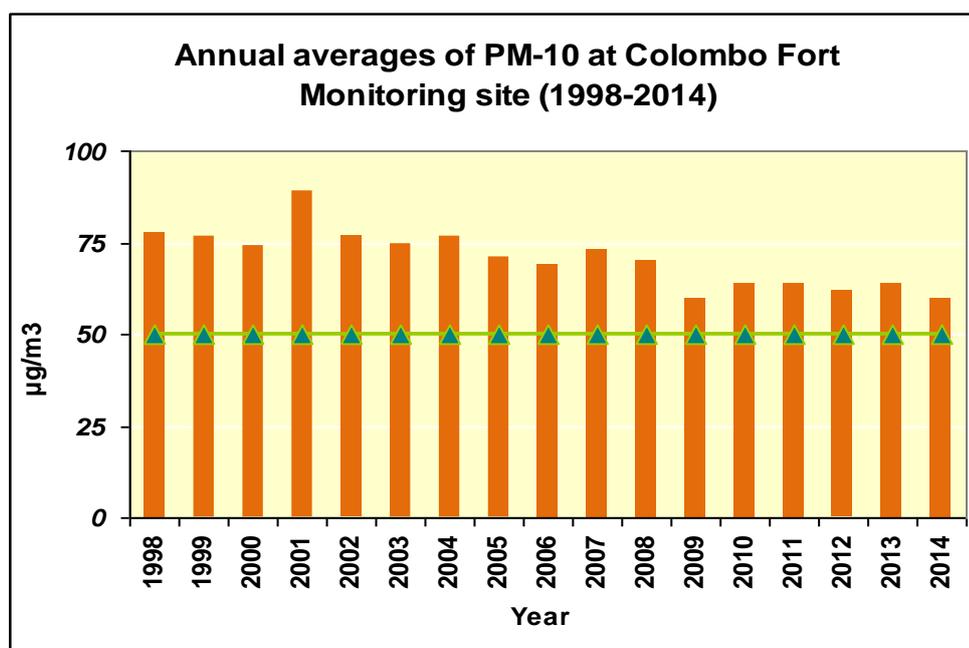
Air quality monitoring has been carried out at Colombo Fort monitoring station using wet chemical methods for sulphur dioxide and nitrogen di- oxide gaseous pollutants.

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 major cities like, Rathnapura, Kurunegala were also monitored for shorter periods to determine public exposure levels and effectiveness of the air quality management tools implemented so far.

3.2.1.4 Air quality status in Sri Lanka

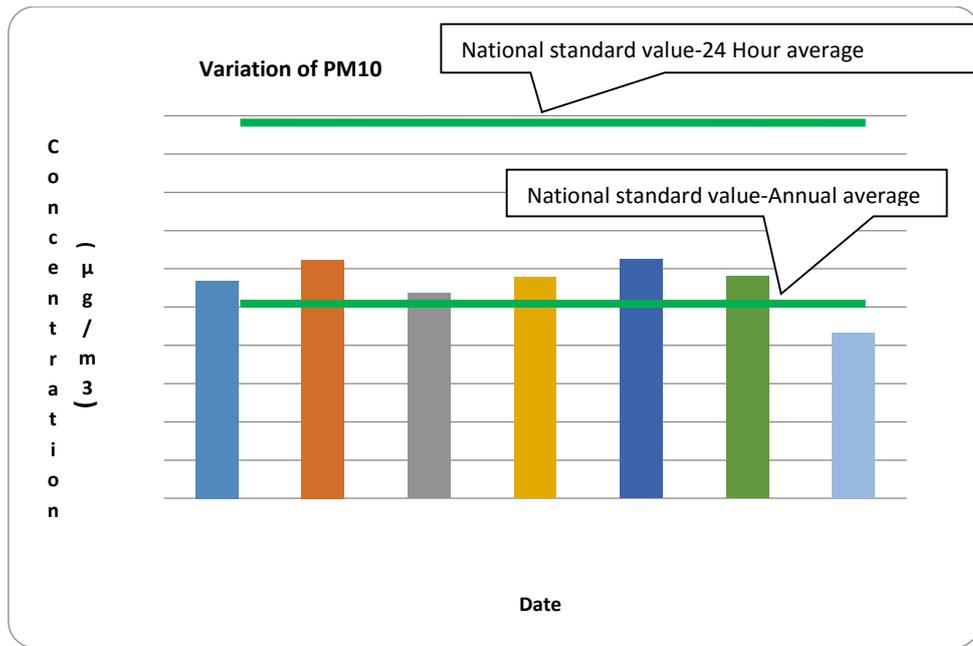
Variation of annual averages of particulate matter PM-10 at Colombo Fort monitoring station is shown below. Even though the annual average of PM-10 concentration at Colombo Fort monitoring station exceeds the maximum permissible levels and it shows decreasing trend over last 10 years.



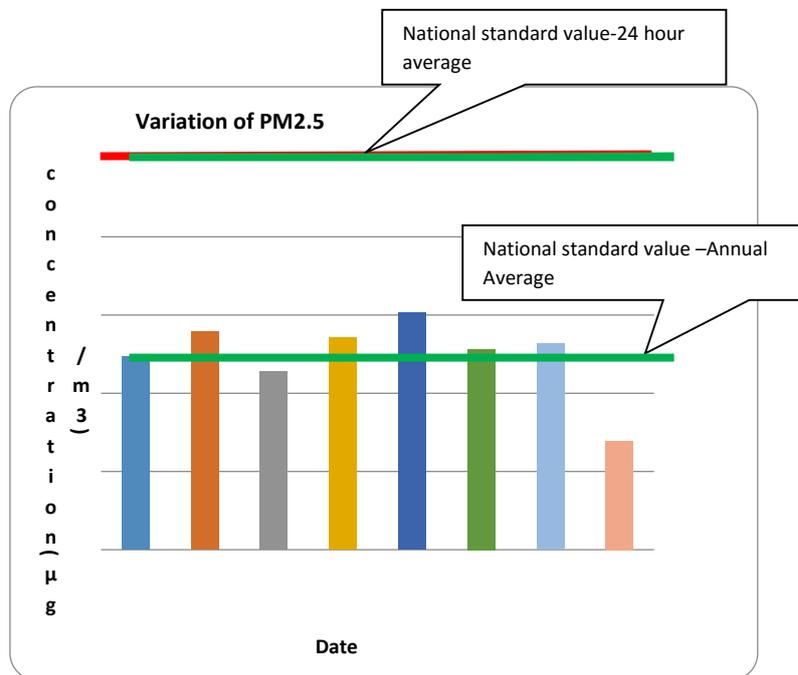
3.2.1.5 Pollution levels in Major Cities

Following graphical information highlights the pollution levels of criteria air pollutant in Kurunegala which was the last monitoring location in 2014. Air Quality status in other monitoring locations were better than the this location

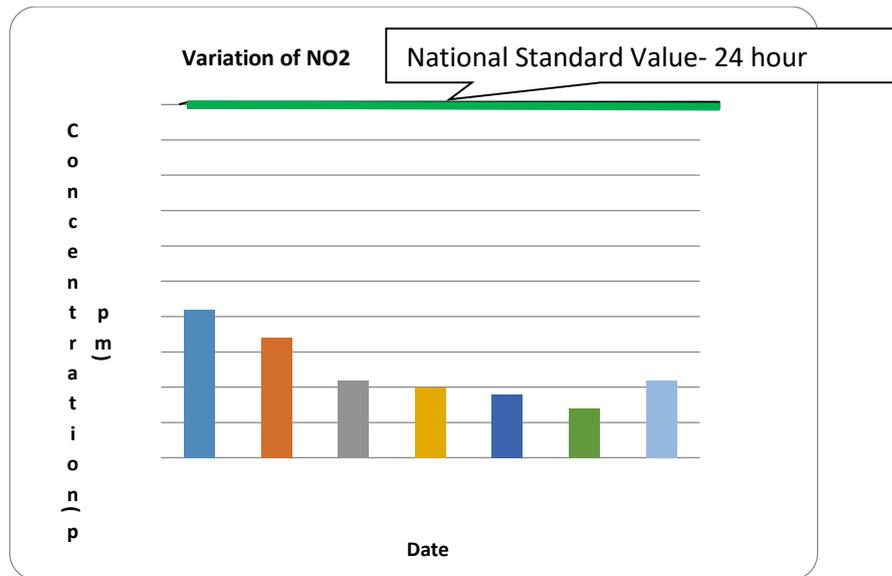
PM10 – One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their averages were calculated on **24 hour average basis** for seven days. The maximum permissible value on 24 hour basis for PM10 is 100µg/m³. The graph indicates that the national standard value is not exceeded.



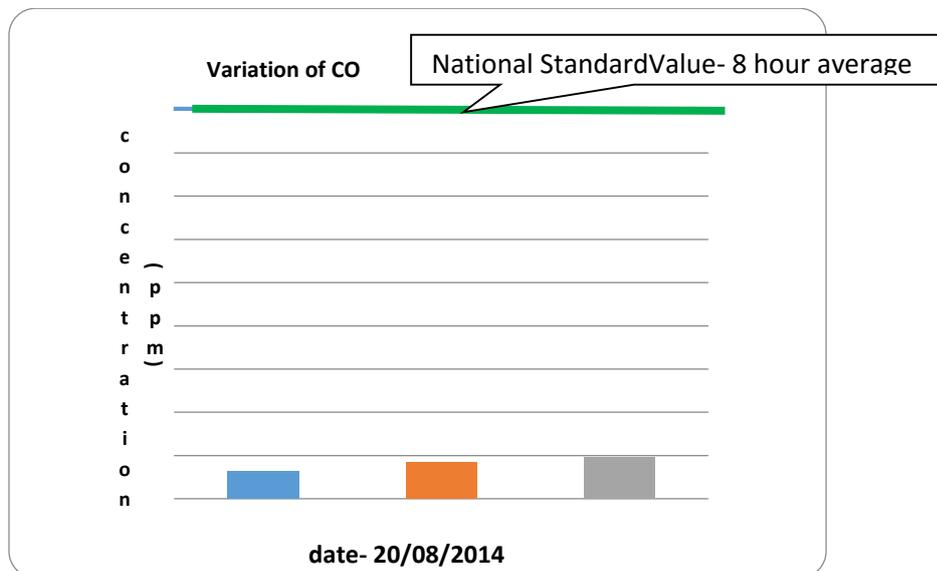
PM2.5 – One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their averages were calculated on **24 hour average basis** for seven days. The maximum permissible value on 24 hour basis for PM2.5 is 50µg/m³. The graph indicates that the national standard value is not exceeded.



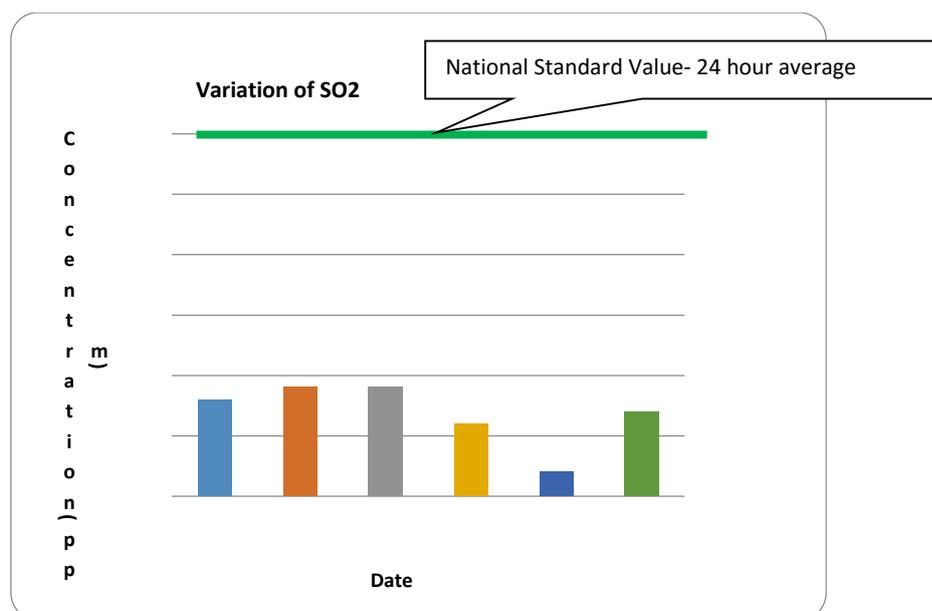
NO₂ –One hour averages were recorded daily in the mobile station and their averages were calculated on **24 hour average basis** for seven days. The maximum permissible value on 24 hour basis for NO₂ is 0.05ppm. The graph indicates that the national standard value is not exceeded.



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.



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.



3.2.1.6 Trans-Boudry Air pollution monitoring

3.2.1.6.1 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 Male Declaration in parallel with other South Asian countries.

3.2.1.6.2 Acid Rain Monitoring

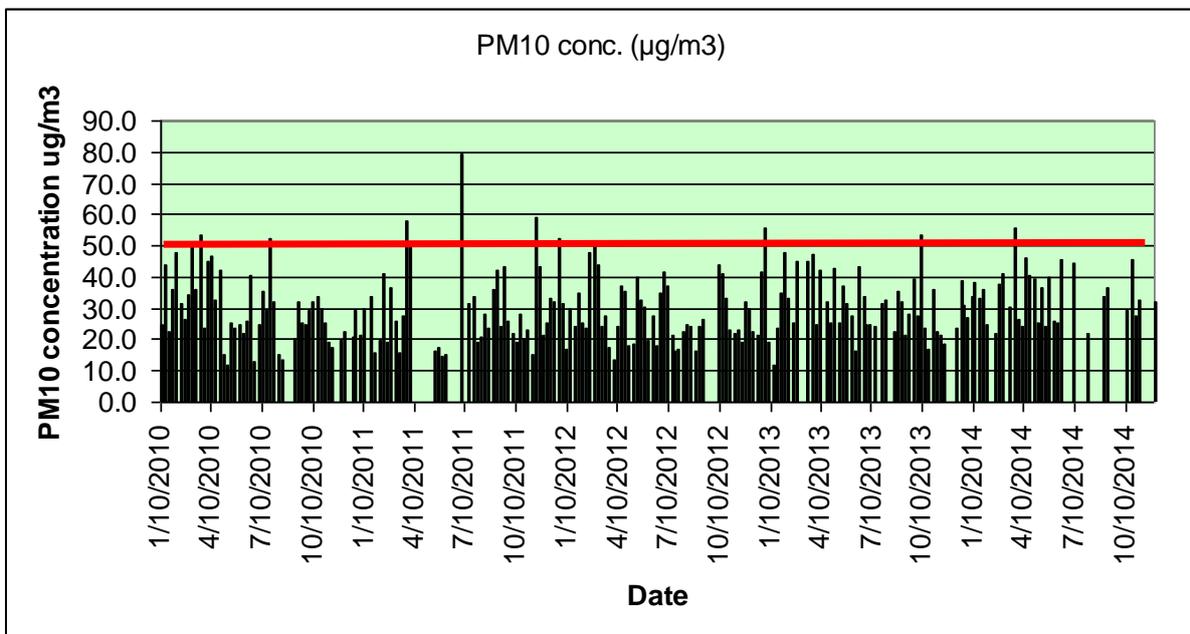
Laboratory is engaged in acid rain monitoring program to identify any possible acid rains due to trans-boundary air pollution. Under this program sampling site is identified in Doramadala Mihinthale and rain water collected in wet only collectors and bulk collectors are analyzed for anions, cations and amount of precipitation.

3.2.1.6.3 Trans-boundary Air pollution Monitoring

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



Instruments installed at Doramadala monitoring site



Variation of PM-10 concentration at Doramadala site

3.2.1.7 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 the 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.



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 conducted 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 also conducted in many city areas to make general public aware of the new regulation.

New guidelines values for construction and operation of highways especially elevated high ways have been prepared in 2014 to support construction of Peliyagoda- Kirulapone elevated high way construction project.

3.2.2 Water Quality Monitoring Unit 2014

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 2014 the laboratory could be able to collect and analyzes 950 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 inspection were made in order to collect industrial effluent throughout the country during this period. Basically these samples were collected for various requirement mentioned below.

Purpose of sampling	No. of samples	No of tested performed
EPL	158	948
Legal	60	360
Complain	164	984
Monitoring	67	402
Other purpose	36	216
Commercial basis	61	366
Total	546	3276

Table 01 – No of samples collected during the 2014 year on industrial effluent

Each samples were analyzed at least 6-9 parameters and issued the Analytical Report.

Surface Water Quality Monitoring Programme

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. In addition to that surface water quality monitoring of Boralasgamuwa wewa has been carried out once in three months.

Name of the surface water Body	No. of samples	No. of parameters analyzed
Kelani River	148	2072
Mahaoya	80	1120
Dandugamoya	72	1008
Boralasgamuwa	16	240
Bentota	70	980

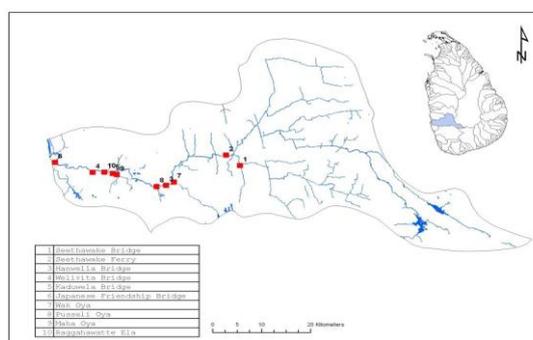
Name of the surface water Body	No. of samples	No. of parameters analyzed
Other	14	196
Commercial	4	56
Total	404	5072

Table 2 No of samples collected from the surface water bodies

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

During 2014 Seven (7) locations of the Kelani River and Five (5) locations of its tributaries were monitored monthly basis for fourteen parameters.



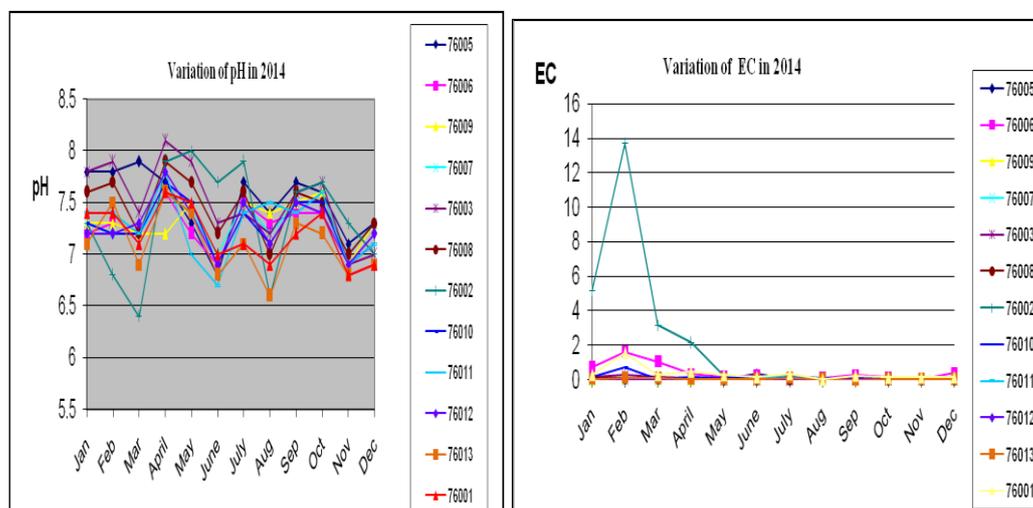
Map 1 - Sampling Locations of the Kelani River

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.

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)

Table 3 Sampling Location of Kelani River

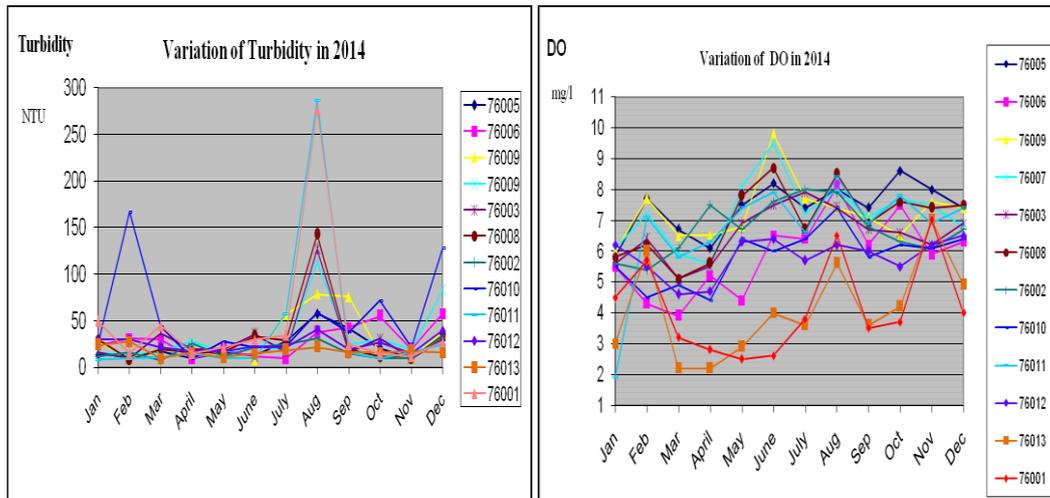
Evaluation of the Water Quality in Kelani River



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

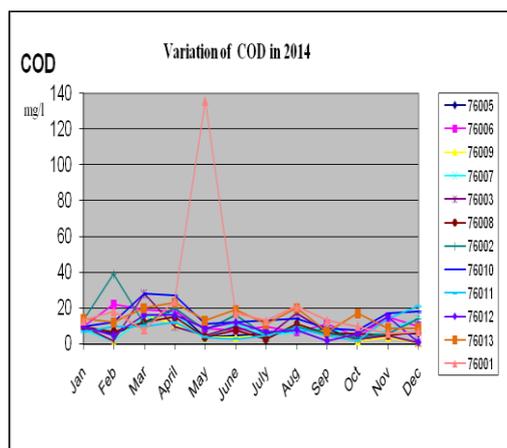
High Electrical Conductivity value was reported at Victoria Bridge in the month of February. This could be due to the Salinity intrusion during the dry season prevailed in that month. A significant EC elevations reported at Seethawake sampling location in several months but highest reported in the month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



A significant variation in Turbidity was observed within 2014 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 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.

Lower values of dissolved oxygen were reported in the locations where there is significant industrial pollution such as Raggahawatte canal, Maha ela and Seethawaka. Decrease of dissolved Oxygen is particularly high in dry months like April and May as the concentrations of the pollutants mixing in to the river water are high.



The reported values for chemical oxygen demand for most of the sampling locations were below the proposed ambient water quality standards. Highest value was recorded for the Raggahawatte location where the industrial pollution is high in April which is a dry month in 2014. Most of the time the higher

COD is always reported at Victoria Bridge. This could be due to industrial pollutants mixing in to river water as well as due to salinity intrusion significant in dry weather conditions.

3.2.2.2 Other activities done by the water Quality monitoring Division

Participation of awareness Programme

During the year 2014 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 engaged for this programme by performing the water quality testing and presentations.

Two water testing programme were conducted by the staff of laboratory for the under graduates of Ragama medical faculty and Kelani university during three days periods.

Several presentation were done for the various others groups such as Departments of Railway and Community base organization conducted by CEA and other external institute.

Other Activities

During this year the laboratory could attend several EIA inspection and scoping meetings , and Court cases auditing of Environmental Laboratories and consultancy services which conducted by the internal division of CEA.

In addition to above considerable times had to be spent on the establishment of provincial 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 2014.

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), 143 licenses were issued during year 2014.

In order to facilitate the implementation of above mentioned regulations and providing solutions to the issues pertaining to the management of clinical wastes, initiatives were taken to establish a centralised incinerator facility as a tripartite national project with the involvement of Sisili Hanaro Encare Pvt Ltd, Central Environmental Authority and Ministry of Health at Colombo East Base Hospital, Mulleriyawa. This facility bears the capacity of combusting 6 tonnes per day. This facility caters for both public and private healthcare facilities in the country

to manage their clinical waste in an environmentally sound manner.

In addition three technical workshops on management of Bio Medical waste were organized for Western, Central and North Western Provincial health personnel.

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 310 number of clearances were issued during year 2014.

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 2014 CEA has given the approvals for 08 transits and 05 exportations (transboundary movement) of waste materials listed in the List “A” of the Basel Convention.

3.3.3 Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

Technical advisory Committee meeting was held to discuss controlling the use of asbestos in order to eliminate asbestos related diseases in Sri Lanka

3.3.3.1 Electronic Waste Management

As there is a high demand for e-items in the country, generation of e waste is notably increased during the last few years. These e-items contain hazardous materials which need proper attention.

Providing prioritized attention apart from the regulatory role, Central Environmental Authority has taken several successful initiatives to manage E waste in the country during the past five years. National Cooperate Partnership Programme with private and public sector companies, Drop off events, Awareness programmes based on various sectors are some of such initiatives.

In line with this Central Environmental Authority had declared a national week for E waste Management during 27th May to 2nd June 2014.

In parallel to this, resuming of Memorandum of Understanding of the partner companies of National Cooperate E waste management programme was also held ceremonially at the launching event of this week on 26th May 2014 at “Mihilaka Medura” BMICH with patronage of Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy Hon. Susil Premajayantha. 19 Partner companies were signed the Memorandum of Understanding.



Launching event held at “Mihilaka Medura”

During this week CEA and the partner companies had jointly organized drop off Events Island widely. There were 35 such drop off events had been held. These drop off events were implemented successfully and nearly 320 tons of E waste were collected and disposed through licensed E waste collectors.



E Waste Collection event held at the Parliament



E waste “Drop off event” at Kaluthara

Mobitel (Pvt) Ltd which is a partner company of the National Co operate E waste management programme extended their supportive arm by providing sole sponsorship for the E waste management week.

3.3.4 Implementation of thin polythene regulation

In the year 2014 raiding programmes were carried out for proper implementation of thin polythene regulation. Prior to the raiding paper advertisement was published to make aware the public on prohibition of production, sale of polythene less than 20 microns. Accordingly actions were taken to raid the industries which are producing polythene less than 20 microns covering the western province from July 2014. Raiding was carried out in 104 industries and actions were taken to take legal action for 08 industries

4.0. Environmental Management & Assessment Division

4.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Unit

Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

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 2014, total of 84 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 27 projects were granted and 57 projects were pending decision.

List of projects approved during 2014 under EIA / IEE regulations by the EIA Unit;

No.	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE
1.	Proposed Yan Oya Reservoir project	EIA
2.	Extension of Southern Expressway from Matara to Mattala (Hambantota)	EIA
3.	Proposed Expressway from Hambantota Seaport to Mattala Airport	EIA
4.	Ayurvedic Agriculture Land Devt. Project at Lorawatta, Doluwa (approval extension)	EIA
5.	Proposed Amendments made to Condominium Type Apartment Complex at Srimath Kudaratwatta Mawatha, Kandy	EIA
6.	Proposed Hapugahakumbura Mini Hydro Power Project at Balangoda	EIA
7.	Kalu Ganga Reservoir and Agricultural Extension Project (approval extension)	EIA
8.	Uma Oya Multipurpose Devt. Project (approval extension)	EIA
9.	Proposed Markumbura Interchange Township Development Project	IEE
10.	Proposed Finfish Project in Trincomalee.	IEE
11.	Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project - 132 KV Transmission line from Randeniya to Badulla	IEE
12.	Proposed Project on Manufacturing Emulsion Explosives at Oyamaduwa, Mahawilachchiya, and Anuradhapura.	IEE
13.	Marukanda Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
14.	Rehabilitation and Upgrading Activities of Kirulapona – Godagama section of Colombo – Rathnapura – Wellawaya – Batticaloa (A004) road (approval extension)	IEE

15.	Rehabilitation and Upgrading Activities of Pamankda – Horana (Pokunuwita) Section of Colombo – Horana (B084) Road (approval extension)	IEE
16.	Construction of Approach Road from Kelanisiri Bridge to Kelanimulla - Koswatta Road	IEE
17.	Proposed offshore sand mining & beach nourishment project at Unawatuna Bay	IEE
18.	Proposed 220 Kv transmission line project from Mannar to Anuradhapura via Vavuniya	IEE
19.	Shifting of Manning Market to Peliyagoda	IEE
20.	Proposed Industrial Zone adjacent to Ruhunu Magampura Mahinda Rajapaksha Port at Hambantota	IEE

List of projects approved by other Project Approving Agencies (PAAs) with the concurrence of CEA;

No.	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE
1.	Proposed Sanitary Landfill Site and a Composting Plant at Gondikawatta Udunuwara PS limits in Kandy District PAA - UDA	EIA
2.	Proposed Kalugal Oya Reservoir Project PAA - Forest Dept.	EIA
3.	Ambalankanda Dolosbage Tree Felling Project (approval extension) PAA – Ministry of Environment	IEE
4.	Proposed Andadola Mini Hydro Power Project PAA - Forest Dept.	IEE
5.	Proposed Morapitiya Mini Hydro power Project at Palindanuwara PAA - Forest Dept.	IEE
6.	Mixed Development Project at Sir James Peiris Mawatha, Colombo 02 PAA - UDA	IEE
7.	Proposed 646 Roomed (Five star) Pearl City Tourist Hotel Project, Galle Road, Colombo 3 PAA - UDA	IEE

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
3.	Sabaragamuwa (Ruwanpura) Expressway	EIA
4.	New Road Connection between Badulla and Kandy	EIA
5.	Northern Expressway Project – Stage 1, 2 (Enderamulla to Kurunegala) & Ambepussa link	EIA

No.	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
6.	Northern Expressway Project – Stage 3 (Pothuhera – Galagedara)	EIA
7.	Northern Expressway Project – Stage 4 (Kurunegala – Dambulla)	EIA
8.	Extension of Stage 3 of Northern Expressway Project (Galagedara – Gannoruwa)	EIA
9.	Proposed Waste Water Disposal facility for Negombo MC Area	EIA
10.	Proposed Waste Water Disposal facility for Galle MC Area	EIA
11.	Proposed Mixed Development Project at Gannoruwa Road Peradeniya	EIA
12.	Proposed Hakbellawa Mini Hydro Power Project on Kelani Ganga	EIA
13.	Proposed Gin - Nilwala Ganga Diversion Project	EIA
14.	Project to Setup a Special Zone for Heavy Industry, Sampur, Trincomalee	EIA
15.	Proposed Sooriyawewa Investment Promotion Zone (IPZ), Hambantota and Moneragala	EIA
16.	Proposed Municipal Solid Waste to Energy Project at Kerawalapitiya for Gampaha District.	EIA
17.	Proposed Export Processing Zone (EPZ) II - Perth Estate, Horana (Revised Project- Supplemental Report to EIA)	EIA
18.	Proposed Waste Water Collection, Treatment and Disposal System for Hambantota New Township	EIA
19.	Extension of pipe borne sewerage coverage for Dehiwala – Mt. Lavinia Municipal council Area	EIA
20.	Proposed Small Holder Farmer Based Bibile Sugar - Power - Dairy Homestead Farms Integrated Development Project	EIA
21.	Mirijjawila Export Processing Zone, Hambantota	EIA
22.	Proposed 2 x 250 MW Coal Fired Power Plant at Trincomalee	EIA
23.	Proposed Lower Malwatu Oya Reservoir Project	EIA
24.	Proposed Kivul Oya Reservoir Project	EIA
25.	Proposed Upper Elahera Canal Project	EIA
26.	Proposed Basnagoda Reservoir Project	EIA
27.	Construction of NWP Diversion canal from Bowatenna Reservoir to Divert Mahaweli water to Upper Mi oya and Hakwatuna Oya Basin in Kurunegala District	EIA
28.	Proposed Maduru oya Right Bank Development Project (System B)	EIA
29.	Proposed Matara Stage IV Water Supply Project	EIA

No.	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
30.	Proposed “Grand Palace” 200 Roomed Five Star Hotel at Gurudeniya, Kandy	EIA
31.	Proposed Jaffna – Kilinochchi Sanitation Project	EIA
32.	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project	EIA
33.	Proposed Rail Road from Horana to Kottawa	EIA
34.	Proposed Kurunegala – Dambulla – Habarana Railway Extension Project	EIA
35.	Proposed Project to Set up an Industrial Park for Leather Tanning and Leather Goods Manufacturing, at Mannar	EIA
36.	Proposed Apartment Complex at Haragama Road, Kandy (River side - Kandy)	EIA
37.	Seethawaka Ganga Hydro Power Project Hinguralakanda, Dehiowita, Kegalle	EIA
38.	Proposed 1200 MW Coal Power Project at Trincomalee	EIA
39.	Proposed Bellagawewa Industrial Park, Hambantota	IEE
40.	220 KV Transmission Line Project from Polpitiya to Pannipitiya	IEE
41.	Offshore Sea Sand Dredging for Port City Development Project.	IEE
42.	Proposed Sugar Refinery Project, Hambantota	IEE
43.	Proposed Maliboda Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
44.	Proposed 132 kV Transmission Line from Polpitiya to New Habarana	IEE
45.	Proposed Manakola Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
46.	Proposed Bio Medical Waste Treatment Facility at Katunayake	IEE
47.	Proposed Waste to Energy Project at Horana, Kalutara District	IEE
48.	Proposed Lower Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project at Thalpitigala Reservoir	IEE
49.	Proposed 132 Kv Transmission Line project from Nadukuda to Mannar	IEE
50.	Elevated Highway - Battaramulla North (Baseline - Rajagiriya)	IEE
51.	Elevated Highway - Battaramulla South (Malapalla - Kimbulawala)	IEE
52.	Proposed Kalinga Nuwara, Angamedilla Pumping Complex Project of Mahaweli Development Programme of North Central Province Canal.	IEE
53.	Proposed Bogahahena Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
54.	Proposed 220 / 400 kV Transmission line project Veyangoda to Padukka via Kirindiwela	IEE
55.	Proposed 132 kv Transmission line project Veyangoda to Thulhiriya	IEE
56.	Proposed Ranwala Oya Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
57.	Establishment of Coconut Seed Garden in Poonaryn to increase seed supply from genetically improved Coconut Hybrids	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.

The projects which were monitored during year 2014 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.	Surface Water Extraction from a Reservoir Across Per Aru in Vavuniya District
4.	Kalu Ganga Reservoir and Agricultural Extension Project
5.	Uma Oya Multi Purpose Devt. Project
6.	Moragahakanda Agricultural Devt. Project (PAA - My. of Agri.)
7.	Broadland Hydro Power Project
8.	Mawanana Mini Hydro Power Project
9.	Seethawaka Export Processing Project
10.	Koggala Eco 5 Star Villa Resort Project at Koggala
11.	5 Star Hotel at Weerawila
12.	Proposed Janet Valley Mini Hydro power Project at Nawalapitiya
13.	Proposed Nayaganga Mini Hydro Power Project at Deraniyagala
14.	Koswathuganga Mini Hydro Power Project at Kalawana
15.	Amanawala Mini Hydro Power Project at Yatiyantota

4.1.2 Streamlining of EIA/IEE procedure

- **Review of EIA regulations**

EIA Regulations were finalized and submitted to the Legal Draftsman Department for approval.

- **Training Programmes**

(a) Twining Partnership between Japan and Sri Lanka

Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) with funding from ADB initiated actions to carry out a twining programme on EIA between Japan and Sri Lanka. Under this programme capacity development of officers involved in the EIA was carried out. A consultative workshop was held in Colombo with the participation of Japanese resource persons to identify the EIA training requirement for CEA officers. Based on the findings of the workshop, technical assistance from Japan was requested to review power and transport sector EIA projects. Accordingly, three officers from the EIA Unit attended a study tour to Japan to gain the Japanese experience on EIA. Study tour was mainly focused on the power and transport sector projects. Finally a workshop was held for the officers of CEA to introduce review criteria which can be used in reviewing the EIA reports on power sector projects under the Japanese technical assistance.

(b) Fundamental Workshop for EIA Consultants

The above fundamental workshop was conducted by the CEA for the EIA Consultants who have already been registered and to be registered (new applicants) with the CEA, to make aware the EIA Consultants on the common mistakes of EIA reports and the requirement of improving the quality of EIA reports.

This workshop was held on 6th May 2014 and it was a very useful exercise for both EIA Consultants and the CEA. Over 34 companies and individual consultants participated at the workshop.

(c) Training Programmes on Fundamentals of EIA for CEA Regional Officers

Updating of basic knowledge on legal and technical requirements of EIA for the officers who are involved in this process is a vital factor in the successful implementation of the EIA process. Considering the needs, the EIA Unit with the assistance of the HRD Unit carried out two training programmes.

(d) 10 Day Intensive EIA Training Programme

The EIA unit in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy (ME&RE), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Centre for Environment Justice (CEJ) and the Centre for Environmental Studies of University of Peradeniya jointly organized the 18th Intensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Training Programme. This course was held at the Tree of Life Hotel, Kandy from 15th - 24th October. The first part of the programme provided an overview and conceptual framework for EIA and the second part provided hands on experience in the application of EIA. 60 participants representing Government sector, Consultants, NGOs and academia participated in the programme.

(e) Training Programme on Noise / Vibration and Air Quality Aspects in relation to the EIA for CEA officers

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 Norochcholai Coal Power Plant. 60 participants represented for this training programme from the EIA Unit and the CEA Provincial Offices who involved in the EIA process.

• **Registration of consulting organizations for technical guidance / preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports**

The existing list of Experts / consultants for the Technical Guidance / preparation of EIA reports is being updated. An advertisement was published in the Daily News for registration of consulting organizations. Consulting Organizations having experience in different specialist areas for technical guidance and preparation of EIA reports to be selected from the applications received.

Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

SEA for the Northern Province

Over 25 key government agencies responsible for conservation and development took part in this study. Methodology adopted for this study involved detailed field surveys and extensive consultation and coordination process with District Secretaries and key government agencies covering multiple sectors such as urban development, forest, wildlife, water, mineral, archaeology, marine, coastal, roads, irrigation etc.

The information gathered from stakeholder agencies provided a framework to identify the sensitive areas and the disaster prone areas where development should be restricted or properly managed. After taking out the most sensitive forests, wildlife, marine, coastal areas and archaeological sites, areas suitable for development activities were identified and mapped. The Opportunity Map developed, provides space for industrial, agricultural, housing, ecotourism and other economic development activities and provision of services.

Major findings and recommendations of the of the Northern Province SEA study

- The study identified the remaining environmentally sensitive areas and the unique environmental features in the Northern Province such as forest & wildlife areas, mangroves, marshes, coastal ecosystems, archaeological and cultural resources which need to be protected or carefully managed.
- The study strictly recommended adhering to the Opportunity Map provided in the report during the site selection for new development projects. Any new development which will be established in the Northern Province should strictly avoid the environmentally sensitive areas identified by the study and should be compatible with the Opportunity Map.

- The study developed a data base of natural resources which can be utilized for development activities in the Northern Province such as mineral resources water sources, marine and coastal resources etc.
- The study recommended protecting ground water sources including sources at Thoddakaddu and Thoddavelli in Mannar since surface water is scarce in the Northern Province. The quality of ground water should be monitored on regular basis to ensure that the water quality is maintained within acceptable levels. In addition the excessive application of pesticides and fertilizers should be discouraged through awareness programs and extension programs for farmers.
- Study identified disaster prone areas in the Northern Province for determination of precautionary/adaptation measures prior to planning any development activities. All mangrove vegetation and coastal vegetation found along the coastal zone should be categorized as high priority conservation areas and be declared as conservation forests without further delay, since these areas provides a safety buffer during natural disasters such as cyclones, tsunamis and storm surges.

The report was finalized. The report is to be distributed among Government Agencies.

- **Strategic Environmental Assessment for Water Resources and Irrigation Sector**

The CEA in collaboration with the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management initiated action to carryout SEA for the Irrigation and Water Resources Sector. Proposed SEA for the Water Resources and Irrigation Sector aims to assess the cumulative impacts of irrigation projects and finding strategic level solutions to key environmental issues for the long term sustainability of irrigation projects including consideration of alternatives that go beyond the confines of individual projects. A workshop was held on 29th November 2014 with all relevant stakeholder agencies to finalize the ToR for the Proposed SEA study. The finalized ToR has been submitted to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management to proceed with the study.

- **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 down stream users and ecosystem. Therefore, the CEA 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 team of experts completed

the draft final report of the study and submitted to the CEA. The findings of study are to be discussed at a stakeholder meeting.

4.1.3 Other activities

In addition to the above activities, following meetings / site inspections were also attended by the EIA unit during 2014.

- Steering Committee meetings on Northern Railway Rehabilitation Project
- Project Coordinating Committee meetings on Outer Circular Highway Project (Phase I, II & III)
- Steering Committee meetings on Northern Road Connectivity Project
- Steering Committee meetings on World Bank Funded Provincial Road Project
- Stakeholder Consultative meeting with ADB regarding Upper Elahera Canal project, North Western Provincial Diversion project and raising of the height of existing Minipe Anicut.
- Stakeholder Consultative Meeting on Mono Rail Project

4.2 Natural Resources Management & Monitoring Unit

The CEA holds the responsibility of management of country's natural resources, in coordination with other relevant agencies, Provincial and District offices of the Authority. 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 2014, the following activities were carried out with respect to the Natural Resources Management.

4.2.1 Inter-Agency Coordination Committee meeting on Natural Resources Management

Three meetings have been held with all relevant stakeholder agencies involved in Natural Resources Management in 2014. Committee taken main decisions on ground water management and the catchment protection. Accordingly, regulations were drafted under the provisions of the Water Resources Board Act for regulating extraction of ground water for commercial purposes and forwarded to the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy and Water Resources Board for making necessary arrangements to obtain approval of the Cabinet to gazette the regulations. With respect the catchment protection, it was decided to declare catchment areas already identified in tea estates in Badulla district as Environmental Protection areas under National Environmental Act, based upon a request made by Hon

Chief Minister for Uva Province. Declaration process will commence having completed a field validation of those sites.

4.2.2 Information Booklets on NRM

A booklet on Natural Resources was prepared for the purpose of making general public, school community, and stakeholder agencies aware on natural resources available in the country. Information were gathered from relevant state agencies such forest department, wildlife Department.

4.2.3 Awareness Programs and workshops

Ten (10) awareness programs for resource user's covering ten districts were carried out island wide with assistance of Provincial Offices of CEA, based on the Trainers 'Training Manual on sustainable use of sand, prepared by the NRM&Monitoring Unit. Awareness programs on Conservation of Water catchment areas for members of the community water projects in chilaw carried out jointly with the SriLanka Water partnership Institute.

Two workshops for officials of the provincial and District officers of the CEA on Implementation of relevant legislations , regulations guidelines with respect to the Natural resources management were conducted at the auditorium of the CEA.



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 which has an environmental value or a tree which has a historic as well as ecological value , in each district; in order to aware the general public on the importance of conservation of such places. During the year 2014, sign boards were erected in the following places.

	<i>Province</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Description</i>
01.	Central Province	Kandy	Kadawatha Jack tree – (<i>Artocarpusheterophyllus</i>) aged over 400 years near Balana breach situated at Ammunupura G N Division of Yatinuwara D S Division.
02.	Central Province	NuwaraEliya	Historical Sapu tree – (<i>Michelianilagirica</i>) known as “DaladaSapuwa” situated at Hedunawewa G N Division of Kotmale D S Division.
03.	North Central	Anuradhapura	Natural freshwater spring at Gonamariyawa G N Division of Kebithigollewa D S Division.
04.	Southern	Galle	Natural flume at Pinnaduwa (“ <i>Pinnaduwaquelle</i> ”) situated at Pinnaduwa IIOC G N Division of Akmeemana D S Division.
05.	North Central	Polonnaruwa	Borawewa Hot Water springs at Nelumwewa 259 G N Division of Welikanda D S Division.
06.	Eastern	Batticaloa	Water body used only for religious purposes at MamankarmPilleyar Hindu Temple, at Mamankam G N Division Manmunei North D S Division.
07.	North	Mannar	Waterbody used only for religious purposes at Thiruketheeswaram Hindu Temple at Thirukethees G N Division of Mannar D S Division.
08.	North Western	Puttlam	Historical “Madam”- (<i>Syzygiumcumini</i>) tree at PahalaMahawewa 528 G N Division of Mahawewa D S Division.
09.	North Western	Kurunegala	Historical “Tamarind “– (<i>Tamarindusindical</i>) at Gatulawa G N Division of Bingiriya D S Division.



4.2.5 Conservation of Water Sources /Catchment Areas

4.2.5.1 Policy on conservation of water sprouts reservations and catchment areas

A national policy was prepared by the Ministry of Lands for conservation of water sprouts, reservations and catchment areas considering current threats on them and importance of conserving for present and the future generation by a cabinet appointed committee. CEA represented this committee actively providing technical guidance to prepare the policy through several meetings and the workshops.

4.2.5.2 Kelani River Basin Management Project

By identification of a need of focusing attention on the protection of Kelani River basin through a multistakeholder approach, the Central Environmental Authority in association with the Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy and the UNDP commenced a Kelnai River Basin Management project. The project was lunched on 17th June 2014 at the KelaniViharaya under the patronage of Hon. Minister of Environment & Renewable Energy. Ten Kumbuk trees were planted on the river bank symbolizing the launching ceremony.



A workshop was held to collect and compile all management activities conducted by all responsible government agencies within the Kelani River basin at the Galadari Hotel, Colombo on 22nd July 2014. Then this information was compiled to identify the gaps that have to be addressed through the project.

Several stakeholder meetings were conducted at the Central Environmental Authority to identify gaps in addressing the issues within the River Basin and to prepare a project plan. An outline of a project plan was prepared through the said meeting series. A concept paper and a proposal were prepared to be presented to the UNICEF through the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage requesting for fund facilitation. After that a request was made to the Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage for fund facilitation. Until the long-term multi stakeholder approach is planned and implemented, Natural Resource Management Unit of the CEA prepared and started to implement an interim action plan for

rehabilitation and management of the Kelani river basin. Accordingly three main activities awareness programme, Enrichment planting, and regularizing pollution control mechanism are being carried out.

An awareness program on the industrial pollution and other environmental issues in each Divisional Secretariat Area within the Kelani River Basin is conducted for Grama Niladhari and other relevant ground level government officers with the support of Laboratory of the CEA and respective Divisional Secretariat. Accordingly awareness programmes were conducted for said target groups in Kelaniya Divisional Secretariat and Dompe Divisional Secretariat. In addition to that a leaflet was drafted to be distributed within the areas that have been affected by industrial pollution. Details of available lands within selected 8 Divisional Secretariat Areas in Colombo and Gampaha Districts and other required information for enrichment planting have been collected from relevant Government agencies.



4.2.5.3 Water sources protection in Horana and Ingiriya Divisional secretariat ares

Horana and Ingiriya Divisional Secretariat Area

Sixty water sources /springs had been identified to be protected within **the** Ingiriya and Horana Divisional Secretariat areas and marked on maps separately for two Divisional Secretariat areas. A stakeholder meeting was held to discuss about measures need to be taken in order to protect these eco systems.

Nambapana – Pareithota stream

Nambapana- Pareithota water stream is an attractive bathing site popular among local tourists which has been threatened by negative impacts of activities of tourists. Carried out field inspections and conducted meetings with stakeholder agencies and discussed the migratory measures that have to be taken for conservation of this stream. Accordingly prepared a management plan for sustainable management of this stream to be implemented through the Horana Pradesiya Sabha. Accordingly Horana Pradesiya Sabha prepared a Management Plan (project proposal) for the Nambapana- Pareithota and submitted to the CEA for comments. Subsequently the CEA carried out two inspections and studied the area. After that the CEA reviewed project proposal and sent comments and

recommendations requesting to resubmit the project proposal to the CEA incorporating recommendations made by the CEA.

4.2.5.4 Catchment protection in Badulla District

The water catchment areas extent of 1148 ha. (land bloks 1675) within the tea estate of Badulla district identified and mapped by the decided to declare as environmental protection areas .For this purpose a data verification is being carried out with the relevant plantation companies. The Uva Provincial Council has identified 1148 ha (1675 land blocks) catchments in Badulla District to be protected. According to the studies all these lands belong to Tea estate Companies.

4.2.6 Conservation of waterfalls in Sri Lanka

It was carried out a survey on all the waterfalls in Sri Lanka to validate the information on waterfalls taken from different sources. , under the decision taken in year 2011 as a policy decision not to grant approvals for Mini Hydro Power Generation projects on waterfall considering the direct and indirect threats and impacts on waterfalls. The survey was carried out through the service of Divisional Environmental Officers (DEOs) of CEA, during the period of March – July in 2014. Prior to starting the survey, six awareness programmers were carried out on the characteristics of waterfalls. In addition to the 387 recorded waterfalls, 129 new waterfalls have been identified in the survey. Compilation of data on waterfalls is underway and it is planned to select the waterfalls which need conservation, and declare them by Gazette Notifications.



Ruk mal Ella, Bulathkohopitiya, Kegalle



Seetha Gangula Ella II- AmbagamuwaKorale, Nuwaraeliya

4.2.7 Preparation of Guidelines

Guide lines which need to be adhered during construction of bridges especially under the project implemented through the Ministry of Economic Development were prepared and distributed among the stakeholder agencies. Further a set of guidelines for clean boating was prepared with consultation of experts in the field and the stakeholder agencies in order to minimize the negative impacts that can be caused to the water bodies during the boating .Initiated prepare guild lines for rehabilitation of abandoned mining pits and the sites

4.2.8 Providing Technical guidance to Government &Non-Governmental Agencies on Natural Resources Management

Officers of this Unit represent the CEA and provide technical assistance pertaining to natural resources management at various Committees, 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 Berea, National Aquatic Development Authority, Ministry of Environment , Man and Biosphere Committee at National Science Foundation, Parliament Consultative Committees, etc. Officers were attended over hundreds of such meetings, during the year 2014.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.

4.2.9 Declaration and management of environmental protection areas

4.2.9.1 Management and monitoring of declared EPAs

	Name of the EPA	Status
01	Walauwewaththa - Wathurana (Gazette No.1598/21 Date-2009/04/24)	Management plan has been drafted and to be discussed with the relevant stakeholder agencies. Leaflet on EPA was edited and reprinted. (Picture padmini)
02	Bolgoda -(Gazette No.-1634/23 Date-2009/12/30)	A comprehensive Management Plan for the Bolgoda EPA was prepared with assistant of the Moratuwa University. Two Management Committee meetings were conducted to discuss the issues relevant to the EPA. Surveying the lake boundary of Bolgoda EPA is in progress. Two awareness programs were conducted for Government officials and the community organizations on the gazette notification of the Bolgoda EPA. Approvals for 8 projects relevant to the permitted activities were granted and one was rejected.
03	Muthurajawela– (Gazette No-1466/26 -Date-2006/10/13)	Awareness programme on Muthurajawela EPA was conducted for officials of the stakeholder agencies. A leaflet was designed.
04	Thalangama -(Gazette No: -1487/10 -Date.-2007/03/05)	Awareness programme on Thanangama EPA was conducted for the officials of the stakeholder agencies. A leaflet was designed and printed. Revision of the management plan was initiated.
05	Gregory Lake (Gazette no:-1487/10 -Date -2007/03/05)	A Special programme including awareness on importance of Lake Gregory Environmental Protection Area for the boat riders and the lake uses was conducted. Solid waste management within EPA area under the “WasanthaUdanaya” festival program was conducted jointly with NuwaraEliyaMunicipal council. Five monitoring inspections were carried out during the festival season. 6000 awareness leaflets

	Name of the EPA	Status
		were distributed among the local and the foreign visitors during the festival season.
06	Hanthana -(Gazette no:-1641/28 -Date-2010/02/17)	Detailed study on Bio diversity was completed. Land slide hazard zoning map was completed. Social survey within the EPA were completed. Management plan was prepared based on the findings of the above studies. Approval of the department of the legal draftsman was obtained for the revised boundary of the EPA, Two Hanthana EPA Management Committee meetings were held.79 projects were approved & rejected 13 projects with respect to the permitted activities proposed within the EPA
07	Maragala Mountain Range (Monaragala)- Gazette no:-1560/26 Date:-2008)8/01)	Management Plan with the technical assistance of IUCN was prepared for sustainable management of the EPA.Four Awareness programmes were conducted. A leaflet was printed and distributed among all relevant stakeholders Obtained the assistance of Survey department to revise the boundary to exclude the Monaragala Town Area from the current EPA. Initiated a program for erection of boundary posts in the revised boundary. .

4.2.10 Status of the proposed EPAs

01	Pansalthenna, Ukuwela (Matale)	Proposed EPA, having an extent of 223 acres identified with the help of a surveyed plan. Detailed study of the proposed area completed. Gazette notification of the proposed EPA were drafted.
03	Waratenna- Hakkinda (Kandy)	A detailed survey in proposed area conducted and detailed study report prepared. Gazette notification drafted and forwarded for Board approval. 
04	Urban wetland (Nuwaraeliya)	Initiated work to declare a very important wetland area. Extent is about one acre situated within the NewaraEliya municipality area.

4.2.11 wetland management

4.2.11.1 National Wetland Management Steering Committee Meetings (NWSC)

One NWSC meetings, chaired by the Secretary, Min. of Environment, and Renewable Energy were held .Several important decisions were taken pertaining to sound management and conservation of wetlands, as indicated in the National Wetland Policy and Strategies.

4.2.11.2 Hand book on “ThethbimAsiriya”

“ThethbimAsiriya” hand book which had been published as additional reading book for school children was reviewed with a assistance of a group of technical people and the revised version inclusive of latest information was prepared.

4.2.12. World Wetland Day

World Wetland Day which falls on 2nd February declared under, Ramsazar convention in 1997 was commemorated in this year underthe theme of “Wetland and Agriculture – Partners for Growth. The

Central Environmental Authority jointly with the Department of Wildlife Conservation, organized a wetland related Crossword Puzzle competition island wide both Sinhala and Tamil mediums. This was sponsored by the M/s Wijaya News Paper Ltd. The Winners were awarded valuable Prizes including, Cash and Accommodation facility with parents in a Wildlife Park for two days, together with Certificates at the wetland day celebration national programme. The guest lecture was delivered by Prof. P.K.S. Mahanama, University of Moratuwa on “Urban Wetlands” and it was highlighted the conservation significance of wetlands in Sri Lanka.

In addition to that, 19 programmes to commemorate the World Wetland day were also held at Provincial level and District level basis.



4.2.13. Village Wetland Management Committees

Four Village Wetland Management Committees were established at Thumbowila, Wewala, and Polgasovita and within the Bolgoda EPA area and one at Thihagoda in Matara for the purpose of getting involvement of public participation for wetland management at village level.

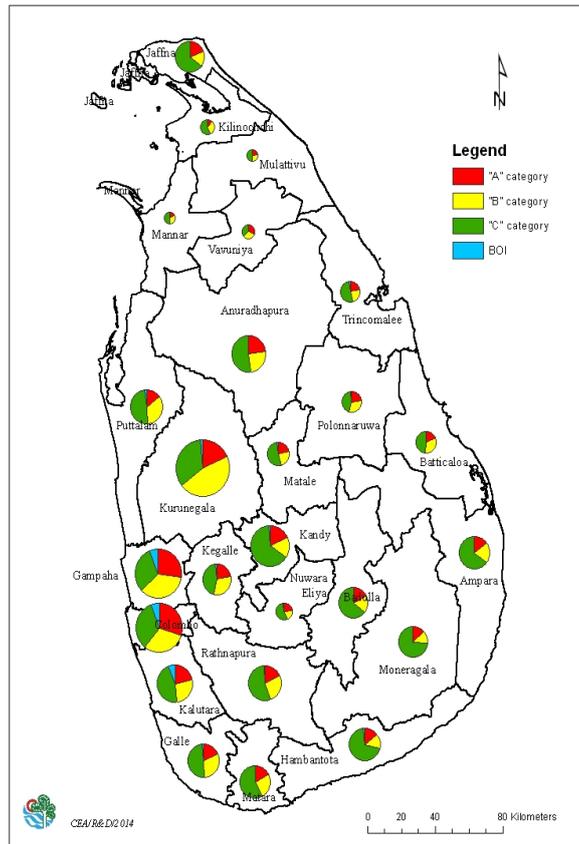


4.3. Research and Development Unit

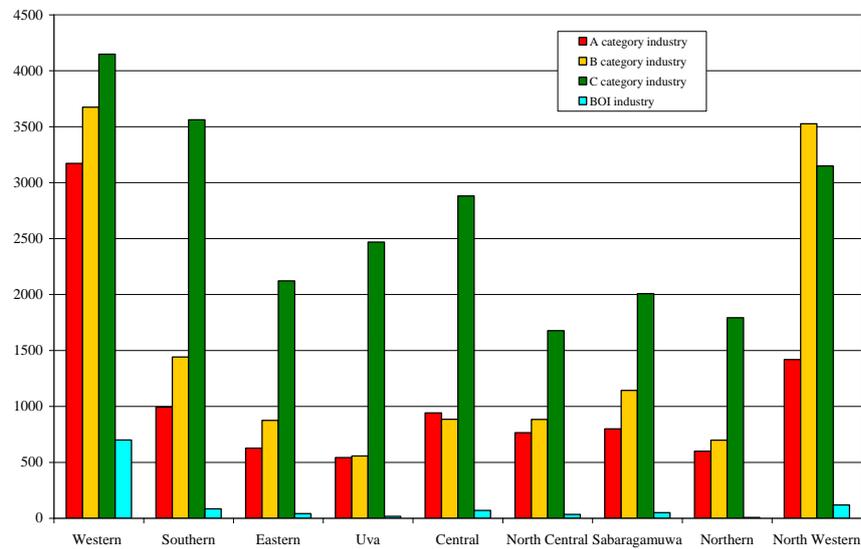
The main goal of the unit is to *Contribute towards successful implementation* and facilitating implementation of the provisions of the National Environmental Act *in order* to; prevention of environmental degradation and develop criteria for the protection and improvement of the environment by conducting , 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 Spatial Distribution of Industries of Sri Lanka

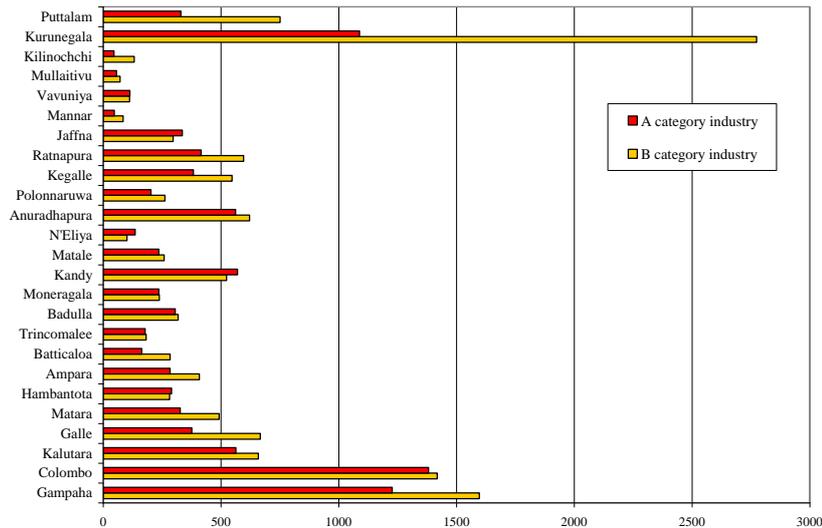
Geo-spatial database on prescribed Activities/industries was developed in reviewing the present status of distribution of the polluting industries in Sri Lanka and it is being updated continuously. Accordingly total number of High polluting industries in Sri Lanka is about 9510 and medium polluting industries are 13939 except North Western Province. This data base is immensely helpful in implementation of pollution control mechanism and locating of new industries. Industrial database was updated and corrected for 25 Districts and the report has been prepared. The report would be very impressive and very valuable as it provides current situation of industries and their distribution at divisional secretariat level, which no doubt would help to make appropriate management decisions.



Spatial distribution of Industries in Sri Lanka



Distribution of A B & C category Industries in Provincial Level



Distribution of A & B Category Industries in District Level

4.3.2 Preparation 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, maps in the CD have been developed at the level of Divisional Secretariat. The resource profiles of Kaluthra and Kegalle have been printed and Kandy and Nuwara Eliya districts digital resources profiles are being developed. It has been planned to develop profiles for the rest of the districts of Sri Lanka.

Environmental Resources Information System

Kalutara District

Research & Development Unit
Central Environmental Authority

[District Outline](#)

[Administration](#)

[Population](#)

[Roads](#)

[Schools](#)

Natural Resources

[Water](#)

[Forest](#)

[Wildlife](#)

Physical Environment

[Climate](#)

[Soil](#)

[Geology](#)

[Land use/ Cover](#)

[Agro-ecology](#)

*The Kalutara district lying absolutely between northern latitudes 0° 25' and 0° 45' and eastern longitude 79° 50' and 80° 20' is bounded in the north by the Colombo district, in the south by the Bentara river and the Galle district, in the east by the Ratnapura district and in the west by the coastal belt about 40 kilometers long. Relative to the other two districts in the province, Kalutara is the largest area wise, comprising 1597.6 square kilometers, which is 2.43% of the total land area of Sri Lanka. Of the 25 administrative districts of the country, Kalutara ranks 19th area wise. Its administrative structure consists of the Divisional Secretariat divisions of *Paniadura, Kalutara, Bandaragama, Dodanoda, Beruwala, Matugama, Badisraliva (Palinda Nuwara), Millaniva, Ingiriva, Walallawita, Madurawala, Horana, Bulathsinhala and Agalawatta, 762 Grama Niladhari and 2652 villages.**

A clean and green environment through service excellence

Environment Management

[Environmental Sensitive Areas](#)

[Prescribed Industries](#)

[Solid Waste Management](#)

[Archaeological Sites](#)

[Contact Us](#)

Sinhala

Tamil

English

[Acknowledgement](#)

[Preparation Team](#)

Home-page of the Environmental Resource profile of Kalutara district

4.3.3 GIS services on commercial basis

Earnings for year 2014			
No	Institute/Department	Details of map	Earnings/Rs
1	University of Moratuwa	Sensitive area map of Hambantota Harbour Development Area	10852.8
2	Mr. A.M. Mubarak	Environment pollution data of the country	3587.14
3	Hayley's group of company (Puritas PLC)	Listed A5 category of synthetic rubber , natural rubber manufacturing or processing or rubber based industry data for Marketing and business development project	14988.29
4	CECB	Sensitive area map for the proposed new railroad from Embilipitiya to Batticaloa	13708.8
5	Kestrel Agro Services pvt Ltd.	A sensitive area map for proposed banana plantation in Thanamalwila area	3712.8
6	EML Consultants pvt Ltd.	A sensitive area map for proposed landfill site in Aruwakkalu, Puttalam	4284
7	NBRO	Industry list of Kalawewa, Polgolla and Kotmale watersheds	23670.53
8	Proposed Harbour Development Project	A sensitive area CD	500
9	University of Moratuwa	Two sensitive area CDs	1000
10	Kunhawa Engineering and Consulting Co. Ltd.	Landuse maps of proposed landfill sites in Monroviawatta/ Hikkaduwa, Malamulla/ Panadura, Gonadikawatta/Kandy and Keerikkulama/ Anuradhapura	7711.2
Total			84015.56

Following services were provided on request basis

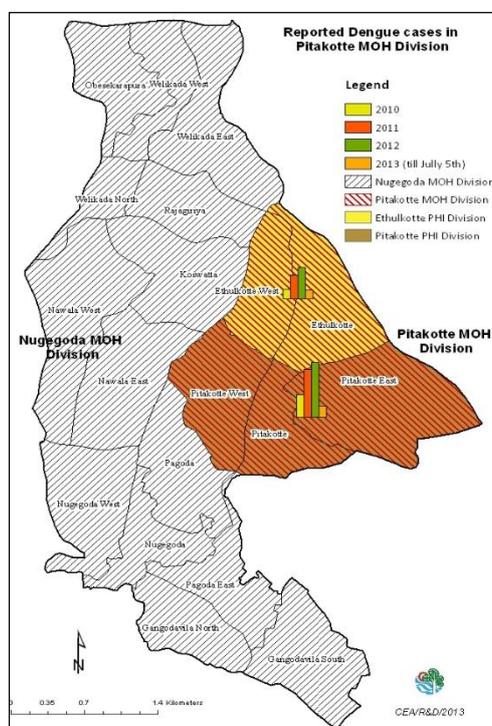
- *Identification of Environmental Sensitive areas and landuse/ land cover located within or around a selected project site*

- 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
- GIS Services for other divisions of CEA

4.3.4 Finding New Alternatives to control Mosquitoes in Sri Lanka

Mosquitoes cause a great threat to human's health and existence than any other animal species. They act as vectors of some tropical diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, filariasis and numerous viral diseases such as dengue, yellow fever and Japanese encephalitis, which kill and debilitate millions of humans worldwide despite today.

In Sri Lanka, there are 17 genera and 140 species of mosquitoes (Data from MRI) probably large majority are not vectors but several species are important to spread diseases such as Dengue, Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever, Chikungunya, Malaria, Filaria, Yellow Fever and Japanese Encephalitis even with significant no. of severe deaths during the past decade.



Reported Dengue Cases in the

In addition to those dangerous diseases mosquito bites make itch and irritation on human bodies during their biting behavior, increase the risk of impetigo, a bacterial infection of the skin, and the more severe but less frequent cellulites, a bacterial infection of the tissues that requires treatment with antibiotics. It can also be economically detrimental to business and reduced quality of life for residence.

As our experience, habitats of mosquitoes develop directly or indirectly associated with human activities such as polluting water, discarded containers, haphazard dumping of waste, none planning /improper constructions and maintenance, ineffective management of drainage and irrigation, inadequate cleaning and clearing, human selfish, negative attitudes, with related to the poverty of people, urbanization and industrialization, improper land use patterns, increasing the population and population movements but no sustainable mechanism available to eliminate this nuisance.

Under this situation The Central Environmental Authority decided to gather expertise to find a solution for controlling this menace. As a first step , experts in this field were invited to discuss this matter and it was decided at the meeting to prepare integrated master plan on mosquito control in Sri Jayawardenepura Kotte MC Area as a pilot project.

As such the master plan was prepared and for the implementation of it a project proposal has been developed. The prepared project proposal was submitted to National Physical Planning Department for the evaluation and requesting funds.

In addition to this program as the mosquito problem seems to increase day by day threatening to human health and creating socio-economic issues in the country. As such more attention should be paid to other environmental friendly and efficient vector control strategies including novel control agents/devices in controlling mainly dengue vector mosquitoes. Considering this situation, the CEA decided to create a platform for relevant stakeholders consisting experts/scientists and regulators in this field to discuss about the Use of *Wolbachia* bacteria to infect male Mosquitoes as a new biological control method which was recently spoken by the Sri Lankan scientist.

4.3.5 International Symposium on Environmental Management and Planning

As novel achievements and innovations of the globe in the field of environment is very important for fulfilling the mandate entrusted to the CEA, it has been decided to organize an International Symposium on Environment Management and Planning by the CEA on 23rd and 24th February 2015 at “Water’s Edge, Battaramulla. This endeavor aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results in all aspects of Environmental Management and Planning. It will also provide the premier interdisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners and educationists to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends, and concerns, practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted in the field of environment.

Posters and brochures are printed and distributed to display in local and foreign universities, local research institutes and in government departments and institutes calling for abstracts.

Papers have been called from local and international level under six main themes. 138 abstracts have been received and 43 for oral and 11 for poster presentations have been selected to present at the symposium after reviewed by 38 expertise in various perspectives and finally by a panel of selection committee.

1. Environment Innovation
2. Natural Ressource Management
3. Pollution Control and Management
4. Environment and Sustainable Development
5. Geo-Informatics applications of Environmental Management.
6. Environmental Education and Awareness

Call for Papers

First International Symposium on Environment Management and Planning

The Central Environmental Authority is mandated to function as the regulatory and coordinating agency in respect to all matters pertaining to the protection and management of the environment of Sri Lanka. To ensure the public participation, enforcement, advanced technological interventions & environmental education, it has been decided to organize an international symposium on Environment Management and Planning under six important themes.

This endeavor aims to bring together leading academic scientists, researchers and research scholars to exchange and share their experiences and research results about all aspects of Environmental management and planning. It will also provides the premier interdisciplinary forum for researchers, practitioners and educationalists to present and discuss the most recent innovations, trends and concerns, practical challenges encountered and the solutions adopted in the field of Environment.

Themes	Key Dates
1. Environmental Innovation	Abstract Submission : 01 st May - 31 st Aug 2014
2. Natural Resources Management	Notification of Acceptance (Abstract) : 15 th - 31 st Oct 2014
3. Pollution Control and Management	Registration : 01 st Nov - 15 th Dec 2014
4. Geo-informatics Applications in Environmental Management	Symposium Date and Venue : 15 th - 16 th Jan 2015
5. Environment and Sustainable Development	Water's Edge, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka
6. Environmental Education and Awareness	

Abstract
Abstracts are now accepted for oral and poster presentations. Please refer to the website (www.cea.lk) for guidelines on preparation and submission of abstracts. All correspondence should be made by the principal author by email (symposium2014@cea.lk). Abstract(s) should not be more than 350 words, excluding the title, name of author(s), name of the institution(s), keywords (at the bottom of the page), typed in font size 12, Times New Roman font, with double spacing on A4 size (210 mm x 297 mm) in MS Word.

Review and Selection Process
Abstracts will be reviewed by a panel of experts, and those selected will be published in the symposium proceedings. Authors of the selected abstracts have the option to submit their full papers to the Journal of Environment Management and Planning.

Registration Fee

Local	
General	Rs. 1500
Student	Rs. 500
International	
General	USD 100
Student	USD 50

Organized by:

Central Environmental Authority

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Reservation of Waters Edge for 23rd inauguration and 24th February, 2015 for technical sessions has been finalized. Keynote speakers have been invited from foreign institutes/ universities and local institutes specialized in main themes to be emphasized in the symposium sessions. Proceedings and research posters of the symposium have been finalized for printing. The decisions on event management were taken under the guidance of steering committee members during the 5 discussions held in consequence. The list of invitees on the inauguration and technical sessions has been finalized. A pre

work shop for presenters in the symposium has been arranged in order to improve the quality of the presentation. Sponsorship have been arranged for following items.

Pen drives	-	International Water Management Institute
The bag	-	Maliban Milk Products Pvt. Ltd.
Note pads	-	Coca Cola Beverages Pvt Ltd.
Writing pens	-	Retail IT Pvt. Ltd.

4.3.6 GIS based Suitable site Selection for locating polluting industrial zones in Sri Lanka using multi criteria analysis method.

The industrial sector is one of the most dynamic sectors of the economy and plays an essential role in economic development and the alleviation of poverty. If environmental considerations are not effectively integrated into the design of industrial processes, the implications can be manifold.

Industry can be defined as “any type of economic activity producing goods or services”. It is part of a chain from raw materials to finished product, finished product to service sector, and service sector to research and development. In the process, the issues confronting in most of the developing countries are to achieve desired socio-economic development on one hand and safeguarding the environment and maintaining good quality living conditions on the other.

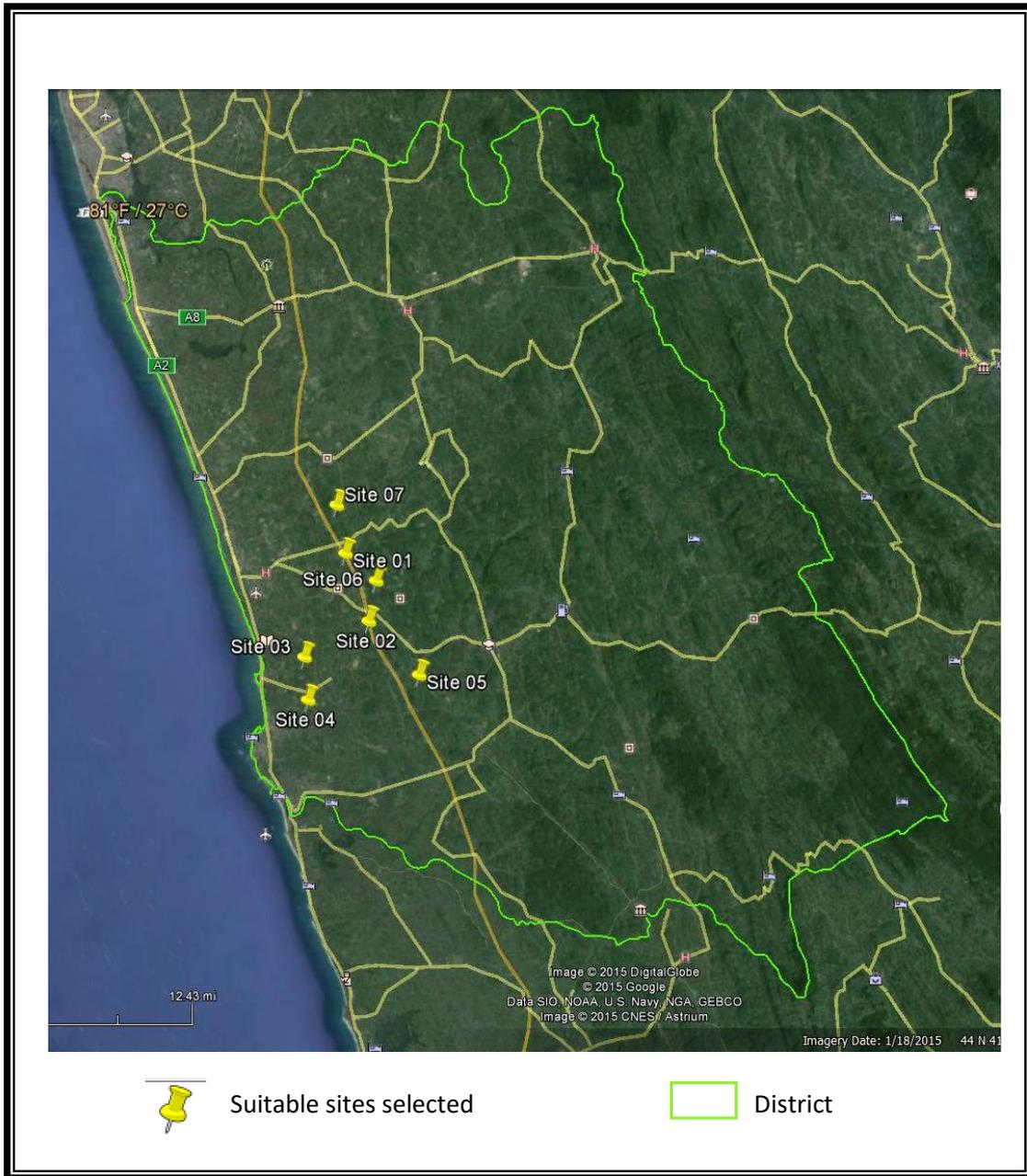
Although the most of rules and regulations are functioning still don't have proper planning mechanism to locate high polluting industries into a well planned industrial zones with planned safety mechanism of preparedness and by calculating the load of discharge of pollutants to mitigate or reduce the pollution level and invent of new technologies for treat those effluent properly and minimize the waste generation while reusing the optimum level of waste by using those as raw material for another product.

As such the CEA initiated a system to identify new sites for locating industrial zones with the application of multi criteria analysis and geographic information system. Monitoring of temporal environmental changers, predictions and impact assessments for the new zones can be easily done by using Geo-information techniques. This will pave the way for expediting the environmental approval/decision making process for new industries. In addition, it provides necessary data/information for preparation of sustainable development plans, zoning plans, environmental plans and etc.

Under this exercise site selection was done for the Kaluthara district and selection criteria being developed with the assistance of the experts in this field and a GIS model also being developed.

Identification of the potential sites for industrial zone in District level could be done by using the model which developed after finalizing the criteria and this model can be used for identifying the minimum

impact sites for industrial zones and proposed those sites for the investors before considering their selections.



Some of the Suitable sites selected for an industrial Zone in Kalutara District

5.0 Legal Unit

MISSION OF THE UNIT

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

5.1 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 2014. Accordingly, two hundred and sixty two (262) 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 ninety three (93) cases have been freshly filed during the year 2014.

The total amount of fine collected from those cases is Rs. 478,850.00.

Performance of the Western Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were about one hundred and fifteen (115) cases pending in the Western Province during the year 2014.

There were fifty nine (59) pending cases at Colombo District and amongst those, six (06) cases in MC Mt. Lavinia, eight (08) cases in MC Kesbewa, five (05) cases in MC Avissawella, eight (08) cases in MC Gangodawila, six (06) cases in MC Moratuwa, eight (08) cases in MC Kaduwela, two (02) case in MC Homagama and sixteen (16) cases in MC Colombo during the year 2014. Eighteen (18) cases have been finalized in year 2014.

Thirty nine (39) cases were pending in Gampaha District in year 2014. That includes thirteen (13) cases in MC Gampaha, four (04) case in MC Negombo, five (05) cases in MC Wattala, five (05) cases in MC Attanagalla, five (05) cases in MC Mahara, four (04) cases in MC Kanuwana, one (01) case in MC Minuwangoda, and two (02) cases in MC Pugoda. Four (04) cases have been finalized in year 2014.

Further, there were seventeen (17) cases pending in Kalutara District in year 2014 and amongst those, two (02) cases were in MC Kalutara, four (04) case in MC Matugama, four (04) cases in MC Panadura and seven (07) case in MC Horana.

Performance of the Central Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were about fifty four (54) cases were pending in the Central Province in M.C. of Kandy, Matale, Walapane, Dambulla, Gampola, Nawalapitiya, Theldeniya, Galagedara, Laggala, Hatton, Helboda, Panwila, Mahiyanganaya and Minipe. Among those, twenty three (23) fresh cases were filed in Central Province in year 2014. Eighteen (18) cases have been finalized in Year 2014.

Performance of the Uva Province in Enforcement of NEA

Eighteen (18) cases were pending in Uva Province in year 2014. Among those, eleven (11) cases were freshly filed. There were two (02) cases in MC Welimada, seven (07) cases in MC Mahiyanganaya, one (01) case in MC Monaragala, one (01) case in MC Passara, six (06) cases in MC Bandarawela and one (01) case in MC Wellaway. Six (06) cases were concluded in the year 2014.

Performance of the Southern Province in Enforcement of NEA

Nine (09) cases were pending in Southern Province in 2014 and those were in Balapitiya, Galle and Matara. Amongst those, five (05) fresh cases have been filed and three (03) out them were finalized in year 2014.

Performance of the Eastern Province in Enforcement of NEA

Two (02) cases were pending in MC Akkaraipattu and Trincomalee in year 2014.

Performance of the Sabaragamuwa Province in Enforcement of NEA

Twelve (12) cases were pending in Year 2014 in Sabaragamuwa Province. Amongst those, four (04) cases were freshly filed in year 2014. There was one (01) case pending in MC Mawanella, one (01) case in MC Pelmadulla, one (01) case in MC Warakapola, five (05) cases in MC Kegalle, one (01) case in MC Ruwanwella, one (01) case in MC Ratnapura and two (02) cases in MC Avissawella. Four (04) cases have been finalized in the same year.

Performance of the North Central Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were eleven (11) cases pending in North Central Province in year 2014 and that includes MC Anuradhapura, Medawachchiya and Thambuththegama. Amongst those, two (02) cases were finalized in year 2014.

Performance of the North Western Province in Enforcement of NEA

There is one (01) case filed in MC Nikaweratiya in the North Western Province.

5.2 Cases filed against the CEA

Forty (40) cases were pending against the CEA in year 2014 in District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court and Court of Appeal in Colombo, Mt.Lavinia, Gampaha, Jaffna, Kaduwela and Matara.

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.

5.3 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 thirty three (33) industries and ninety eight (98) 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 report and Noise measurement Reports tests and inspection reports with necessary instructions from the Legal Unit.

5.4 Show Cause / Null & Void Letters

One (01) letter was sent to a Local Authority informing that the Environmental Protection Licence issued by the Local Authority is null and void.

Section 24B Directives

Legal Unit has sent twenty (20) Section 24B Directives.

Section 12 Directives

Legal Unit has sent three (03) Section 12 Directives.

5.5 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.

5.6 Appeal Hearings at the Ministry of Environment

Officers of the Legal Unit attended about seven (07) appeal hearings conducted by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy.

5.7 Notarial Work

The Legal Unit has prepared and checked the legality of fifty eight (58) Agreements to obtain various services from the Consultants on various technical matters for implementing projects and Lease Agreements for Provincial and District Offices.

5.8 Meetings

Officers of the Legal Unit have attended for hundred and eleven (111) meetings in relation to environmental matters.

5.9 Complaints

Legal Unit has handled complaints regarding pollution and nuisance sent by the Public, Local Authorities, District Secretarial Offices and other Institutions. Several complaints were forwarded to the respective Police Stations through the Police Unit of the CEA to institute legal actions under Section 98 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Ordinance and relevant Local Authorities in order to take action for causing nuisance by industries.

5.10 Consultations

Officers of the Legal Unit attended fifty seven (57) 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.

5.11 Regulations

The National Environmental (Air Emission, Fuel and Vehicle Importation Standards) Regulations No. 1887/20 dated 05.11.2014 was published in year 2014.

Further, the Legal Unit is handling eight (08) Regulations namely, Waste Water Standards, EPL Prescribed Activity List, EPL Regulations, EIA Regulations, Hantana Environmental Protection Area

(EPA), Regulations, Dedigamuwa Kanda EPA Regulations, Visual Pollution Regulations and the Stack Emission Standards.

5.12 Advices

Advices were given to several Local Authorities, individuals and other Divisions of the CEA on environmental matters and other relevant matters and in year 2014, Legal Unit advised for nineteen (19) files.

5.13 Legal Notices

Legal Notices were sent to two hundred and fifty five (225) industries which had been causing environmental pollution.

5.14 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 Environment and Renewable Energy.

5.15 Awareness

Officers of the Legal Unit attended for thirty two (32) 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.

5.16 Human Rights Inquiries

Officers of the Legal Unit attended for five (05) inquiries at the Human Rights Commission and had prepared, checked and finalized several reports including environmental matters and employers' problems.

5.17 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 final draft forwarded by the Department of Legal Draftsman has been finalized and discussed while introduction on a new NEA was agreed upon. Accordingly, the Legal Unit took steps to draft a new Act incorporating all the amendments. The Legal Unit is in the process of discussing the introduction of a new Act with the senior management of the CEA.

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

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 2014, 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).

1. Develop Education Materials (Posters and Leaflets) - Printed to disseminate message on contemporary issues
2. Program for Government and Non-Governmental Organizations
3. Program for Housewives
4. Effective Use of Electronic and Print Media
 - 4.1 Environmental Newsletter
 - 4.2 Event Covering
 - 4.3 Electronic Media
 - 4.4 *Sobaketha* Radio Program
 - 4.5 T.V. Discussion
 - 4.6 Radio Discussion
 - 4.7 Launching of *Virindu* CD
 - 4.8 Nilwanapetha CD Launching – Environmental Song Launching Program.

4.9 Daily Newspapers Environmental Issues Circulation

4.10 News & Press Release

5. Environmental book publishing-Environment poems book, Environment Short stories book,& Environment Posters book
6. Organize Promotional Exhibitions
7. Adopt Practical Programmes - Implement Nature Field Centres
8. Conduct Education and Awareness Programs on Contemporary Issues - CEA Auditorium
9. Conduct awareness programs on current issues – Dengue
10. Programmes under National Environment Education institute-International Centre for Environmental Studies (ICES)
11. Conduct Environmental Awareness Programmes during Cultural Events.
12. Rewarding Environmental Stewardship at District level (Suwasara Thaksalawa)
13. The World Environment Day
14. Home Gardening Competition
15. Formation of Eco-Clubs – Production of Thurulatha Certificates, Vihanga Certificates, Soba Badges, Eco Teacher Guide books, Printing of leaflets.

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

6.2.1 Develop Education Materials (Posters and Leaflets) - Printed to disseminate message on contemporary issues

Posters and Leaflets are good education materials which can be used to disseminate message on contemporary issues related to environment. Environment Education and Awareness Division of the CEA has allocated money from Treasury fund to print education materials.

In this regard Printed 2250 "Parisara Nena Pena" books (Sinhala), 500 (Tamil) and 250 (English) books were printed. Relevant payments were completed.

Additionally, 1000 no of small butterfly books are to be printed.

6.2.2 Program for Government and Non-Governmental Organizations

To get the active participation of community for the conservation of Environment, EE&A of CEA conducts a forum to get the ideas of Non-Government Organizations. In 2014, one program was conducted successfully and one discussion was made in this regard.

6.2.3 Program for Housewives

The contribution of house wives for the conservation and protection of the environment is very important. Environment Education and Awareness Division of the CEA conducts Programs for House Wives in order to aware them about **Eco friendly home gardens, Eco friendly self-employment and Eco friendly small families. In this program we introduce** eco-friendly agricultural practices, which can be used to promote the nutritional status of their families and to increase their income through agriculture as a self-employment.

In 2014, representing different divisional secretariat divisions, 8 programmes were conducted for house wives to introduce the environmental friendly practices.

In each program, the participants were benefited though the followings.

- i). Awareness on the crop planting, composting and eco-friendly agricultural methods through a PowerPoint presentation conducted by an expert resource person of Department of Agriculture.
- ii). A booklet about the subject. (Composting)
- iii). Three leaflets on waste management and environment.

There were 713 house wives participated for the programs representing different areas.

S.NO	Date	Place	Number of Participants
01	2014.05.19	Divisional Secretariat Office – Homagama	76
02	2014.06.23	1 Program at Northern Provincial office – Jaffna – Chankanai DS Office	100
03	2014.06.23	1 Program at Northern Provincial office – Chavakachcheri DS Office	100
04	2014.07.23	Divisional Secretariat Office Maharagama	65
05	2014.07.31	Divisional Secretariat Office – Seethawaka Hanwella	88

S.NO	Date	Place	Number of Participants
06	2014.08.08	Divisional Secretariat Office – Piliyandala	86
07	2014.09.18	Divisional Secretariat Office – Kesbewa	100
08	2014.09.19	Divisional Secretariat Office – Dehiwela-Galkissa	98

6.2.4 Effective Use of Electronic and Print Media

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 2014 is as follows.

6.2.4.1 Environmental Newsletter

Media Unit published Environmental Newsletter at national level in Quarterly basis. This newsletter is printed quarterly and post to relevant institutions. In 2014 four 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.



6.2.4.2 Electronic Media

Electronic media or mass media communication is an efficient way of providing publicity on particular matters. Media Unit of EE&A division used Electronic media in 2014 as follows.

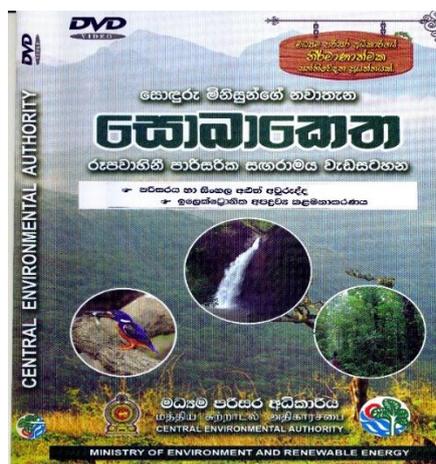
6.2.4.3 Sobaketha Radio Program

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 Monday at 7.30 p.m 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 2014, 37 Sobaketha Radio Program were broadcasted.

6.2.4.4 Re-production Sobaketha T.V. Programme

This was a special; task that media unit done several year. This programme was being telecasted since 2009-2013 on Sri Lanka National Rupavahini channel ITN. This program became a very popular among the schools and the general public. As a request of interested groups 30 selected programmes were reproduced in 2014.



6.2.4.5 T.V. Discussion

Under the coordination of media unit 05 T.V. discussions were telecasted. These programs mainly focused on the major events which were organized by CEA. Several programs were done with regarding National Green Awards, Siripada Program, World wetland Day Commemorate Program etc...

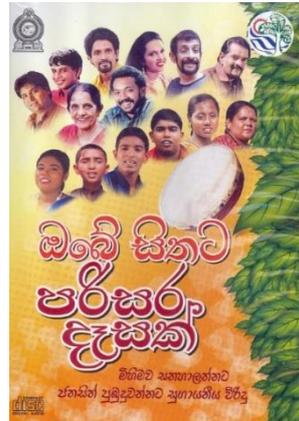
6.2.4.6 Radio Discussion

Under the coordination of media unit 05 Radio discussions were broadcasted. These programs also mainly focused on the events which were organized by CEA.

6.2.4.7 Production of *Virindu* CD

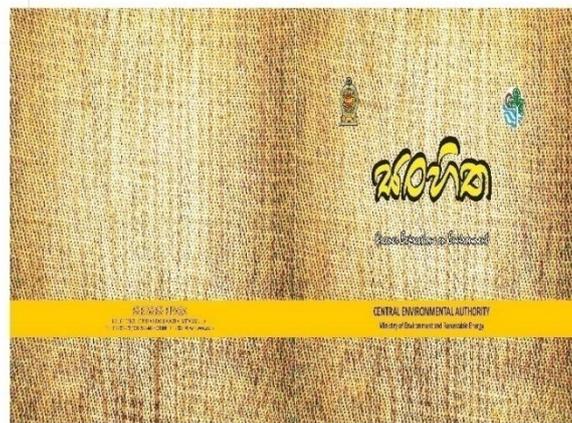
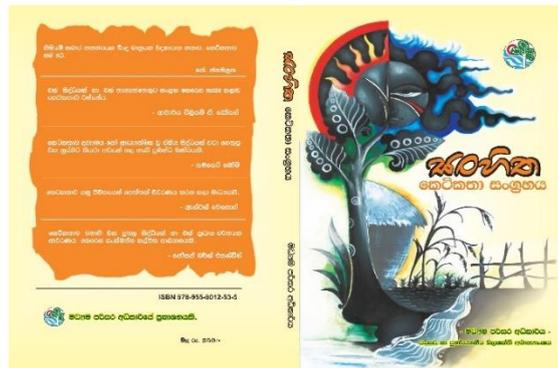
Environmental related singing competition (*Virindu* Competition) was held on 2012, in island wide. This competition was held under two categories. Those were written and singing competitions. Open

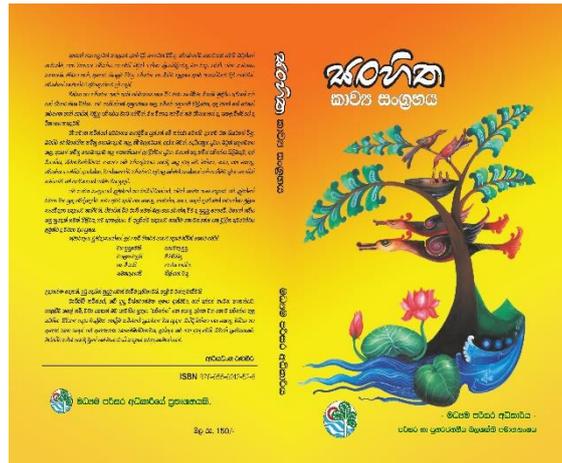
and School winners were awarded by the CEA. In 2014 Media Unit launched a Virindu CD containing the winners’.



6.2.4.8 Sanhitha Book Publishing

Environmental related poem, short story and poster competition were held in 2012; in 2014 published three books call Sanhitha Poem, Sanhitha Short Stories & Sanhitha Poster Book which consist of winners’ creations. The winners of School & the open section of Sanhitha Short story & poetry competition were awarded.

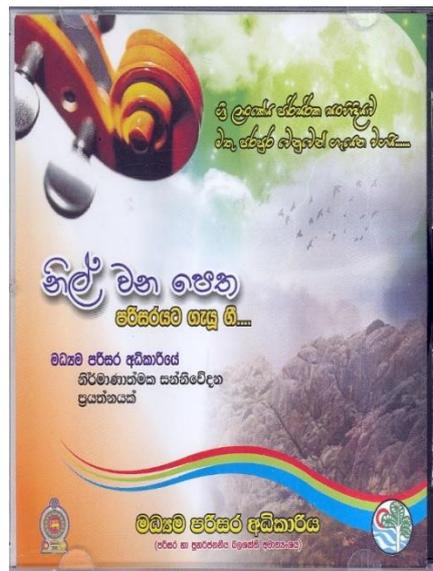




6.2.4.9 Production of Nilwanapetha Song CD

“Nil Wana Petha” a collection of songs on the environment, broadly addressed Environmental Messages through 15 songs sung by popular singers of Sri

This is a creative effort that is taken by CEA to penetrate environmental conservation message through the general public.



6.2.4.10 Daily Newspapers Environmental Issues Circulation

This is another task that media unit. Collect all environmental related issues that publish in the daily newspapers and the matters will be directed to the relevant departments and the institutes.

6.2.4.11 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.

No. of Press release	Media Arrangements	Web uploads
81	17	67

6.2.4.12 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 158 events in 2014.

6.2.5 Environmental book publishing-Environment poems book, Environment Short stories book, & Environment Posters book

Printing of books was completed in December, 2014.

6.2.6. 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 2014, EE&A division participated for the following exhibition stalls in the following events held in various places.

Month	Activity
January	Coordinated with Mathara District office to conduct Vibhavi Exhibition - 2014 at sujatha Vidyalaya
March	Rathnawali Balika Vidyalaya - Raweli Abhina educational exhibition
April	SMIDEX 2014 Exhibition -coordination with Industrial Development Board of Ceylon
	An Exhibition was coordination with National Library & documentary Service Board
	"Vidukara Abhiman"(R/Vidyakara Isuru Maha Vidyalaya Opanayake)

Month	Activity
May	Coordinated with regional offices regarding environmental awareness exhibitions
	National Library & documentation Services Board Exhibition from 06.05.2014 to 09.05.2014
	Education Publication Department-Ministry of Education : Educational exhibition from 02.05.2014 to 10.05.2014
June	Conducted World Environmental Day Exhibition at Royal College, Colombo
	Exhibition was coordinated with regional office Galle regarding "Vidunetha Educational Exhibition" at Thelijjavila Central College.
July	Leeds International College Panadura from 02.07.2014 to 03.07.2014
	Exhibition coordination on "Parisara Camp" conducted by WP/Pili/St. Maria Maha College Dehiwala
September	Issued exhibition model, leaflets & brochures to North Western Provincial Office
	(Polgolla Piriven "Sathvirindu" Educational Exhibition 2014. (29.09.2014)
Oct	Four exhibition stalls were organized by the EE&A division, 1. mahinda Rajapaksha College on 31 of october 2. Annanda College from 03 to 07 th October 3. Sri Rahula Naional School Alawwa from 03th to 7 th October 4. Seeduwa Nirdhosha Deva Matha Church 10th to 12 th of October
	1. "World Solid Day" Exhibition at Public library Colombo on 4th December
December	2. Coordinated with Gampaha District Office to conduct Educational Exhibition at Handala Balagala Church from 6th-7th December
	3. "National Safety Day" Exhibition which was conducted by Disaster Management Ministry at Hambanthota Conventional Hall on 26th of December
	4. Educational exhibitions conducted by Sri Dharmarmaya Temple at Waththala from 25th to 28th December

6.2.7 Adopt Practical Programmes - Implement Nature Field Centres

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.

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

The following activities were implemented under the Nature Field Centres of Attidiya, in 2014.

S.NO	School	Number of Participants
01	Participants of British Council – Bambalapitiya	14
02	JuniorModelSchool - Attidiya	48
03	JuniorModelSchool - Attidiya	45
04	GirlsHighSchool-MountLavinia	21
05	WP/PILI/Sri Punyakami Vidyalaya - MountLavinia	15
06	WP/PILI/Science College	22
07	WP/PILI/ BuddhistLadiesCollege	23
08	WP/PILI/ Lalith Athulathmudali Vidyalaya,	44
09	KothalawalapuraCentralCollege - Rathmalana	45

S.NO	School	Number of Participants
10	WP/KE/ Viharamaha Devi Balika Vidyalaya- Kiribathgoda	41
11	Lumbini Vidyalaya - Colombo,	09
12	Gothami Balika Vidyalaya	10
13	Isipathana Vidyalaya	10
14.	Mahanama Vidyalaya	10
15.	Participants of Department of Wild Life Conservation, Minisrty of Wild Life	60
16.	Environmental Society of Attidiya, Women society	35
17.	CentralCollege - Piliyandala	35
18.	GirlsHigh School – MountLavinia	25
19.	Members of YZA	20
20.	WP/CO/Sri Sangaraja Central College	30
21.	CentralCollege - Piliyandala	40

6.2.8 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, Feeding methods of animals, Food chains and Food webs, Global Environmental Issues, Adaptive Radiation of the beaks and feet of birds, Thalangama lake, wetland management, Ancient Irrigation systems of Sri Lanka, Sudden Disasters , and 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 2014 EE&A division of CEA conducted 14 programs under this event as follows.

S.No	Date	Schools	Participation
1	26.02.2014	Sri Sangamiththa B.V,Heiyanthuduwa Gurukula Maha.Vidyalaya, Kelaniya	104
2	13.03.2014	President's College/Sri Japura Vidyawardhana aha.Vidyalaya,Maharagama	101
3	20.03.2014	Rahula Maha.Vidyalaya ,Malabe	81
4	27.03.2014	BiyagamaCentralCollege,Biyagama	104
5	22.05.2014	St.Josaph's Girls' School A/Walisingha Harischandra Maha.Vidyalaya	175
6	29.05.2014	PilyanadalaCentralCollege Gothami Balika Vidyalaya	150
7	30.06.2014	Samudradevi Maha.Vidyalaya ,Ambatale, Sri Rahula Vidyalaya.,Madiwela	52
8	06.08.2014	Wp/Kel/Gurukula Vidyalaya	28
9	18.09.2014	Gothami Balika Vidyalaya	33
10	23.09.2014	DefenceServicesCollege St.John Bosco Maha.Vidyalaya	109
11	03.10.2014	President's College,Sri Japura	46
12	16.10.2014	Gothami Balika Vidyalaya Oruwala Vidyalaya	54
13	28.10.2014	Visakha Vidyalaya,Colombo	61
14	26.11.2014	Ananda Vidyalaya.Colombo 10	139

In this way, 14 programmes were conducted on various topics at CEA Auditorium

1. Number of Schools - 21
2. Number of students participated. - 1237
3. Number of Teachers participated - about 50

6.2.9 Conduct awareness programs on current issues – Dengue

Dengue is an 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 different Districts with the participation of the various shareholders. In the year 2014 EE&A division of CEA conducted 4 Dengue prevention programmes as follows.

S.NO	Date	Program	Participation
01	26.08.2014	Dengue Prevention Program at Central Environmental Authority	152
02	30.09.2014		
03	28.10.2014	Dengue Prevention Program at National Water Supply & Drainage Board	62
04	28.11.2014	Dengue Prevention Program at Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment(SLBFE)	64
		Dengue Prevention Program at Department of Registrar General	

Education and Awareness Programs on Contemporary Issues to school children & various stakeholders at the outside of CEA

EE&A of CEA conducts Education and Awareness Programs on Contemporary Issues to school children & various stakeholders at the outside of CEA. In the Year 2014, following programs were conducted under this event.

1. Conducted a Lecture on Eco-clubs and Children friendly schools for the Principals of Colombo Zone at RoyalCollege.
2. Conducted a Lecture on EPP to the Children of Learnium International School – Rajagiriya.
3. Conducted a discussion on “ Mangrove Ecosystem “ for “Viduja FM “ Channel conducted by the Presidents school , Mharagama
4. Conducted a lecturer for the students of NorthWoodCollege – Colombo 8, for their Earth Day program
5. Conducted a lecturer for the students of SriSubhuthiJuniorSchool – Makola
6. Conduct a lecturer for the program conducted by Sarvodaya program at

Thakshila Vidyalaya – Horana.

7. Conducted a Quiz Program at Vidura College – Thalawathugoda behalf of the World Wetland Day.
8. Conducted a lecturer for the students of North Wood College – Colombo 8, Behalf of the Worlds Children’s Day”.
9. Coordinated with Vidura College – Thalawathugoda and Nature Field Centre of Roomassala for their Field visit and aware them on Mangrove Ecosystem.
10. Conducted a school awareness program at Summerset Estate – Nuware Eliya- Nanu Oya, on EPP and established 11 Environmental pioneer groups in 3 schools.
11. Conducted an awareness program for the management of Summerset Estate – Nuware Eliya- Nanu Oya, on Tree Planting and waste management with the coordination of the officers of NPCPWMP of CEA and Estate Medical Practitioner of Summerset.
12. Coordinated and conducted an awareness program for *Samurdi* holders on Environment friendly domestic practices at Ape Gama – Pelawattha.

6.2.10 Programmes under National Environment Education institute-International Centre fo Environmnetal 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 themes 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. Certificated were given at the end of the Program. Under this event 2 courses were conducted in the year 2014 as follows.

S.No	Commencing Date	Theme	Participation
01	First Course : 10.05.2014	Environmental Pollution Control & Environmental Management	29
02	Second Course : 09.11.2014	Environmental Pollution Control	12

6.2.11 Conduct Environmental Awareness Programmes during Cultural Events.

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, Kandy Esala Perahera and Katharagama Esala Perahera in 2014.

6.2.12 Rewarding Environmental Stewardship at District level (Suwasara Thaksalawa)

This program is introduces to the schools by EE&A division of CEA to promote healthy environment in the school premises. After evaluating the schools the winners were selected and prizes were given at the World Environmental Day celebration.

6.2.13 The World Environment Day

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

It was held at the Royal College, Colombo on 05th, June, 2014 under the theme “Small Islands and Climate Change”. This program was organized by the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy with the support of CEA.

In this events following activities were conducted.

1. Distributed fruit plants among the participants.
2. Distributed leaflets.
3. Distributed Eco friendly Docket among the participants.
4. Coordination with Schools and Ministry of Education to get the participation of Environmental Pioneers.

5. Conducted Environmental Exhibition by EE&A of CEA.

6.2.14 Home Gardening Competition

The money allocated for this activity was transferred to World Environment Day Program.

6.2.15. Formation of Eco-Clubs – Production of Thurulatha Certificates, Vihanga Certificates, Soba Badges, Eco Teacher Guide books, Printing of leaflets.

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.

Production of Thurulatha Certificates, Vihanga Certificates, Soba badges and printing of leaflets were scheduled to be done under in this activity and requirements were handed over to the Administration Division. In the year 2014, the following progress has been reported under this activity.

Production of Eco club Materials in 2014.

S.No	Material	Production
01	Thurulatha Certificates	15000- Sinhala
02	Vihanga Certificates	14350- Sinhala
03	Soba Certificates	22000- Sinhala 200- Tamil
04	Soba Badges	4243

Distribution of Eco club Materials in 2014.

S.No	Item	Tamil	Sinhala	Total
01	Thurulatha Certificates	2,515	2,793	5,308
02	Vihanga Certificates	885	1,657	2,542
03	Soba Medals	505	745	1,250

S.No	Item	Tamil	Sinhala	Total
04	Soba Certificates	1,000	433	1,433
05	Eco Club Teacher Guide book	969	865	1,834

6.3 Other Programs

6.3.1 Environmental Pilgrimage to Sri Pada

On the guidance of Hon. Minister Susil Premajayantha, Minister of Environment & Renewable Energy (MERE) in association with Central Environmental Authority organized an Environmental Pilgrimage to Sri Pada on 5th& 6th of April 2014 with the participation of 1500 Pilgrims.

EE&A division of the CEA conducted the key role of organizing this event. The Program was completed successfully with the participation of 1500 pilgrims as follows.

1. Monks, Clergy,
2. CEA officers,
3. all the institutions coming under the Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy, Media Personnel,
4. University Students,
5. Law College Students,
6. Sri Lanka Army,
7. Sri Lanka Police,
8. Red Cross Society - Sri Lanka,
9. The St. John Ambulance –
10. Sri Lanka, “SaukyadanaViyapara”
11. Environmental Pioneers& Foreigners were the participants.

Some activities conducted under this programme were as follows

6.3.2 Tree planting

Tree Planting Programs were conducted several places. They are,

- Central Environmental Authority premises -Battaramulla,
- Railway Station - Fort,

- Railway Station - Kandy,
- Railway station - Hatton.
- Del house Vishrama Shalawa Nallathanniya and
- SriPadaCentralCollege Palabaddala

6.3.3 Cleaning and awareness programs.

Waste collection bags (1000) were provided for the participants to collect all the Plastic, Polythene & other materials discarded in the along climbing routes.

The CEA led conduct a cleaning campaign to remove all the Plastic, Polythene and other materials discarded in the along climbing routes.

6.3.4 Display Boards

Large and small bill boards (08 No's) put up to display an Environmental messages in the along climbing routes.

The fund had not been allocated for this program by the EE&A division in the action plan of 2014.

6.3.5 Conduct Education and Awareness programs for industries.

In order to aware the employers and the employees of industries, EE&A of CEA conducts workshops with the participation of eminent resource persons of CEA and outside. Under this activity in 2014, the following 2 programs were coordinated and conducted successfully.

1. Awareness workshops for Petroleum corporation and
2. Awareness workshops for Finlay's group.

6.3.6 Coordination of Schools for Environmental Programs

Tree Planting Programs

(a). The tree planting program at Outer Circle of Colombo Was conducted by the Natural Resources Management Unit of CEA and the coordination with the Ministry of Education, School principals, teachers and Environmental pioneer students was done by the EE&A division of CEA. This program was conducted with the participation of 350 students and 10 teachers of 6 schools belonging to Sri Jayawardanapura Education Zone, on 08th, February in 2014.

(b). The tree planting program at the University of Colombo was conducted by the Faculty of Law and necessary financial support was given by the EE&A division of CEA.

(c). Coordinating activity with the Ministry of Education, School principals, teachers and Environmental pioneer students was done by the EE&A division of CEA for the following programs conducted by the Other divisions of CEA.

- National Green Awards program conducted by EPC Division of CEA
- “E - Waste Week” program conducted by WMU of CEA
- World Wetland Day Program conducted by NRM Division of CEA

6.4. National environmental information centre

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

The objectives of the centre are as follows:

- 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.

Progress made by the National Environmental Information Centre in 2014 are as follows:

4.4.1 Collection Development

317 no. of Environmental books and 17 no. of Environmental Journals are purchased.

5540 no. of books are acquisitioned and classified.

6.4.2 Documentation Services & Processing Works

4.4.2.1 National Environmental Information Centre maintain following databases and entered

5,138 nos. of data.

- CEA Database for Library books catalogue.
- IND Database for Newspapers and Journal articles.
- EIA / IEE Database for EIA / IEE reports.
- Displace for Library books, Newspaper and Journal articles

6.4.2.2 Create à Barcode System for Library books

- Activate Barcode reader and issued 96 no. of new membership cards.

6.4.3 Library Publications

05 issues of “Current Contents” on Environmental Periodicals and 03 issues of “Environmental News Paper Index” are compiled disseminated through the email for the year 2014.

6.4.4 Exchange of Environmental Information

- 941 no. of environmental information exchanged with international and local libraries as well as other organizations.
- 2373 users have obtained the library facilities from Environmental Information Centre.
- The following no. of users have obtained library facilities from Nature Field Centres Attidiya – 283, Roomassala – 1786,
 - Lending 4125 no. of books and sending reminders.

6.4.5 Library Network Activities

- Handling of information request with HELLIS / SLLA / SLSTIC/AGRINET library networks.
- Participated for 13 no. of Library meetings and workshops.

6.4.6 Other Activities of the information center

1. Renewal of the institutional membership of the British Council for 2014/2015 and issued the cards for CEA staff.
2. World Env't Day activities 2014.
 - Hall arrangements, related to ushering and activities.
3. Prepared leaflets for Sripada Programme – 10,000 nos.
 - Coordinate activities on Sripada Programme.
4. Ushering and decorations for E-waste programme
 - Hall arrangements, seating and guidance to ushering team
5. Preparation invitation cards for Pirith Ceremony.
6. Preparation of monthly and quarterly reports.
7. Entering and shelving of 180 nos. fictions.
8. 2072 no. of Newspaper cuttings are added to the Library collection.
9. Conducted awareness programme on Env't. Information Services for ICE students
10. Conduct a Board of Survey for Attidiya NFC Library

11. Prepared 650 no. of docketts for awareness program of Samurdhi Officers
12. 89 no. of books are handed over for Legal Division.
13. Sent 30 no. of books and 14 no.of leaflets for the Ministry of Environment
14. Delivered copies of CEA publications to National Library & National Archives
15. Prepared of weeding policy for Library books
16. Distribution of old issues of library journals and books for CEA staff - 1727 nos.
17. 903 no. of books and Journals are discarded from Library Collection

6.4.6 Income

Sales of CEA publications - 1122 Nos. - Rs. 47,500.00,

(Books, Posters, Leaflets & CDs) - Photocopying charges - 8,961 pages. - Rs. 49,305.00

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 2014.

7.2 Parliamentary Consultative Committee

Numerous complaints from Parliament Members on different issues had been received to the CEA in 2014. 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.

Three committee Meetings were held in 2014.

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 2014, there are 7,331 numbers of EPL (B category) data and 684 no of 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 fortnight 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, 11 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 Dayata Kirula

"Deyata Kirula" Programme which was held at Kuliypitiya, Kurunagala district from February 2014 was coordinated and assistance was given for establishing development programmes and participating to the exhibition.

7.7 Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

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.

7.7.1 Treasury funded programmes

- Pilisaru Programme (Rs. 459 Mil.)
- Post-Consumer Plastics Management Programme (Rs. 45 Mil.)
- Strengthening of Laboratory of the CEA (Rs. 50 Mil.)
- School Pioneer Programme (Rs. 8 Mil.)
- Environmental Protection & Conservation Project (Rs. 5 Mil.)

7.7.2 Foreign Funded Project

- KOICA – Construction of Sanitary Landfill at Dompe (GOSL/Koria)
- EDCF – Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facility in Anuradapura, Hikkaduwa, Udunuwara and Panadura (GOSL/Koria)

KOICA stands for Korea International Corporation Agency funded projects and it has Rs. 80 million fund allocation (60 million – Foreign, 20 million – Local) whereas EDCF stands for Financial Assistance of Economic Development Corporation Fund and it has allocated Rs. 143.5 Million (125 million – foreign, 18.5 million – Local) for the project.

8.0. Complaint Unit

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.

Complaints handling may reflect the Central Environment Authority's commitment to valuing one of the main aspirations of the society. It seeks to resolve dissatisfaction of the society as close as possible to the point of services delivery thorough, impartial and fair investigations of complaints.

The CEA has the task of closely aligned with its commitment to corporate social responsibility on resolving environmentally concern complaints in customer centric manner and sustainable growth of the country with the harmony of society's perspective on living in a fair environment.

As such the CEA's approach on resolving complaints encompasses with three primary elements: credibility and sustainability action, effective engagement and open headed materializing for complaints looking to reach values of the CEA on handling public complaints; namely Integrity, Intensity, Innovation and Involvement.

This commitment helps getting better the culture of the CEA and strengthening to serve the community by operating and facilitating charitable contributions that align with the mission and vision of the CEA.

Since the solely accountable institute for the country's environment as a whole, the CEA embraces its responsibility to reward the society by serving to inspire the carrying out of industries, services and projects without compensating the peoples' right on living clean and green environment.

In this chapter, the CEA will share successes reached during 2014 with regard to handling public complaints, but also humbled by the opportunity to make a difference in resolving environmentally concern complaints in the country through spirit of teamwork by achieving aforesaid primary elements and values.

The Complaint Unit was established in November 2007 for coordination of complaint handling system of the CEA with its units, provincial offices and district offices and for compilation of progress of complaints and to represent the CEA at national level in the view of handling complaints. The Complaint Unit receives quite a large number of complaints from various sources and it coordinates relevant offices of the CEA to deliver satisfactory services to the public. Complaints received by the CEA are categorized as follows for expediency of managing and administration, and to give them a respective prioritization.

Complaints received;

- ❖ From Presidential Secretariat.
- ❖ From the Ministry subject to the Environment

- ❖ To the CEA via the hot line dedicated to the public
- ❖ From the office of Chairman/ Director General
- ❖ Via electronic media such as emails and CEA website
- ❖ From directly submitted by public
- ❖ From other government institutes
- ❖ Complaint directly received by Provincial & District Office

Complaints which are not relevant to the CEA are referred to respective institutes (e.g. GSMB, TRC, etc.) for making the issues is rectified.

Complaints received by the unit throughout the year 2014 were included into the computer software, which is dedicated for managing all the public complaints received by the CEA and such complaints were transferred to the relevant Provincial Offices and District Official of the CEA for resolving. Provincial and district offices have the accountability and responsibility of uploading complaints received by them into software system and the CU kept the eye on the progress and process of resolving complaints.

In the year 2014, the CEA received 2,463 number of complaints. 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 last year.

The summary of the share of responsibility among units, provincial offices, district offices and other government institutes with respect to handling public complaints – year 2014

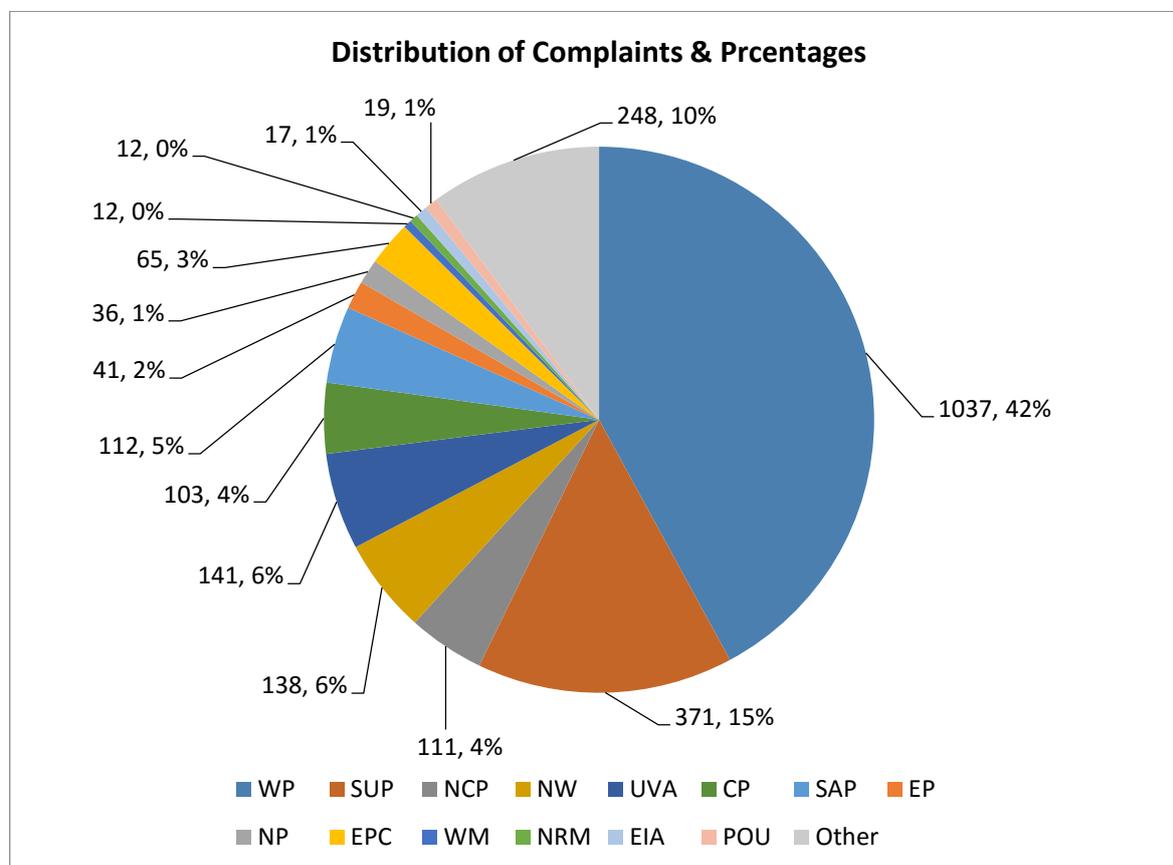
	Unit/ Office		Complaint received		Complaints resolved	
			No.	%	No.	%
1.	Western province	Colombo District	415	16.0	56	13.49
		Gampaha District	288	11.8	89	30.90
		Kalutara District	334	13.7	43	12.84
2.	Southern Province	Galle District	219	9.0	24	10.96
		Matara District	84	3.4	16	19.05
		Hambantota District	68	2.8	16	23.53
3.	Uva Province		141	5.2	68	48.23
4.	North Western Province		138	5.6	42	30.43
5.	Sabaragamuwa Provincial		112	4.6	03	2.68
6.	North Central Province		111	4.7	75	67.57

	Unit/ Office		Complaint received		Complaints resolved	
			No.	%	No.	%
7.	Central Provincial		103	4.8	41	39.80
8.	Eastern Province	Batticaloa District	07	0.3	03	42.86
		Ampara District	19	0.8	14	73.68
		Tricomalee District	15	0.6	11	73.33
9.	Northern Provincial		36	1.5	04	11.11
10.	Environmental Pollution Control Unit		65	2.7	27	41.54
11.	Police Unit		19	0.8	19	100.00
12.	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit		17	0.7	08	47.06
13.	Solid Waste Management Unit		12	0.5	02	16.66
14.	Natural Resources Management Unit		12	0.5	02	16.66
15.	Refer to other institutes		248	10.2	*NR	*NR
	Total		2,463	100.0	563	**25.42

*: Not relevant

** : excluding complaints referred to other institutes

Distribution of complaints among units, provincial, district offices and other government agencies - year 2014

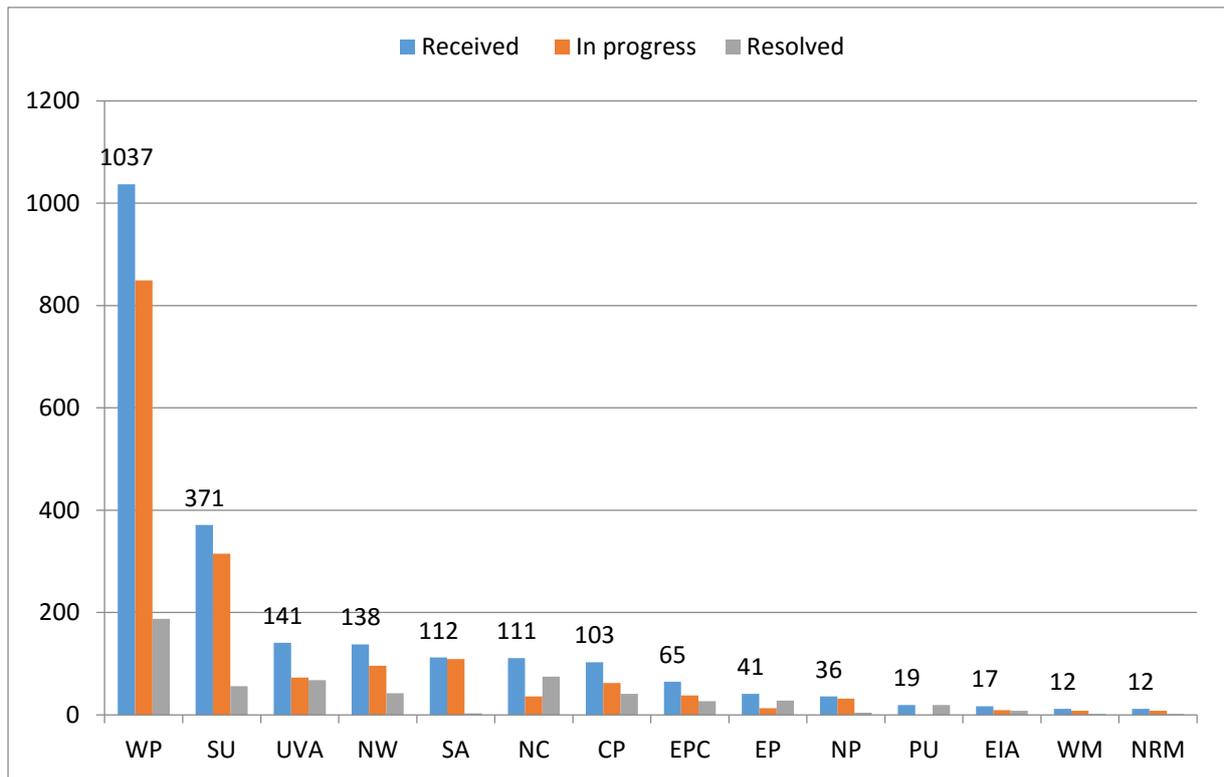


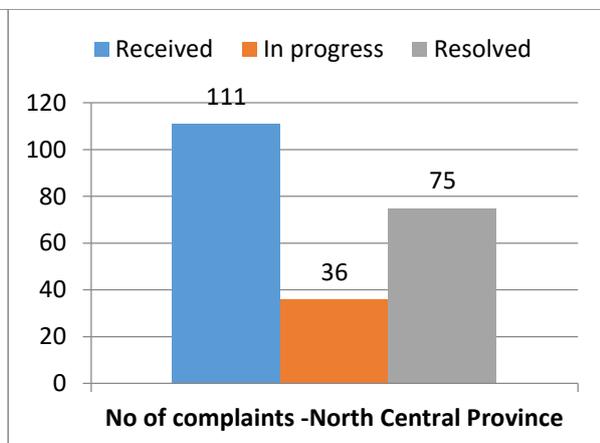
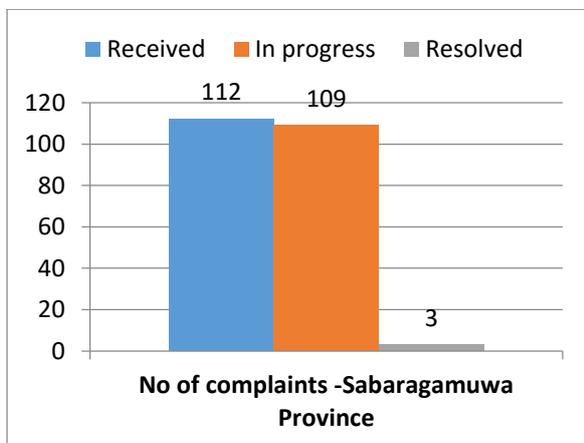
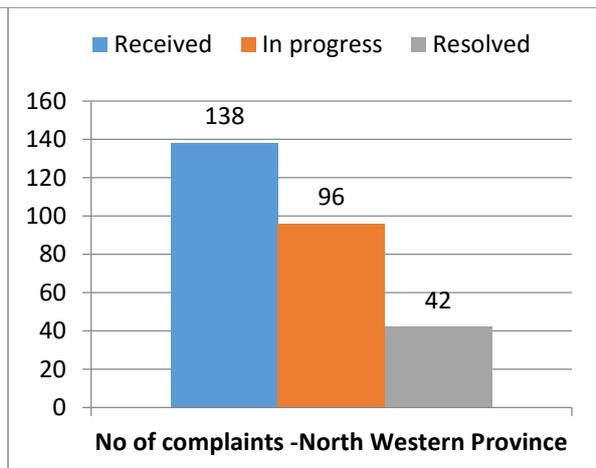
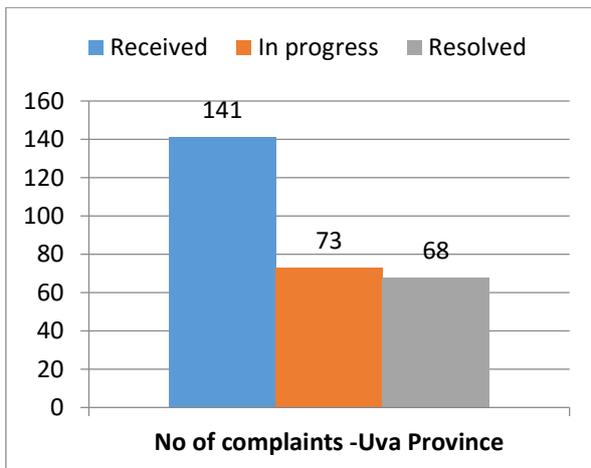
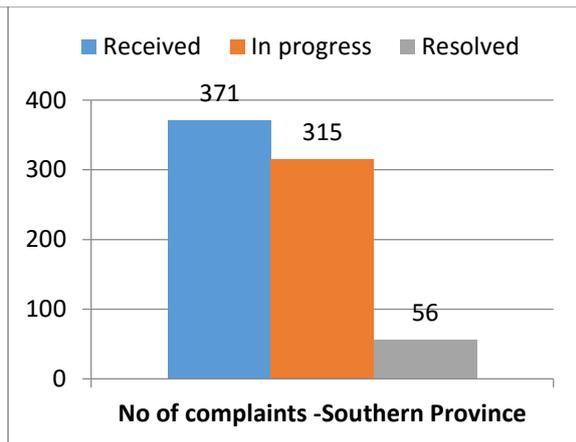
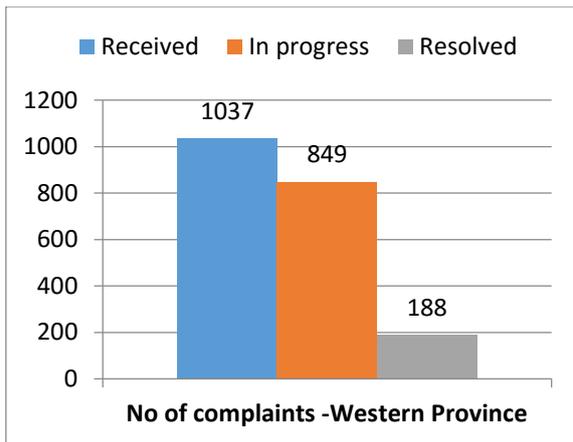
NB - 1. Total number of complaints: 2463 2. Percentage values are rounded up
 3. Data in the table above and used for plotting of charts tabulated by Complaint Handling Software as at 30.01.2015 in which uploaded by each Unit, province & district office of the CEA.

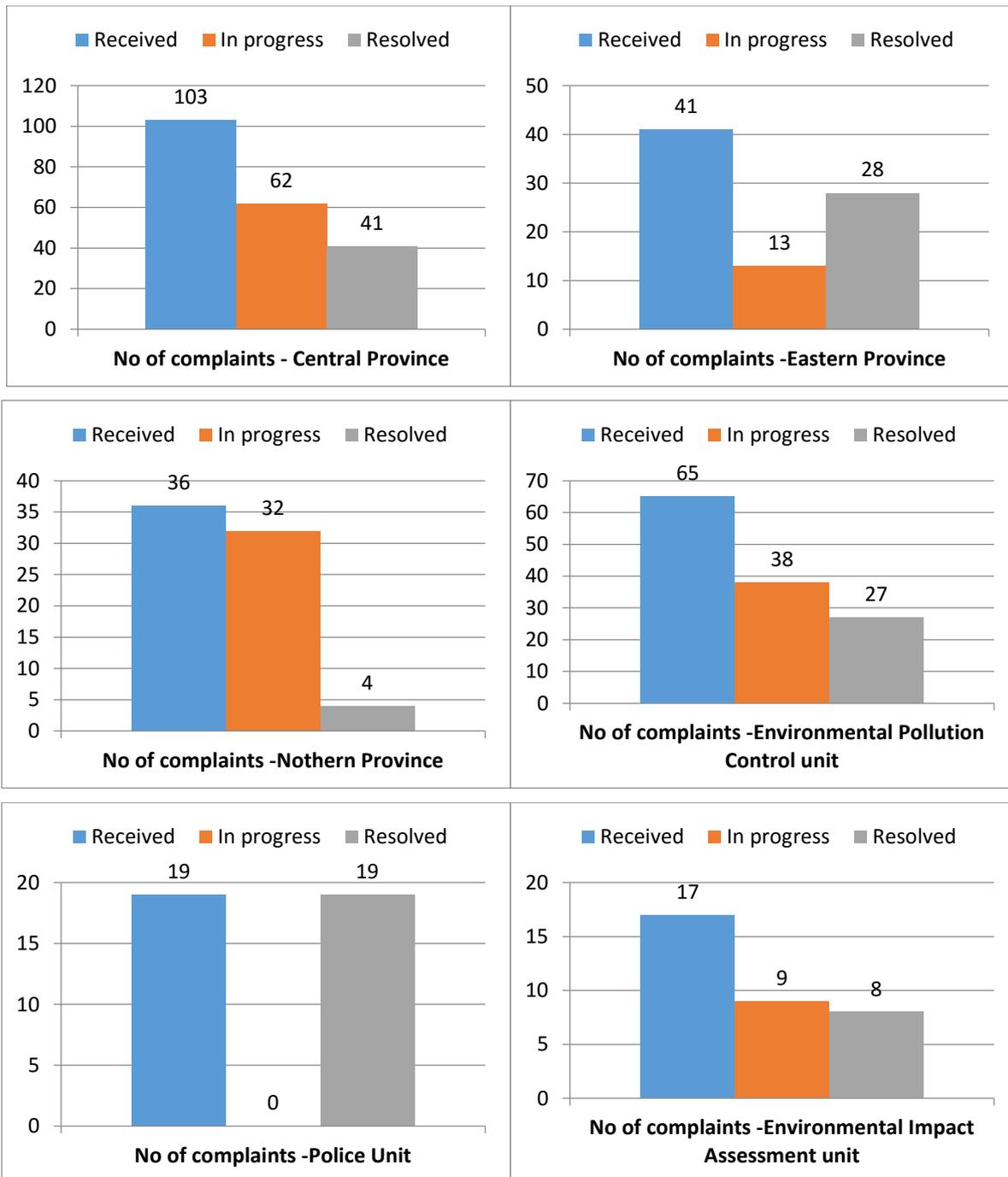
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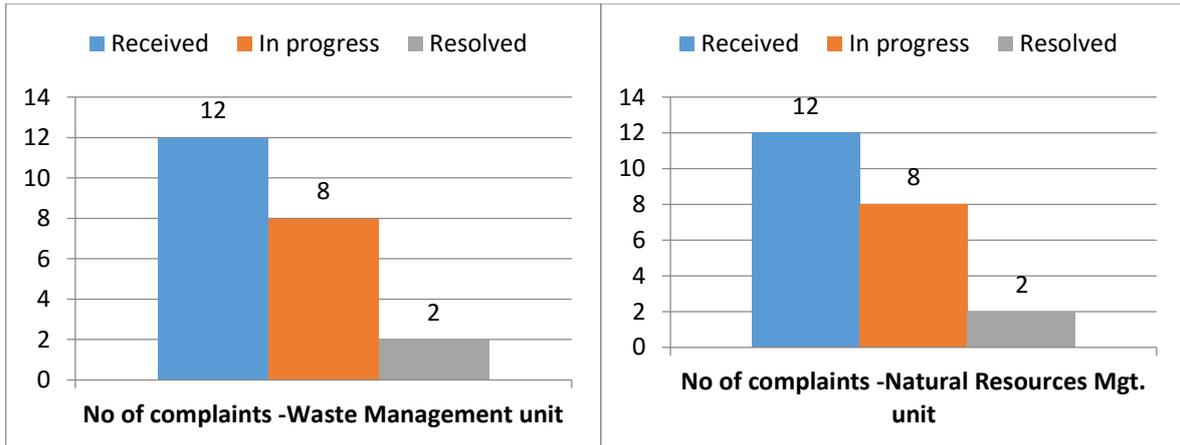
- WP : Western Province Office
- SUP : Southern Province office
- NCP : North Central Province Office
- NW : North Western Province
- SAP : Sabaragamuwa Province
- EP : Eastern province
- NP : Northern Province
- EPC : Environmental Pollution Control Unit
- WM : Waste Management Unit
- NRM : Natural Resource Management Unit
- EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment Unit
- PU : Police unit
- other : Complaints related to other institutes
- CP : Central Province

Progress of actions of units, province and district offices of the CEA: Complaint received, complaint solved and complaints in process of resolving









9.0. Decentralization of the CEA

9.1. 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.

9.2. 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.

9.3. 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.

10.0. Regionalization Programme of the CEA

10.1 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, 39% 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 38% 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 Special project 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.

10.2 EPL Procedure

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

Province	District	No. of EPLs issued						No. of EPLs renewed					
		2012		2013		2014		2012		2013		2014	
		"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
WPO	Colombo	113	110	123	91	525	341	519	114	530	116	811	228
	Gampaha	118	122	88	82	305	315	189	59	208	94	554	186
	Kalutara	59	48	42	43	168	112	200	49	230	57	280	99
CPO	Kandy	72	54	86	60	195	146	70	17	132	38	260	63
	Matale	29	31	25	41	118	29	50	4	102	29	127	37
	Nuwaraeliya	8	8	12	0	25	38	13	2	12	2	54	2
SuPO	Galle	41	81	42	55	125	135	100	63	114	73	202	117
	Matara	33	81	49	40	131	77	63	55	110	49	173	82
	H'thota	29	31	36	30	95	68	42	32	79	16	141	25
SaPO	Kegalle	36	86	65	46	108	202	77	54	124	51	185	87
	Ratnapura	30	72	88	46	141	199	88	15	120	32	124	71
NCPO	A'pura	109	73	90	59	169	51	88	18	129	62	100	24
	Polonnaruwa	14	18	9	32	119	105	29	2	36	11	41	11
EPO	Trincomalle	22	25	49	34	104	45	28	14	71	41	47	26
	Ampara	12	34	66	88	170	140	3	2	67	61	51	74
	Bataloa	6	39	26	102	116	117	16	9	42	41	29	37
	Vavunia	29	8	16	10	57	15	16	0	15	0	23	1
	Mannar	-	8	1	1	67	106	0	0	1	0	4	0
UPO	Badulla	46	39	31	23	145	50	23	12	29	8	40	13
	Monaragala	21	50	22	26	90	74	17	3	10	7	27	13
NPO	Jaffna	23	16	30	18	138	76	24	3	22	5	63	21
	Kilinochchi	-	2	1	7	27	125	0	2	0	0	1	0
	Mulathi	4	2	9	4	31	40	2	0	5	0	10	0
NWPO	Kurunagala					5	7					0	0
	Puttalam					1	2					0	0
Total		854	1038	1006	938	3175	2615	1657	529	2188	793	3347	1217

During the year 2014, 3,175 "A" category EPLs and 2,615 "B" category EPLs were issued as fresh while 3,347 "A" category EPLs and 1,217 "B" category EPLs were renewed.

10.3 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 1,128 recommendations (1,080 approvals and 48 rejections) by 2014. 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 2012 to 2014. Accordingly, majority of requests are from the WPO, Kandy and Mulative Districts.

Recommendations for siting of new industries.

Province	District	No. of Applications received			No of Approvals granted			No of Rejections		
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
WPO	Colombo	140	144	141	106	125	94		0	0
	Gampaha	171	149	199	124	12	11	15	1	0
	Kalutara	116	97	97	93	69	72	17	4	4
CPO	Kandy	125	126	76	96	57	49	15	11	6
	Matale	85	69	51	79	74	54	5	3	3
	Nuwaraeliya	24	19	12	10	7	9	2	1	0
SuPO	Galle	87	68	98	81	56	75	11	3	6
	Matara	78	70	65	45	55	64	18	3	8
	H'thota	57	34	35	41	19	20		0	0
SaPO	Kegalle	98	78	73	66	57	60	4	0	1
	Ratnapura	111	67	40	79	45	53	1	1	0
NCPO	A'pura	199	105	78	135	78	25	5	0	4
	Polonnaruwa	38	28	34	6	6	9		0	0
EPO	Trincomalle	51	74	18	45	62	17		0	3
	Ampara	116	67	18	111	51	23		4	5
	Bataloa	32	118	69	69	109	82		0	0
	Mannar	45	12	17	40	6	16		0	0
	Vavunia	18	28	40	16	8	27		0	1
UPO	Badulla	197	92	63	105	58	32	5	19	7
	Monaragala	60	52	32	55	37	28	2	0	0
NPO	Jaffna	122	81	72	107	72	47	3	2	0
	Kilinochchi	195	97	66	123	87	60		1	0
	Mulathi	42	100	145	28	68	136	1	0	0
NWPO	Kurunegala	10	14	23	8	4	10		3	0
	Puttlam		12	22	0	2	7		0	0
Total		2022	2217	1584		1395	1080		128	48

During the year 2014, 1584 new industries requested recommendation for their venture whereas 1080 applicants were granted approvals and 48 applications were rejected because they have not fulfilled the requirements to obtain the recommendation.

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

In 2014, No. of 875 industrial pollution complaints and 225 natural resources management related complaints, total of 1,100 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.

Complaints handled during the year 2014

District	No. of complaints received		No. of complaints solved		Referred to Other Institutions
	EPC	NRM	EPC	NRM	
Colombo	168	8	19	0	2
Gampaha	50	4	2	0	5
Kaluthara	233	35	4	3	33
Kandy	24	14	8	1	14
Matale	9	1	0	0	1
Nuwareliya	1	0	0	0	0
Galle	47	46	0	2	10
Matara	44	7	0	0	23
H'thota	22	3	6	0	11
Kegalle	14	4	7	1	0
Ratnapura	26	11	12	15	1
A'pura	21	0	1	0	2
Polonnaruwa	1	2	0	0	9
Trincomalee	7	4	7	4	0
Ampara	1	0	0	0	0
Baticaloa	9	2	9	2	0
Mannar	2	2	0	0	0
Vavunia	2	1	0	0	0
Badulla	29	32	6	2	1
Monaragala	9	5	3	1	1

District	No. of complaints received		No. of complaints solved		Referred to Other Institutions
	EPC	NRM	EPC	NRM	
Jaffna	16	0	12	0	4
Kilinochchi	3	3	0	1	0
Mulathi	1	13	1	10	0
Kurunegala	84	17	55	6	0
Puttlam	52	11	34	4	0
Total	875	225	186	52	117

10.5 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. The table below indicates industries for which ISO 14000 certifications were issued with the technical and legal inputs in the evaluation procedure conducted by the SLSI.

No	Type of audit	No of institutions
1	Stage 1	03
2	Stage 11	04
3	Certification	01
4	Surveillance	14
5	Re-certification	01
	Total	23

10.6. Environmental Management

10.6.1 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:

List of Projects approved during the year 2014 under EIA/IEE regulation by the EIA unit.

Province	District	No. of Applications			Approval granted			No of Rejections		
		2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
WPO	Colombo	8	0	1	6	0	0		0	
	Gampaha	2	1	0	1	0	0		0	
	Kalutara	9	6	3	5	2	2		0	
SuPO	Galle	4	6	10	3	0	2	1	0	1
	Matara		0	0		0	4		0	
	H'thota	26	8	1		0	2		0	
CPO	Kandy	304	89	81	181	73	70	13	2	5
	Matale	102	3	7	48	7	15	1	0	
	Nuwarael	66	51	78	59	153	89		4	
SaPO	Kegalle	4	6	7		4	4		0	
	Ratnapura	14	3	4	4	3	3		0	
UPO	Badulla	1	18	99		37	69		0	
	Monaragal		5	6		1	5		0	
EPO	Trinco		51	8		13	9		0	
	Ampara		10	0		2	0		0	
	Batticaloa		8	0		1	0		0	
	Mannar		3	0		0	0		0	
	Vavunia	4	1	0		0	0		0	
NCPO	A'pura	3	5	2	1	0	0		0	
	Polonnaruw		2	2	1	0	0		0	
NPO	Jaffna		1	0		0	0		0	
	Kilinochchi		0	0		0	0		0	
	Mullaithivu		3	0		0	0		0	
Total		443	338	309	536	233	272	19	15	6

During the year 2014, 309 applications have been received while 272 applications were given approvals including previous year applications. Six applications were rejected since they did not meet the standards.

10.6.2 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 4,344 (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.

List of Recommendations figures during the year 2014 on Non-Prescribed Activities

Province	District	No. of Applications	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
WPO	Colombo	145	104	0	0
	Gampaha	292	115	0	3
	Kalutara	112	545	1	0
SuPO	Galle	90	104	3	0
	Matara	56	55	0	0
	H'thota	40	44	1	0
CPO	Kandy	156	484	2	17
	Matale	33	311	2	0
	Nuwaraeliya	14	203	1	0
SaPO	Kegalle	8	150	0	0
	Ratnapura	7	249	0	8
UPO	Badulla	307	361	0	1
	Monaragala	399	313	0	0
EPO	Trincomalle	256	252	0	0
	Ampara	80	74	0	0
	Bataloa	141	101	0	22
	Mannar	39	71	1	0
	Vavunia	23	35	0	0
NCPO	A'pura	213	53	0	0
	Polonnaruwa	103	87	0	0
NPO	Jaffna	25	8	0	0
	Kilinochchi	32	21	4	0
	Mulathiw	144	135	0	1
NWPO	Kurunegala	471	335	1	0
	Puttlam	131	134	0	0
Total		3317	4344	16	52

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

Province	Income			Expenditure		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
WPO	32,905,163	35,395,642	67,030,025	20,671,226	24,938,162	15,292,759
CPO	11,944,309	13,480,142	20,744,391	6,431,895	6,366,056	8,275,114
SuPO	12,101,210	11,276,236	18,759,703	8,050,989	8,113,237	12,487,460
SaPO	11,357,345	12,858,130	17,102,538	5,033,323	4,928,541	9,628,207
NCPO	12,209,617	9,302,787	12,819,965	3,452,897	3,448,734	7,395,040

Province	Income			Expenditure		
	2012	2013	2014	2012	2013	2014
EPO	13,983,808	14,306,909	15,871,113	4,778,359	4,885,443	8,250,601
UPO	10,309,693	10,809,937	15,456,301	3,705,319	4,468,119	6,474,014
NPO	4,475,807	6,499,485	16,791,193	1,985,325	2,744,797	9,232,970
NWPO	4,196,408	4,132,408	148,510,862	2,729,878	2,429,262	57,425,020
Total	113,483,360	118,061,675	333,086,091	56,839,211	62,322,352	134,461,18
						5

11.0. Treasury Funded Special Projects Implemented by the CEA

11.1 National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project

Background of the project

National Post consumer plastic waste management project was implemented in 2007 up to now with the approval of cabinet of ministers in 2004, in commissioning by the ministry of environment and with the supervision of Central Environmental Authority. The major objective of the project is to minimize the foreign expenses by minimizing the importing of plastic/ polythene virgin materials from utilizing of waste into recycling process by avoiding the gathering of waste into the environment. The major activities of the project are,

To introduced a proper waste collecting system in regionally

To build up a recycling network.

To introduced a proper waste deposal system

The project has being implementing programs to aware the plastic/ polythene waste collectors, and recyclers to gather them to the project activities and the proper plastic waste disposing system.

Project Progress

Forty five million (45 million) rupees was granted by general Treasury in year 2014. Project has implemented several programs concerning the plastic/polythene waste management around the country by utilizing these funds.

Build up the plastic/ polythene waste recycling model plants.

To manage the plastic waste/ polythene waste in properly project has planned to establish 25 recycling model plants in each district.

Plastic/ polythene waste recycling model plants.

In year 2014, Kandy Municipal council was selected and started to build up a recycling model plant to minimize the impact by gathering plastic/polythene waste in the environment through the development program of local authorities as the plastic/polythene waste recycling model plant in each district, it was allocated and utilized 5.3 million rupees for the construction.

Construction of plastic/polythene recycling model plant in Kandy Municipal council



Signed the agreement with Kandy Municipal council for plastic/polythene recycling model plant



Film Extruder Machine

Also a plastic crusher machine and polythene compactor machine were procured and handed over to the Kandy MC. Presently Balangoda UC, Kurunegala MC, Anuradhapura MC, Matara MC and Kaduwela MC which were implemented the plastic/polythene waste recycling model plant are being operating successfully. And also project signed the agreement with Colombo MC and Nuwara Eliya MC to implement in year 2015 action plan.

Second stage of Matara MC recycling model plant

As the second stage of Matara MC recycling model plant, a pelletizer machine and a film extruder machine were procured by the project. As a result Mathara MC recycling model plant can increase their capacity up to final production of the recycling.

Build up Plastic/polythene waste storage centers



Signed the agreement with Colombo Municipal council for plastic/polythene recycling model plant

As a successful activity project implemented a program to build up plastic/ polythene waste storage centers at selected local authority. It not only the waste storage centers but also helped to develop their waste collection system in separately. This program is processing in Sri Padaya, Wariyapola PS and Galgamuwa PS gaining very successful.

Plastic/polythene waste storage center in Thamankaduwa Pradeshiya Saba

A plastic/polythene waste storage center was implemented in Thamankaduwa Pradeshiya Saba and the construction work of this center is in processing.



Construction of plastic/polythene waste storage center in Thamankaduwa pradeshiya Saba

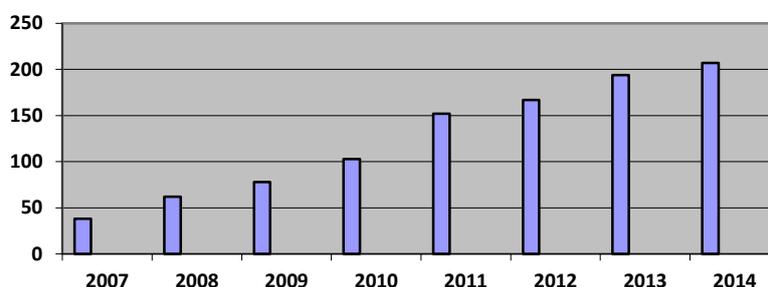
Strengthens of Plastic/polythene waste collectors & recyclers

A workshop was organized to plastic/polythene waste collectors & recyclers and issued an identity card and a certificate. It can be used to prove their identity and can be improved their collection quantity of plastic/ polythene waste.



Issued an identity card and a certificate

Growth of plastic/polythene waste collectors & recyclers



Training and awareness programs

Training development and awareness division organized 42 nos of awareness programs, training programs, workshops to aware the public, school teachers & students, house holders, Government officers and local authority officers regarding the proper waste management system. 19 programs were scheduled and able to conduct the 40 programs in successfully. Specially, the recycling machines were used to train the workers in local authorities.



Awareness workshop for pre school teacher's

30,000 leaflets and 5,000 docketts were printed as the awareness material and those were delivered among the awareness programs and promotional programs.



Workshop for plastic/polythene waste collectors & recyclers



Practical training workshop for local authority staff



Bins Distribution program for multi religious places

No. of events implemented to obtain the progress in the year 2014 is as follows.

Type of events	No. of programs / items
Awareness programs for school children	7
Awareness programs for preschool teachers	3
Awareness programs for plastic collectors & recyclers	1
Awareness programs for government officers	19
Awareness programs for local authority leaders, offices & staff	1
Awareness programs for NGO/CBO, House holders & Interest parties	9
Practical Training programs for local authority leaders, offices & staff	1
Awareness programs for General Public	1
Bags distributions	2,030
Bins distributions	1,598
Promotional campaigns – National level	7
Promotional campaigns – Domestic Level	2

Promotion Programs

Promotional division provided 1026 bins to religious places to separate their waste into degradable and non degradable under the program of bins distribution program for multi religious centers. Also 572 bins were provided to specified schools, Government organizations, to separate and collect the waste. Also waste collection polypropylene bags were delivered some promotional programs at local authorities to manage their waste as separately.

Also, some promotional activities were implemented in the Sri Padaya season, Esala festival at Katharagama and Thalawila church



“Dayata Kirula – 2014 National Development Exhibition”



“EDEX EXPO” Exhibition

Feast to collect the plastic waste and send to the recycling process by using sharamadana program.

Project maintained a stall at “Dayata Kirula – 2014 National Development Exhibition” to aware the public regarding proper plastic/polythene waste management system by using recycling machineries, banners, leaflets, posters to the public.

The education division of Rupawahini Corporation telecasted a documentary including the major activities of the project in five times.

The project support to enrich plastic / polythene waste recycling industry while developing the plastic/polythene waste storage facilities among local authorities which are excellent in feasibility progress in country. Also the project is carrying out a contrived procedure to increase the plastic / polythene waste recycling capacity from 50% (in present) to 80% by the year 2018. The project is having a good opportunity to walk with the National agenda & contribute to achieve the green environment & green economy perspective in Sri Lanka.

11.2. School Pioneer Programme

Mission

“To create education and awareness for various target groups among public to obtain their active participation for the protection and conservation of healthy environment”

Activity Implemented under the School Pioneer Programme.

- 1.1. Training Programmes for Teachers
- 1.2. Leadership Training program for selected school children
- 1.3. Discussion with coordinating officers.
- 1.4. Discussion with EPP Commissioners.
- 1.5. Increasing badge holders and membership.
- 1.6. Implementation of Eco-Projects at school level (One school in each District).
- 1.7. Production of EPP materials
- 1.8. District Environmental Pioneer News Letter (One newsletter in each district).
- 1.9. Conduct District Environmental Camps.
- 1.10. Awarding of Presidential Medals.
- 1.11. National Tree Planting Programme.
- 1.12. Workshops to develop education activities.
 - 1.13. Printing of Pre school teacher Guide Books.
- 1.14. Implementing Eco-Projects with the participation of Presidential Medal Winners.
- 1.15. Child friendly and Nourished School Program.

Environmental Pioneer Program.

EE&A division of CEA have introduced Environmental Pioneer Program to school children in secondary level in order to change the values, behaviours and attitudes towards a clean and green environment. Environmental Pioneers will improve their knowledge on Environment through their active participation towards protection and conservation of the Environment and children will be trained to engage in Eco-friendly activities.

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

Activities conducted to strengthen the EPP by the EEA division of CEA in the 2014 are as follows.

11.2.1. Training Programmes for 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 2014 EE&A Division Planed to conduct one Commissioner Trainer Program instead of teacher training program and it was conducted at National Institute of Education, (NIE) Maharagama. This programme was successfully completed on 16th, 17th & 18th October with the participation of 175 participants.

11.2.2 Leadership Training program for selected school children.

To improve the leadership qualities of Environmental Pioneer Students, EE&A Division of CEA conducts leadership training programs for selected groups of leaders of EPP students. Through implementing leadership programs EE&A Division hopes to endow Eco- friendly leaders for future to make correct decisions and policies towards sustainability of the environment.

In 2014 EE&A Division Planed to conduct 4 leadership programmes and successfully conducted 4 leadership programmes as follows.

S.No.	Date	District	Place	Participation
01	01.07.2014	Rathnapura	Divisional Secretariat	99 participants including 66students.
02	10.07.2014	Kegalle	Kegalle M.V.,	91 participants including 80 students.
03	11.07.2014	Puttalam	Fathima B.V,Puttalam	80 participants including 56students.
04	23.09.2014	Jaffna	Y.M.C.A Hall	93 participants including 63 students.

11.2.3 Discussion with coordinating officers.

EE&A Division of CEA conducts discussions with EPP coordinating officers to take their active participation to make effective coordination among school community. Coordinating officers can share their experiences and knowledge to continue environmental activities in more effectively.

In the year 2014 the funds allocated for this activity was transferred for teacher training program.

11.2.4 Discussion with EPP Commissioners.

EPP Commissioners give their active participation in implementing EPP successfully.

EE&A Division of CEA have appointed EPP Commissioners in Zonal and divisional levels to strengthen EPP. They will be selected from the EPP in charge teachers according to their performances. Commissioners Discussion was held on 2014.11.26 at CEA.

In the year 2014, EE&A Division planed to conduct 9 Discussion with EPP Commissioners and conducted 09 discussions at Central, Uva, Eastern, Sabaragamuwa, Southern, Northern, North Central, Western Provinces, North Western Provinces and at 2 districts (Batticalo , Ampara)

11.2.5. Increasing badge holders and membership.

To increase the number of Badge holders among EPP students EE&A division of CEA conduct following activities are.

- I. Production and distribution of EPP materials.
- II. Distribution of EPP materials.
- III. Registration of New Environmental Pioneer teams.
- IV. Evaluation of program
- V. Training programme for teachers and DEOs.
- VI. Distribution of Teachers guide book.
- VII. Conducting Examinations.

New Environment Pioneer groups are received for EPP registration in 2014 from Batticalo, Kilinochchi District Office, and Northern Provincial Office & Eastern Provincial Office.

New Environment Pioneer groups (11) were formed in 3 schools at summerset- Nanuooya after conducting an awareness program to introduce EPP.

11.2.6. Implementation of Eco-Projects at school level (One school in each District).

In the year 2014 the funds allocated for this activity was transferred for Discussion with EPP Commissioners.

11.2.7. Production of EPP materials

In the year 2014, the following progress of the Production of EPP materials has been reported.

S.No	Material	Sinhalese Medium	Tamil Medium
01	Environmental Pioneer note books	1500	1000
02	Environmental Pioneer caps	1500	1000
03	Reproduced Caps	2500	500
04	Environmental Pioneer medals	1500	1000
05	Green Certificate	9000	1000
06	Green medals	6000	500
07	Silver Certificate	2500	250
08	Silver medals	2500	250
09	Gold Certificate	200	100
10	Gold medals	175	75

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.

Distribution of EPP materials.

In the year 2014 EPP materials were distributed for both Sinhalese Medium and Tamil Medium schools and the progress of the Distribution of EPP materials are as follows.

No.	Details	Quantity		
		Tamil	Sinhala	Total
1	EPP Teacher Guide Book	1,910	52	1941
2	EP medal	4,600	14,254	18,854
3	Caps	1,450	16,000	17,450
4	Note book	3,700	15,100	18,800

No.	Details	Quantity		
		Tamil	Sinhala	Total
5	Green medal	1,269	5,505	6,774
6	Certificate- Green medal	1,169	9,005	10,174
7	Silver Medal	445	2,474	2,919
8	Certificate - Silver medal	475	2,500	2,975
9	Gold medal	32	438	470
10	Certificate- Gold medal	59	470	529

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

EE&A Division of CEA have allocated money for publishing District Environmental Pioneer News Letter to 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 2014, District Environmental Pioneer News letters were printed in 16 districts (2000 News Letters for each) and distributed with in the district.

They are Galle, Hambantota, Kaluthara, Gampaha, Nuwara Eliya, Monaragala, Mathale, Colombo, Kandy, Anuradhapura and Jaffna, Mullaitivu, Killinochchi, Mannar, Vavunia, Trincomalee and Batticaloa.

11.2.9. 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.

In the reference year, instead of single National Environmental Camp, EE&A Division of CEA provided funds to conduct District Environmental Camps at 13 Districts.

In the year 2014, 12 District Environmental Camps were held at Matara, Mathale, Anuradhapura, Hambathota, Kurunegala, Monaragala, Puttalam, and Kandy, Kalutara, Ampara, Colombo and Rathnapura districts. Jaffna district camp is being organized to hold in January.

11.2.10. Awarding of Presidential Medals.

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

In order to award Presidential Medals of EPP, several interviews were conducted in 2014 for the environmental pioneers of in the year 2014, 25 students of 10 schools were qualified for Awarding of Presidential Medals.

The schools are as follows.

1. Ku/ Maspotha Maha Vidyalaya, Maspotha - (2 students passed)
2. G/Batemulla National School, Imaduwa - (2 students passed)
3. Ma/ St Thomas Girls' School, Matara- (1 student passed)
4. G/ Sauthland Vidyalaya, Galle - (1 student passed)
5. Ma/ DammullagodaJuniorSchool, Kirinda, Puhulwella, Matara - (1 student passed)
6. K/ Stripali Vidyalaya, Horana - (9 students passed)
7. K/ KoswaththaJuniorSchool, Ganima, Dodangoda, Kaluthara- (2 students passed)
8. H/ Dhammapala Balika Vidyalaya, Puwakdandawa- (3 students passed)
9. H/ Tangalle Balika Vidyalaya, Tangalle- (1 student passed)
10. Ra/ Sri Sumana Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Muwagama- (3 students passed)

11.2.11. National Tree Planting Program.

Tree planting is highly promoted by the EE&A Division of CEA towards Clean and Green Environment. In the year 2014, EE&A division planned to conduct 25 Tree Planting programs and the target was achieved by successfully completing 25 tree planting in each 25 district. Another tree planting program was successfully held on 15th November at North Western Province – at Naval Command Thammennawa

11.2.12. Workshops to develop education activities.

The pre- school education program on environment is implemented to improve the consciousness of pre-school children on various environmental aspects. Training of pre-school teachers on the use of pre-school teacher's guidebook was the main activity. 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 the year 2014, EE&A division planned to conduct two Workshops to develop education activities and the target was achieved successfully. Details of the programs are as follows.

S.No	Date	Place	No of participants	No of books distributed
01	09.05.2014	Auditorium - CEA (Pre school teachers of Colombo District).	100	112
02	28.11.2014	Janakala kendraya - Ape gama (Pre school teachers of Kotte and Kaduwela).	210	10
03	12.12.2014	Janakala kendraya - Ape gama (Pre school teachers of Homagama,Padukka,Hanwella,Kollonnawa,Nugegoda divisions)	250	-

Additionally, for the year 2014, distributed 513 Sinhala medium Pre school teacher guide books to the Sabaragamuwa Provincial office.

11.2.13. Printing of GuideBooks-PreSchool.

Under this activity in 2014, printed 4000 Pre-schools teacher guide books. (Payments done), Later, 1092 more books also printed but the payments not been completed. Altogether 5092 Pre-schools teacher guide books were printed in the year 2014.

11.2.14. Implementing Eco-Projects with the participation of Presidential Medal Winners.

Under this activity, one day ecofriendly participatory program was successfully conducted on 14th of November at the Forest Rock Garden Hotel Anuradhapura with the participation of 45 presidential medal winners throughout the island, providing opportunity to share the experiences and knowledge they received through EPP.

11.2.15. Child friendly and NourishedSchool Program.

This activity is an advanced program of Eco-Club program which was implemented by the EE&A division of CEA. In order to aware on this new approach 8 awareness programs were conducted at Provincial level to aware Divisional Environmental Officers and Environmental Officers of Western, Central, Eastern, Southern, North Western, Sabaragamuwa, Uva and North Central Provinces.

Details of the programs are as follows.

S.No	Date	Province	Participation- Environmental Officers
1.	22.08.2014	Western Province	40
2.	29.09.2014	Central Province	51
3.	03.11.2014	Southern Province	88
4.	21.11.2014	Sabaragamu Province	26
5.	05.12.2014	Uva Province	22
6.	03.10.2014	Northcentral Province	24
7.	07.11.2014	Northwestern Province	15
8.	27.10..2014	Eastern Province	49

11.3 Strengthening of the CEA laboratories and Improvement of Monitoring capacity in Sri Lanka

Presently the CEA posses one central laboratory and two provincial laboratories in central and eastern province. The treasury has allocated Rs 50 million for the strengthening of the CEA Laboratories from the consolidated funds during 2014. The CEA has planned to establish 7 provincial laboratories to cater the provincial level pollution control requirements. A Decision was taken to establish 6 provincial laboratory in Southern, Uva Northern North central, Sabaragamuwa and North Western and Northern Provinces and one district laboratory at Gampha by providing the laboratory equipments to measure the basic parameter. Since most of the industries are located in Gampha district. it was decided to establish one laboratory at Gampha district office.

All the laboratories were provided laboratory equipments glassware and chemicals. Other infrastructure need for the laboratory could be facilitate under this project.

The procurement of relevant laboratory equipment, apparatus, glassware and chemicals were completed during 2014. The total cost spends for the procurement of the laboratory equipment was almost 35 million. Nearly Rs 7 illion were spent for the procurement of glassware and chemicals. The balance budget was utilized to facilitate the other infrastructure need for all laboratories.

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 2014 as usual.

Name of the water Body	No of sampling Location	No of sample collected during 2014
Mahaoya	80	1120
Dandugamoya	72	1008
Bentota	70	980

Table 1 Surface water Quality Monitoring

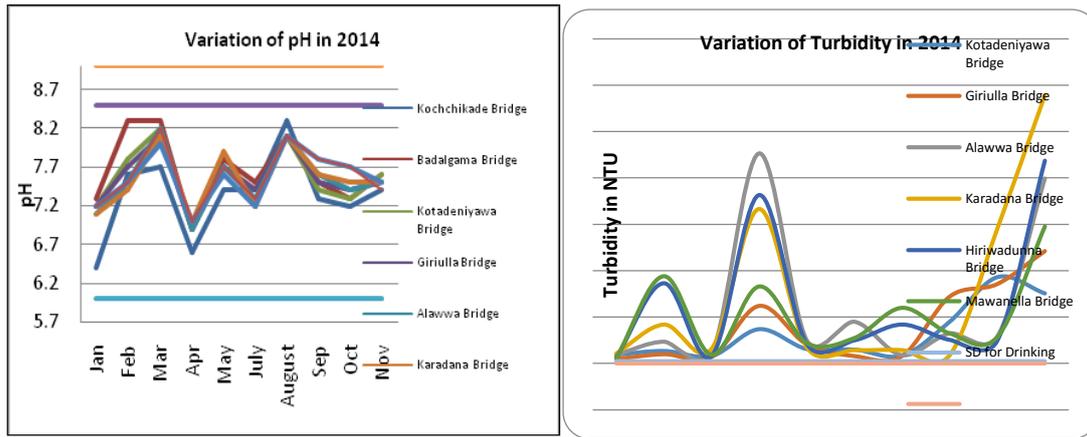
Water quality in Ma Oya during 2014

Eight sampling locations have been selected for the assessment of the water quality in Maha Oya from the period of January to December 2014. Samplings could not be carried out during the Month of June and December due to bad weather conditions (flood).

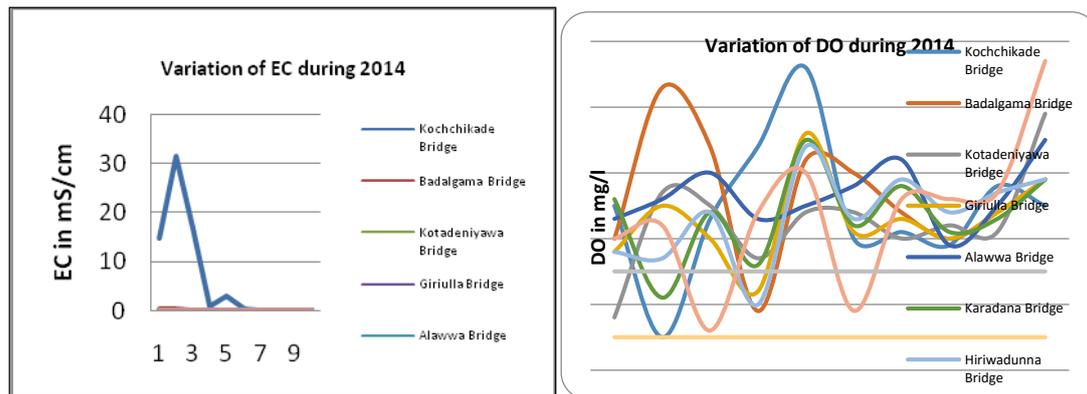
Sampling Locations	GPS Coordinates:
Kochchikade Bridge	(79 51 51 E, 7 16 14 N)
Badalgama Bridge	(80 11 39 E, 7 18 07 N)
Kotadeniyawa Bridge	(80 03 41 E, 7 17 07 N)
Giriulla Bridge	(80 07 23 E, 7 19 45 N)
Alawwa Bridge	(80 14 26 E, 7 17 34 N)
Karadana Bridge	(80 18 55 E, 7 19 17 N)
Hiriwadunna Bridge	(80 23 04 E, 7 17 17 N)
Mawanella Bridge	(80 26 20 E, 7 15 10 N)

Table 2 GPS coordinates of sampling Locations

During the year 2014 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.

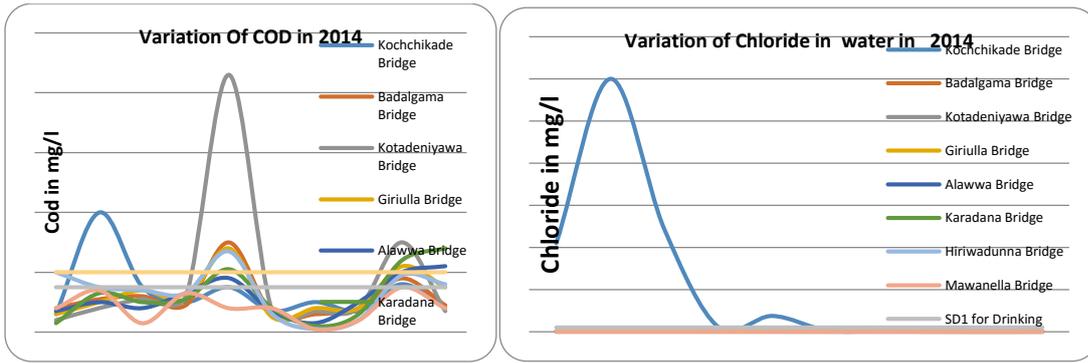


During year 2014 the pH of the water in selected locations in Ma oya do not deviate from the upper and lower levels of the proposed ambient water quality standards and always within the proposed standards. The turbidity of the water was always exceed and higher than the proposed ambient water quality standards throughout the year in all sampling locations. The high level of turbidity directly indicate that the erosion of upper catchment areas, urban runoff and sand mining activities. This would directly impact on drinking water intakes.

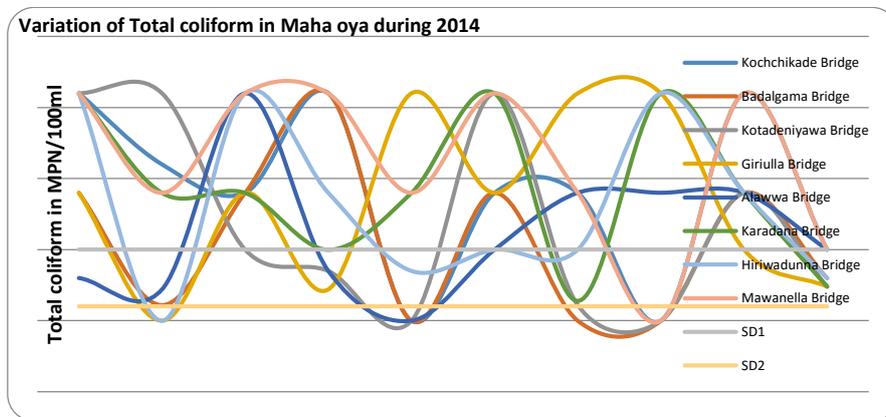


Electrical conductivity shows the ionic components present in the water. At the beginning of the year 2014 the electrical conductivity of the 1st sampling location (Kochchikade Bridge) is much higher compared to the other locations. This significant variation could be observed due to the high tide. Compared to the first location other sampling locations do not show any significant variation or fluctuation of EC in other locations during year 2014.

The level of dissolved oxygen indicates the health condition of the water body. If it is higher the water quality is good. The dissolved oxygen level of the water in selected locations of Ma oya is always within in the expected level. Lower level of dissolved oxygen was reported only during the first few months of the year 2014 in several locations.



During the month of February, March, April, July, August and September COD levels are below the proposed water quality standards category No:3 (drinking) and No:4 (Bathing). Significantly higher COD levels in all locations in Maha Oya shows in the month of October. In this month total coliform and Escherichia Coliform concentrations also exceeds a maximum permissible level. This has happened due to heavy rain and urban runoff condition. Variation of chloride content in water could be observed during year 2014 but it was always below the proposed ambient water quality standards (Category 3 for drinking and category 4 for bathing). Compared to the other locations near the Kochchikade Bridge the chloride concentration is always higher value, since it is much closer to the shore. (River water mix with brine water.



The microbiological contaminant of the water from all selected locations along the Ma Oya indicated that the water is highly contaminated with sewage that could be observed throughout the year.

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 2014.

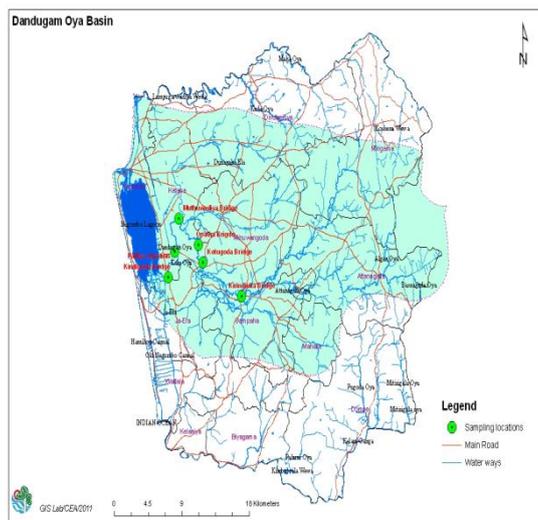


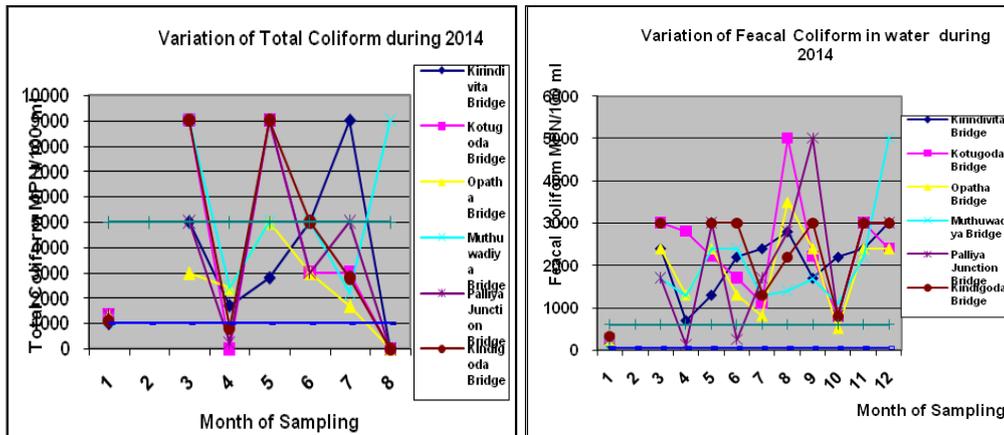
Figure 1 A Map of the Dadugam Oya Sampling Locations

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)

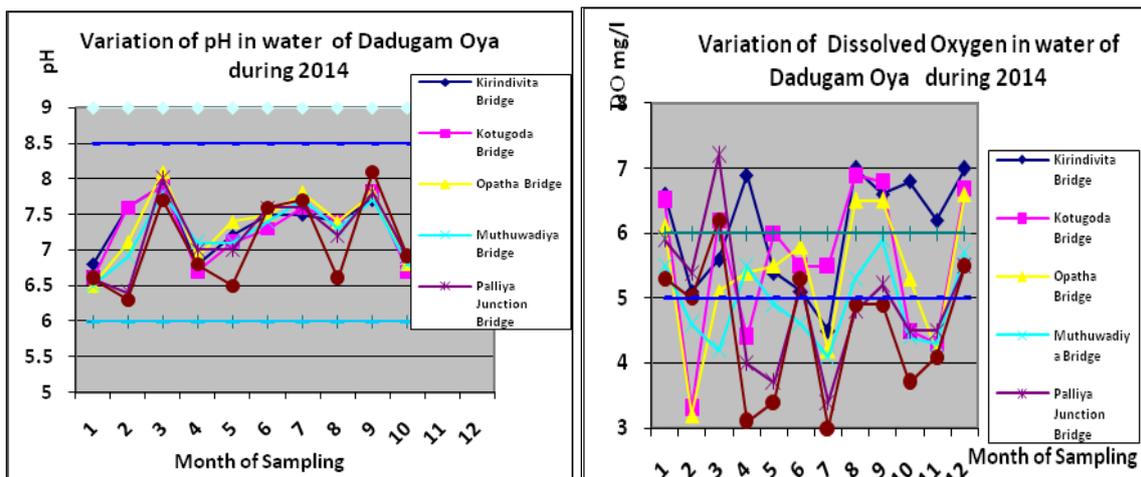
Table 3 GPS Coordinates of Sampling Location of Dadugam Oya

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 2014. Graphical Elastration of the variation of some Water quality parameters are given below.



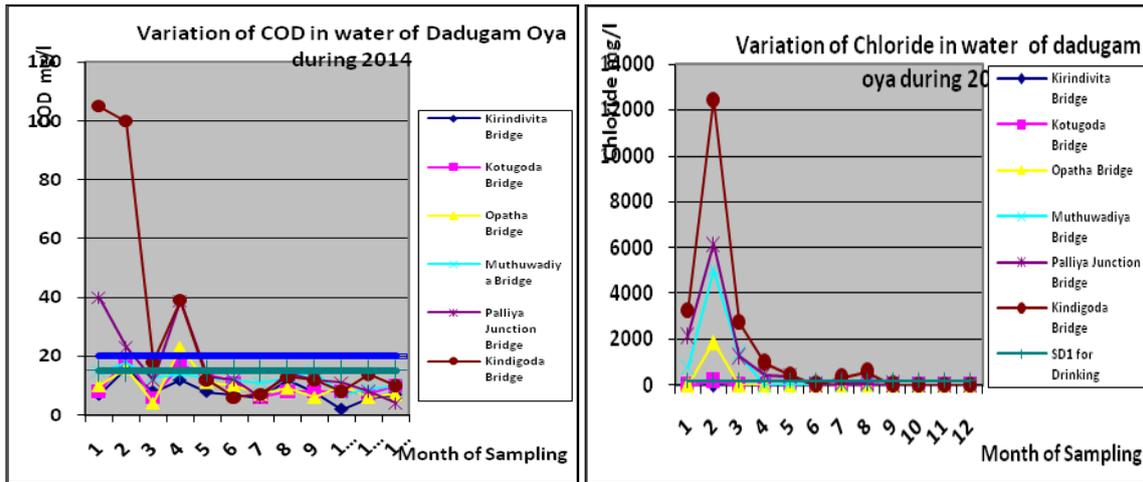
It is revealed that the turbidity which indicates the surface runoff and the microbiological contaminant are always exceeded throughout monitoring period .The reported turbidity values in all locations are higher than is always higher than proposed ambient water quality standards.



The measured ph values are always well within the proposed ambient water quality standards. (Category 3 for drinking and category 4 for bathing)

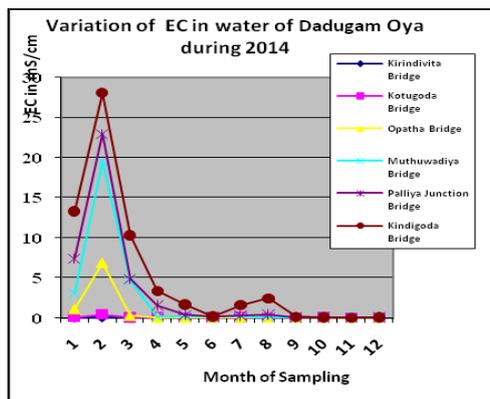
Most of time the dissolved oxygen levels in stream water fall below the proposed ambient water quality standards category 3 and category 4 except in very few occasions and dissolved oxygen levels in latter part of the Dadugam oya is always below than the proposed ambient water quality standards category 4 (category 4 for bathing)) except in one occasion.

The Dissolved oxygen gradually decreases in all monitoring locations during the period of February to august 2014

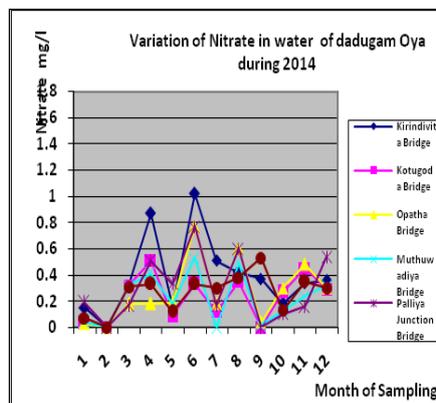


The higher values of chemical oxygen demand was reported during January to April from two locations at Palliya Junction Bridge and Kiridigoda Bridge. It has been gradually decrease later months of the year. The highest chemical oxygen demand values were reported in all locations during the month of February 2014.

The higher chloride content were reported at the three locations of the latter part of dadugam oya during the early months up to May 2014. The chloride content in the water of upper part of the stream is well within the standards.



The electrical conductivity in most downstream locations in the Dadugam oya is always higher than the upstream locations especially in January to August of the year 2014. It is gradually decreases during later period of the year.



Nutrient such as nitrate and phosphate are significantly below the proposed ambient water quality standards (Category 3 for drinking and category 4 for bathing) of the Central Environmental Authority during the total monitoring. But increasing trend of the nitrate and phosphate level was reported from March to August 2014 even though it is below the standard.

In most of the biochemical oxygen demand is always below the proposed standard of ambient water quality except in one occasion.

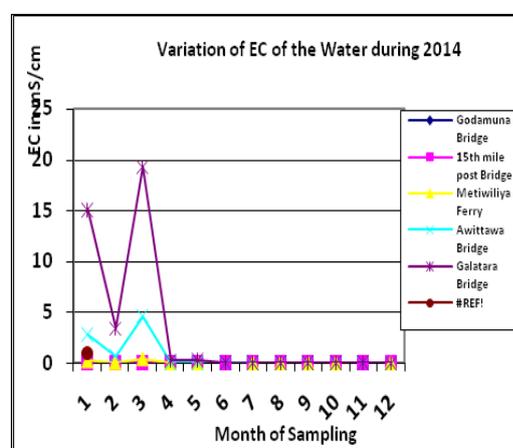
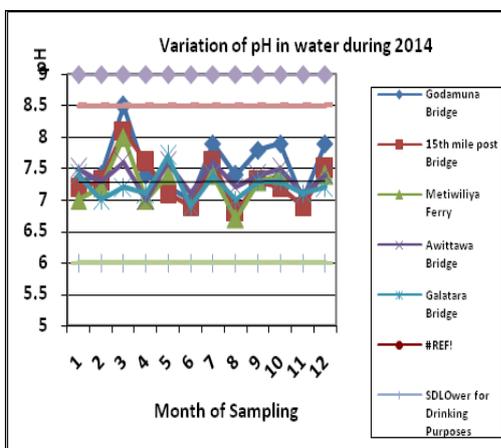
Values obtained for heavy metals are lower than the detection limits of the method used for the detection of heavy metals.

The water quality gradually decreases towards the downstream direction of the Dadugam Oya. The water quality of the upstream that is kiridivita clearly shows that the domestic sources are more prominent in the upstream site of the Dadugam Oya. The Quality of the water could be remarkably improved by providing the sanitary facility and controlling the domestic sources such as disposal of sewage and urban runoff. From downstream from Opatha even with the controlling of the domestic sources it is very difficult to improve the quality of the water at all. The total contribution for the deterioration of the water quality of the water is industrial pollution.

Water quality in Benthota River

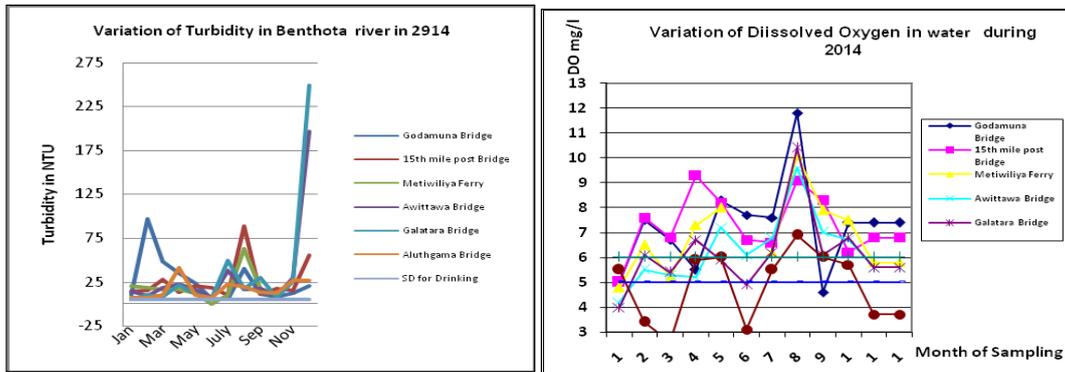
During the year 2014 the water quality of Benthota River was evaluated with respect to the physical, chemical and microbiological parameters .The monitoring was carried out monthly basis for six pre selected sampling locations. Ph electrical conductivity turbidity and temperature was measured at the 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 bodies quality of the river water is not much deteriorated with chemical pollutant other than the domestic and urban



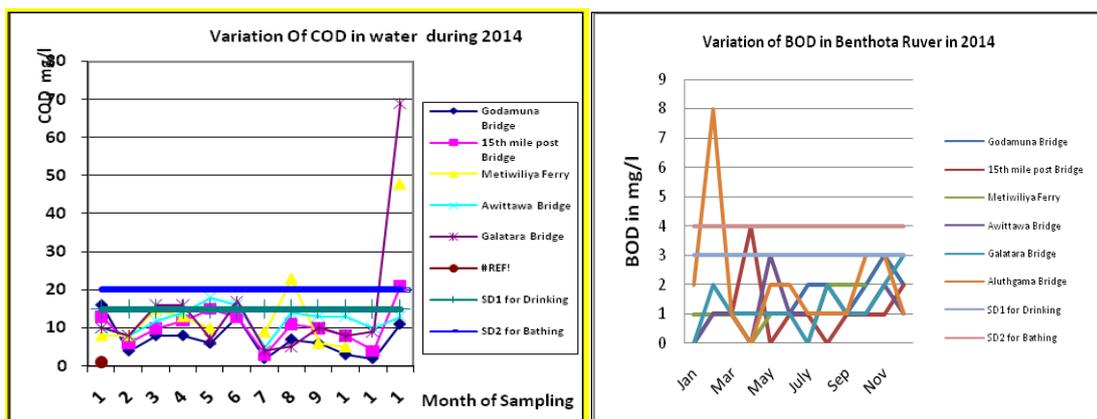
During year 2014 the ph of the water in selected locations do not deviate from the upper levels of the proposed ambient water quality standards and during the month of February.

The Electrical conductivity does not shows remarkable difference. High value of Electrical conductivity was reported only one location.



The turbidity of the water in all locations always exceed and higher that the proposed ambient water quality standards. When compare to the other water bodied 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.



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 occasion it was higher than the upper limit of proposed ambient water quality standards.

11.4 Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

11.4.1. Introduction

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 KOICA officials visited Sri Lanka on 17 September 2007, and agreed to allocate funds for constructing one model sanitary landfill and they selected a land at Wage which would facilitate four Local Authorities (Maharagama UC, Seethawaka Pura UC, Homagama PS and Seethawaka PS).

The Government of Sri Lanka (GOSL) and the Government of Korea (GOK) signed an agreement based on record of discussion (RoD) signed between the Secretary to the MENR and the Resident Representative of Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) on 24th April 2008. According to the agreement, the GOK agreed to provide technical and financial assistance to the tune of Rs 450 million to develop a sanitary landfill and the contribution by the Government of Sri Lanka is Rs. 150 million for carrying out activities committed in the Agreement in developing sanitary landfill at Pelpola, Waga.

In view of the strong public protest demonstrated against the proposed landfill project at Waga, the government decided to suspend the project and accordingly the Urban Development Authority did not grant the approval for the proposed project at Pelpola, Waga. However, with a view to utilize the grant funding the KOICA was going to make available to Sri Lanka, discussions were initiated to seek the possibility of changing the project site from Pelpola, Waga to Dompe. After several attempts lobbied by Central Environmental Authority (CEA), the KOICA agreed to change the project location to Dompe.

This landfill is planned to serve as the final disposal site for Dompe PS, managing 10 tons of waste per day. In addition to the sanitary landfill it is also planned to construct a composting plant within the same site with the financial and technical support from Pilisaru Project. Originally this site belonged to the Land Reform Commission (LRC) and leased out to Forest Department to setup a commercial forest plantation. The LRC has been taking action to release (lease out on long term basis) an area of nearly 6 hectares of land to the CEA as the core area to construct the landfill site.

The purpose of this project was to provide a sustainable solution, free of environmental hazards to the growing problem of solid waste especially in the Western Province of Sri Lanka.

This will serve as a pilot project in order to establish the most reliable standards for anticipated new integrated waste management plans throughout Sri Lanka in the future.

11.4.1.1 Objectives of the Project

The objectives of the Project are to:

- 1 Enhance the capacity of the policy makers and government officials in charge of wastes management;
- 2 Establish an integrated waste management system with supportive policy measures and programs for the successful implementation of the system;
- 3 Conduct an inventory survey on the sources, volume of generation, collection and/or treatment of household waste;
- 4 Design and implement a safe and efficient collection system for household waste generated in the above mentioned region;
- 5 Construct a sanitary waste landfill site and other related infrastructures.

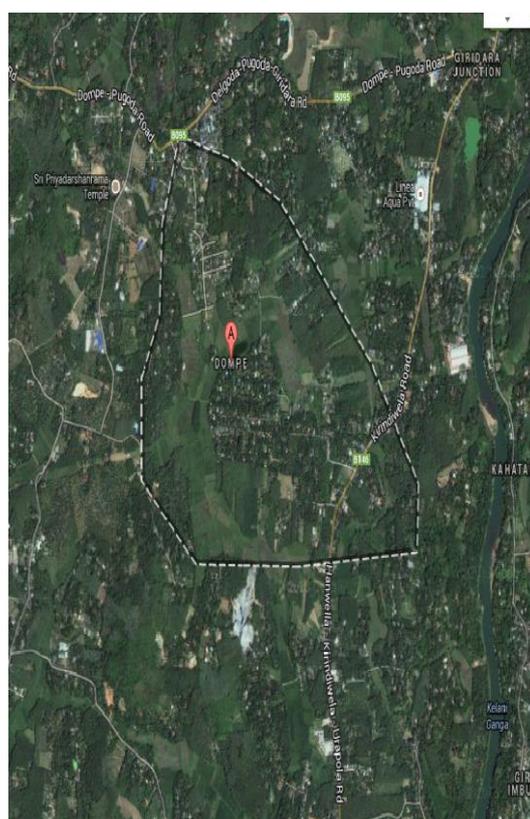
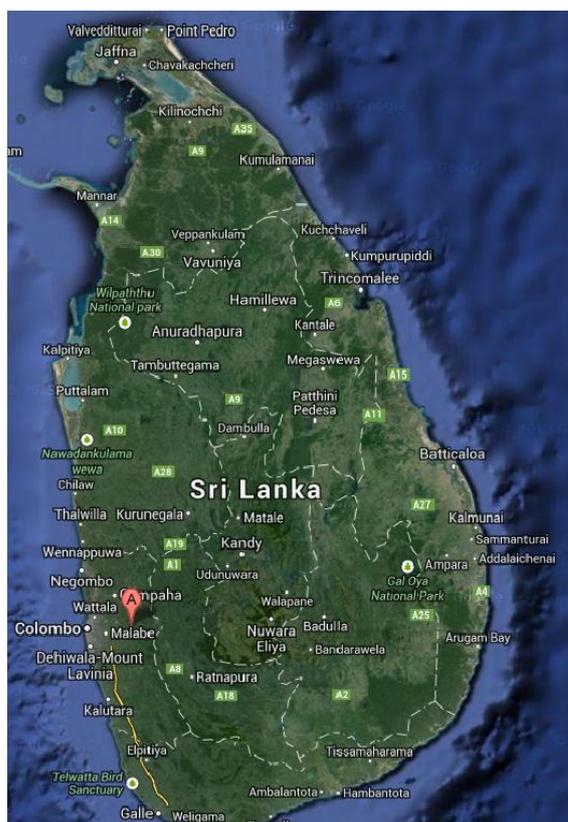


Fig 01 – Project Location

11.4.2 Project achievements

11.4.2.1 Enhance the capacity of the policy makers and government officials in charge of wastes management;

All together 70 officials were trained in Korea under following topics.

- a. Waste policy
- b. Waste management
- c. Waste facility management
- d. Composting facility
- e. Landfill site operation and management

Training	period	No of participants
Waste Management Policy	30.11.2008-06.12/2008	11
Waste Administration	01 st -08 th November 2009	20
Compost Facility Management	10.04.2011-23.04.2011	15
Waste Facility Management	06.06.2011-18.06.2011	14
Landfill site operations & Management	4.11.2013-30.11.2013	4
Landfill site operations & Management	24.11.2013-30.11.2014	6
Total		70

11.4.2.2 Feasibility Study

The feasibility study carried out by Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Co.Ltd, Korea selected by the KOICA as the consultants for this project in January 2009.

The proposed site at Dompe is situated about 40 km from Colombo and located in the land belonging to Forest Department. The extent of the land is in excess of 6 hectares. A road having a considerable width is dedicated to the proposed site and it is more than 100 m away from the main road and there are no dwelling housing units within a radius of 250 m.

The proposed facility consisting of both composting yard and landfill to be constructed and operated in Dompe, Maligawatte will make an important contribution in alleviating the MSW disposal problems faced by Dompe Pradeshiya Sabha to a significant extent.

11.4.2.3 Initial Environmental Examination Report (IEE)

The IEE was carried out in August 2009 by University of Moratuwa and situational analysis was done under this initial investigations.

The Report was evaluated by the project approving Agency; the Forest Department and environmental approval was granted for this project.

11.4.2.4 Detailed Designing

Detailed designing works were done by Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Co.Ltd, completed by September 2010

11.4.2.5 Earth Works

As per the RoD, the Government of Sri Lanka has the responsibility to carry out earthwork, which includes soil excavation and banking, ground leveling, and providing the required infrastructure for the construction of the landfill (such as access roads, electricity, water supply, sewerage, drainage, telephone facility, etc.)

The earthwork for the construction of the landfill at Dompe was awarded to M/s Orient Construction Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. on 9th December, 2010 after having followed the government tender procedures.

The earthwork for the construction of the landfill at Dompe was completed as per the conditions specified in the RoD/ToR and the design submitted by the KOICA and the site was handed over to the KOICA for construction of superstructure on 7th June 2012 in the presence of His Excellency the Ambassador of Government of Republic of Korea and the Hon. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, the Minister of Environment.

The KOICA has mobilized sub-contractor –SAM HEE Construction Company, Korea with effect from 1st of August 2012 for construction of superstructure of the landfill. Also KOICA has arranged to deploy Mr. Hee Mun Lee, Engineer of the Sudokwon Landfill Management Corporation (SLC) Korea as Resident Supervisor at the CEA with effect from 1st August 2012 to conduct inspections and supervision of overall project implementation process in cooperation with CEA.

11.4.2.6 Other Infrastructure

11.4.2.6.1 Composting Plant

Composting Plant was built by the Pilisaru project of the CEA.

11.4.2.2 Landfill vehicles

As per the RoD, the Government of Republic of Korea has an undertaking of supplying necessary equipment and vehicles for operating the landfill.

The initial proposal was to build the sanitary landfill in a land at Pelpola, Waga to serve 04 Local Authorities (LAs) namely Sethawaka Pradeshiya Sabha, Sethawakapura Urban Council, Maharagama Urban Council, and Homagama Pradeshiya Sabha. However, due to heavy public protest and socio-political issues the site at Waga was rejected by the Urban Development Authority and accordingly, the location was changed to a land at Maligawatta, Dompe in the jurisdiction of Dompe Pradehiya Sabha. Accordingly, the scales of the project also was changed to serve one Local Authority and hence quantities and the capacities of the equipment and vehicles which were planned to provide to Waga landfill (stated in the ROD) appear to be not matching well with the current scope of the project.

This matter has been taken up at the monthly progress meeting held on 14th February 2014 with KOICA together with the landfill Management Plan and KOICA requested CEA to resubmit the actual

requirement of equipment and vehicles for the project along with the Proposed Landfill Management Plan.

Accordingly, actual requirement of the project equipment were finalized with the Resident Supervisor Mr. Hee Mun Lee, appointed by the KOICA who has long exposure and experience on operating a kind of Landfill in Korea in line with the recent development and changes.

11.4.2.3 List of vehicles

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 01. Hyundai Santafe jeep | - WP KH 8628 |
| 02. Hyundai H1 Van | - WP NA 7310 |
| 03. Nissan Navara Double Cab | - WP PF 7159 |
| 04. Nissan Navara Double Cab | - WP PF 7161 |
| 05. Isuzu Crew Cab | - WP PF 7258 |
| 06. Dump truck | |
| 07. Ashok Layland Garbage Compactor | |
| 08. Ashok Layland Garbage Compactor | |
| 09. Ashok Layland Garbage Compactor | |
| 10. Ashok Layland Garbage Compactor | |
| 11. Wheel loader | |
| 12. Dozer | |

The wheel loader and Dozer was not delivered by KOICA up to 31st Dec 2014 as informed Dozer will be delivered by the end of January 2015 and the wheel loader by March 2015. All the other vehicles received by the project were handed over to the CEA for its appropriate usages.

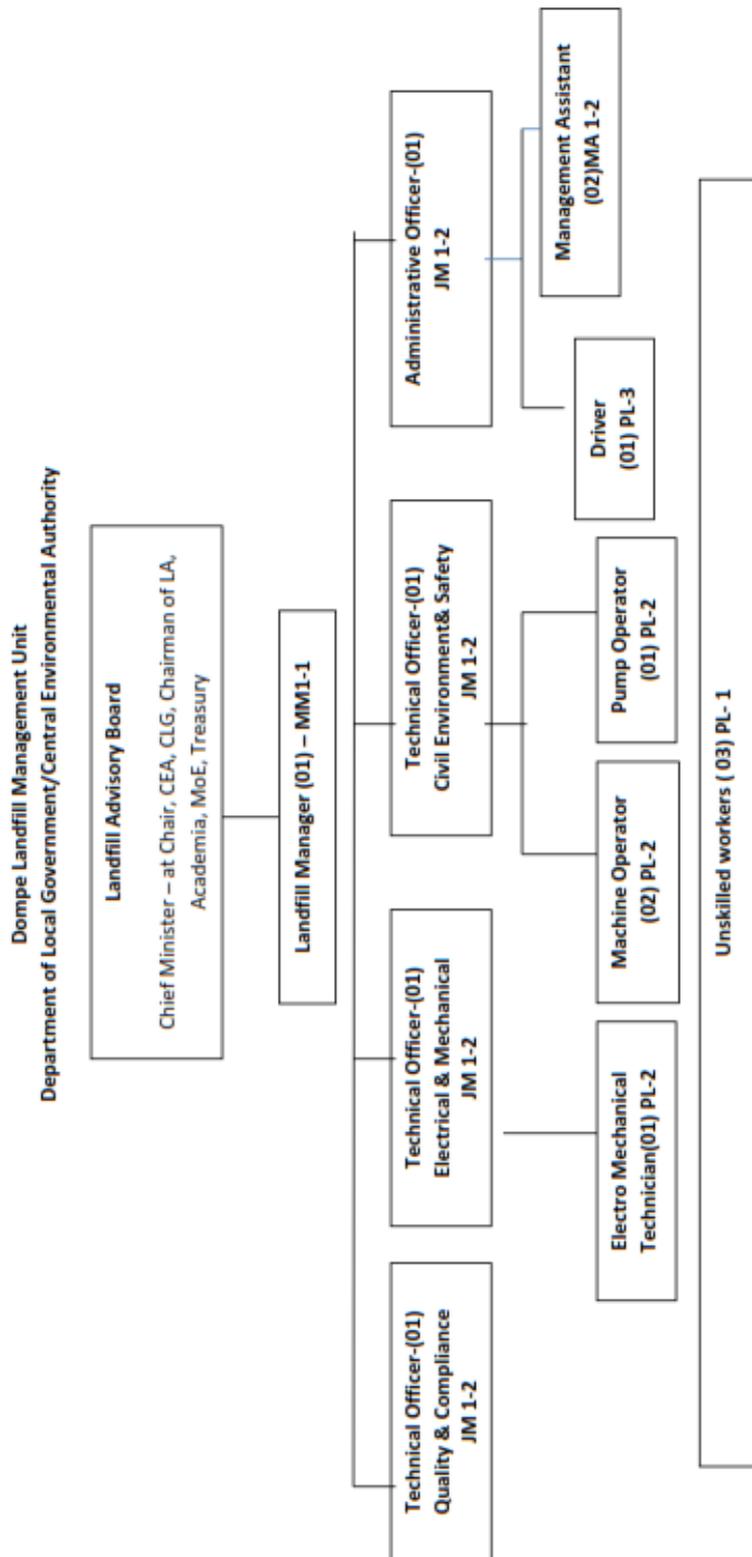
11.4.3 Landfill management

Approximately 40,000 cubic meters of excavated soil were retained as an additional quantity to be used in the future as cover material during the operational stage of the sanitary landfill.

The defects liability period for the construction works is 2 years starting from 25th March 2014?

Approval of Management by Management Services Department obtained for the carder on 2013.10.08 and it was decided to recruit labour on contract basis from Dompe Pradesheya Sabha.

11.4.3.1 proposed Organizational Chart



11.4.4 Lessons Learned

- Project was to commence construction in year 2008 and due to be completed in 2010. However, because of the strong public protest at the originally planned landfill at Waga, the project location was shifted to Dompe in agreement with KOICA. Then again there was huge public protest at Dompe also. Hence the project period was shifted and commencement of the construction work of Dompe site started in year 2012 and completed in year 2014.
- *Project of this kind needs strong political backing*
- Delaying the project by 04 years had impact on the project cost due to depreciation of rupee, Price escalation of material & labour, etc.
- The construction part of the landfill was carried out by a Korean Company and no involvement of the CEA (Project Office) for selecting all local sub-contractors and hence getting a quality work was difficult in some occasions.

Close involvement of selecting local sub consultant will be important irrespective of the nature of the mode of funds.

- This is the 1st sanitary Landfill in Sri Lanka and Adaptation of Foreign Technology to a local situation should be done carefully, Also it needs close collaboration of the experts even after the completion of Construction
- The project designing and supervision of construction were carried out by two different companies was lead to difficulty in rectifying some of the variations identified during the construction.
- As per the terms and conditions of ROD all local taxes in procuring goods and services must either be exempted or reimbursed to the Foreign Contractor with no limit on the amount reimbursed. Such loosely worded contract terms resulted in the Implementation Agency (CEA) not having any control on the amounts being reimbursed. Hence, there is a requirement for an estimated figure on the amount of taxes at the time the contracts or sub contracts are being negotiated. Allowable and disallowable claims should be clearly stated in contract clauses or definition of contract terms.
- Contractors should also provide certified original documentation for reimbursement and such claims should be forwarded on a monthly basis with a time bar on the last date of submission.
- It was not able to get the full involvement of the Key stakeholder of this project Dompe pradesheya sabha in the planning stage of the project due to the huge protest led by local politicians but in implementation stage they were cooperated fully.

11.4.5 Project Budget

KOICA: 4.5 million USD

Infrastructure: (Design, Landfill, Construction etc.)	3.04 million USD
Experts:	0.49 million USD
Training programme:	0.27 million USD
Equipment:	0.67 million USD
Others (Travel, interim & Final Evaluation. etc)	0.03 million USD

GOSL Funds: 1.5 million USD

Tax and levy

Infrastructure development

Project Coordination & Management

Promotional activities

11.4.5.1 Actual expenditure

Appropriation Vote : 160-2-3-31-2502(17)

All Figures in Rs Millions.

Year	Allocation (Rs. Million)	Supplementary (Rs. Million)	Expenditure (Rs. Million)	Total Allocation (Rs. Million)	Cumulative Expenditure (Rs Million)
2008	15.00			15.00	
2009	140.00		25.62	140.00	25.62
2010	82.00		0.22	82.00	25.85
2011	18.00	3.10	21.1	21.10	46.98
2012	80.00		69.91	80.00	116.86
2013	40.00	12.50	46.03	40.00	162.88
2014	30.00	(10.00)	15.86	20.00	178.74
Total	405.00	15.60	178.74	420.60	

11.4.5.2 Financial Commitments

The following financial commitments and liabilities existed at the end of reporting period ended 31.12.2014.

Serial No.	Description	Payable	Amount (Rs Million)
1	Access Road- Dompe	Provincial Road Dev. Authority	29.98
2	Video Documentary	Selacine	0.24

Serial No.	Description	Payable	Amount (Rs Million)
3	Customs Duty-2 Land Fill Vehicles	Sri Lanka Customs	2.3
	Total		32.52

11.4.5.3 Deposits

Deposit made at Treasury vide File No.07/SDF/Fin/2014 amounting to Rs.6, 390,307.41 being payment made by KOICA for protection cover-P.P Bags & metal requirements to be purchased during operations of the Dompe Landfill.

11.4.5.4 Assets

Vehicle	Make /Model	Quantity	Remarks
Dozer	JCB	01	To be delivered in Feb'2015
Double Cab	Nissan	02	Delivered & handed over to CEA
Crew Cab	Isuzu	01	Delivered & handed over to CEA
Wheel type Excavator	Caterpillar	01	To be delivered in Feb'2015
Waste Compactor truck (05 ton)	Ashok Leyland	02	Delivered & handed over to CEA
Waste Compactor truck (02 ton)	Ashok Leyland	02	Delivered & handed over to CEA
Dump Truck	Ashok Leyland	01	Delivered & handed over to CEA
Jeep	Hyundai	01	Delivered & handed over to CEA
Van	Hyundai	01	Delivered & handed over to CEA

Note: Registration Documents of Vehicles are to be handed over by KOICA.

Equipment	Type Model	Quantity
Fax Machine	Canon	01
Scanner	HP	01
Computer	LG	01

Equipment	Type Model	Quantity
Photocopy Machine	Canon	01

Final Accounts of the project

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Performances for the year ended December 31,2014						
				Note	2014	2013
					Rs.	Rs.
Revenue						
Treasury Grant				4	15,863,173.50	47,100,000.00
Differred Revenue					396,335.93	3,974,886.90
Other Income				5	192,580.32	399,793.50
Total Revenue					16,452,089.75	51,474,680.40
Expenditure						
Project Expenses						
Public Awareness Campaign					469,111.18	542,313.00
Earth Work					-	208,970.00
Infrastructure Development					36,814.32	21,326,704.68
Taxes,Duties Levies and Others				6	5,910,292.16	21,859,698.70
Surveying, O&M Equipment					-	998,028.32

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Performances for the year ended December 31,2014						
				Note	2014	2013
					Rs.	Rs.
Lease Rental						
Project Coordination and Management					392,324.15	113,227.00
Contingencies					385,035.18	140,154.00
Other Operating Expenses						
Transport (Fuel & Maintenance)					129,171.64	466,785.38
Office Supplies						
Depreciation				7	396,335.93	3,974,886.90
Provide Security at Site					113,116.50	452,046.06
Finance Cost						
Bank Charges						
Total Expenditure					7,832,201.06	50,082,814.04
Surplus/(Deficit) for the period					8,619,888.69	1,391,866.36

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
ASSETS					Rs.	Rs.
Current Assets						

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
					Rs.	Rs.
ASSETS						
Cash and Cash equivalents				8	385,767.06	1,216,262.78
Receivables				9	-	40,000.00
Pilisaru Project				10	2,318,104.61	2,318,105.11
					2,703,871.67	3,574,367.89
Non Current Assets						
Property Plant & Equipment				11	18,024,928.82	40,765.83
Dompe Sanitary Landfill-				12	395,200,000.00	285,511,375.00
					413,224,928.82	285,552,140.83
Total Assets					415,928,800.49	289,126,508.72
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Accrued Expenses				13	2,360,846.78	163,760.66
					2,360,846.78	163,760.66
Non-Current Liabilities						

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
ASSETS					Rs.	Rs.
Total Liabilities					2,360,846.78	163,760.66
Net Assets					413,567,953.71	288,962,748.06
NET ASSETS/EQUITY						
Capital Grant				14	10,268,824.39	40,765.83
Retained Earnings					(8,276,863.80)	2,018,740.87
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year					8,619,888.69	1,391,866.36
KOICA Grant				15	402,956,104.43	285,511,375.00
Total Net Assets/Equity					413,567,953.71	288,962,748.06

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended December 31, 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
Cash Flow from Operating Activities					Rs.	
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the year					8,619,888.69	1,391,866.36
Adjustments for Depreciation				8	396,335.93	3,974,886.90

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority							
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended December 31, 2014.							
					Note	2014	2013
	Deferred Revenue					(396,335.93)	(3,974,886.90)
	Finance Cost						
	Operating Surplus before working Capital Changes					8,619,888.69	1,391,866.36
	Increase/(Decrease)in trade and other Receivables					40,000.50	80,349.69
	Increase/(Decrease)in trade and other payables				14	2,197,086.12	163,760.66
	Cash Generated from Operations					10,856,975.31	1,635,976.71
	Cash Withdrawals -Ministry					(1,063,076.54)	(11,416.98)
	Finance Cost paid						
	Cancelled Cheque (JV 2013/03)						5,000.00
	Net Cash from operating Activities					9,793,898.77	1,629,559.73
	Cash flow from Investing Activities						
	Purchase of Plant & Equipment				12	(10,624,394.49)	(41,340.00)
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities					(10,624,394.49)	(41,340.00)
	Cash flow from Financing Activities					-	-
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents					(830,495.72)	1,588,219.73

KOICA Project-Central Environmental Authority							
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended December 31, 2014.							
					Note	2014	2013
Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of period						1,216,262.78	(371,956.95)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of period						385,767.06	1,216,262.78

KOICA Project- Central Environmental Authority				
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2014.				
	Capital Grant CEA Rs.	Capital Grant- KOICA Rs.	Retained earnings Rs.	Total equity Rs.
Balance at 1 January 2013	3,974,312.73		2,071,497.85	6,045,810.58
Changes in accounting policy				-
Correction of prior period error			(1,063,076.54)	(1,063,076.54)
Restated Balance	3,974,312.73	-	1,008,421.31	4,982,734.04
Changes in equity for the year 2013				
Capital Grant	(3,933,546.90)		3,933,546.90	-
Capital Grant- KOICA		285,511,375.00		285,511,375.00
surplus for the year			1,391,866.36	1,391,866.36

KOICA Project- Central Environmental Authority				
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2014.				
	Capital Grant CEA Rs.	Capital Grant- KOICA Rs.	Retained earnings Rs.	Total equity Rs.
Differed Revenue			(3,974,886.90)	(3,974,886.90)
Funds Returned			(11,416.98)	(11,416.98)
Balance at 31 December 2013	40,765.83	285,511,375.00	2,347,530.69	287,899,671.52
Changes in equity for 2014				
Capital Grant-	10,228,058.56		(10,228,058.56)	-
Capital Grant-KOICA		117,444,729.43		117,444,729.43
surplus for the year			8,619,888.69	8,619,888.69
Differed Revenue			(396,335.93)	(396,335.93)
Funds Returned				-
Balance at 31 December 2014	10,268,824.39	402,956,104.43	343,024.89	413,567,953.71

11.5 Project for the Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in Sri Lanka (EDCF Project)

11.5.1 Introduction

11.5.1.1 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.

11.5.1.2 Scope of project

- Designing & Constructing a sanitary landfill in each of four locations:
 - Panadura relocated at Beruwala
 - East Nuwaragampalatha, Anuradhapura
 - Udunuwara
 - Hikkaduwa
- Establishing plans for leachate management methods
- Establishing plans for landfill gas management
- Estimating wastes
- Evaluating waste disposal methods and capacity/dimensions of facilities

11.5.1.3 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:

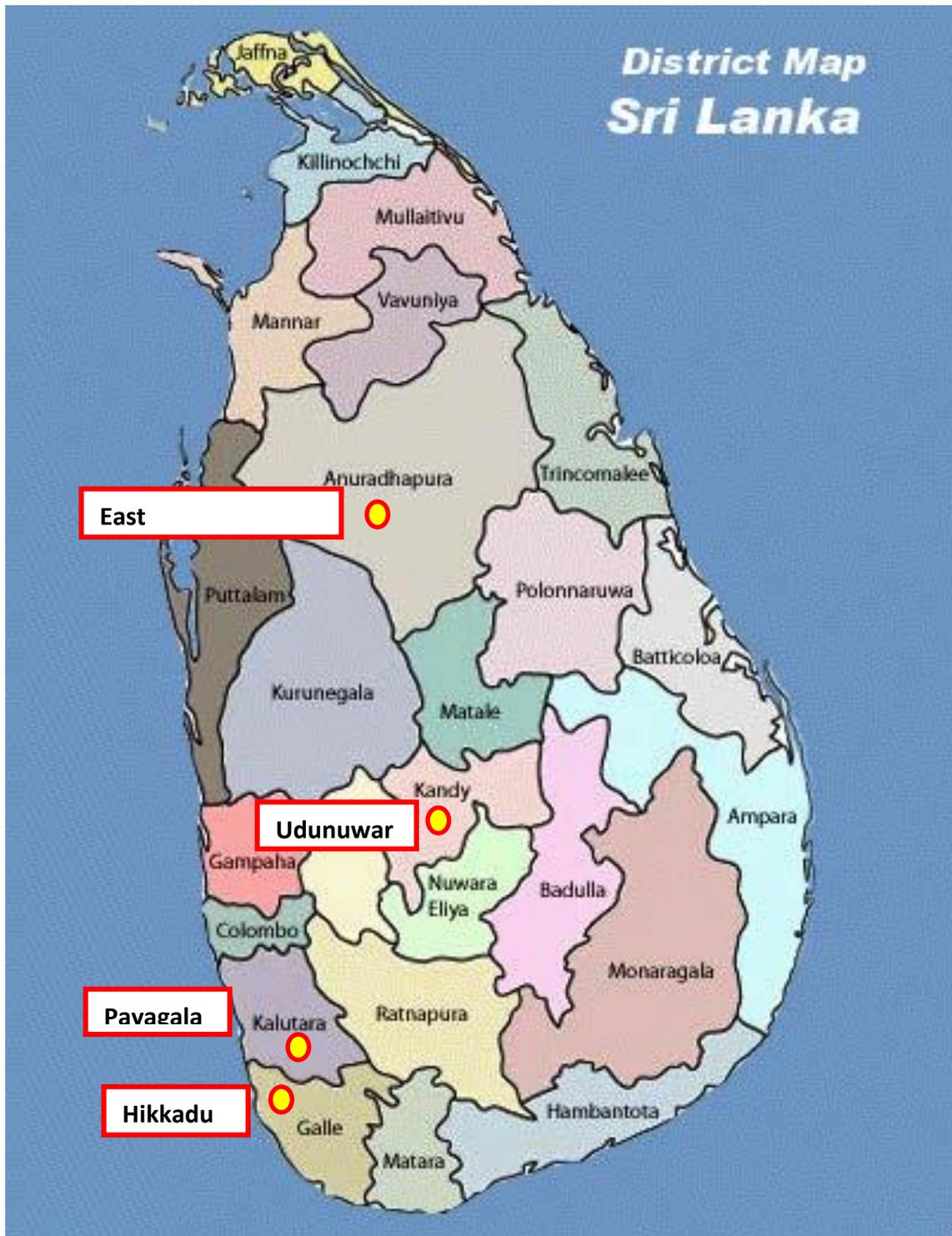
- Improve the environmental conditions around the project sites
- Enhance public health and hygiene for area residents
- Improve the sanitation of wastewater treatment systems
- minimize contamination of soil, water, and air and other environmental and socio-economic problems
- Transfer technical know-how 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

11.5.2 Project Locations



11.5.2.1 Payagala site at beruwala:

Initially the land requirement for the landfill at Manalulla, Panadura was 2.07 hectares (5.1 acres) and later it was reduced to 1.6 hectares due to illegal encroachments.

The initial waste surveys carried out by the Consultants revealed that the amount of waste was almost double as in the feasibility study.

The residual wastes from 4 of the LAs (Panadura UC, Kalutara UC, Panadura PS, Kalutara PS) was proposed to be disposed of at the Panadura sanitary landfill Site.

The Divisional Secretary, Panadura has given his consent to allocate a land extending 16.498 ha for this Project. Since the project site was cleared from illegal settlements it is a prime need of putting a fence at the Malamulla site to secure the boundaries from future encroachments.

Hence, the tender was awarded (Board paper No 339/3008/14) to erect the fence it was temporarily suspended due to an unexpected problem raised by the Panadura Pradesheya Sabha (PPS) on a road running across the project site. Accordingly a discussion was held on 1st July 2014 at the Divisional Secretariat-Panadura followed by a site inspection and all parties agreed to see the possibilities of shifting the road along the boundary of the site. Hence the CEA was requested to submit necessary proposals to get the approvals for this.

At this meeting the member representing the PPS requested an awareness on the project to the Council Members and accordingly, a presentation on the proposed project followed by a discussion was carried out on 21st July 2014 at the PPS office in the presence of Chairman, Vice Chairman and few Members with the Secretary and relevant officials of the PPS.



With the consent after the above meeting, PPS was informed that the waste survey will be carried out at Panadura Area on 25th morning and dewatering of the quarry may be needed to carry out for the investigations of the bottom conditions of the quarry on a date suggested by the Consultants.

Also the site survey is needed to see the feasibility of shifting the road to the side of the boundary.

Accordingly we have obtained concurrence of PPS in writing to carry out the dewatering and done it on 26th July 2014 (Saturday) and held due to a huge public protest apparently backed by the two members of the PS Council who were participated for the discussion on 21st July 2014.

Due to this the activity was temporarily suspended and further discussed in a meeting chaired by Hon Susil Premajayantha, Minister of Environment & Renewable Energy.

Public Protest at Malamulla Site

During this meeting consultants highlighted that the site is not feasible;

- Technically & environmentally due to reduction of extent of the land available (Initially the land requirement for the landfill at Manalulla, Panadura was 2.07 hectares (5.1 acres) and later it was reduced to 1.6 hectares due to illegal encroachments).
- Socially due to the non-responded public protest backed by local politicians
- Economically due to the shortening of lifespan of the landfill (Waste survey carried out by the Consultants in order to verify the data depicted in feasibility study revealed that the amount of waste was almost double as in the feasibility study)

Therefore they have suggested finding a suitable location at least having 5 hectares of extent in closure proximity.

This has been brought forward to the attention of the Chairman of CEA and was able to find a suitable land at Payagala in Beruwala Pradesheya Saba.

The land belongs to land Commission and in the final stage of releasing the land officially to the project. Mean time the project applied for Environmental clearance and it is pending.

So the service area is Beruwala UC, Kalutara UC, Beruwala PS, Kalutara PS waste survey is carried out by the consultant and site surveying is in progress.



Proposed site at Beruwala



Site visit with the consultants on initial site investigations

11.5.2.2 Gonadikawatta site, at udunuwara:

Out of the aforementioned four sites, one Sanitary Landfill will be constructed in a land called Gonadikawatta within the jurisdiction of Udunuwera Pradeshiya Sabha. This site is expected to serve 11 Local Authorities in the Central province to dispose their Municipal Solid Waste in an environmentally sound manner.



Site visit with the consultants



Project site - Gonadikawatta

11.5.2.2.1 Environmental Impact Assessment (Eia) Of Gonadikawatta

In addition to the proposed sanitary landfill, it is also being planned to setup a compost plant at the same location to convert the organic fraction of the Municipal Solid Waste that will be brought to the site from a few selected Local Authorities in the Central Province. In view of the fact that the site earmarked falls within the projects and undertakings for which approval shall be necessary under the provisions of

Gazette No. 1330/9 dated 22nd May 2008 as the project site is located within the erodible zone of Sri Lanka an Environment Impact Assessment Report is required to be prepared by the Project Proponent.

The Urban Development Authority acts as the Project Approving Agency (PAA). CEA selected Center for Environmental Studies (CES) of University of Peradeniya, for the preparation of EIA Report. According to the Terms of Reference submitted by the UDA, CES prepared a draft EIA Report and forwarded to the UDA for evaluation. A series of TEC Meetings conducted with the participation of relevant stakeholders to review the draft EIA report.

Approval of the EIA was granted on 24.04.2014 by the Urban Development Authority being the Project Approving Agency. One of the conditions stipulated in the Environmental Approval is to carry out a Detailed Geological investigation in detailed designing stage. Accordingly the Korean Consultants of the SDF Project were informed to follow the conditions stipulated in the environmental approvals.

11.5.2.3 Keerikkulama Site at Anuradhapura

The above landfill is planned to be established adjoining the compost plant complex constructed at Keerikkulama site, Nuwaragampalatha, Anuradhapura with the financial & technical assistance of the Pilisaru Project. This landfill will be developed as a fully engineered sanitary landfill to serve Anuradhapura UC, East Nuwaragampalatha PS and possibly Central Nuwaragampalatha PS. Residual waste generated after the composting process will be directed to this landfill for final disposal.

The extent of the land of Keerikkulama site is 10 ha. At the moment a composting plant constructed by Pilisaru Project is also operating at the site. At the Moment, a part of the land being consumed by Anuradhapura Municipal Council (AMC) for disposal of residual waste and unsorted waste generated in the area and hence the project requested extra 08 acres bordered to the site; a pit left after extracting gravel in order to compensate the lost land.

However in releasing the land the Divisional Secretary East Nuwaragampalatha requested to do awareness on the project to the people living at Keerikkulama. Accordingly an awareness meeting was arranged at the Temple – Keerikkulama with the participation of Public Leaders of the village on 3rd June 2014. During the meeting it was observed that there is a public unrest particularly due to management issues of Compost project operating at the site. After clear explanation and undertaking given by the Mayer, AMC all parties were agreed to proceed with the proposed landfill project.

Waste and site surveying is completed.



Meeting at at Keerikkulama temple, Anuradhapura



Proposed site at Keerikkulama

11.5.2.4 Monroviawatta site at rajgama, hikkaduwa

Wastes from 7 LAs (Galle MC, Ambalabgoda UC, Hikkaduwa UC, Ambalabgoda PS, Bope-Poddala PS, Balapitiya PS, and Hikkaduwa PS) out of Galle District's 18 LAs is expected to be brought to Monroviawatta site for final disposal.



Proposed site at Monroviawatta

11.5.3 Consulting Service for Detailed Designing & Signing of Loan Agreement

11.5.3.1 Consultancy Services for Detailed Designing of 4 SANITARY LANDFILLS.

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 visit to all o4 sites and proposed to start the work as per the following sequence;

- Waste survey to validate the data having in the feasibility Study
- Site survey to collect information for Geotechnical investigations

The Project Unit assisted them on implementing the proposals following are the outcome of the activities.



Site survey & Geological investigations- Gonadikawatta



Site survey & Geological investigations- Gonadikawatta

11.5.3.2 Project Steering Committee (PSC)

The 1st steering committee meeting was held on 12th 09 2014 and following are the members of the PSC.

Mr. B.M.U.D. Basnayake – Secretary, Ministry of E & RE

Mr. D. W. Prathapasinghe – Chairmen, CEA

Dr. Saranga Alahapperuma – DG, Central Environmental Authority

Mr. K.H. Muthukuda Arachchi – DDG- EPC, CEA

Dr. Gamunu Herath – Senior Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Peradeniya

Mr. N.K.G.K. Nemmawatta – Add. Secretary Ministry of E & RE

Mr. D. Abeysuriya – CA, Ministry of E & RE

Mr. Asela Fernando - Chief Mining Engineer, GS & MB

Mrs. Devika Abesuriya – Deputy Director – Engineering, Colombo Municipal Council

Mr. Samantha Kumarasena, Dy. Director, National Cleaner Production Center

Ms. Hasanthie Disanayake – Environmental Engineer, Industrial Technology Institute

Mr. M J J Fenando - Project Director, SDF Project

In the 1st meeting the PSC noted that the professional staff members are not mobilized as per the contract signed between Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy & Kunhwa Engineering & Consulting Co Ltd. During the discussion about this matter Mr Youn the Project Manager of KECCL said that he will take the whole responsibility of delivering project outcomes and assure the quality of it. However, he further informed the committee that he will submit a report on revised mobilization schedule of professional staff to the CEA for consideration.

Also the consent of the PSC was given in finding a suitable location to relocate the landfill proposed to be constructed at Malamulla, Panadura.

It was proposed to appoint Technical Expert Committee as a Subcommittee to the Steering Committee out of the technical members of the PSC.

The PSC met monthly and also had a field visit to the project sites and following Experts are coopted to the TEC with the consent of the PSC.

01. Prof. Padmalal M Mannage, Senior Lecturer ,University of Sri Jayawedenapura, Nugegoda

02. Ms. Tikiri Bibile – Chartered Architect

03. Dr Mahesh Jayaweera, Senior Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering University of Moratuwa

The issues of project administration specially the immobilization of key professional staff both Local & Foreign was discussed in length in the PSC held in December 2014 and requested the Consultants to submit a proposal with required justification on this. However the PSC noted that the project progress also not up to the standard expected and the instructed the TEC to look in to the technical matters closely and submit their recommendations to the PSC in order for PSC to take decision.

11.5.3.3 Training & capacity Building

The 1st training programme was organized by Kunhwa Engineering and Consulting Co Ltd, Korea as a requirement of the contract signed with the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy regarding Consulting Services on Construction of Solid Waste Disposal facilities in Sri Lanka on the Topic **“Waste Management Policy & Operational Practices” in Korea from 26th October to 04rd Nov 2014.**

Participants

01. Mr Nandana Sosiendra Handunge, Mayor, Matara Municipal Council
02. Mr S H Kusman de Silva – Chairman Beruwala Pradesheya Sabha
03. Mr R M Bandula Senavirathna Chairman, Udunuwara Pradesheya Sabha
04. Mr. W P Milan Jayathilake, Chairman, Dompe Pradesheya Sabha
05. Mr.D P Bandulasena, Chairman, East Nuwaragampalatha Pradesheya Sabha
06. Mr Nimal Thommadura, Vice Chairman, Rajgama Pradesheya Sabha
07. Mr. Senaka Palliyaguruge, Municipal Commissioner of Matara Municipal Council
08. Mr T N Kiriella, Director, Central Provincial Office , CEA
09. Mrs H P S Jayasekara, Deputy Project Director, SDF Project
10. Mrs Janani Palliyaguru, Assistant Director Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
11. Mrs O N Perera , Environmental Officer Kalutara District , CEA



The Content of the training

Lectures done on policy & Trend of Waste Treatment, New & Renewable Energy Village & Waste Management & Operation by experts from Department of Environmental Engineering, Jeju International University & Jeju Development Institute

Field visits were carried out in following places

- Waste recycling/ Transferring Facility
- Composting Facility
- Livestock Waste Water Treatment Facility
- Jeju Sanitary Landfilling Facility
- Jeju Waste Incineration Facility
- Renewable Energy Centre
- Waste separation practices – Public places/ household

11.5.4. Financial progress –year 2014

	Summary			
	Foreign Component	125,000,000.00	78,057,687.42	78,057,687.42
	Local Component	18,515,900.00	15,640,000.00	15,640,000.00
	Total	143,515,900.00	93,697,687.42	93,697,687.42
	Note: Foreign Component represent the Advance Payment made to Kunhwa Consultants			
	amounting to USD 568,831 and the service Charge of USD 568.83.			
	Details of Expenditure			
		Actual Expenditure(Rs.)	Revised Allocation(Rs.)	
	Expense Type			
	Site Clearance &Infrastructure	1,119,474.81	1,300,000.00	
	Transport	1,303,363.73	1,500,000.00	
	Office Equipment	57,330.00	200,000.00	
	Office Supplies	270,019.21	500,000.00	
	Salaries for Project Staff	9,364,213.67	10,500,000.00	
	Communication/Postage	175,038.19	185,000.00	
	Training & Capacity Building	48,308.00	300,000.00	
	Rentals /Lease Out	2,611,384.38	3,500,000.00	

	Project Coordination& Mgmt	387,747.08	400,000.00	
	Contingencies	303,120.93	130,000.00	
	Total	15,640,000.00	18,515,000.00	

Final Accounts of the Project

EDCF Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Performances for the year ended December 31,2014						
				Note	2014	2013
					Rs.	Rs.
Revenue						
Treasury Grant				4	15,640,000.00	14,100,000.00
Other Revenue					7,066.55	3,875.00
Deferred Revenue					1,245,291.67	1,155,529.93
Total Revenue					16,892,358.22	15,259,404.93
Expenses						
Site Clearence & Infrastructure					1,119,274.81	
Transport (Rentals and related Payment)					1,432,172.23	1,388,731.00
Office Supplies					275,834.21	266,952.44
Salaries for Project Staff					7,978,086.53	6,865,333.70

EDCF Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Performances for the year ended December 31,2014						
				Note	2014	2013
					Rs.	Rs.
EPF					1,095,810.74	869,892.36
ETF					164,371.67	130,483.86
Overtime, Subsistence, Special Allowance					307,763.10	124,034.46
Depreciation				5	1,245,291.67	1,155,529.93
Communication/Postage					195,782.69	207,873.67
Training & Capacity Building					43,100.00	75,270.00
Rentals/Lease Out				6	3,150,000.00	1,471,262.24
Project Coordination & Management					423,816.46	364,909.95
Contingencies/ Miscellaneous Expenses					298,907.93	400,795.82
Total Expenses					17,730,212.04	13,321,069.43
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the period					(837,853.82)	1,938,335.50

EDCF Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
					Rs.	Rs.
ASSETS						
Non Current Assets						

EDCF Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
ASSETS					Rs.	Rs.
Property Plant & Equipment				7	3,523,173.16	6,008,848.96
					3,523,173.16	6,008,848.96
Current Assets						
Cash and Cash equivalents					714,212.02	707,144.99
Mobilization Advance					78,057,687.42	-
					78,771,899.44	707,144.99
Total Assets					82,295,072.60	6,715,993.95
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Accrued Expenses					896,635.67	
Refundable Deposit				8	6,003.10	6,002.93
					902,638.77	6,002.93
Non-Current Liabilities					-	-
Total Liabilities					902,638.77	-

EDCF Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Statement of Financial Position as at December 31, 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
ASSETS					Rs.	Rs.
Net Assets					81,392,433.83	6,709,991.02
NET ASSETS/EQUITY						
Capital Grant				9	3,523,173.16	6,008,848.96
Kunhwa Donation					106,849.00	
Retained Earnings					542,578.06	(1,237,193.44)
Treasury-Foreign Loan					78,057,687.42	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year					(837,853.82)	1,938,335.50
Total Net Assets/Equity					81,392,433.83	6,709,991.02

EDCF Project-Central Environmental Authority						
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2014.						
				Note	2014	2013
Cash Flow from Operating Activities					Rs.	Rs.
Profit before Taxation					(837,853.82)	1,938,335.50
Adjustments for Depreciation				5	1,245,291.67	1,155,529.93
Deffered Revenue					(1,245,291.67)	(1,155,529.93)
					(837,853.82)	1,938,335.50

EDCF Project-Central Environmental Authority							
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2014.							
					Note	2014	2013
						Rs.	Rs.
Cash Flow from Operating Activities							
Operating Surplus before working Capital Changes						(837,853.82)	1,938,335.50
Increase/(Decrease)in trade and other Receivables					8	78,057,687.42	
Increase/(Decrease)in trade and other payables						896,635.84	6,002.93
Cash Generated from Operations							
Cash Withdrawals -Ministry							(10,806.46)
Net Cash from operating Activities						78,116,469.44	1,933,531.97
Cash flow from Investing Activities							
Purchase of Plant & Equipment					7	(51,715.00)	(1,923,654.04)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities						(51,715.00)	(1,923,654.04)
Cash flow from Financing Activities							
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents						7,067.02	9,877.93
Cash & Cash Equivalents at beginning of period						707,144.99	697,267.06
Cash & Cash Equivalents at end of period						714,212.01	707,144.99

EDCF Project- Central Environmental Authority				
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2014				
	Capital Grant	Retained earnings	Foreign Loan/Grant	Total equity
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance at 1 January 2013	5,131,924.85	806,067.06		5,937,991.91
Changes in accounting policy				-
Correction of prior period error		(1,398,948.13)		(1,398,948.13)
Restated balance	5,131,924.85	(592,881.07)		4,539,043.78
Changes in equity for the year 2013				
Capital Grant	876,924.11	(876,924.11)		-
surplus for the year		1,938,335.50		1,938,335.50
Differed Revenue		(1,155,529.93)		(1,155,529.93)
Funds Returned		(10,806.46)		(10,806.46)
Balance at 31 December 2013	6,008,848.96	(697,806.07)		5,311,042.89
Changes in equity for 2014				
Capital Grant Proceeds	(2,485,675.80)	2,485,675.80	106,849.00	106,849.00
surplus for the year		(837,853.82)		(837,853.82)

EDCF Project- Central Environmental Authority				
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended December 31, 2014				
	Capital Grant	Retained earnings	Foreign Loan/Grant	Total equity
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Differed Revenue		(1,245,291.67)		(1,138,442.67)
Treasury- Foreign Loan			78,057,687.42	78,057,687.42
Funds Returned				-
Balance at 31 December 2014	3,523,173.16	(295,275.76)	78,164,536.42	81,392,433.83

11.6 Environmental Protection and Conservation Project

This project was initiated as a special project in order to prepare management plans for Environmental Protection Areas and to carry out related other important activities such as boundary demarcation, erection of signs and awareness for public as well as other relevant stakeholders etc

11.6.1 Preparation of Management Plans.

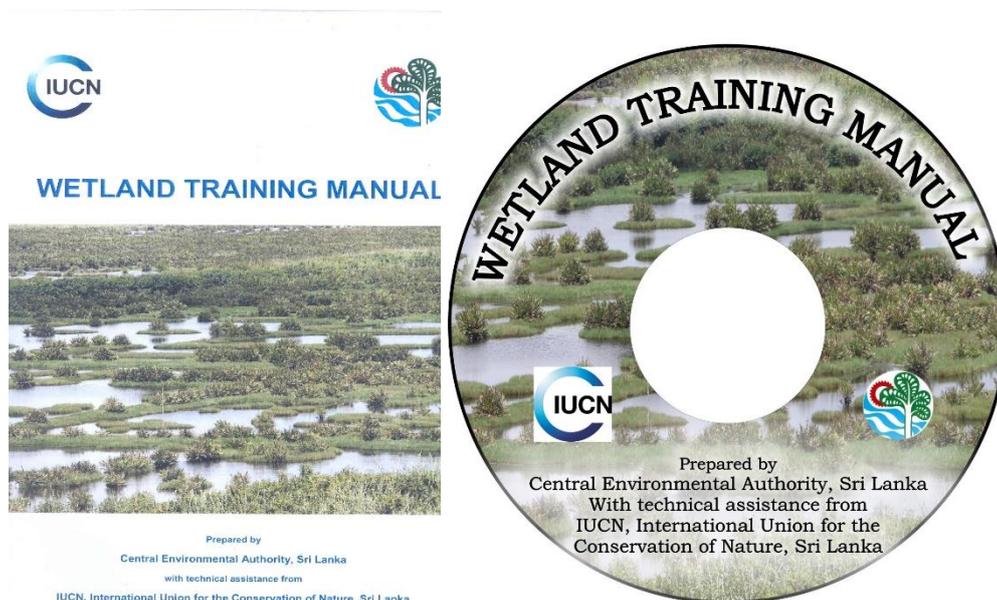
Three Management plans were initiated to be prepared for three Environmental Protection Areas namely, Bolgoda Lake in Western province, Hantana mountain in Kandy District and Maragala mountain in Monaragala District. Preparation of management plans were completed.

11.6.2 Boundary Demarcation in Environmental Protection Areas (EPA).

Boundary survey was initiated in Maragala EPA to survey the revise the boundary identified by the Maragala Management Committee chaired by the District Secretary, Monaragala. Boundary was identified and plan prepared by the Survey Department, Monaragala. Ground verification of the plan could not be totally completed following practical issues.

11.6.3 Preparation of the Wetland Training Module

A training manual on wetlands was prepared jointly with IUCN to be utilized by the officials of the CEA when conducting training programs for general public, school community and the officials of the stakeholder agencies. Wetland Training Module completed and printed in three languages. Each manual carry a CD. Also, 600 CDs were prepared to be distributed among Divisional Environmental Officers.



11.6.4 Awareness on Natural Resources

5000 leaflet of Muthurajawela EPA and sand mining were printed for use of awareness programmes.

11.6.5 Bio Diversity Surveys in Environmental Protection Areas

11.6.5.1 Thalangama EPA

Bio diversity survey of Thalangama EPA conducted and report prepared. The information of the report will be used to up date the Management Plan of Thalangama EPA.

11.6.5.2 Water Fall Survey

Water fall survey was carried in 387 water falls to collect primary information of bio-diversity and ecological aspects etc. The survey was carried out through the service of Divisional Environmental Officers (DEOs) of CEA, during the period of March – July in 2014. Prior to starting the survey, six awareness programmers were carried out on the characteristics of waterfalls. In addition to the 387 recorded waterfalls, 129 new waterfalls have been identified in the survey. Compilation of data on waterfalls is underway and it is planned to select the waterfalls which need conservation, and declare them by Gazette Notifications.



Ruk mal Ella, Bulathkohopitiya, Kegalle

12.0. 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 31.12.2014 was 1151 and the existing staffs were 856.

12.1 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 numbers 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.

12.2 Audit Committee Meetings

The Audit Committee is constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Public Finance Circular No. PF/PE 03 of 19.11.1999, Public Finance Circular No. PF/PE 10 of 30.10.2000 and Public Enterprises Guidelines for Good Governance of June 2003.

As per the above circulars and guidelines, Audit Committee is empowered to determine the scope of the Internal Audi Unit & consider contents of internal audit reports, examine the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems, review the statutory accounts and published financial statements and review performance at regular intervals.

This Committee which chaired by Dy. Director, Department of Finance as Treasury representative comprises Director General, Deputy Director General (HRD, Admin, Finance), Director (Finance), Director (Admin), Deputy Director (Planning & Monitoring) and other project Directors with a participation of Audit superintendent from Auditor General's Department and chief Internal Auditor of the Ministry of Environment.

The Audit Committees met on a regular basis once in three months. The Internal Auditor functions as Secretary and Convener to the committee submitting reports on the findings. The observations and decisions of the Audit Committee are submitted to the Board of Directors to take necessary actions.

During the financial year 2014, four Audit Committee meetings were held.

The Committee;

- Review of the accounting & internal control system.
- Examination of financial & operating information
- Review of the economy, efficiency & effectiveness of operations including non-financial control of the organization
- Review of the operational compliance with laws, regulation & Other internal requirement
- Carry out ad hoc investigations on any matters required by the management.

12.3 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.

12.4 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.

12.5 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 2013 the Corporate Plan for the institution was prepared for the period of 2014 – 2018 and Annual Action plans for the year 2014 were 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.

12.6 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.

13.0. Human Resource Development, Administration & Finance Division

13.1 Human Resources Development Unit

Total approved cadre of CEA as at 01.01.2014 was 991.

The following 160 new positions were created with approval of Department of Management Services during the period of 2014.

Designation	No. of positions created during 2014
Director	07
Deputy Director / Assistant Director	18
Chemist	09
Administrative Officer	08
Senior Environmental Officer	16
Environmental Officer	32
Laboratory Assistant	09
Management Assistant	22
Driver	19
Store Assistant	01
Office Aide	19
	160

Accordingly, approved cadre of CEA as at 31.12.2014 was 1151 and the existing cadre was 856.

Mr. Wimal Rubasinghe, Chairman of the CEA resigned from the post with effect from 16.01.2014 and Mr. D W Prathapasinghe assumed duties as Chairman in the CEA on 20.01.2014

13.1.1 Recruitment, Promotion, Resignation, Vocation of Post and Retirement of Year 2014

Designation		2014			
		Recruit.	Promotion	Resig/VOP/Tr.	Retirement
1	Senior Manager Director		1		
2	Middle Manager Deputy Director		1		
	Assistant Director	1	5	2	1
3	Junior Manager Technical Officer			1	
	Chemist	2			
4	Enforcement / Extension/Oper. Snr. Envtl. Officer			3	
	Div. Envtl. Officer / Env. Officer	134		40	1
	Statistical Officer	1		1	
	Assistant Legal Officer	3		1	
5	Management Assistant (Tech) Translator	1			
	Audio Visual Technician	1			1
6	Management Assistant (Non-Tech)	33	1	1	
7	Primary Level (Skilled) Driver	2		1	
8	Primary Level (Semi-Skilled) Motor Cycle Orderly		1		1
9	Primary Level (Unskilled) Office Aide	19		1	1
		197	09	51	05

In addition to the above promotions, 08 Nos. of Divisional Environmental Officers were promoted to the Grade II of Enforcement / Operational / Extensional Service as per the Management Services Circular No. 30(i).

13.1.2 “Pilisaru” National Solid Waste Management Program

Designation		2014		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Project Director	01		
2.	Deputy Project Director	01		
3.	Project Accountant		01	
4.	Deputy Manager – Plan. & Impl.	01		
5.	Administrative Officer	01		
6.	Project Officer – Plan. & Impl.	02	01	
7.	Project Engineer	01		
8.	Procurement Officer	01		
9.	Quantity Surveyor	01		
10.	Draftsman		01	
11.	Project Assistant	01	02	
12.	Procurement Assistant	01		
13.	Legal Assistant	01		
14.	Account Assistant		01	
		12	06	

13.1.3 National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Mgmt. Project

Designation		2014		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Program Assistant		01	
			01	

13.1.4 Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facility Project

Designation		2014		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Project Director	01		
2.	Manager (Logistic)		01	
3.	Project Officer	02	01	

Designation		2014		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
4.	Administrative Officer	01		
5.	Project Engineer	01		
6.	Procurement Officer		01	
		05	03	

13.2 Human Resources Management 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 2014.

(i) Local Training:

- (1) Arranged and facilitated for 63 training programmes for CEA staff including Senior and Middle Managers, SEOs, DEOs, Management Assistants and the staff of Library and Legal Units during the year 2014.
- (2) Among the above programmes, the following group trainings and workshops were included:

Name of the Training Programme	No. of Officers Attended
01. Three-day induction training for newly recruited Environmental Officers	74
02. Three-day programme on Training of Trainers regarding EEA Activities	36
03. Two-day workshop on Project Report Writing	07
04. Training for regional staff engaged in Administration and Finance related duties	27
05. One-day training on Inside-Out Leadership for Effectiveness	82
06. Training on Role of Office Assistants towards Higher Labour Productivity	05
07. Training workshop on Fundamentals of EIA (in collaboration with EIA Unit)	100
08. Workshop under the Twinning Partnership of EIA between Sri Lanka and Japan (in collaboration with EIA Unit)	35
09. Lecture series on Environmental Law for CEA Legal officers (in collaboration with Legal Unit)	14
10. Two-day workshop for the Middle Management of the CEA	70
11. Intellectual Discussion I for the AD and above officers	92
12. Intellectual Discussion II for the AD and above officers	95
13. One-day training on Wastewater Treatment Techniques	67
14. Awareness programme on Environmentally-friendly Charcoal Production, organized in collaboration with the Coconut Development Authority	57

	Name of the Training Programme	No. of Officers Attended
15.	Training course on Air Quality, Noise and Vibration Impacts in relation to EIA (in collaboration with the EIA Unit)	55
16.	Two-day residential training for newly recruited Management Assistants	36
17.	Workshop on Natural Resource Management (organized in collaboration with NRM Unit)	110

(3) Arranged and facilitated Diploma Course on HRM for 02 officers

(4) Initiated a series of guest lectures to update the knowledge of staff on current environmental issues and 06 lectures were organized during the last quarter of 2014

(ii) Foreign Training: 85 officers were given opportunities and 59 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 2014, 20 preliminary inquiries were carried out by the HRD Unit.

13.3 Finance Unit

Accounting policies

13.3.1. Corporate Information

13.3.1.1 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.

13.3.1.2. 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.

13.3.1.3 The Number of Employees

The number of employees at the end of the year was 854.

13.3.2 Basis Of Preparation

13.3.2.1 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).

13.3.2.2 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

13.3.2.3 Functional and presentation Currency.

These financial Statements are presented in Sri Lankan Rupees, which is the CEA's functional currency.

13.3.3 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

13.3.3.1 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.

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.

1. Motor vehicles 25% - p.a.
2. Furniture & Office Equipment 10% - p.a.
3. Lab Equipment 10% p.a.
4. Library Books 10% p.a.
5. Building 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.

13.3.3.2 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.

13.3.3.3 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.

13.3.3.4 Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, deposit held at call with bank.

13.3.3.5 Cash flow Statement

Cash flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method

13.3.3.6 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.

13.3.3.7 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.

13.3.3.8. 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.

13.3.3.9 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 2014 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.

13.3.3.10 Comparative information

Where necessary, comparative figures have been rearranged to conform to the current year's presentation.

13.3.3.11 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.

13.3.3.12 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.

13.3.3.13 Accounting of Grants**i. Government Grants**

The accounting policy adopted for Government Grants including the methods of presentation are as follows.

- a. Government Grants for purchase of assets are recognized as income over the periods of useful life of the assets.
- b. Other recurrent grants received from foreign Agencies as well as expenses thereon have been incorporated in the Profit & Loss Account.
- c. Government Grants for School programmer is treated as expenditure for the year as there is no tangible assets arising out of same.

ii. Capital Grants received from other agencies

Same 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 2014.

Rs.

Leasury - Recurrent	380,000,000
Leasury - Capital – in cash	54,832,223
Strengthening of CEA Laboratory	36,936,142
ICM Environmental Pollution Control	171,600

13.3.3.14 Investment

Investment in fixed deposit and short term deposit has been stated at cost. Income from such investments has been accounted on accrual basis.

13.3.3.15 Contingencies & Commitments

It may be noted that the 39 number of cases have been filed at court against the Central Environmental Authority. Please refer pages 60 & 61.

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2014													Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Operating Revenue	-												
Recurrent Grant	- Treasury			380,000	327,507	343,800	265,000	15,863	47,100	15,640	14,100	755,303	653,707
	- Others	4		94,479	91,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,479	91,692
Differed Revenue				30,136	34,928	-	-	396	3,975	1,245	1,156	31,778	40,059
Other Revenue		4		220,662	167,787	933	2,593	193	400	7	4	221,795	170,784
School Programme	- Treasury			9,512	5,987			-	-			9,512	5,987
Total Revenue				734,789	627,901	344,733	267,593	16,452	51,475	16,892	15,259	1,112,866	962,228
Operating Expenses	-												

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2014													Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Personnel Emoluments			5	462,816	363,503	10,651	13,003	-	-	9,546	7,990	483,013	384,495
Traveling			6	28,103	16,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,103	16,845
Supplies & Consumable Used			7	52,676	44,977	2,018	3,499	-	-	276	267	54,970	48,743
Maintenance			8	23,700	20,257	1,123	1,021	129	467	1,432	1,389	26,385	23,133
Contractual Services			9	57,600	44,568	3,880	4,264	-	-	3,346	1,679	64,825	50,511
Research & Development			10	22,358	32,861	-	-	-	-	43	75	22,401	32,936
Depreciation and Amortizations			11	30,136	34,928	398	2,221	396	3,975	1,245	1,156	32,175	42,280
Other Operating Expenses			12	10,168	4,517	747	64	385	140	299	401	11,599	5,122

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2014													Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Programme Activities			13	97,787	93,840	-	-	619	23,528	1,119	-	99,526	117,368
Establishment of Mager Compost Plants				-	-	-	41,951	-	-	-	-	-	41,951
Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes				-	-	334,545	124,953	-	-	-	-	334,545	124,953
Project Coordination , Management				-	-	947	852	392	113	424	365	1,764	1,331
KOICA Expenses				-	-	-	1,034	-	-	-	-	-	1,034
Taxes , Duties Levies and Others				-	-	-	-	5,910	21,860	-	-	5,910	21,860
Total Operating Expenses				785,344	656,296	354,308	192,862	7,832	50,083	17,730	13,321	1,165,214	912,562

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2014													Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities				(50,555)	(28,394)	(9,575)	74,731	8,620	1,392	(838)	1,938	(52,348)	49,666
Finance Cost													
Bank Charges				338	216	4	12	-	-	-	-	342	228
Total Non Operating Expenses				338	216	4	12	-	-	-	-	342	228
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period				(50,893)	(28,610)	(9,579)	74,719	8,620	1,392	(838)	1,938	(52,690)	49,438

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION													
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014													
												Rs.'000	
			CEA		Pilaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total		
	Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
<u>Assets</u>	-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Non Current Assets													
Property, Plant & Equipment	14	388,821	317,737	2,967	3,323	18,025	41	3,523	6,009	413,335	327,110		
Dompe Sanitary Landfill		-	-	-	-	395,200	285,511	-	-	395,200	285,511		
Investment	15	9,960	9,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,960	9,960		
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress	16	3,663	45,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,663	45,047		
Total Non Current Assets		402,443	372,745	2,967	3,323	413,225	285,552	3,523	6,009	822,158	667,629		
										-	-		
Current Assets	-									-	-		
Inventories	17	10,243	3,537	430	148	-	-	-	-	10,673	3,685		

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION											
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014											
											Rs.'000
	Note	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Receivables	18	85,761	78,691	-	-	-	40	-	-	85,761	78,731
Pilisaru Project Receivable		-	-	-	-	2,318	2,318	-	-	2,318	2,318
Mobilisation Advance				95,677	21,167	-	-	78,058	-	173,735	21,167
Prepayments	19	5,508	7,068	200	200	-	-	-	-	5,708	7,268
Cash & Cash Equivalent	20	99,210	92,721	22,348	2,356	386	1,216	714	707	122,659	97,000
Total Current Assets		200,723	182,018	118,656	23,871	2,704	3,574	78,772	707	400,855	210,170
Total Assets		603,166	554,762	121,622	27,194	415,929	289,127	82,295	6,716	1,223,012	877,799
Liabilities											

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION											
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014											
											Rs.'000
		CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Current Liabilities											
Payable	21	71,769	62,084	21,358	14,578	-	-	6	6	93,134	76,668
Payable to KOICA Project		-	-	2,318	2,318	-	-	-	-	2,318	2,318
Accrued Expenses	22	60,124	75,953	180,466	83,305	2,361	164	897	-	243,847	159,422
										-	-
Non Current Liabilities										-	-
Recurrent Grant	23	32,957	30,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,957	30,646
Provision for Gratuity	24	176,821	140,670	66	-	-	-	-	-	176,887	140,670
Differed Revenue Reserve		21,404	11,385	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,404	11,385

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION											
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014											
											Rs.'000
		CEA		Pilaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Compost Bins Reserve		7,888	7,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,888	7,888
Total Liabilities		370,962	328,627	204,209	100,202	2,361	164	903	6	578,435	428,998
Total Net Assets		232,204	226,136	(82,587)	(73,008)	413,568	288,963	81,392	6,710	644,578	448,801
NET ASSETS/EQUITY											
Accumulated Fund		73,573	73,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,573	73,573
Excess B/F		(106,119)	(77,509)	(81,768)	(156,767)	(8,277)	2,019	543	(1,237)	(195,621)	(233,494)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		(50,893)	(28,610)	(9,579)	74,999	8,620	1,392	(838)	1,938	(52,690)	49,719
KOICA Grant		-	-	-	-	402,956	285,511	-	-	402,956	285,511

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY												
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION												
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014												
											Rs.'000	
		Note	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Kunhwa Donation			-	-	-	-	-	-	107	-	107	-
Treasury - Foreign Loan			-	-	-	-	-	-	78,058	-	78,058	-
Capital Grants		25	315,642	258,681	8,760	8,760	10,269	41	3,523	6,009	338,195	273,491
			232,204	226,136	(82,587)	(73,008)	413,568	288,963	81,392	6,710	644,578	448,801

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
CASH FLOW STATEMENT													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014												Rs.'000	
			Note	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
				2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Operating Activities</u>				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities				(50,893)	(28,610)	-	-	8,620	1,392	(838)	1,938	(43,111)	(25,280)
Adjustments for:													
Depreciation			11	30,136	34,928	-	-	396	3,975	1,245	1,156	31,778	40,059
Amortization of Capital Grants				(30,136)	(34,928)	-	-	(396)	(3,975)	(1,245)	(1,156)	(31,778)	(40,059)
Finance Cost				338	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	338	216
Provision for Gratuity			5	40,435	17,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,435	17,415
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes				(10,120)	(10,979)	-	-	8,620	1,392	(838)	1,938	(2,338)	(7,649)
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories			17	(6,706)	6,384	(282)	312	-	-	-	-	(6,988)	6,696

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
CASH FLOW STATEMENT													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014												Rs.'000	
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	(Increase)/ Decrease in Receivable		18	(7,070)	(8,192)	-	713	40	80	78,058	-	71,028	(7,399)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments		19	1,560	526	-	191	-	-	-	-	1,560	717
	Increase/(Decrease) in Payables		21	9,685	12,323	6,780	(10,410)	-	-	-	-	16,465	1,913
	Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses		22	(15,829)	36,735	97,161	(108,582)	2,197	164	897	6	84,425	(71,678)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Differed Revenue Reserve			10,018	967	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,018	967
	Increase/(Decrease) in Compost Bins Reserve			-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
	Increase/(Decrease) in Mobilization Advance			-	-	(74,510)	24,461	-	-			(74,510)	24,461

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
CASH FLOW STATEMENT													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014												Rs.'000	
			Note	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
				2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Recurrent Grants		23	2,311	(6,203)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,311	(6,203)
Cash Generated from Operations				(16,151)	31,568	29,149	(93,315)	10,857	1,636	78,116	1,944	101,971	(58,167)
	Finance Costs Paid			(338)	(216)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(338)	(216)
	Cash Withdrawals - Ministry			-	-	-	-	(1,063)	(11)	-	(11)	(1,063)	(22)
	Cancelled Cheque							-	5	-	-	-	5
	Gratuity Paid			(4,284)	(3,097)	(140)	(939)	-	-	-	-	(4,424)	(4,036)
Net Cash Flows from / (used in) Operating Activities				(20,773)	28,255	29,009	(94,255)	9,794	1,630	78,116	1,934	96,146	(62,437)
Cash Flows from/ (used in) Investing Activities				-	-	-	-						

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
CASH FLOW STATEMENT													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014												Rs.'000	
			Note	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
				2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment			14.1	(101,219)	(37,748)	(41)	-	(10,624)	(41)	(52)	(1,924)	(111,936)	(39,713)
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress			16	41,385	(45,047)	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,385	(45,047)
Establishment of Landfill Sites & Transfer Stations				-	-	(4,000)	(732)	-	-	-	-	(4,000)	(732)
Establishment of Mager Compost Plants				-	-	-	(41,951)	-	-	-	-	-	(41,951)
Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes				-	-	(330,545)	(123,948)	-	-	-	-	(330,545)	(123,948)
Koica Expenses				-	-	-	(1,034)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,034)
Project Operating Activities				-	-	(19,164)	(22,582)	-	-	-	-	(19,164)	(22,582)
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities				(59,835)	(82,795)	(353,750)	(190247.68)	(10,624)	(41)	(52)	(1,924)	(424,261)	(275,008)

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
CASH FLOW STATEMENT													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014												Rs.'000	
			Note	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
				2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities</u>					-	-							
Proceeds from /(used in) Capital Grants			25	87,097	60,808	-	-	-	-			87,097	60,808
Funds Received from the Treasury				-	-	343,800	265,000	-	-	(78,058)	-	265,742	265,000
Proceed from Selling of Compost Bins				-	-	790	2,593	-	-			790	2,593
Non Refundable Tender Deposit				-	-	143	-	-	-			143	-
Change in Accumulated Fund				-	-	-	6,858	-	-			-	6,858
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities				87,097	60,808	344,733	274,451	-	-	(78,058)	-	353,772	335,259
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents				6,489	6,267	19,993	(10,051)	(830)	1,588	7	10	25,658	(2,186)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year			20	92,721	86,454	2,356	12,407	1,216	(372)	707	697	97,000	99,186

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY													
CASH FLOW STATEMENT													
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2014												Rs.'000	
			Note	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
				2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year			20	99,210	92,721	22,348	2,356	386	1,216	714	707	122,659	97,000

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY					
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014					
					Rs.'000
	Accumulated	Retained	Capital	Foreign	Total Net
	Fund	Earnings	Grants	Loan/Grant	Assets/Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Central Environmental Authority					
Balance as at December 31,2013	73,573	(106,119)	258,681	-	226,136
Changing in net assets/equity for 2014					
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		(50,893)			(50,893)
Net change in Capital Grants			56,961		56,961
Balance as at December 31,2014 carried forward	73,573	(157,012)	315,642	-	232,204
Pilisaru Project					
Balance as at December 31,2013	-	(81,768)	8,760	-	(73,008)
Changing in net assets/equity for 2014					
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		(9,579)			(9,579)
Balance as at December 31,2014 carried forward	-	(91,347)	8,760	-	(82,587)
KOICA Grant Project					

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY					
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014					
					Rs.'000
	Accumulated	Retained	Capital	Foreign	Total Net
	Fund	Earnings	Grants	Loan/Grant	Assets/Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance as at December 31,2013	-	2,348	285,552	-	287,900
Changing in net assets/equity for 2014					
Capital Grant	-	(10,228)	10,228		-
Capital Grant - KOICA	-		117,445		117,445
Surplus for the Year	-	8,620			8,620
Differed Revenue	-	(396)			(396)
Balance as at December 31,2014 carried forward	-	343	413,225	-	413,568
EDCF Project					
Balance as at December 31,2013	-	(698)	6,009	-	5,311
Capital Grant Proceeds		2,486	(2,486)	107	107
Surplus for the Year		(838)			(838)
Differed Revenue		(1,245)			(1,245)
Treasury - Foreign Loan				78,058	78,058

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY					
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY					
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2014					
					Rs.'000
	Accumulated	Retained	Capital	Foreign	Total Net
	Fund	Earnings	Grants	Loan/Grant	Assets/Equity
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Balance as at December 31,2014 carried forward	-	(295)	3,523	78,165	81,392
Total as at December 31,2013	73,573	(186,237)	559,002	-	446,339
Total as at December 31,2014	73,573	(248,311)	741,151	78,165	644,578

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 4 A										
Operating Revenue										
Other Recurrent Grants										
Male Declaration Project	798	887	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	887

	CEA		Pilaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 4 A										
Plastic Waste Management Project	43,040	68,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,040	68,913
Environmental Pioneer Programme-Ministry	7,637	7,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,637	7,526
Wetland Day CBL	23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	40
Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones	1,431	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,431	775
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management	581	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	143
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	682	5,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	5,057
Strengthening of Laboratory -2012	5	1,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,094
Strengthening of Laboratory -2013	2,949	865	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,949	865
Environment Conservation Income	4,110	3,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,110	3,302
Greening School Programme	102	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	255

	CEA		Pilaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 4 A										
Reimbursement of Clinical Waste Disposal Expenses	24,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,702	-
Pre School Workshop Income	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	-
ICES Course Fee	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	435	-
Bakmaha Ulela	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	145	-
Sri Padha Wandana	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	-
E - Flow Income	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-
E Waste Week	1,474	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,474	-
National Green Awards	2,922	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,922	-
Deyata Sevana Tree Planting	328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	-
Deyata Kirula Income	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	-

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 4 A										
Environmental Resources Information System	-	1,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,967
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Vehicle Emission Test Income	-	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	599
Perahera Income	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Removal of Inversive Plants	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Total	94,479	91,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,479	91,692

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 4B										
Operating Revenue	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other Revenue										

Note 4B	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Inspections Fees	108,069	79,431	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,069	79,431
License Fees	78,377	40,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	78,377	40,971
BOI Inspections Fees	270	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	1,240
BOI License Fees	2,996	2,773	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,996	2,773
Consultancy Fees	822	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	822	900
Air Quality & Noise Testing	5,504	3,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,504	3,077
EIA & IEE Projects Income	4,782	7,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,782	7,999
Hazardous Waste Programme	4,007	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,007	2,250
Water Quality	604	1,167	-	-	-	-	-	-	604	1,167
Court Case Income	479	494	-	-	-	-	-	-	479	494

Note 4B	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Digital Map	34	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	195
Implementation Basel Convention	360	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	340
Building Rent	8,119	6,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,119	6,440
Auditorium Fees	45	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	23
Interest Income	3,130	2,944	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,130	2,944
Weeravila Bungalow Fees	61	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	54
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	806	594	-	-	-	-	-	-	806	594
Vehicle Insurance Claims -CEA	143	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	159
Miscellaneous Income	997	1,211	933	2,593	193	400	7	4	2,130	4,208
Settlement of Bond- Mrs. Panditharatne	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300

	CEA		Pilaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 4B										
Vehicle Hiring Charges MALE and Others	330	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	460
Awareness Programme	127	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	30
One Month Salary Recovery	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	292	-
H & M Committee Payment	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
World Environmental Day	-	14,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,360
Discarded Items Auction	-	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
Settlement of Bond - Mr R.P.Mendis	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
Total	220,662	167,787	933	2,593	193	400	7	4	221,795	170,784

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 5	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Personal Emoluments										
Salaries and Wages	331,636	289,633	7,846	9,935	-	-	7,978	6,865	347,461	306,433
EPF Contribution	48,267	41,931	1,571	1,808	-	-	1,096	870	50,933	44,609
ETF Contribution	9,713	8,151	234	284	-	-	164	130	10,112	8,565
Overtime & Holiday Pay	7,968	5,980	794	851	-	-	308	124	9,069	6,955
Medical Leave Encashment	22,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,812	-
Provision for Gratuity	40,435	17,415	206	125	-	-	-	-	40,641	17,540
Allowance to Board & Council Members	67	152	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	152
Entertainment Expenses	1,918	241	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,918	241
Total	462,816	363,503	10,651	13,003	-	-	9,546	7,990	483,013	384,495

Note 6										
Traveling Expenses										
Domestic	25,025	12,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,025	12,278
Foreign	3,077	4,566	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,077	4,566
Total	28,103	16,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,103	16,845

Note 7										
Supplies & Consumable Items										
Stationery & Office Requisites	9,573	7,194	677	1,038	-	-	276	267	10,526	8,499
Fuel & Lubricants	41,462	30,947	1,342	2,460	-	-	-	-	42,804	33,407
Uniforms	328	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	328	220

Note 7										
Supplies & Consumable Items										
Printing	621	473,455	-	-	-	-	-	-	621	473,455
Newspapers	493	395	-	-	-	-	-	-	493	395
Periodicals, Fax sheet and Posters	200	5,749	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	5,749
Total	52,676	517,959	2,018	3,499	-	-	276	267	54,970	521,725

Note 8										
Maintenance										
Vehicles Repairs & Maintenance	14,406	11,224	1,123	1,021	129	466	1,432	1,388	17,090	14,100
Building & Structure	4,435	3,855	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,435	3,855
Office & Lab Equipments	4,860	5,178	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,860	5,178

Note 8										
Maintenance										
Total	23,700	20,257	1,123	1,021	129	466	1,432	1,388	26,385	23,133

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 9	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Contractual Services										
Electricity	13,786	12,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,786	12,994
Security Services	13,068	7,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,068	7,442
Insurance	4,780	4,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,780	4,729
Postage	2,823	2,117	19	285	-	-	196	208	3,038	2,609
Telephone	8,464	7,109	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,464	7,109
Building Rent	7,028	4,673	3,861	3,979	-	-	3,150	1,471	14,039	10,123

Note 9	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water Supply	1,245	1,403	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,245	1,403
Nation Building Tax	4,654	2,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,654	2,899
Economic Service Charges	463	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	463	-
Audit Fees	500	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	700
Membership Fees	36	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	39
Book & Periodicals	752	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	462
Total	57,600	44,568	3,880	4,264	-	-	3,346	1,679	64,825	50,511

Note 10											
Research & Development											
Envt. Education & Awareness Expenses	10.1	10,046	20,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,046	20,632
Envt. Pollution Control	10.2	3,538	4,371	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,538	4,371
Envt. Management & Assessment	10.3	4,641	3,401	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,641	3,401
Legal Expenses		1,535	1,746	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,535	1,746
Human Resources Development		2,598	2,653	-	-	-	-	43	75	2,641	2,728
Cost of Compost Bin		-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Total		22,358	32,861	-	-	-	-	43	75	22,401	32,936

Note 11										
Depreciation										
Building	4,913	8,730	38	38	-	-	-	280	4,950	9,048
Motor Vehicles	4,641	4,418	-	481	380	3,975	-	-	5,021	8,873
Nature Field Centre	527	513	-	274	-	-	-	-	527	787
Furniture & Fittings	4,805	4,122	274	1,343	17	-	287	287	5,382	5,751
Office Equipment	8,711	8,776	-	-	-	-	959	589	9,669	9,365
Laboratory Equipment	4,609	6,492	86	86	-	-	-	-	4,695	6,578
Library Books	648	631	-	-	-	-	-	-	648	631
Name Board & Garden Chairs	121	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	121	103
Regional Office	1,162	1,143	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,162	1,143

Note 11										
Depreciation										
Total	30,136	34,928	398	2,221	396	3,975	1,245	1,156	32,175	42,280

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 12	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other Operating Expenses										
Advertising	472	566	-	-	-	-	-	-	472	566
Miscellaneous	435	345	747	64	385	140	299	401	1,866	950
Welfare Expenses	4,573	3,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,573	3,263
National Events	4,258	344	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,258	344
Written off of Distress Loan	429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	429	-
Total	10,168	4,517	747	64	385	140	299	401	11,599	5,122

Note 13											
Programme Activities											
Male Declaration	13.1	798	887	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	887
Plastics Waste Minimization Project	13.2	43,040	68,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,040	68,913
Environmental Pioneer Program- Ministry	13.3	7,637	7,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,637	7,526
Environmental Information Centre	13.4	-	1,967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,967
E Waste Week		1,474	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,474	775
National Green Awards		2,732	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,732	694
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management		581	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	581	143
SAICM Environment Pollution Control		682	5,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	5,057
Wetland Day CBL		23	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	40
Environment Conservation Project		4,110	3,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,110	3,302

Note 13											
Programme Activities											
Greening School Programme		102	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	102	255
Vehicle Emission Test Expences		647	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	647	105
Awareness Programme		58	10	-	-	619	23,528	1,119	-	1,797	23,538
Deyata Kirula		437	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	437	54
Strengthening of Laboratory of CEA - 2012		5	1,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,959
Strengthening of Laboratory of CEA - 2013		2,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,949	-
Clinical Waste Management Program		24,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,702	-
Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones		1,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,182	-
Pre School Workshop Expenses		223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	223	-
Deyata Sewana Expenses		311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	311	-

Note 13											
Programme Activities											
Bakmaha Ulela Expenses		1,728	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,728	-
Sri Padha Expenses		3,477	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,477	-
ICES Course Expenses		49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
E- Flow Expenses		840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-
Water Quality Monitoring Programme		-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Unrecoverble Project expenses- Pilisaru		-	1,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,884
Removel of Inversive Plants		-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
Perahera Expenses		-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total		97,787	93,840	-	-	619	23,528	1,119	-	99,526	117,368

		CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 14		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Property, Plant & Equipment											
Land		27,453	27,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,453	27,453
Building	14.1	134,614	139,368	1,313	1,351	-	-	-	1,679	135,927	142,398
Motor Vehicles	14.1	6,951	11,592	-	-	17,844	-	-	-	24,794	11,592
Mobile Laboratory	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings	14.1	16,489	14,911	1,149	1,423	181	41	1,147	1,720	18,966	18,095
Office Equipment	14.1	62,666	51,852	41	-	-	-	2,376	2,610	65,083	54,461
Laboratory Equipment	14.1	56,462	25,294	464	550	-	-	-	-	56,925	25,843
Library Books	14.1	2,971	3,618	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,971	3,618
Plant & Machinery	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Office	14.1	77,793	39,802	-	-	-	-	-	-	77,793	39,802
Name Board	14.1	557	455	-	-	-	-	-	-	557	455
Nature Field Centre	14.1	2,865	3,392	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,865	3,392

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 14	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	388,821	317,737	2,967	3,323	18,025	41	3,523	6,009	413,335	327,110

Note 15										
Investment										
Treasury Bills - Bank of Ceylon	9,960	9,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,960	9,960
Total	9,960	9,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,960	9,960

Note 16											
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress											
Strengthening of Laboratory of CEA 2013 - Lab Equipments	167	1,665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	1,665
Record Room WPO	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	-

Note 16										
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress										
27 Nos of GPS Machines	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	765	-
Southern Office Construction	2,027	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,027	-
Research Studies - E Flow	418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418	-
Regional Office Construction - Galle	-	37,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,345
Renovation of RandniyaSobaketha	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Development of New Web Site	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230
Development of Complaint Foftware	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Education and Awareness Program	-	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	776
Research Studies - E Flow	-	3,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,163
Furniture and Office Equipments	-	1,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,547
Total	3,663	45,047	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,663	45,047

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 17	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inventories										
Stationery & Office Requisites	2,009	1,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,009	1,796
Books & Publication	1,222	1,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222	1,422
Motor Spare Parts	462	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	462	299
Electrical Items	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19
Field Officers Motor Bicycles	6,536	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,536	-
Compost Bins	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	240	-
Promotional Items	-	-	191	148	-	-	-	-	-	148
Total	10,243	3,537	430	148	-	-	-	-	10,483	3,685

Note 18											
Receivable											
Miscellaneous Advances	18.1	177	269	-	-	-	40	-	-	177	309
Purchase Advances	18.2	1,202	1,019	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	1,019
Deposits Receivables	18.3	1,138	1,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138	1,053
Motorcycle Loan -Drivers	18.4	1,459	1,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,459	1,832
EIA Advance	18.5	202	318	-	-	-	-	-	-	202	318
Flood Loan Receivable	18.6	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Plastic Waste Cash Advance	18.7	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
Distress Loan		70,599	66,659	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,599	66,659
Festival Advances		796	811	-	-	-	-	-	-	796	811
Family Medical Insurance		261	1,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	1,690
Special Advances		58	749	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	749

Note 18											
Receivable											
VAT Receivable		2,400	2,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,400	2,505
Rent receivable -Plastic & Pilisaru Project		1,076	551	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,076	551
Cash Imprest		60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
Male Project (Fuel Cost) Receivable		330	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	330	460
Clinical Waste Management Program (Sisil Hanaro Encare)		6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	-
Vehicle Emission Test Programe Receivable		-	557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	557
Plastic Project Expenses Receivable		-	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Salary Advance		-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Total		85,761	78,691	-	-	-	40	-	-	85,761	78,731

Note 19											
Prepayments											
Payments in Advance	19.1	4,508	6,068	200	200	-	-	-	-	4,708	6,268
Plastic Waste Management Advance Imprest		1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000
Total		5,508	7,068	200	200	-	-	-	-	5,708	7,268

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 20	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash & Cash Equivalents					386	1,216	714	707	1,100	1,923
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - Main A/C 0-002937303	87,407	76,349	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,407	76,349
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - MALE - 0002972309	1,936	2,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,936	2,733
Bank of Ceylon, Corporate Branch, 1608	8,093	10,186	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,093	10,186

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 20	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Polycess 2937361	1,775	2,462	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,775	2,462
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - DEO - 2937330	-	991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	991
Cash at Bank	-	-	22,318	2,326	-	-	-	-	22,318	2,326
Cash Impest	-	-	30	30	-	-	-	-	30	30
Total	99,210	92,721	22,348	2,356	386	1,216	714	707	122,659	97,000

Note 21											
Payable											
Deposit Payable	21.1	53	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	53
EIA Projects	21.2	66,286	54,554	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,286	54,554
Refundable Tender Deposit		1,266	1,656	350	350	-	-	6	6	1,622	2,012
Medical Insurance Claims		143	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	286
Upper Kothmale Water Quality		728	728	-	-	-	-	-	-	728	728
Stamp Duty Payable		2,168	1,591	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,168	1,591
Interest Received in Advance (Fixed Deposit)		323	505	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	505
Retention Fee		496	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	690
Recovery - Camera		60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60
Motor Cycle Insurance		70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	70
Implementation Basel Convention		174	224	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	224
Solid Waste Management Allowance (DO)		3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
UN Environmental Trust Fund		-	1,664	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,664
Retention Payable		-	-	21,008	14,228	-	-	-	-	21,008	14,228
Total		71,769	62,084	21,358	14,578	-	-	6	6	93,134	76,668

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses										
Salaries and Wages	3,567	20,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,567	20,697
Employee Provident Fund	4,581	3,517	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,581	3,517
Employee Trust Fund	916	703	-	-	-	-	-	-	916	703
Over time	614	534	-	-	-	-	-	-	614	534
Local Traveling	1,554	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,554	929
Foreign Travelling	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20
Repairs & Maintenance of Building	477	324	-	-	-	-	-	-	477	324
Repairs & Maintenance of Office Equipment	65	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	141
Security Charges	4,722	1,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,722	1,603
Electricity Charges	1,755	945	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,755	945
Fuel and Lubricant	2,543	2,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,543	2,082

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses										
Stationery	299	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	299	64
Telephone Charges	931	569	-	-	-	-	-	-	931	569
Newspapers	31	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	64
Water supply	50	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	51
VAT (VAT to Accrued Expenses)	263	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	68
Audit Fees	2,043	1,543	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,043	1,543
Office Building Rent	27	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	261
Plastic Expenses	320	2,561	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	2,561
Nation Building Tax	682	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	682	268
Distress Loans- Stamp Duty	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
NRM Division	300	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	80

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses										
Planning and Operational Unit	111	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	237
EPC Division (Laboratory)	561	1,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	561	1,679
Miscellaneous Expenses	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Pollution Control Division	390	391	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	391
Local Training	119	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	376
Office Equipments	2,056	5,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,056	5,070
Office Furniture	2,306	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,306	1,050
Lab Equipment	191	3,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	3,891
Removal of Inversive Plants	25	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	25
School Programme -Treasury	220	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	527
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	16	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	432

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses										
WIP Capital Assets	3,496	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,496	22,500
Medical Leave Encashment	22,812	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,812	-
National Events	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
School Programme -Ministry	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
VET Expenses	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
School Program	958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	958	-
ICES Program	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
GIS Division	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Welfare Expenses	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	-
Insurance	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-
Postage	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses										
Economic Service Charges	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-
Environment Conservation	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	-
Pre School	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Hazardous Waste Management Division	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
Local Authority/ Institution	-	-	180,466	83,305	2,361	164	897	-	183,724	83,469
Gratuity Allowance	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Repairs of Motor Vehicles	-	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	538
Legal Expenses	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	-	705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	705
Advertising	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Printing	-	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses										
Periodicals	-	456	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	456
Strengthening of Laboratory -2013	-	604	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	604
Total	60,123	75,953	180,466	83,305	2,361	164	897	-	243,847	159,422

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 23	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent Grants										
Male Declaration	3,084	3,882	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,084	3,882
Plastic Waste Grant	16,316	14,891	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,316	14,891
GIS Project	67	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	67
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	111	111	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	111

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 23	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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
E Waste Grant	470	1,653	-	-	-	-	-	-	470	1,653
Wetland Day CBL	191	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	213
Strengthening of CEA Laboratory - 2013	2,326	2,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,326	2,211
Strengthening of Lab of CEA - 2012	857	863	-	-	-	-	-	-	857	863

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 23	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Strengthening of National Information Centre	94	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	94
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management	1,336	1,917	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,336	1,917
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	3,782	2,453	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,782	2,453
Greening School	68	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	170
School Pioneer Programme	137	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	137	274
ICES Course Grant	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	232	-
Clinical Waste Disposal Programme	1,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347	-
Environment Conservation Project	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	690	-
Total	32,957	30,646	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,957	30,646

Note 24										
Provision for Gratuity	176,821	140,670	66	-	-	-	-	-	176,887	140,670
Total	176,821	140,670	66	-	-	-	-	-	176,887	140,670

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Grant			8,760	8,760	10,269	41	3,523	6,009	22,552	14,810
FRMP Capital Grant	2	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	108
Dutch Capital Grant	6,360	8,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,360	8,712
EA1P Grant	5,221	5,408	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,221	5,408
Capital Grant - Treasury Fund	98,161	60,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,161	60,677

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNDP	2,689	3,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,689	3,828
APPELL Project	16	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	23
Grant of Library Books	141	207	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	207
International Development Association	114,656	122,567	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,656	122,567
IRMP	1,289	1,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,289	1,289
UNEP	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Grant of Motor Vehicle	3,424	5,586	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,424	5,586
UNEP Capital Grant	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
E-Waste Capital Grant	28	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	38

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plastic Waste Management Capital Grant	2,995	3,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,995	3,466
GIS Capital Grant	560	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	680
Household Waste Minimizing Project - Gampaha	142	189	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	189
Post Tsunami Capital Grant	64	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	85
Nature Field Centre Grant	400	413	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	413
Mezzanine Floor	21,250	21,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,250	21,875
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	824	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	824	989
South Asia Program	53	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	63
Safe Disposal Mobile	238	273	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	273

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
John Keels Foundation	83	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	95
Library Information Centre	1,253	1,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,253	1,416
Pioneer Program - Ministry Found	167	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	167	191
Strangthening of CEA Laboratory	49,667	14,146	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,667	14,146
Environmental Conservation Project	215	239	-	-	-	-	-	-	215	239
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management	489	543	-	-	-	-	-	-	489	543
SAICM Environment Pollution Control	471	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	471	332
Pilisaru Project - Lab Equipments	3,148	3,498	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,148	3,498
EDCF Building Fund	1,637	1,679	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,637	1,679

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		KOICA Grant Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013	2014	2013
Note 25	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNITAR Capital Grant	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Total	315,642	258,681	8,760	8,760	10,269	41	3,523	6,009	338,195	273,491

14.0. 'Pilisaru' National Solid Waste Management Project

14.1 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 provides breeding places for disease vectors such as flies, mosquitoes and rats. Open dumping sites in natural areas cause pollution of ground and surface water, and will facilitate encroachment. Open burning of waste at low temperatures is also widespread. It contributes to atmospheric pollution and may 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.

14.2. Establishment of the Pilisaru 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 aforesaid 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 Pilisaru 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 2014 and incorporation of new activities and activities which so far not completed in last continuous period of project implementation.

14.3. 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.

14.4. 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.

14.5. Scope

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 taking 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.

14.6. 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 2014 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.

14.7. Progress of the Pilisaru Project

The progress of the Pilisaru Project is given under each and every action included in the Action Plan - 2014 for easy understanding and clarity. However, it should be emphasized that the one would note certain actions showing very little progress (in certain instances ‘no progress’) and this is mainly due to the fact that lack of adequate staff for certain categories especially in engineering civil work and recruitments also occurred after June of year 2014. This has caused to delay the completion of new constructions and improvements to the compost sites targeted for the year.

14.7.1. Provision of Proper Waste management Facilities- Establishment of compost plants within the LA

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.

Important features of a composting plant

- **Unloading and sorting area**

The waste transported has to be unloaded and sorted to compostable waste and the rest is sent to the nearby landfill. So this is constructed at a place easily accessible and close to the undercover piling areas as the bio degradable waste is then sent there.

- **Open piling area**

Once the waste is unloaded and sorted, it is arranged into piles on a concrete pad (open to the sky). The open piling area (without a roof) is where the waste is initially piled to begin the composting process. The lack of roof allows direct sunlight to reach the waste piles, thereby increasing the pile temperature, which in turn promotes the aerobic microbial digestion of the waste into compost; allows for rain water to add to the required moisture content of the pile; and reduces the development of fly larvae and the biological control of maggots through birds. The ratio between the open piling and under cover piling areas should be 60:40, respectively.

- **Under cover piling area**

Once the composting process is under way, the piles can be turned from the open piling area to the undercover piling area (with roof). At this point, most of the waste has been largely decomposed and the process can continue under cover, preventing excess moisture from rain to waterlog the piles and allowing for laborers to work in the shade to process the compost piles and sieve the compost. The floor is constructed with 1:80 slope to the middle making the leachate to come to the leachate collecting drain in the middle.

- **Packing and store area**

The produced compost has to be packed and store until sent away in this area. The space is provided for sieving and shredding of compost if needed.

- **Facility building**

This is to facilitate the workers and consists of separate rest rooms and bathrooms for male and female workers. As they must work with the waste and smell all day, sufficient facilities must be provided for them to clean before going home. It is assumed that this will upgrade their enthusiasm about the work and will encourage people to come to this sector.

- **Main office**

The office is built to provide the administration and cooperation with outside. This is constructed in a place which allows it to have a full view of the site from the office.

- **Watcher's hut**

This is constructed at the entrance to keep a security guard to provide safety to the equipment and to the produced compost. This is situated at a place to where the whole site is visible.

- **Leachate treatment system**

Drains and pipes must be properly constructed to collect leachate produced from the composting piles and collect to the leachate tank for re use for processing of composting.

- **Good internal road network**

In the Major Composting Plant areas, lots of heavy vehicles carrying waste mobilize around the site and at the collection times, vehicular traffic is unavoidable. Thus, the road network must prevent

blocking of vehicles and must be strong and wide enough to endure the perfect functioning of vehicle movement.

- **Peripheral fence**

A fence surrounding the site is needed to stop the stray animals entering the site and disturbing the waste. Also it provides security to the vehicles, machinery at the plants and prevents scavenging action from taking place.

- **Buffer Zone**

When people see waste dumped at a place, they sense a rotten smell, even when the waste does not smell. That is a psychological fact and public opposition to the Waste Management Projects mostly arises due to this reason. Thus, measures should be taken to block the view of the Composting Plant and a line of trees are planted around the periphery of the site to form a buffer. It also prevents dust, waste particles from leaving the site.

In the case of other Composting projects, a technical evaluation process was adopted to ensure the technical soundness and integrity prior to mobilize financial assistance. The process of evaluation commenced with a Preliminary investigation of the project site by Pilisaru Project officers followed by the critical technical evaluation of project proposals by a Panel of Experts (known as Technical Sub-Group) nominated by the Pilisaru National Platform. Following are the major steps adopted in the planning and implementation of any project proposal funded by the Pilisaru Project.

- ❖ Development of concept
- ❖ Preparation of project proposal
- ❖ Obtain environmental clearance
- ❖ Obtaining approval of the Local Authority
- ❖ Obtaining soil testing and other investigation reports relevant to the land
- ❖ Complete the boundary survey
- ❖ Designing (planning & designing of all buildings)
- ❖ Preparation of agreement
- ❖ Sign of agreement
- ❖ Complete the tender procedure
- ❖ Commencement of constructions
- ❖ Monitoring & progress review
- ❖ Handing over the site

In this way, 115 compost sites have been established covering 125 local authorities and other institutions (Military camps and educational institutions) in Sri Lanka from the year 2008 up to the beginning of 2014 by the Pilisaru project. This includes 05 mega sites and rest of them is small and medium scale compost plants. 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 2014 either to maintain or to improve existing facilities.

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 2014. 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.

Mega Compost sites



Keerakkulama Compost Site-Anuradhapura



Madirigiriya Compost Site-Polonnaruwa

Small and Medium Scale Compost sites



Dompe PS Compost site



Thalawakele Lindula UC Compost Site

*Ipalogama PS compost site**Padiyathalawa PS compost plant**Mahaoya PS compost site**Aththanagalla PS compost site***Table 01 - Compost Site Monitoring Chart 2014 -2015**

Province	District	Period of 2014	Compost Production is Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes place	Construction finished but compost production not started	Construction works have not yet completed	Inactive sites with critical issues	
NCP	Anuradapura	beginning of 2014	2	3	7	4	1	
		end of 2014	2	6	4	4	1	
	Polonnaruwa	beginning of 2014		1				
		end of 2014	1					

Province	District	Period of 2014	Compost Production is Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes place	Construction finished but compost production not started	Construction works have not yet completed	Inactive sites with critical issues	
SP	Galle	beginning of 2014	5	3		1		
		end of 2014	5	3		1		
	Mathara	beginning of 2014	6	1				
		end of 2014	6	1				
	Hambantota	beginning of 2014	4	2		2		
	end of 2014	6		1	1			
CP	Nuwara Eliya	beginning of 2014	1		1			
		end of 2014	1	1				
	Kandy	beginning of 2014	2	1				
		end of 2014	2	1				
	Mathale	beginning of 2014	4					
	end of 2014	4						
SBP	Rathnapura	beginning of 2014	1	1			1	
		end of 2014	1	1			1	
	Kegalla	beginning of 2014	2	2	1	1		

Province	District	Period of 2014	Compost Production is Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes place	Construction finished but compost production not started	Construction works have not yet completed	Inactive sites with critical issues	
		end of 2014	4	1		1		
WP	Colombo	beginning of 2014	3	3				
		end of 2014	*2	3				
	Gampaha	beginning of 2014	2	3	1	1		
		end of 2014	3	4		1**		
	Kaluthara	beginning of 2014	5	2				
	end of 2014	5	2					
UP	Badulla	beginning of 2014	3	1		1		
		end of 2014	3	1		1		
	Monaragala	beginning of 2014	1			1		
	end of 2014		1	1				
EP	Ampara	beginning of 2014		2	2			
		end of 2014		3	1			
	Batticaloa	beginning of 2014				1		
	end of 2014		1					
NWP	Kurunegala	beginning	8	3	5			

Province	District	Period of 2014	Compost Production is Satisfactory	Compost Production generally takes place	Construction finished but compost production not started	Construction works have not yet completed	Inactive sites with critical issues	
		beginning of 2014						
		end of 2014	8	7	1			
	Puttalama	beginning of 2014	1	2	1	1		
		end of 2014	2	2		1		
NP	Jaffna	beginning of 2014			1	2		
		end of 2014		1	1	1		
Total Progress		beginning of 2014	50	30	19	15	2	116
		end of 2014	55	39	9	11	2	116

* Kolonnawa UC site was stopped at the end of 2013

**Dhompe PS Site was newly added at end of 2013

This has clearly depicted in total progress situation at the end of the above chart as comparative status at the beginning and ending of year 2014. 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 helped to achieve the above result of streamlining the compost sites to a successful situation.

14.7.2 - 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 2014 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 local government commissioner (CLG) of the province and chairman, secretary and in charge officer of the composting plant 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. In some issues raised by them were related to the actions to be taken by the local government commissioner himself and such issues like lack of adequate workers and making them permanent were committed to be resolved by the commissioner of local government. 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 - 02

District-wise Compost Site Streamlining Sessions during year 2014

No	Province/ District	Participated LA's	Date of Session	Category of participants	No of Parti cipa nts	
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	2014.0 5.20	Commissioner of Local Government Chairman, Secretary Supervisor Technical officer	53
	Puttalama	Puttalam UC Anamaduwa PS Puttalam PS	Wennappuwa PS Wanathavilluwa PS	2014.06.0 6	--do--	27
2	Western /	Mirigama PS Kelaniya PS Attanagalla PS	SL Air Force- Ekala	2014. 06,19	--do--	45

	Gampaha & Colombo		Ja-Ela UC Sri Lanka Air Force - Katunayake			
	Kaluthara	Kalutara PS Agalawatta PS Bandaragama PS	Bulathsinghala PS Horana PS Walallawita PS Mathugama PS	2014. 07.04	--do---	52
3	Southern/ Galle & Matara	Habaraduwa PS Nagoda PS Rajgama PS Yakkalamulla PS Karadeniya PS Niyagama PS Baddegama PS Elpitiya PS	Kirinda-Puhulwella PS Kotapola PS Weligama UC Malimbada PS Matara PS Mulatiyana PS Matara MC	2014. 06.24	--do---	33
	Matara Hambantota	Tissamaharama PS Hambantota PS Ambalantota PS Beliatta PS	Tangalle UC Lunugamwehera PS Weeraketiya PS Angunakolapelessa PS	2014. 06.27	--do---	28
4	Sabaragamuwa /Rathnapura & Kegalla	Nivithigala PS Kuruwita PS Kalawana PS Balangoda UC Kegalle UC	Kegalle UC Rambukkana PS Yatiantota PS Bulathkohupitiya PS Ruwanwella PS	2014. 10.15	--do---	50



Compost Site Streamlining Workshop Kaluthara District



*Compost site Streamlining Workshop –
North Central Province*

14.7.3 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 production. By the year 2014, frequent requests were being 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 2014 action plan and Rs 178 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 2014 year, the provinces in following table were covered and requests and BOQs were obtained through CLG engineer with his 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 2014.

Table -03 Progress of Assisting for Improvement Activities of Existing Compost Sites

No	Province	District	Name of Local Authority	Item	Approved Amount in Rs:	Mobilization Advance Rs: (20%)
1	Sabaragamuwa	Kegalla	Ruwanwella PS II	Under cover piling space (sq.ft)	3,986,734.37	797,346.87
				Leached treatment system		
2	North Western	Kurunegala	Alawwa PS (VOL II)	Extension of roof founder cover piling area & storing facility for sorted recyclable material	1,772,618.70	354,523.74
3	North	Jaffna	Valikamam South PS II	Chain Link Fence	624,909.32	124,981.87
4	North western	Kurunegala	Nikaweratiya PS II	Unloading space	3,302,209.01	660,441.80
				open pilings space		
				Non degradable stores		
				Concrete pad		
				Electric Fence		

No	Province	District	Name of Local Authority	Item	Approved Amount in Rs:	Mobilization Advance Rs: (20%)
5	South	Matara	Malimbada PS II	Floor concrete	1,231,454.50	246,290.90
				compost pad		
				Stores area		
				Chain link Fence		
6	South	Matara	kotapola PS II	Unloading space	2,626,845.29	525,369.06
				Huller Machine Hut		
				Drying Hut		
				Chain link Fence & Gate		
				Drain		
7	Western	Gampaha	Attanagalla PS II	Concrete pad	482,545.50	96,509.10
				Total project cost		
8	Western	Kaluthara	walallawita II	Under Cover piling space	730,441.95	146,088.39
9	Western	Kaluthara	Bulathsinhala PS II	Water supply	662,509.430	132,501.89
				Water tap system		
				Chain link fence		
				Gate		
				Site drain		
10	Western	Kaluthara	Horana PS II	Building roof	1,572,181.25	314,436.25
				Building finishing work		
				Main office		
11	South	Matara	Weligama UC II	Unloading space	6,073,138.70	1,214,627.74
				Existing Building		
12	North Central	Anuradhapura	Ipalogama PS II	Tube well	710,720.00	142,144.00
13	North Western	Puttalam	Wennappuwa PS II	Under Cover piling space	1,815,560.00	363,112.00
14	South	Matara	Mulatiyana PS II	Under cover pilings space	1,616,323.32	323,264.66
				Open pilling space		
				Stores		
				water tank(for stock & wash)		
15	South	Hambantota	Weeraketiya PS II	Open pilings (2 nd concrete pad)	1,846,879.43	369,375.89
				Open pilings (3 rd concrete pad)		

No	Province	District	Name of Local Authority	Item	Approved Amount in Rs:	Mobilization Advance Rs: (20%)
				construction of Stores area		
16	East	Ampara	Damana PS II	Chain link Fence & Gate	2,317,646.42	463,529.28
				Tube Well		
17	Western	Kaluthara	Agalawattha PS II	Chain link fence & gate (not implemented)		
18	South	Matara	Thihagoda PS	Sorting area with roof	2,075,947.15	415,189.43
				Main office and rest room		
				Toilet & Washing area		
19	North Western	Kurunegala	polpithigama PS	Storing area	584,066.20	116,813.24
20	North Central	Anuradhapura	Kahatagasdi giliya PS II	Electricity connection	86,594.00	86,594.00
21	Western	Colombo	Kaduwela MC II	Garbage unloading ,sorting area		
				Concrete grate 25		
				Form work		
				Reinforcement		
				Roof covering		
				structural steel work		
				Rendering		
				Electrical Installations		
22	North west	Kurunegala	Galgamuwa II	Tube well	1,665,745.23	333,149.05
				Sorting area with roof		
23	North west	Puttalam	Puttalam UC	Sorting area with roof	3,868,321.73	773,664.35
24	South	Matara	Matara PS	Maintenance compost center	2,609,686.40	521,937.28
				Chain link fence & gate		
SUB TOTAL						13,192,089.83

14.7.4 - New Compost Sites established in year 2014

Considering all requirements including land, environmental clearance and commitment of LA management and availability of funds under the 2014 year action plan, 08 new sites were identified to establish new compost plants on LAs request s and their status is basically briefed as follows.

Table 04- New compost Sites established in year 2014

No	Location	Population of LA area	Land area of LA (Km ²)	Tonnage (Metric Ton)	Contract Sum/ 20% release (Rs.)
1	Udunuwara Pradeshiya Sabha	110,905	68	8	3,625,217.63 725,043.53 – 20%
2	Dompe Pradeshiya Sabha	154,105	176	5	11,755,648.50
3	Dickwella Pradeshiya Sabha (Bio Gas units)	54,370	50	2	Public fair – 1,403,845.00 280,769.00 – 20% Polgahamulla – 972,220.00 194,444.00 – 20%
4	Lankapura Pradeshiya Sabha	42,128	184	2	5,497,557.95 1,099,511.59 – 20%
5	Dambulla Municipal Council	72,306	444	20	
6	Sooriyawewa Pradeshiya Sabha	46,300	167	2-4	4,425,285.37 885,057.07-20%
7	Pitabeddhara PS				8,702,904.28 1,740,580.86-20%
8	Samanthurei Pradeshiya Sabha	60,465	229	9	12,769,137.38 2,553,827.48 – 20%

As per the table no 04, four local authorities namely Udunuwara PS, Dickwella PS, Lankapura PS and Sammanthurai PS have signed the agreements with the Pilisaru project and 20% of contract sums were released to start the constructions in the last quarter of 2014. Out of them, three sites are the new compost sites which were designed under the windrow method and only Dickwella PS was assisted for two units of bio gas plants. Dhompe PS compost site was in the construction completed stage only road work is remaining to be finished. Final bill was paid except for the road work which delays as per the difficulty in getting tested soil condition due to continuous rain condition. All activities up to issuing of 20% release of contract sum for the Dambulla MC have been completed during 2014 last quarter, but payment was not made due to not being agreed to change the windrow method to the box type composting method.

Sooriyawewa PS was not paid due to change of proposed site and later new site was suggested by the PS.

14.7.5 - Commitments to Existing Small-Scale Compost Plants

14.7.5.1 Release of Funds on Account Payments for Existing Compost Sites on behalf of Commitments

It was noted that number of compost sites were under construction which had to be paid outstanding payments for bills forwarded to the Pilisaru project office at the beginning of year 2014. This had been identified as a major part of component called commitments for the existing compost sites under the 2014 year action plan. Frequent requests were being received from LAs and contractors to get their payments for completed work in construction of compost sites established before 2014. Main obstacle was the lack of quantity surveyor whose recruitment was delayed until July 2014, although interviews held and a suitable person selected did not come to take over the post. There were bills forwarded to the project office but it was not possible to get them checked only by the engineer to take measurements of constructions without a quantity surveyor. In order to solve this issue, it was decided by the Pilisaru project management to arrange to pay 50% of such bill requests until the quantity surveyor verifies and settle the balance amounts of money for the LAs. This idea was submitted for the CEA /board and approval was taken and following LAs as depicted in below table, 50% amounts were paid as on account payments. This was helped to continue construction work in most such sites and commence compost production after completion of construction works.

Table – 05 Payments made on account for compost sites under construction

S/N	Name of the Local Authority	District	Total Contract Sum Rs.	50% of Bill Amt: Rs.
1	Thirappane Ps	Anuradhapura	5,573,025.61	1,231,268.52
2	Kebithigollewa Ps	Anuradhapura	6,441,989.85	308,596.35
3	Kahatagasdigiliya Ps	Anuradhapura	6,497,638.42	249,999.50
4	Kelaniya Ps	Gampaha	13,890,860.25	835,622.75
5	Ruwanwella PS	Kegalle	5,219,922.89	1,172,071.46
6	Wanathawilluwa PS	Puttalam	3,875,896.63	619,350.48
7	Mawathagama PS	Kurunegala	6,070,157.65	254,312.63
8	ThalawakelleLidula PS	Nuwaraelliya	6,910,472.63	1,066,278.87
9	Rambewa PS	Anuradhapura	6,497,938.42	450,894.34
10	Lunugamwehera Ps	Hambantota	5,171,133.72	333,061.91
11	SLAF-Diyathalawa	Badulla	2,649,942.78	195,848.17
12	Puttlam - Madurankuliya	Puttlam	7,389,377.35	79,361.71

S/N	Name of the Local Authority	District	Total Contract Sum Rs.	50% of Bill Amt: Rs.
13	Redeegama PS	Kurunegala	4,034,531.09	134,674.66
14	Padaviya Ps	Anuradhapura	6,918,065.07	1,059,283.43
15	Ja-Ela UC	Gampaha	8,539,326.48	2,087,333.73
Total			95,680,278.84	10,077,958.51

14.7.5.2 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 2014 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 2014 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 – 06 List of LAs for which Retention Amounts were released

No	Name of Local Authority	Contract Sum Rs	Retention release Amount Rs
1	Weeraketiya PS	2,221,348.05	111,067.40
2	Beliatta PS	5,412,993.54	270,649.68
3	polpithigama PS	3,981,693.02	199,084.65
4	Kahatagasdigiliya PS	6,497,638.42	324,881.92
5	Namaloya PS	4,284,957.00	189,126.58
6	Kegalle UC -II	3,113,647.71	129,661.97
7	Padiyathalawa PS	4,572,661.38	376,618.39
8	Rajanganaya PS	5,295,245.90	264,762.29
9	Alawwa PS	5,366,118.38	268,305.91
10	Nikaweratiya PS	2,465,256.48	150,636.89

No	Name of Local Authority	Contract Sum Rs	Retention release Amount Rs
11	Matale MC	2,680,943.12	132,478.59
12	Galnewa PS	5,295,245.90	264,762.29
13	Ukuwela PS	3,439,156.00	171,957.78
14	Ruwanwella PS	5,979,322.89	298,966.14
15	Akurana PS	5,394,964.10	253,441.14
16	Pathahewaheta PS	4,144,757.50	207,237.88
17	Padaviya PS	6,918,065.00	345,903.25
18	Hali Ela PS	6,498,553.93	324,927.70
19	Bandarawela MC	8,245,776.50	409,528.92
20	Malimbada PS	5,647,289.49	282,364.47
21	Tanamalwila PS	1,801,506.27	40,809.88
22	Damana PS	3,901,116.00	195,055.82
23	Kirinda puhulwella PS	5,630,391.73	281,519.59
24	karandeniya PS	1,089,760.84	54,488.04
25	Mahaoya PS	4,727,725.18	236,386.26
26	Galkulama PS	1,726,373.78	86,318.69
	TOTAL		5,870,942.12

14.7.5.3 - Settlement of Outstanding Bills for Existing Compost Sites

It was noted that some compost sites established before 2014 had not been paid their bills of payment for completed construction works. Reasons for this situation included lack of funds under the Pilisaru budget, termination of all staff of the project at end of 2013 and lack of necessary engineering staff for long period at the beginning of year 2014. Hence, this had caused to delay construction work of number of compost sites started before 2014.

It was understood that without settling these bills, ultimate goal of commencing compost production could not be achieved. The PP engineering team after July 2014 started visiting those sites and arranged payment of such bills after following due project procedure. The bills settled in this way, are given in table 07 with use of funds available in additional funds allocated to the commitment component under the year 2014 action plan.

Table – 07 Outstanding Bills which were settled for LAs during year 2014

No	Name of Local Authority	Description	Amount Rs:
1	Dompe PS	bill 01	3,318,267.97
2	Lunugamwehera PS	bill 01	331,322.24
3	Wanathawilluwa PS	bill 03	490,139.64

No	Name of Local Authority	Description	Amount Rs:
4	Weeraketiya PS	bill 02	55,000.00
5	Ruwanwella PS	bill 02	1,012,512.72
6	Kahatagasdigiliya PS	bill 04	249,990.50
7	Thirappane PS	bill 02	1,130,287.06
8	Padaviya PS	bill 03	755,333.92
9	Dompe PS	bill 02	2,557,834.34
10	Kebithgollewa PS	bill 03	188,115.38
11	Ruwanwella PS	bill 03	623,863.17
12	Tissamaharama PS	Final	365,665.79
13	Puttalam PS	bill 02	852,886.86
14	Haambantota PS	bill 04	730,624.24
15	Ja Ela UC	Final	519,880.25
16	Meerigama PS	Final	833,789.93
17	Horowpathana PS	bill 01	1,312,703.59
18	Thalawa Thambutthegama PS	bill 02	1,133,024.81
19	Rambeewa PS	bill 02	2,700,617.60
20	Thalawakele Lidula PS	bill 01	1,122,671.77
21	Tanamalwila sewanagala PS	bill 01	613,693.91
22	Galkulama PS	Final	72,822.40
23	Dompe PS	bill 03	933,479.36
TOTAL			21,904,527.45

14.7.6 Construction of Biogas Plants

Organic waste (food scraps) arising from kitchens and canteens can be used to produce biogas through treatment processes such as anaerobic digestion. Anaerobic digestion has been demonstrated to be a viable option for the management and stabilization of the biodegradable fraction of those wastes. Anaerobic digestion typically results in a 50% reduction of organic matter (volatile solids). The extent of conversion is dependent upon the feedstock and is similar to that obtained by aerobic composting operated at comparable residence times. Approximately 90% of the energy from the degraded organic matter is retained in the form of methane. The widespread natural occurrence of methane bacteria demonstrates that anaerobic digestion can take place over a variety of moisture contents from 60 to more than 99 percent. For MSW, the quantity of methane is not trivial and typically amounts to around 100 to 200 cubic meters of biogas per ton of organic MSW digested. Upon the request of Ministry of Health action was initiated to set up biogas plants in government hospitals as a solution for food waste arisen from the kitchens and wards. At the same time, several requests were received from the military bases as well. The Pilisar Project initiated actions to set up biogas plants in 19 institutions and completed the constructions in 2012.

Although, the constructions were completed, most units were not continuously operated or maintained in proper manner. Ultimate result was that most units were abandoned for long time without use and needed some rectifications to get them for a proper use and condition. Several meetings were conducted with the contractor to complete the rectification works and hand over the plants to relevant institutions during year 2014. A new agreement was signed with the contractor by the PP to complete the rectification work within three months period. Since the contractor had failed to complete them within the agreed period, ministry procurement committee has been consulted on necessary guidance whether to extend the contract for further period or other actions to be taken as per the original agreement signed with the contractor. In the meantime, the contractor has informed the PP that they were involved in completing the rectification of 05 bio-gas plants at the first stage and hand over them to the relevant institutions under PP supervision.



Polonnaruwa biogas plant



Trincomali biogas Plant

14.7.7 Mathara Kotawila anaerobic digestive Composting Plant

This project as a public and private partnership was implemented as per the joint cabinet paper submitted by ministry of Environment and renewable energies and ministry of Telecommunication and information Technology on 08 August 2014 to implement a large-scale bio-gas project at Kotawila in the Matara municipal area under the Dayata Kirula National Development program. The project was implemented under three party agreements among Mathara Municipal Council, Biogreen cycle (PVT) Ltd and CEA. As per the agreement CEA was to invest Rs: 126.36 Million and Biogreen cycle Ltd to invest Rs: 123.44 Million as a partnership project. University of Moratuwa provided consultancy services for the project. CEA contribution amount was received as a direct fund from the treasury to the Pilisaru project budget. Proposed plant has been established at Matara MC Compost site at Kotawila as an Improvement project for existed compost plant. The Construction of the plant was going on during last quarter of year 2014

and Pilisaru project had paid Rs: 64.36 million for the contractor. Main project outputs are expected to be the production of green energy and production of organic fertilizer which will benefit the country in the long run.



Construction progress at Kotawila Site



14.7.8 Supply of waste transport vehicles

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 60 tractors with 60 trailers, 06 skid steer loaders and 03 compactors and distributed among local authorities at the end of year 2014. The details are listed below.



Tractors and Tailors delivered for LAs Skid Steer Loaders and compactors delivered for Las***President Participated for delivery of Tractors for Las***

Table 08 Supply Of Tractors And Trailers, Skid Steer Loaders, And Compactors To Local Authorities

No.	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	Tractors	Trailers	Skid Steer Loaders	Compactors
1	CEA		1	1	1	
2	CENTRAL	MATHALE	1	1		
3	CENTRAL	KANDY	7	7	1	
4	CENTRAL	NUWARAELIYA			1	1
5	EASTERN	AMPARA	1	1		
6	NORTH CENTRAL	ANURADAPURA	5	5	1	
7	NORTH WESTERN	PUTTLAM	1	1		
8	NORTH WESTERN	KURUNEGALA	5	5	1	
9	NOTHERN	KILINOCHCHI	1	1		
10	NOTHERN	MANNAR	1	1		
11	NOTHERN	MULATIVE	1	1		
12	NOTHERN	JAFFNA	2	2		
13	NOTHERN	VAUNIA	2	2		
14	SABARAGAMU	KEGALLE	1	1		
15	SABARAGAMU	RATHNAPURA	1	1		
16	SOUTHERN	TISSAMAHARAMA	1	1		
17	SOUTHERN	GALLE	2	2		
18	SOUTHERN	HAMBANTOTA	2	2		
19	SOUTHERN	MATHARA	9	9		
20	UVA	BADULLA	1	1		
21	WESTERN	KALUTHRA	3	3	1	

No.	PROVINCE	DISTRICT	Tractors	Trailers	Skid Steer Loaders	Compactors
22	WESTERN	GAMPAHA	4	4		
23	WESTERN	COLOMBO	8	8		2
	Total		60	60	6	3

14.7.9 Provision of Equipments to the Compost sites

Some sites established before 2014 year were not provided shiver machines or either machines available for this use was not adequate enough to use with increasing load of waste being received to the compost sites. In considering several requests made to obtain these machines, 21 shiver machines were procured and distributed under the 2014 year action plan. Following table depicts the LAs for which such machines were needed and provided during that year.

No	Name of Local Authority	No of Machines
1	Chawakachcheri Urban Council	1
2	Dompe Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
3	Galnewa Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
4	Ja-Ela Urban Council	1
5	Kahatagasdigiliya Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
6	Kirinda - Puhulella Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
7	Kanthakudy Urban Council	1
8	Kebithigollewa Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
9	Kurunegala Municipal Council	1
10	Mahaoya Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
11	Malimbada Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
12	Namal Oya Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
13	Polpithigama Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
14	Rajangana Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
15	Rabukkana Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
16	Ruwanwella Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
17	Thalawakele - Lindula Urban Council	1
18	Ukuwela Pradeshiya Sabawa	1

Table 09 - Distribution of Shiver Machines to Local Authorities - 2014		
No	Name of Local Authority	No of Machines
19	Walikamam South Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
20	Weeraketiya Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
21	Udunuwara Pradeshiya Sabawa	1
Total		21



Shiver Machines delivered for LAs

14.8. Conduct Education and Awareness Programs

Implementation of awareness programs has been identified as a key important component in the 2014 action plan and it was categorized into 03 sub activities 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 city and Posen awareness campaign conducted in Mihinthale temple sacred city in Posen season. 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.

*Dalanda Sathkaraya**Poson festival program*

- b) Second important awareness program was the conducting of house to house awareness campaigns organized at LA level by PP project team and divisional environmental officers involved in supporting the project while coordinating with compost sites located in the district. 25 awareness campaigns were conducted all over the country as shown in the table below and used leaflets, for convincing the public through discussions and relevant LA organized separate waste collection programs after these campaigns. These campaigns were conducted in collaboration with relevant LA staff and continued with the public to involve segregation of household/kitchen waste into two categories such as degradable and undegradable, handing over waste for LA vehicles and traders as scheduled and necessary after the events.

Table 10 - Progress of the Waste Sorting Awareness Programmes - 2014

No	Date	Place				No of Houses covered
		Province	District	Name of PS/UC/MC	Institute/Village	
1	2014.08.11	Western	Colombo	Kaduwela MC	Kahanthota Road	200
2	2014.11.23	Western	Colombo	Kesbewa UC	Isuru Pura	900
3	2014.09.15	Western	Gampaha	Aththanagalla PS		1000
4	2014.08.15	Western	Gampaha	Kalaniya PS	Hunupitiya area	650
5	2014.09.15	Western	Kaluthara	Agalawaththa Ps	Divisional secretariat	432
6	2014.09.11	Western	Kaluthara	Bulathsinhala PS	Weyangalla area	232
7	2014.08.21	Western	Kaluthara	Horana PS		250
8	2014.09.15	North Western	Kurunegala	Polgahawela PS	Town area	150
9	2014.08.20	North Western	Kurunegala	Wariyapola PS	Town area	200
	2014.09.12					
10	05-06/10/2014	North Western	Kurunegala	Mahawa PS	Town area	545
11	2014.08.29	North Western	Kurunegala	Anamaduwa PS	Town area	200

Table 10 - Progress of the Waste Sorting Awareness Programmes - 2014						
No	Date	Place				No of Houses covered
		Province	District	Name of PS/UC/MC	Institute/Village	
12	2014.08.28	North Western	Puttalam	Wanathawilluwa PS	Town area	100
13	2014.09.12	North Western	Kurunegala	Alawwa PS	Town area	40
14	19-20-21/08/2014	Southern	Galle	Yakkalamulla PS	Town area	660
15	2014.08.25	Southern	Galle	Nagoda PS	Town area	150
16	2014.08.26	Southern	Galle	Habaraduwa PS	Town area	1000
17	2014.09.24	Southern	Galle	Baddegama PS	Town area	600
18	2014.08.25	Southern	Mathara	Mathara PS	Town area	500
19	2014.08.22	Southern	Hambanthota	Tissamaharama PS	Town area	1000
20	2014.09.15	Southern	Hambanthota	Tangalla UC	Town area	1500
21	2014.08.17-25	Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Rambukkana PS	Town area	100
22	2014.08.25	Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Mawanella PS	Town area	100
23	2014.08.22	Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Ruwanwella PS	Town area	100
24	2014.09.05	North Central	Anuradapura	Kahatagasdigiliya PS	Town area	150
25	2014.08.26	North Central	Anuradapura	Galnewa PS	Town area	150
26	2014.08.25	North Central	Polonnaruwa	Madirigiriya PS	Industrial area	200
						11,109



House to house awareness programs

- c) Third activity was the incorporation of environment friendly waste management mechanism into the school curricular to educate and train the school children in 9000 schools in Sri Lanka. This was identified as highly effective and necessary to be carried out parallel to the making adults aware to achieve the goal of 3 R concepts (to reduce, reuse and recycling) and manage waste generated at their homes as well as schools.

In implementation of this activity, a request was made from the Director General of National Institute for Education (NIE) –Maharagama which is the responsible authority in preparation of school curricular. On the NIEs offer to support in this effort, several discussions were held with lecturers assigned on different school subjects. Two day workshop was organized at the CEA and finally, agreement was reached to offer spaces in grades 06 and 07 of six subjects such as Science, Health, Agriculture, Practical Technical Skills, Geography and Civic Education to incorporate the solid waste management especially as environment friendly practices at household level as well as school. In addition to the participants from the NIE, relevant officers in other government institutes such as Department of Examination, Educational publication Department and Ministry of Education were also attended to this workshop and contributed with their ideas to make the workshop successful. Finally, texts of agreed parts of waste management in different six subjects were prepared and submitted to the NIE.



14.9 Implementation of Home composting Bin Production Center

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 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 set up a bin production center at CEA head office premises under the budget line available in the improvement costs under the 2014 year action plan. At present, two workers recruited under the board approval involved preparation of compost bins. Bins produced in this center are distributed through local authorities at production cost which also are affordable for the general public. In production of compost bins, 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 2014 is depicted in below table and it was noted that high demand for these bins are being received from local authorities and various parties to the project.



Producing Compost Bins at Bin production center at CEA Premises

Table 11

Production and Distribution of Low-Cost Compost Bins at Compost bin production center

Name Of Local Authority	Requested Date	Issuing Date	Requested Quantity	Issuing Quantity	Price of compost bin Rs	Total Amount in Rs:	Current status
Meerigama PS	05.11.2014	2014.12.16	500	200	500.00	100,000.00	Already paid
Ja-ela PS	29 .10.2014	2014.12.16	500	200	500.00	100,000.00	Already paid
Kotapola PS	17 .11. 2014		250	100			not issued
Diulapitiya PS	04 .11. 2014		500		500.00		
Boralasgamuwa UC	19 .11. 2014	2014.12.23	500	100	500.00	50,000.00	Already paid
Bandaragama PS	12.11. 2014		300		500.00		
Yatiantota PS	04 .11. 2014		200		500.00		
Mulatiyana PS	10.11. 2014		119		500.00		
Biyagama PS - Delgoda	02.12.2014		2000				
Total			5169	600			

14.10 Assisting to the sanitary landfills for residual waste disposal

14.10.1 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 Monroviawatha 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.



Soil testing for temporary land fill site

14.10.2 Waste Management in Badulla Wilsion Dias Stadium

The Badulla Municipal Council utilized the playground located within the city to dump MSW for last 30 years. The renovation and improvements to the play ground was necessary and there was a requirement to remove garbage that was dumped and clear the ground in order to implement improvements which were planned.

The treasury allocated additional fund of Rs: 178 million to the PP for improvements, commitments of previous composting sites started before 2014 including a fund of Rs 39 Million for removing garbage from Badulla Wilsion Dias stadium. Pilisaru project negotiated with Urban Development Authority to get this site clean and paid this amount of Rs 39 Million for this contract under 2014 year Action Plan.

14.11. Inter-agency Coordination for Integrated Solid Waste Management

In addition to the Pilisaru National Solid Waste Management program of CEA, there were two other national projects and one provincial project which involved in National Solid waste management programs under the former ministry of Local Government and Provincial Council. These three authorities also financially and technically supported local authorities in the country by following environment friendly national solid waste management strategies to enhance capacity building of local authorities and facilitate solving the waste management issues in local authority areas. Therefore, it was decided by the Pilisaru project management to coordinate with the Solid waste management supporting center, Western Provincial Waste management Authority and Pura Neguma Project in solving the waste management issues in Sri Lanka. This helped to share the experiences in waste management among all agencies and prevent overlapping of activities in facilitating the LAs in waste management. In this effort, 03 coordination meetings were held and decided to appoint a steering committee of all representatives from each agency and implement an integrated solid waste management program with selection of special areas in local authorities. It was planned in preparation of joint action plan and implementation of it through joint sharing of resources and monitoring.



One of the interagency committee Meetings held

14.12. Monitoring of Compost Sites through Divisional Environmental Offices of CEA

In monitoring all 115 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.

N Os	Dates	Category of Participants	LA'S	No of Participants
			Polgahawela PS Udubaddawa PS Narammala PS Galgamuwa PS Wariyapola PS Kobeigane PS	Maho PS Nikaweratiya PS Alawwa PS Polpithigama PS Kurunegala PS Kurunegala MC Kuliyapitiya UC
3	2014.10 .24	--do-	Lindula UC	22
4	2014.11 .26	--do-	Horana PS	35



Hands on Training on Windrow Composting for LA staff

14.14. Conducting Research and Studies

Improvement of quality of compost is a must and needs further research to be carried out to find ways and means to guide the LAs which engaged in compost sites. In this context, International Water Management Institute (IWMI) has consented to assist the Pilisaru project to achieve this objective. An agreement was signed by CEA with IWMI and Kurunegala Municipal Council to involve a research to achieve value addition for compost by its co-composting and pelletizing using rock phosphate and fecal sludge. As a part of this agreement a pelletizing machine was donated by IWMI for the Kurunegala MC Compost site to crush residual waste which will be remaining out of degradable waste.



Signing the agreement with IWMI and Kurunegala MC

14.14.1 Feasibility Study on Colombo Waste Composting

A stakeholder meeting was conducted and a team of Experts were identified in order to conduct a feasibility study on composting perishable waste generated in Colombo MC area under the patronage of Minister of Environment and Renewable energy. This study also was planned to be conducted in collaboration with International Water management institute.



Signing the agreement with IWMI

14.15. Project coordination and management

Under the direction of Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy, a corporate plan on municipal waste management was prepared in consultation of all stakeholders and a cabinet paper was submitted requesting additional funds and extension to the project for next five years. Accordingly approval was granted by allocating Rs. 200 Million for project operation in 2014. Subsequently, on our special request, additional fund of Rs 178 Million was approved and provided for implementing Improvement activities of the ongoing Compost sites and commitments such as settlement of outstanding bills and payment of retention money of completed compost sites established before 2014 under the Pilisaru project.

During the year 2014, a new staff was recruited for implementing the phase ii of Pilisaru project. By the end of December 2014 following staff was recruited from time to time and vacancies for some key posts 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 2014 and implementation of new sites during 2014. However, most of key positions in technical and project planning fields were able to be filled in July month of year 2014 and it was not sufficient and could manage the some engineering activities to settle construction payments.

Table 12- Carder Positions Existed during 2014

Position	No: of Carder Positions	No: Recruited	Month of year Recruited	Vacancies Existed
Director	1	1	Jan-14	--
Deputy Director	1	1	Apr-14	--
Deputy manager	1	1	Jul-14	--
Senior Engineer	1	--	-	1
Accountant	1	01 (resigned)	March – September 2014	1
Project Officer	4	03 (One resigned)	Jul-14	2
Administrative Officer	1	1	Mar-14	--
Quantity Surveyor	1	1	Jul-14	
Project Engineer	2	1	Apr-14	1
Project Assistant	4	03 (one resigned)	March and Sep: 2014	2
Project Secretary	1	--	--	1
Draft Person	1	01(resigned)	-	1
Procurement Officer	1	1	Mar-14	--

Position	No: of Carder Positions	No: Recruited	Month of year Recruited	Vacancies Existed
Procurement Assistant	1	1	Mar-14	--
Legal Assistant	1	1	Jul-14	--
Accounts Assistant	1	1	Mar-14	--
Clerk	5	3	Dec-13	2
Driver	3	2	-	1
Office assistant	2	1	Nov-13	1
Total	33	24 (04 resigned)		13

14.16. Financial progress

The project was allocated a sum of Rs. 200 Million for the year 2014 initially. The project requested additional funds through a letter for improvements and commitments of attending improvement works being requested by LAs for compost sites commenced before 2014 and settlement of outstanding bills and retention payments of same compost sites. Accordingly, the General Treasury approved and released Rs 178 million as an additional fund in the middle of year 2014. Subsequently, second additional fund of Rs 126 Million was approved through a cabinet memorandum as a special fund for constructing anaerobic bio gas plant in partnership with private sector Company to the Matara Dayata kirula site under 2015 Dayata Kirula National program. However, out of cabinet approved total, the general treasury released Rs 91 million, to the project during year 2014. It is to be noted that out of the total Rs: 91 million, the project had to allocate Rs: 10 Million for purchasing of laboratory equipments for the CEA lab to carry out activities related to compost quality tests and other environmental checks. In overall progress Rs: 342 Million have been spent for the activities planned for the year 2014 action plan.

The total financial progress of the project is Rs. 459 Million i.e. being 75% progress.

14.17 Accounting Policies of PILISARU Project

14.17.1. Corporate Information

14.17.1.1 Domicile Legal Form

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 '*PilisaruProgramme- 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 *PilisaruProgramme*. 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 2014 and incorporation of new activities and activities which so far not completed in last continuous period of project implementation.

Objectives

Main objectives set in the Pilisaru Project.

i. To ensure proper conservation of resources & proper SWM

To use the correct policy and strategy in SWM and thereby to conserve resources wasted through garbage disposal & to conserve natural resources affected by informal/improper SWM.

ii. To create awareness regarding SWM issues to relevant personnel & improve their skills.

To create awareness & to train especially to LA Heads & officers related with SWM and DEO about the approach to manage SWM. In order to improve skills related with SWM necessary workshops are organized with the participation of private, government, non- government, educational and specialized personnel. Some of the awareness Programs to carry out are as set out below:

- Exhibitions at events such as the National Exhibition “ DeyataKirula”
- Distribution of leaflets and posters at schools, universities, other institutions and events.
- Publication of documents, including books and reports on the waste management.
- Educational Programs at schools and universities.
- Television and Radio Programs on solid waste management and sanitary landfills.
- News Paper articles and features.
- Training and awareness program for heads of local authorities and other institutions.
- Distribution of Cloth bags to minimize the use of plastic.

iii. Implementation of SWM projects

To provide necessary technical knowledge, finance and resources to Local Authorities (LAs) Island wide where SWM Project are carrying out and also which are waiting to start SWM Projects. The project has assisted over 115 local authorities with the construction of small-scale compost plants (receiving less than 10 tons of waste per day) and few Mega composting projects.

Iv monitoring of SWM programmes

In Sri Lanka the responsibility of SWM lies on LAs. But most of the public complaints are received by the MOE & CEA. Hence feedback of the SWM projects is carried out to identify the necessary resources for the LAs and to assist LAs to implement proper SWM.

v Providing facility to facilitate SWM

Improve the facilities (equipments, finance etc) available for recycling in SWM & also to conserve resources by creating a market and promote sorting of waste at household level in order to facilitate provision of resources to recycling. Opening of SWM collection centers wherever necessary island wide and to create awareness among public in order to increase participation in SWM. Further, Provide households' compost bins at deeply subsidized rates and provide waste segregation bins.

vi Provision of necessary financial facilities for SWM

An action is taken to provide financial facilities to LAs for the purpose of SWM through various organizations by collecting funds from governments and other funding agencies.

vii. Establishment of Waste Recycling Banking System

According to this waste banking system a reputed bank must agree to collect waste from the account holders and an amount equal to the value of the waste should be credited to their bank account. The collected waste would be sold by the bank to recyclers and converted to money.

14.17.2 Summary Accounting Policies

14.17.2.1 General

14.17.2.2 Statement of Compliance

The Statement of Financial position, Cash Flow Statement, Accounting Policies and notes to the Financial Statements of Pilisaru Project have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPS As) laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL).

14.17.2.3 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The Final Statements of the Project are prepared in accordance with historical cost conversion with Generally Accepted Accounting Policies. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the account. It is prepared in Sri Lankan Rupees (Rs.)

14.17.2.4 Comparative Information

The accounting policies have been consistently applied by the Project and are consistent with those of the previous year and the previous year's figures have been re-arranged where ever necessary to confirm to the presentation.

14.17.2.5 Property Plant and Equipment

14.17.2.6 Recognition and Measurement

The property plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation.

When an asset is appreciated, any increasing in the carrying amount is credited directly to the Capital Grant & Surplus account.

The cost of the property plant and the equipment is the cost of purchase or construction together with any expenses incurred in brining the assets its working condition for its intended use.

The cost of the property plant and the equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date i.e date of purchase.

14.17.2.7 Depreciation

Provision for depreciation is calculated by using the straight line method on cost/revaluation of all property plant and equipment in order to write off such amount over the estimated useful economic life of such asset.

Motor Vehicle	25%
Office Equipment	25%
Furniture	10%
Laboratory Equipment	10%
Building	2.5%

14.17.2.8 Inventories**Cost of Inventories**

The cost of Inventories are comprises all cost of purchase incurred during the inventories to their present location.

The Project provides households' compost bins at deeply subsidized rates and provides waste segregation bins free of charge for National level functions, School exhibitions etc on their request.

Available balance at the end of year of Promotional items such as Pilisaruru Caps, T-shirts and Cloth Bags also considered as closing Stocks.

14.17.2.9 Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand (Cash Imprest) and cash at bank.

14.17.2.10 Liabilities and Provisions

Liabilities classified as current liabilities on the Balance Sheet at those which fall due for payment on demand or within one year from the Balance Sheet date.

Provisions and liabilities are recognized when the Project has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of the economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

14.17.2.11 Retirement Benefits to Employees**(a) Defined Benefit Plans**

The Retirement Benefit Plan adopted is as required under the payment of Gratuity Act No: 12 1983.

Provision for Retiring Gratuity in the accounts of the project staff have been made from the first year of service of the employee.

(b) Defined Contribution Plans –EPF and ETF

All employees who are eligible for Employees Provident Fund Contributions and Employee Trust Fund Contribution are converted by relevant contributory funds in line with respective status.

14.17.2.12 Deferred Revenue

14.17.2.12.1 Government Grants

Government Grants are adjusted in the Cash Flow Statement and it matches over the periods necessary to match them with the related expenses which they are intended to be compensated on a systematic basis.

Grants related to assets, including non –monitory grants at fair value is deferred in the Balance Sheet and credited to the Income Statement over the useful life of the related assets.

14.17.2.12.2 Income from Compost Bins

Receipt from compost bins have been recognized in the Cash Flow Statement.

14.17.2.12.3 Non Refundable Deposits

Receipts from non refundable deposits have also been considered in the Cash Flow Statement.

14.17.2.13 Expenditure

All expenses incurred in the running of the Project and the marinating the assets have been identified in the Cash Flow Statement.

Note 03 - Property Plant & Equipment							
Asset Category	Cost/Revaluation Amount			Accumulated Depreciation			Carrying Amount
	Balance as at 01.01.2014	Additions During the Year	Balance as at 31.12.2014	Balance as at 01.01.2014	Charge for the year 2014	Balance as at 31.12.2014	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Motor Vehicle	20,800,000.00	-	20,800,000.00	20,799,999.00	1.00	20,800,000.00	-
Furniture & Fittings	2,737,843.50	-	2,737,843.50	1,314,998.25	273,784.35	1,588,782.60	1,149,060.90
Buildings (Garage)	1,500,000.00	-	1,500,000.00	149,265.82	37,500.00	186,765.82	1,313,234.18
Office Equipment	10,308,047.78	40,776.00	10,348,823.78	10,308,048.78	(1.00)	10,308,047.78	40,776.00
Laboratory Equipment	862,374.60	-	862,374.60	312,610.83	86,237.50	398,848.33	463,526.27
Total	36,208,265.88	40,776.00	36,249,041.88	32,884,922.68	397,521.85	33,282,444.53	2,966,597.35

Note 04 - Consumable Stocks			
Description	Quantity	Rate	Value Rs.
Compost Bins	479	500.00	239,500.00
Waste Collection Bins RPC			-
Cloth Bags	1131	128.35	145,163.85
T-shirts	30	590.00	17,700.00
Pilisaru Caps	378	73.50	27,783.00
Total			430,146.85

Note No 05 - Mobilization Advances-Recoverable Amount		
Major Projects	Rs.	Rs.
Hikkaduwa-Road Construction	3,719,043.52	
Bio Gass Plants -Isuru Engineers	1,000,000.00	4,719,043.52
Mini Projects Local Authorities		
Boralesgamuawa UC(Sampathpiysa)	326,900.64	
Chavakachcheri Urban Council	447,255.65	
Elpitiya PS	300,000.00	
Mawathagama PS	201,672.59	
Thanamalwila PS/Sevanagala	519,164.44	
Galenbindunuwewa Pradeshiya Sabha	1,280,662.97	
Ipalogama Pradeshiya Sabha	241,693.48	
Medawachchiya Pradeshiya Sabha	200,000.00	
Rambewa Pradeshiya Sabha	1,039,622.14	
Hambantota Pradeshiya Sabha	102,527.79	
Kaththankudi	551,292.49	
Thalawa PS	864,110.22	
Thalawa PS - Thambuttegama	1,003,849.34	
Puttalam PS	886,685.28	

Note No 05 - Mobilization Advances-Recoverable Amount		
Major Projects	Rs.	Rs.
Sri Lanka Air Force - Katunayake	503,985.31	
Horowpathana Pradeshiya Sabha	405,582.90	
Lunugamwehera Pradeshiya Sabha	754,985.52	
Kalawana Pradeshiya Sabha	903,180.81	
Talawakelle lindula	743,698.48	
CDF Camp Galkiriyagama	51,353.97	11,328,224.02

Note No 06 - Accrued Expenses			
No.	Local Authority / Institution	Amount Rs.	
-			
1	Galenbindunuwewa Pradeshiya Sabha	5,122,651.89	
2	Ipalogama Pradeshiya Sabha	1,032,684.59	
3	Medawachchiya Pradeshiya Sabha	2,256,945.25	
4	Rambewa Pradeshiya Sabha	4,422,334.47	
6	Horowpothana PS	2,730,451.37	
7	Kebithigollewa PS	500,000.00	
8	Talawa PS	3,629,809.23	
9	Talawa PS - Thambuttegama	3,791,060.78	
10	Sri Lanka Air Force Station, Diyatalawa	1,178,132.97	
11	Thanamalwila PS/Sevanagala	1,333,172.73	
16	Kelaniya PS	2,615,227.81	
18	Ja-Ela Urban Council	720,378.80	
19	Sri Lanka Air Force - Katunayake	2,593,623.26	
21	Elpitiya PS	974,716.43	
23	Hambantota Pradeshiya Sabha	1,504,035.88	
24	Lunugamwehera PS	3,753,718.80	
27	Kalawana Ps	2,107,431.88	
30	Thalawakelle-Lindula UC	4,227,402.42	
32	Mawathagama PS	2,642,102.76	
34	Maho PS	897,735.72	
35	Alawwa Pradeshiya Sabha	270,288.11	

Note No 06 - Accrued Expenses			
-			
No.	Local Authority / Institution	Amount Rs.	
36	Puttalam PS	5,194,559.98	
37	Wanathavilluwa Pradeshiya Sabha	1,014,388.60	
38	Kattankudy Urban Council	2,764,136.96	
40	Chavakachcheri Urban Council	2,126,086.49	
59	Armoured Corps Training Center, Galkulama	72,822.40	
60	CDF Camp-Galkiriyagama	603,229.19	60,079,128.77
	Improvement		
61	Ruwanwella PS II	3,189,387.50	
62	Alawwa PS (VOL II)	1,418,094.96	
63	Valikamam south PS II	499,927.45	
64	Nikaweratiya PS II	2,641,767.21	
65	Malimbada PS II	985,163.60	
66	kotapola PS II	2,101,476.23	
67	Attanagalla PS II	386,036.40	
68	walallawita II	584,353.56	
69	Bulathsinhala PS II	530,007.54	
70	Horana PS II	1,257,745.00	
71	Weligama UC II	4,858,510.96	
72	Ipalogama PS II	568,576.00	
73	Wennappuwa PS II	1,452,448.00	
74	Mulatiyana PS II	1,293,058.66	
75	Weeraketiya PS II	1,477,503.54	
76	Damana PS II	1,854,117.14	
77	Thihagoda PS	1,660,757.72	
78	polpithigama PS	467,252.96	
79	Kahatagasdigiliya PS II	86,594.00	
80	Galgamuwa II	1,332,596.18	
81	Puttalam UC	3,094,657.38	31,740,031.99
	NEW SITE		

Note No 06 - Accrued Expenses			
-			
No.	Local Authority / Institution	Amount Rs.	
82	Dompe	3,780,323.29	
83	Udunuwara PS	2,900,174.10	
84	Lankapura PS	4,398,046.37	
85	Samanthurei PS	10,215,309.90	
86	Dikwella PS public fair	1,123,076.00	
87	Dikwella PS polgahamulla	777,776.00	
88	welisara navy camp	722,000.00	
89	Dambulla MC 8346884.93	8,346,884.93	32,263,590.59
90	Hikkaduwa Monorowiyawatta	30,014,634.00	
91	Medirigiriya- yudaganawa	35,422.20	
92	RPC Polymer	11,462,433.09	
93	siyane Associates	1,334,308.00	
94	Dambulla M C Mobilization	2,086,721.23	
95	Galgamuwa Mobilization	333,149.05	
96	Puttalam UC mobilization	773,664.35	
97	Dayatakirula	10,000,000.00	
98	Sundry expenses	343,199.56	56,383,531.48
	TOTAL		180,466,282.83

15.0. Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



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எனது இல. }
My No. }

TM/L/CEA/1/14/31

මගේ අංකය
உமது இல. }
Your No. }

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திகதி }
Date }

14 September 2015

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 2014 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 2014 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2014 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 Environment Act, No.47 of 1980. 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, will be issued to the Chairman of the Authority in due course.

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 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 misstatements 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 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 2014 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) In terms of Accounting Standard No. 01, compost bin reserves valued at Rs. 7,887,531, and deposits for Environmental Evaluation Reports valued at Rs. 66,286,032 that could not be settled within a period of one year, had been shown under current liabilities in the financial statements.
- (b) In terms of Accounting Standard No. 07, assets still in use despite being fully depreciated, had not been revalued in order to show the fair value.

2.2.2 Accounting Standards

The financial statements had revealed that the aids granted by the Government annually had been accounted in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. Nevertheless, the matters relating to the accounting of Government grants that should have been revealed in terms of the said Standard, had not been revealed.

2.2.3 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) Eleven vehicles worth Rs. 132,787,410 received as grants, had not been included in the financial statements.
- (b) Depreciations for the year under review had been understated in the financial statements by a sum of Rs. 2,151,875 due to a motor car received as a grant had not been accounted.
- (c) A sum of Rs. 10,131,559 paid as a daily allowance for meals, had been accounted as travel expenses instead of being accounted as salaries and allowances.



- (d) The assessed annual tax amounting to Rs. 900,000 payable to the Department of Forest Conservation in connection with the land where constructions had been made by the “KOICA” Project, had not been accounted as payable expenses.

2.2.4 Lack of Evidence for Audit

The evidence shown against the following subjects had not been presented to audit.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Value</u> Rs.	<u>Evidence not Presented</u>
(a) Pilisaru Project Contract expenses payable	121,440,643	Bills, Reports on works done
(b) Pilisaru Project Purchasing of bins	1,188,000	Goods Received Notes, Stocks Registers

2.3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

Action had not been taken to settle an advance of Rs. 2,318,106 granted by the KOICA Project to the Pilisaru Project in the year 2012, a receivable sum of Rs. 81,579,241, and payable expenses amounting to Rs. 71,769,174.

2.4 Non-Compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

<u>Reference to Laws, Rules and Regulations</u>	<u>Non-compliance</u>
(a) Payment of Gratuity Act, No. 12 of 1983	Allocations amounting to Rs. 603,000 had not been made for paying gratuity to the officers of the Plastic Recycling Project. A sum of Rs. 109,775 had been paid to an officer when he had resigned during the year under review.



(b) Gazette No. 1466/5 dated 10 October 2006

Although it had been banned to use, sell or produce polythene with thickness less than or equal to 20 microns for domestic use, the Authority had not taken steps to examine the progress of implementing that directive.

(c) Section 10.3 of Chapter XXIV of the Establishments Code of Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

The distress loan of an officer should be paid based on his basic salary for 10 months. Nevertheless, the Authority had paid the loan based on the gross salary for a period of 10 months. Accordingly, the Authority had overpaid a sum of Rs. 9,748,685 to 90 officers during the year under review.

(d) Public Enterprises Circular No. 95 of 14 June 1994.

A sum of Rs. 2,421,000 as a transport allowance for 23 Deputy Directors of the Authority, a sum of Rs. 10,131,559 as a food allowance for the officers, and another sum of Rs. 282,500 for 2 officers for the official residences from the year 2012, had been paid without approval of the Treasury.

(e) Management Services Circular No. 33 of 05 April 2007

Only the Project Director is entitled to transport facilities though, the Deputy Project Director too had been provided with transport facilities.

(f) Section 5.4.12 of Procurement Guidelines- 2006

Reimbursements of value added taxes relating to the construction contracts should be presented to the Commissioner General of the Inland Revenue with a copy to the Auditor General. However, action had not been taken in such a manner on a sum of Rs. 3,610,027 reimbursed to the construction company with regard to the filling of lands under KOICA Project.

(g) President's Secretariat Circular No. CSA/P1/40 of 28 February 2007

Despite being informed that hotel charges should not be settled with Public funds, a sum of Rs. 324,965 had been spent by the Plastic Recycling Project as hotel charges for conducting workshops and meetings during the year under review.



2.5 Transactions not Supported by Adequate Authority

Action had been taken to conduct certificate courses, and charge course fees by establishing an institution under the name of "Sri Lanka -the Centre for International Environmental Studies" with effect from the year under review with the involvement of internal and external lecturers. It was observed that this institution had been operated by utilizing Rs. 19,185,000 worth provisions received from the Treasury instead of being empowered as a separate entity under the Cabinet approval. It was further observed that the Authority did not have an authority for such activities in accordance with "(n)" of Section 10 in the National Environment Act.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the financial result of the Authority and 03 of the projects thereunder for the year under review amounted to a deficit of Rs.52.7 million as against the surplus of Rs.49.4 million for the preceding year, thus indicating a deterioration of Rs.102.1 million in the financial results. The deterioration had mainly been caused by the increase in operating expenditure by a sum of Rs. 252.7 million in spite of the increase in the total income for the year under review by a sum of Rs. 150.6 million.

3.2 Legal Cases Instituted by or against the Authority

The following observations are made.

- (a) The Authority had filed 116 legal cases in the Courts at the end of the year under review against the outside entities and individuals in respect of environment pollution and environment licenses not obtained.
- (b) An external institution had filed a case against the Authority claiming a compensation of Rs. 460 million, and a person had filed a case against the Authority requesting a compensation of Rs. 10,000 per day since the date the legal proceedings had been instituted. However, the nature of contingent liabilities that could arise from those cases had not been revealed in the financial statements in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard No. 08



04. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

In order to achieve the objectives of its establishment, the Authority had implemented various projects. Following are the observations and performances in regard of 04 main projects that had been proceeding during the year under review.

- (a) A sum of Rs. 45 million had been allocated for the activities of the Plastic Recycling Project during the year under review, and Rs. 42.8 million of that had been spent. The following matters were observed during the examination in that connection.
 - (i) The Action Plan of the Plastic Recycling Project had been amended in the month of August and a provision of Rs. 17,413,000 made for 22 activities included in the Action Plan had been eliminated in the amendment.
 - (ii) Furthermore, a sum of Rs. 12,073,000 had been paid for 02 activities that had not been included in the initial Action Plan.
 - (iii) Of expenditure amounting to Rs. 42.8 million that had been incurred during the year under review, a sum of Rs. 11.6 million representing 27 per cent had been spent on the operations and staff development.
 - (iv) A sum of Rs. 1,930,000 equivalent to 50 per cent had been saved from the money allocated for 03 activities included in the Action Plan.

(b) Sanitation Waste Land Filling Project at Dompe

Two double cabs and one Isuzu cab had been purchased from the funds received by the Project instead of purchasing garbage trucks and bulldozers. Those vehicles had been assigned to officers of the Central Environmental Authority. Furthermore, a jeep and a van granted to the Project had been given to the *Pilisaru* Project, whereas two compactors had been granted to Kaduwela urban council without approval. Hence, it was observed that the main objective of the Project was waste management though, assets of the Project had been utilized for other objectives. It was observed during the physical examination carried out on 06 March 2015 that the Project of which the construction had been completed and handed over to the Authority on 24 March, had remained idle for a period of more than 01 year without commencing the operations.



- (iii) In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 6,772,253 had been granted for the construction of compost yards in 03 Pradeshiya Sabhas, and the construction of one of the yards had not been completed up to 15 June 2015. Constructions of 02 yards had not been commenced, and a sum of Rs. 04 million had been incurred from this project in an un-economic manner for the construction of a temporary compost yard at a place where a compost yard was being constructed on foreign aids.

4.2 Operating Inefficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) Even though the Project Director of the Plastic Recycling Project is entitled only to a monthly salary of Rs. 45,000 inclusive of all allowances, and the cost of living allowance on contract basis, a sum of Rs. 690,967 had been paid in 13 instances at Rs. 70,000 per month as vehicle rent for the official vehicle, and fuel allowances. A motor vehicle of the Authority, and a fuel allowance for 140 liters of petrol had been granted with effect from 01 August 2014.
- (b) Plastic Recycling Project had obtained a house on rent to be used as the stores since the year 2009. A sum of Rs. 2,699,400 had been paid during the year 2014 at Rs. 45,600 per month during January 2009 to August 2014 including a sum of Rs. 30,000 as monthly rental, a sum of Rs. 600 for electricity and water, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 for a security guard. However, a lease agreement had not been signed for the year 2014. Even though the security allowance of Rs. 15,000 per month had been paid, there had been no security officer in charge of the stores at the time the audit examined it physically, and an attendance register too had not been maintained.

4.3 Transactions of Contentious Nature

The following observations are made.

- (a) A sum of Rs. 4,350,717 had been spent on programs of the Central Environmental Authority by deviating from the objectives of the *Pilisaru* Project.



- (b) Despite a sum of Rs. 60,867,560 granted during 2008 – 2010 for the for the construction of a large-scale compost yard in Badulla Municipal Council, the construction had been stopped. Owing to this, the Urban Development Authority had been given a sum of Rs. 39,000,000 for the removal of garbage. As the Urban Council is responsible for the removal of garbage, this payment was observed to be a misappropriation of project funds.
- (c) Thirteen motorbikes costing Rs. 183,000 had been given to employees at Rs. 91,500 each on loan basis, and the Authority had incurred a loss of Rs. 1,189,500 in connection with those 13 motorbikes obtained on loans.

4.4 Apparent Irregularities

The following observations are made.

- (a) A sum of Rs. 6,215,000 had been spent by the Plastic Recycling Project on the procurement of a polythene film processing machine, and a machine processing grains of polythene. As the machine had been imported by air without a proper plan and considering to be an urgent requirement, a loss amounting to Rs. 1,225,000 had incurred.
- (b) The *Pilisaru* Project had purchased 13 cameras at the cost of Rs. 176,696 , distributed them among the Environmental Officers of the Authority, and written off from the fixed assets.
- (c) Although a loss of Rs. 270,545 had incurred due to a vehicle that had met with an accident, action had not been taken to recover the said loss from the parties responsible, and the loss had been written off as expenses instead.



4.5 Idle and Under-utilized Assets

The following observations are made.

- (a) Ten testing equipment purchased in the year 2007 at a cost of Rs. 452,660 for examining the products made of polythene with thickness less than 20 microns, had not been utilized even up to the end of April , 2015.
- (b) Forty motorbikes purchased during the year under review for pool vehicles, had remained idle for a period of 06 months, and 27 of them had remained idle up to 31 March 2015.

4.6 Non-economic Transactions

The test of baseline data on water quality relating to the waste containers of the Sanitation Waste Land Filling Project at Dompe could have been carried out at the laboratory of the Central Environmental Authority. Nevertheless, an external institution had been paid a sum of Rs. 108,735 for carrying out the test.

4.7 Weaknesses in the Contract Administration

The following observations are made.

- (a) The Authority had entered into an agreement with a private institution in the year 2012 to launch a waste management project using the anaerobic digestive technology. It was stipulated as per the agreement that the project be completed in January 2015 at an estimated cost of Rs. 121,782,000. A sum of Rs. 64,356,400 representing 53 per cent of the estimated cost had been paid by exceeding the maximum advance payable, which was 20 per cent. Even though it had been decided to invest a sum of Rs. 121 million on the project, a feasibility study on the project had not been conducted. Furthermore, a progress report in connection with the project had not been presented to audit up to 30 July 2015.



- (b) A sum of Rs. 6,797,976 had been spent during the year under review for purchasing 2,000 bins from a private company for the Plastic Recycling Project without evaluating the requirement, and a contract agreement in that connection had not been signed properly in terms of Section 8.9.1 of National Procurement Guidelines. Hence, liquidated damages could not be recovered despite a delay of 2 months in receiving 1,400 bins. An inventory had not been properly maintained to record the receipts and issues of bins.

4.8 Staff Administration

The following observations are made.

- (a) The approved cadre of the Authority was 1,151, whereas the actual cadre was 854 as at 31 December of the year under review. There had been 297 vacancies according to the approved staff. Action had not been taken to fill the vacancies, and a sum of Rs. 3,366,535 had been paid during the year under review as salaries for officers appointed for 08 posts that had not been approved.
- (b) Action had not been taken to prepare and approve a scheme of recruitment including specific qualifications required for the posts of the Authority.
- (c) According to the particulars of the approved cadre of the Authority, there had been 02 posts of Confidential Secretary. However, an additional Confidential Secretary had been appointed on assignment basis deviating from the approved cadre.
- (d) Contrary to the directives of Department of Management Services Circular No. 33, an underqualified person had been appointed to the post of Manager (Supplies and Services) of the Solid Waste Disposal Facility Construction Project being carried out under the credit facilities provided by Economic Corporation Fund, and a net salary inclusive of allowances aggregating Rs. 2,203,379 at a monthly salary of Rs. 95,000 had been paid during the year under review. Furthermore, appointments for 11 posts had not been made in a manner that the activities of the project could be carried out efficiently.



- (e) The Post-Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project had paid a sum of Rs. 435,146 as salaries and allowances during May 2013 – December 2014 to the officer who had been appointed as the Media Coordinator of the Minister's office.
- (f) Three underqualified officers had been appointed to the upper level staff of the *Pilisaru* Project, whereas the number of vacancies that had not been filled up to 30 June 2015 was 14.

4.9 Resources of the Authority Allowed to be Used by Other Government Institutions

The following observations are made.

- (a) Three officers had been released to officiate at other institutions with salaries being paid by the Authority by the end of the year under review.
- (b) The Post-Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project had paid a sum of Rs. 435,146 as salaries and allowances from 2013 up to December of the year under review to an officer who had been appointed as the Media Coordinator of the Minister's office.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Internal Audit

An internal audit had not been carried out on the projects adequately.

5.2 Unresolved Audit Paragraphs

Audit observations that remained unresolved up to the date of this report despite being brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Authority, are given below.

- (a) Action had not been taken to recover the loss of Rs. 49,623,542 incurred in connection with the constructions of the Sanitation Waste Land Filling Project at Dompe.
- (b) An over-estimation valued at Rs. 22.26 million had been made for the construction of the access road to the Sanitation Waste Land Filling Project at Dompe. The contractor had been over-paid a sum of Rs. 8.15 million, and the access road constructed was of substandard quality.



- (c) The National Chemical Material Profile Updating Project was scheduled to be completed in the month of January of the year under review. However, the Project Implementation Design had not been completed even by April 2015
- (d) Amendments had not been made to the National Environment Act, No. 47 of 1980 required to be improved in 18 identified Sections of the Act.

5.3 Fulfilment of Environmental and Social Responsibility

The following observations are made.

- (a) The Authority had not taken any step on the complaints received in connection with the damage caused to the environment because of 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 one of the 7 waterfalls known as “Eli 07” in the *Samanala* forest reserve. Such damages had been caused to the environment due to negligence of environmental risks in granting approval for the preliminary environmental reports. Accordingly, it was observed that the Authority had deviated from its social responsibility.
- (b) Reports on the Assessment of Environmental Impact
 Even though it had been verified in field inspections and follow-ups that the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management had failed to fulfil the conditions required to grant environmental certificate to the *Uma Oya* Multi-purpose Development Project, approval on the assessment of environmental impact had been granted for the period 12 April 2011 to 12 April 2017 in spite of those observations. Despite 113 complaints received from the Public in this connection, attention of the management had not been drawn.
- (c) Environmental Complaints
 The number of environmental complaints received during the year under review was 2053 of which, 1614 complaints equivalent to 79 per cent had remained unresolved. Accordingly, it was observed that the progress in resolving the complaints had been at a very low level.



6. Systems and Controls

Weaknesses observed during the course of 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.

- (a) Implementation and Control of Projects
- (b) Accounting
- (c) Progress in the Fulfillment of Environmental Responsibility
- (d) Human Resources Management
- (e) Internal Audit

W.P.C. Wickramaratne

Acting Auditor General