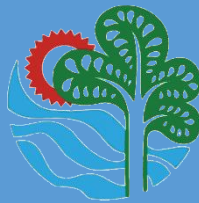


ANNUAL REPORT 2016



Central Environmental Authority
Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

Vision

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

Mission

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

PEFACE

The Annual Report 2016 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 2016

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 2016.

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

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

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

surface water and ground water sample from different water bodies.

According to the National Policy on conservation of water spouts, reservations and catchment areas, CEA has taken actions to declare identified areas as Environmental Protection Areas, according to the prepared list on **Water Sources /Catchment Areas**. Apart from that, CEA has taken initiatives for water source protection in Horana, Ingiriya and catchment protection in Badulla District. In the meantime, 547 waterfalls were listed and actions have been taken to declare them as Environmental Protection Area under the provision of the NEA.

In order to fill the gap that has been existed over the past decade, CEA established a Trans-Disciplinary Research Team to conduct researches on the environmental aspects. A controversial environmental issue of Oil Palm cultivation was identified as a research area of the CEA and A research proposal was developed for evaluating the impacts on groundwater table due to the cultivation of oil palm.

Since there is a high demand for electronic items in the country, generation of e waste is notably increased during the last few years. Considering the importance of drawing public attention to management of electronic waste and to facilitate collecting Electronic Waste stagnated in the house hold level the Central Environmental Authority has declared a

National week on elimination of Electronic waste, plastic and polythene under the patronage of His Excellency the President Hon. Maithreepala Sirisena during 24th October to 30th October 2016.

We, are responsible for building awareness and providing education to the public towards harnessing their participation for the conservation of environment and make them more concern on environment. Therefore, CEA carried out various educational and awareness programs to make people aware about the environment and its importance. In addition, World environmental day celebration was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the president Maithripala Sirisena in Matale district on 05th, June, under the theme of *“FIGHT AGAINST THE ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILD LIFE”*..

Waste collection from houses, commercial establishments and common places is one of the main responsibilities of a local authority with respect to waste management. Inadequate infrastructure is one of the main barriers to manage the municipal waste. Having considered the fact, PILISARU project implemented under CEA initiated to construct six new compost sites, three bio gas plants, one Sanitary Landfills, one Low Cost Incinerator, Plastic Recycling Centers, and two Plastic /Polythene Waste Storage Centers to facilitate

local authorities to manage the solid waste collected within their territory. In addition, CEA initiated to construct four sanitary landfills in Galle, Jaffna, Polonnaruwa and Anuradapura after analysing the accumulated waste loads in the respective district.

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

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

Chairman

Central Environmental Authority

Organization Structure

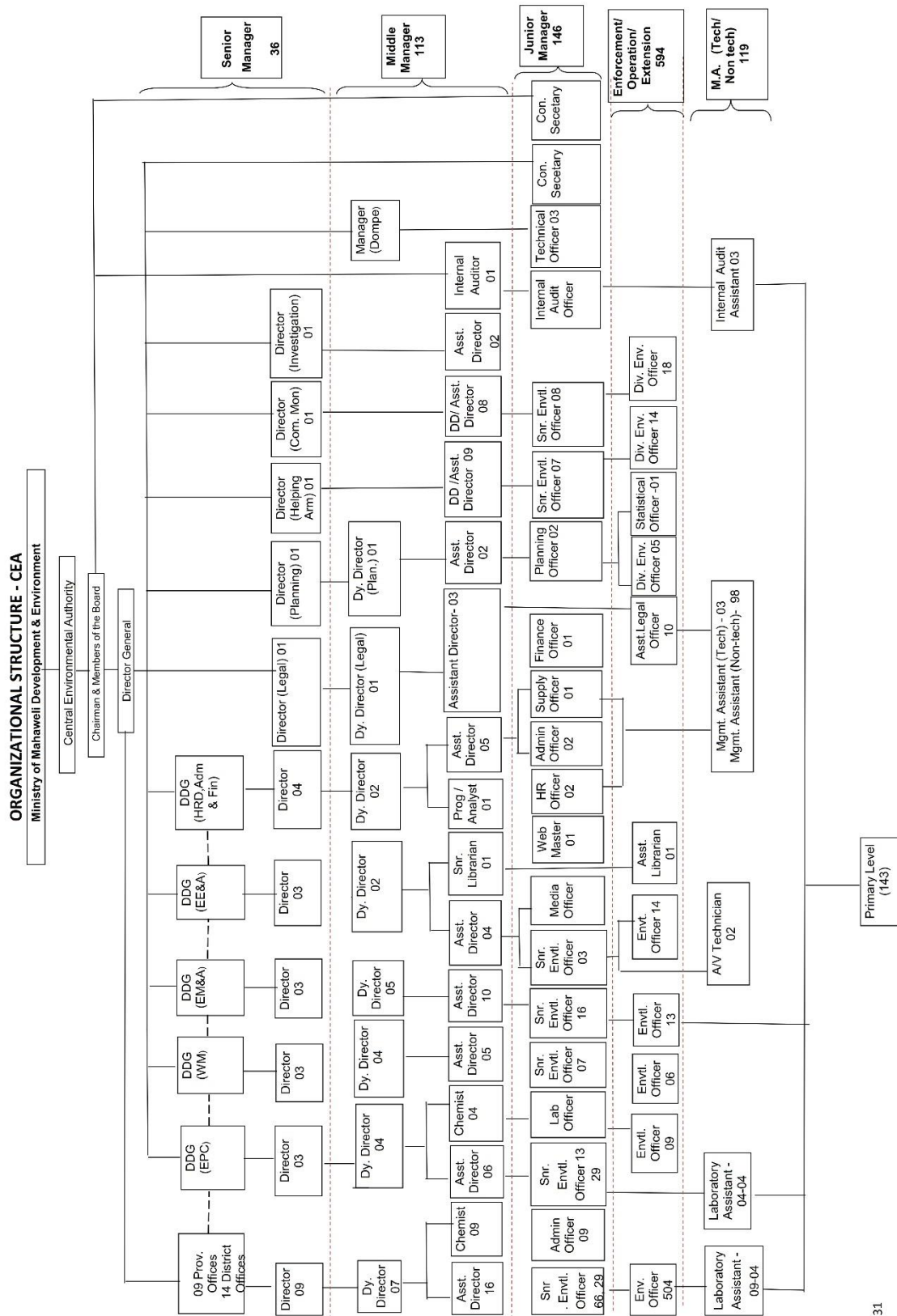


Figure 3.1:CEA Organizational structure

Management Team of the Central Environmental Authority

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

Chairman

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

Director General

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

DDG (HRD, Admn, Fin.)

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

DDG (EM & A)

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

Act. DDG (EPC)

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

DDG (EE&A)

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

Director (Finance)

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

Director (EIA)

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

Director (HRD / C/U Admin)

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

Director (R & D)

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

Director (EE&A)

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

Director (Legal)

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

Director (NRM & Monitoring)

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

Director (Lab Services)

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

C/U Director (EPC)

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

Director (WM)

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

Director (Pilisaru Project)

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

Director (P&M)

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

Programmer /Analyst

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

Director (HA)

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

Senior Librarian

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

Internal Auditor

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

Director (CP)

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

Director (SaP)

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

Director (EP)

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

Director (Gampaha District)

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

Director (WP)

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

Dy. Director (UP)

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

Dy. Director (SuP)

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

Dy. Director (NCPO)

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

Actg. Dy. Director (NP)

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

Actg. Dy. Director (NW)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

KECO	-	Korean Environmental Cooperation
NCC	-	National Coordination Committee
TACMIC	-	Technical Advisory Committee for Management of Industrial Chemicals
MEEE	-	Management of Electronic and Electrical Equipments
BMICH	-	Bandaranayaka Memorial International Conference Hall
CFL	-	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
PAA	-	Project Approving Agency
NRM&M	-	Natural Resource Management & Monitoring Unit
EM&A	-	Environmental Management & Awareness
NWP	-	National Wetland Policy
NWSC	-	National Wetland Steering Committee
DWLC	-	Department of Wildlife Conservation
UDA	-	Urban Development Authority
ICASL	-	Institute of Chartered Accounts of Sri Lanka
SLLRDC	-	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation
GN	-	Grama Niladari
DS	-	Divisional Secretary
CCD	-	Coastal Conservation Department
MC	-	Municipal Council
EE&A	-	Environmental Education & Awareness Division
EPP	-	Environmental Pioneer Programme
WED	-	World Environmental Day
TRC	-	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
DELEC	-	District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee
NWS&DB	-	National Water Supply & Drainage Board
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
MENR	-	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resource
MERE	-	Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy
PP	-	Pilisaru Project
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

CHAPTER 1 : 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 five years' service by 2016. The CEA operating under the purview of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is one of the main implementing arm of the national environmental policy. The Annual Report of 2016 contains the performance of the CEA including 09 Provincial Offices, 14 District Offices and special Projects implemented by the CEA for 2016, an assessment of its successes and failures in order to provide a full account of the work carried out utilizing public funds and donor funds / grants.

1.2 Objective

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

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

(EPL) scheme under the National Environment Act.

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

1.3 Powers, Functions and Duties

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.4 The Members of the Authority

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

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

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

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

Ms. R. Anushiyanathan
Treasury Representative

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

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

1.5. Environmental Council

1.5.1 Introduction

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

1.5.2 Main Role of The Environmental Council

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

- (a) Generally advising the Central Environmental Authority on matters pertaining to its responsibilities, powers, duties and functions.
- (b) Advising the Central Environmental Authority on any matter referred to the Council by the Authority.

1.5.3 Structure of The Environmental Council

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

1.5.4 12th session

Following members were appointed by the Hon. Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy (2014) and the Hon Minister of Mahaweli Development and Environment (2015) those who were having the membership till the end of the 12th session which ended in October 2016.

TABLE 1.1: MEMBERS OF THE ENVT COUNCIL

	Name of the Member	Ministry Represented
1	Mr W P M G R Shantha Kumara Muhandiram	Snr. Asst Secretary (Lands) Ministry of Lands and Lands Development
2	Mr N P V C Piyathilaka	Addl. Secretary (Administration & Finance) Ministry of Agriculture

	Name of the Member	Ministry Represented
3	Mr M A Allam	Addl. Secretary (Adm.) Ministry of Industry and Commerce
4	Ms Subadra Walpola	Senior Assistant Secretary (Local Government) Ministry of Local Government
5	Mr J G L Sulakshana Jayawardena	Director (Development) Ministry of Power and Energy
6	Mr H M K J B Gunaratna	Director, Social Development Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic resources Development
7	Dr Sarath Amunugama	Deputy Director General (Public Health Services) Ministry of Health
8	Mr Monty Ranatunga	Addl. Director General (Dept of Project Management) Central Bank of Sri Lanka
9	Mr K H Muthukudaarachchi	Director General Central Environmental Authority (SECRETARY)

TABLE 1.2: EXPERTS ON ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

1	Prof W M T B Wanninayake	Ex University Professor Senior Marine Biologist
2	Dr (Ms) Niramalie Palleawatta	Head of the Department of Zoology, University of Colombo
3	Dr (Ms) Sudheera Ranwala	Senior Lecturer, Dept of Plant Science University of Colombo
4	Mr Jagath Gunawardena	Attorney at Law / Environmentalist Chairman / Env't. Council

TABLE 1.3: REPRESENTATIVES FROM VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATIONS

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

15.5 Meetings held

TABLE 1.4: 10 MEETINGS WERE HELD IN 2016 AND THE DETAILS ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Meeting No.	Month	Date
23 rd Meeting	January	21
24 th Meeting	February	18
25 th Meeting	March	17
26 th Meeting	April	22
27 th Meeting	May	19
28 th Meeting	June	23
29 th Meeting	July	21
30 th Meeting	August	18
31 st Meeting	September	22
32 nd Meeting	October	28

1.5.6 Matters discussed at the meetings

- Protection of the “KIRALA TREE” at Thalawila
- Destruction of Sinharaja due to illegal Mini Hydro Power Projects
- Protection of Forest Hermitage sites
- Acting as the Key Government Institution when there are issues and conflicts involving different government bodies.
- Small Scale Mini Hydro Power Projects.
- Morogalla Hydro Power Project
- Koskulana Hydro Power Project
- Discussion pertaining to the translocation of the Green Lebes from Moragolla Mini Hydro Power Project by the Ceylon Electricity Board.
- Evt. Damages caused by Naturab Industry
- Dumping Garbage in to Jaffna Lagoon
- Port City Development Project
- Illegal filling of a wetland belongs to the sanctuary of Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte area for a playground at Baddegana Area.
- Protection of the Walawwatta Wathurana as Evt Protected Area
- Sand Mining at Mundalama Mukkuthuduwa
- Wind Power Project at Mannar
- Planning to construct a Hotel Project at Salapayaru Lagoon
- Telecast awareness programmes through Rupavahini Programmes
- Illegal destruction of Iliya Forest in Puttalam
- Potential destruction of forests of the Proposed Ruwanpura Highway
- Evt Issues related to Bolgoda
- Athwelthota Mini Hydro Power Project
- Discuss the related issues to the North Western Environmental Statute

CHAPTER 2 : 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 2016 are succinctly explained in the following section.

CHAPTER 3 : Environmental Pollution Control Division

3.1 Environmental Pollution Control Unit

3.1.1 Adaptation of new legal provisions to the NEA and compilation of environmental quality regulations while amending the existing regulations

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

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

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

3.1.2 Effective enforcement of environmental quality regulations

3.1.2.1 Effective implementation of Environmental Protection License (EPL) Scheme

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).

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

TABLE 3.1: EPL DETAILS

Issued EPL	2016
New EPLs	1,447
EPL Renewals	2,899
Monitoring	159

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

TABLE 3.2: CONCURRENCE GRANTED BY EPC UNIT

Granted Concurrence	2016
New EPLs	40
EPL Renewals	337
New site Recommendations Other projects	99
Monitoring industries	80

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

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

TABLE 3.3 : COMPLAINTS HANDLED BY THE UNIT

Complaints	BOI Industries	Non BOI Industries
Received	25	03
Investigated & Actions taken	08	01
Referred to relevant institution	16	02

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

Meerigama, Avissawella, Biyagama, Katunayaka and Koggala and issued 03 EPLs for Malwatta, Biyagama, Wathupitiwala upon compliance of the environmental standards and criteria.

3.1.2.2.2 Implement the comprehensive monitoring plan with Regional/District Offices

A comprehensive monitoring plan was conducted by EPC unit to monitor high and medium polluting industries island wide.

TABLE 3.4: INDUSTRIES MONITORED

District	No of industries monitored	District	No of industries monitored
Ampara	3	Colombo	12
Kandy	18	Galle	5
Kaluthara	17	Nuwara Eliya	6
Gampaha	16	Anuradhapura	2
Mannar	2	Puttalam	2
Vavunia	2	Polonnaruwa	29
Jaffna	6	Hambantota	4
Matale	11	Matara	2
Kurunegala	2	Badulla	2
Bataloa	2	Monaragala	2
Rathnapura	6	Total	159
Kegalle	5		
Trincomalee	3		

3.1.3 Encourage stakeholders to improve environmental quality and response emergencies

The officers of EPC unit serve as members of the Technical Evaluation Committees, to assess pollution control aspects in projects under going EIA and IEE process. The officers of EPC unit participated in 30 technical committees during the year 2016 to provide technical expertise in pollution control and 15 Joint inspections were carried out.

3.1.3.3 Registration of Laboratories and consultancy firms

Annual registration programme for environmental consultants and analytical laboratories in the CEA is one programme carried out by the EPC unit as facilitation for industries. The sole purpose of this venture is to provide the industrialists an island wide low

cost, genuine service and motivate them in their pollution abatement and compliance monitoring activities. At the same time consultants and laboratories will be able to rectify their shortcomings and update their knowledge to supply the best available competitive service.

32 laboratories and 53 Consultants were applied for registration for the year 2016. After inspections and evaluations, 28 Laboratories and 51 Consultants were registered as CEA recognized Laboratories and Consultants for 2016. The list of laboratories and consultants were uploaded to the CEA website and distributed by printing the lists.

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

3.1.3.5. Conduct Meetings of “Committee for Determining the Sitting of High and Medium Polluting industries outside EPZ’s and Industrial Estates” (H&M Committee) to determine the siting of new industries (located in sensitive areas)

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

Main objective of this committee is to minimize the water pollution caused by industrial effluents mainly to the Kelani River. 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 2016, 10 meetings were conducted and 63 project reports were evaluated.

3.1.3.7 Implementation of Presidential Environmental Awards / National Green Awards Program

This 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. This 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 programme were entertained under 23 major categories including 10 industrial sectors, waste management projects of local authorities, sustainable energy projects, public media sector, public institutions, non-government organizations, environmental navel & short story and schools etc. Total 470 applications were received and evaluated by distinguished panel of Judges.

The awarding ceremony was successfully held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall on 18th October 2016 under the patronage of his Excellency the President, Honorable minister of Environment and other distinguished guests. More than 1600 guests were participated in the event.

12 Presidential Environmental Awards, 03 “Harithabhimani” Awards, 03 Gold Awards, 13 Silver Awards, 16 Bronze Awards and 18 Merit Awards were awarded for the performance of categories under this programme.

3.1.3.8 Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness Programme (CAPP)

Most chemical disasters or accidents could be

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

During 2016 following awareness meeting were conducted.

1. Work shop held for Management & other relevant staff of Multilac Paint Industry.
2. Work shop held for Chemical accident prevention and preparedness Multilac Paint Industry.
3. Work shop conducted for CEA officers (Kalutara district) for Inspection procedure for chemical industries.
4. Work shop conducted for CEA officers (Colombo district) for Inspection procedure for chemical industries.
5. Conducted Awareness workshop for Anuradhapura district CEA officers for Wastewater treatment and chemical hazards.

6. Awareness workshop conducted for SEO and EO (provincial office) for greening.

Trainings / workshops, meetings and Presentations

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

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

- 20 Presentations/Lectures on pollution related subjects for industrial community and public were conducted during year 2016.
- EPC unit attended 35 meetings and 14 workshops related to pollution control

TABLE 3.5: SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS: 2016 - EPC UNIT

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
1. Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme - BOI			
New site Recommendations for Industries	99	Total budget allocation for the EPC Unit	Operational expenses were borne by the BOI
Concurrence for EPL Renewals	433		
Concurrence for new EPLs.	59		
Monitoring	142		
2. Implementation of Environmental Protection License scheme – Non BOI			

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
		in year 2016 was	
Complaints	50	Rs.750,000/=.	
Non BOI Received inspected	12		
	38		
Referred BOI	59		
Received inspected	58		
Referred	20		
3. Review and update of the existing list of consultants and list of laboratories annually			
Received applications for laboratory Registration	32		
Received applications for Consultants Registration	53		
Selected laboratories	29		
Selected consultants	46		
4. H&M Committee			
Meetings conducted	10		
Evaluated projects proposals	63		
Recommended	47		
Rejected	16		
5. Handle standard EPL numbering system			
Issued "A" Category- Fresh EPLs	1,240		
Issued A Category renewals	5,975		
6. Trainings / workshops			
Presentations / lectures delivered by EPC unit	20		
Conducted workshops	12		
EPC unit attended Meetings	40		
7.EIA TEC committee meetings			
8. 1.National Green Awards Programme			
Gold Awards	03		Expenses were born by Treasury funds.
Silver Awards	13		
Bronze Awards	16		
Merit Awards	18		

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
2.Presidential Environmental Awards:- awards	12		
3.Harithabimani Awards:- (2 in absentee)	3		
4. Haritha Darowo:- Awards	9		
5.Presidential Badges (Environmental Pioneer Programme):-	41		
9. Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness Programme workshops	6		

3.2. Lab Services Unit

3.2.1 Air Resource Management and Monitoring Unit.

Air Resource Management and Monitoring Unit (ARM&M) is a section of the Laboratory Services (LS) unit functions under the Environmental Pollution Control division (EPC) of the Central Environmental Authority. Progress of activities and duties performed by the unit are briefly explained below.

3.2.1.1 Regulatory functions - Preparation of regulations, Amending regulations, Administration of regulation

3.2.1.1.1 Source Emission Control standards

In managing ambient air quality in Sri Lanka, it is mandatory to control emissions from stationary sources and the Central Environmental Authority has finalized a set of regulations for controlling source emissions and publishing of the gazette is pending.

3.2.1.1.2 Amending of the National Environmental (Noise Control) Regulations No 01 of 1996

As noise pollution containing multidimensional aspect the CEA decided to amend the existing noise regulations addressing modern requirement of noise pollution control, and in the CEA, could determine scope of new regulation and the process of amending regulations is ongoing on expecting completion of the task in 2017.

3.2.1.3 High Way Noise Control Regulations

Addressing noise emanating from operation of toll pay high ways in Sri Lanka, the CEA has finalized a new set of regulations; the National Environmental (High Way Noise Control) Regulation and publishing of the gazette is pending.

3.2.1.4 Guideline Noise Levels for Proposed Elevated Highway along the Baseline Road

In controlling of noise level envisaged from proposed elevated high way over the Baseline Road, the CEA prepared a guideline in which to be adopted for designing and planning of the elevated highway.

3.2.1.5 Addressing noise inside public buses

Focusing to address community's requirement on addressing noise pollution inside public transport buses, the CEA carried out a sample survey using almost 100 busses to determine sound level inside public transport busses. Based on the results the CEA has decided to set up a mechanism to make the issue rectify guiding respective agencies.

3.2.1.6 Implementation of Vehicle Horn Noise Regulations

As the public complained against to vehicle horn noise and implementation of the regulations by the Department of Motor Traffic; the government entity for implementing such regulations was not up to the expectation, the CEA has carried out six

sessions of road side measurement of horn nose approximately at 300 vehicles and took steps to regularize the implementation of the regulations. In collaboration with the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, the CEA has initiated to set up a forum for addressing the matter under the chair ship of the Secretary to H.E. the president.

3.2.2 Environmental quality data collection - Ambient air quality monitoring

Air quality monitoring is carried out at Colombo Fort monitoring station for Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) gaseous pollutants using wet chemical methods.

During 2016 the ARM&M unit could be able to collect and analyze 63 samples of SO₂ and NO₂. In addition, monitoring site located at the Fort Railway was renovated and two air quality analyzers were supplied, and infrastructure for commissioning two analyzers and recommencing automated monitoring has been planned to complete in February 2017.

3.2.4 Technical advisory/assistance function during 2016

TABLE 3.6 : TECHNICAL ADVISORY/ASSISTANCE FUNCTION

No	Type of Technical advisory/assistance function	services provided
1.1	Technical Evaluation committee on EIA/IEE	12
1.2	Assist internal procurement procedure	08
1.3	Serve at technical committees appointed by other organizations	03
1.4	Evaluating technical proposal received by industries, project proponents, other institutes	09
1.5	Provide technical assistance for handling EPL procedure	21
3.6	Monitoring baseline data for conducting EIA/IEE	03
3.7	Technical meetings and forums	12
3.8	Preparation of technical reports	03
3.9	Resource persons for capacity building programmes	17
3.10	Short-term internship programme and hand on training for scholars	03
3.11	Provide experts evidence at courts	08

3.2.5 Developing project concepts and project implementation

Under the “Punarudaya” the CEA developed a proposal to determine actual situation of indoor air quality in the country and the Secretariat to the President has granted the CEA a Rs 61 million three-year project and the CEA successfully completed the activities of the first year. The project strengthen the ARM&M unit by providing instrument for measuring indoor air quality worth of Rs 7 million.

3.2.6 Providing technological guidance & assistance for handling complaints and checking compliance

The Air Resource Management and Monitoring unit involves issuing compliance monitoring reports for air quality and noise levels for issuing EPL, investigating complaints, regular monitoring on commercial basis and legal requirements.

TABLE 3.7 : SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH MEASUREMENTS

No	Services provided through measurements		No of services provided
4.1	Sound Level Measurements	Daytime	108
4.2		Day & Night	46
4.3	Total Suspended Particulate Matter measurements		18
4.4	Asbestos fiber		10
4.5	Air quality measurement based on incidents		03
4.6	None specified measurements		04

3.2.7 Functions as National Implementation agency for Malé programme

The Central Environmental Authority is the National Implementing Agency for the implementation of Malé activities of Declaration on Control and Prevention of

Air Pollution and its likely Trans boundary Effects for South Asia. The ARM&M Unit carries out the trans-boundary air pollution monitoring programme at Doramadalawa site, Anuradhapura.

TABLE 3.8 : TRANS-BOUNDARY AIR POLLUTION MONITORING PROGRAMME

No	Detail	Parameter tested		
		SO ₂	NO ₂	PM ₁₀
7.1	Monitoring air quality parameters at Doramadalawa monitoring site	40	40	41

The CEA participated and actively contributed fifth Taskforce Meeting conducted by the MaléSecretariat at New Delhi, India and the CEA organized the fifteenth Intergovernmental Meeting (IG15) of the Malé Declaration jointly with the MaléSecretariat at Colombo, Sri Lanka in October 2016 on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka as Sri Lanka was the host country for the IG 15.

3.2.8 Generating Income providing services through environmental measurements

The ARM&M unit earned Rs. 2,641,127.34 in 2016 providing services through measurements and almost half of measurements were carried out without charging.

3.2.2 Water Quality Monitoring Unit

3.2.2.1 Monitoring and management of Industrial pollution

Environmental Protection Licensing is the regulatory tool under the provisions of the NEA. The prescribed activities that require EPLs are listed under part “A”, “B” and “C” of the Gazette are required to obtain the EPL from CEA. The water quality monitoring laboratory of the Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) Division of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has been assigned to provide analytical services to the whole institute from its inception. It’s 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 2016 the laboratory could be able to collect 1363 water and wastewater samples and analyzes for different parameters. 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 was made in order to collect industrial effluent throughout the

country during this period. Basically, these samples were collected for various requirement mentioned below.

TABLE 3.9 : SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE 2016 YEAR ON INDUSTRIAL EFFLUENT

Purpose of sampling	No. of samples
EPL	66
Legal	20
Complain	83
Monitoring	239
other	210
Commercial Industrial effluent	745
Total	1363

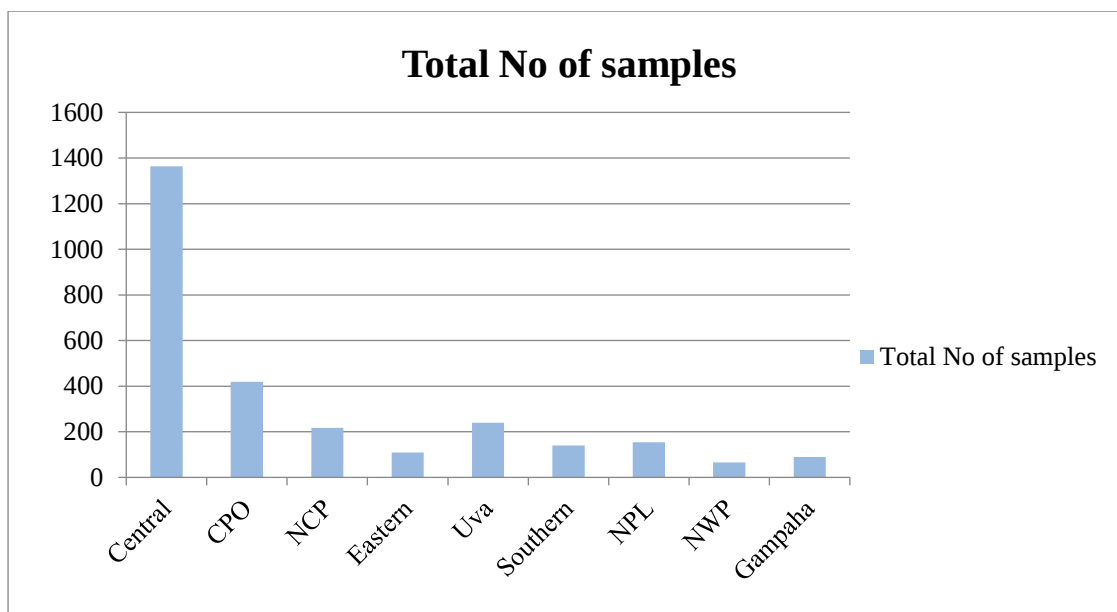


FIGURE 3-1 : PROGRESS OF ALL CEA LABORATORIES DURING 2016

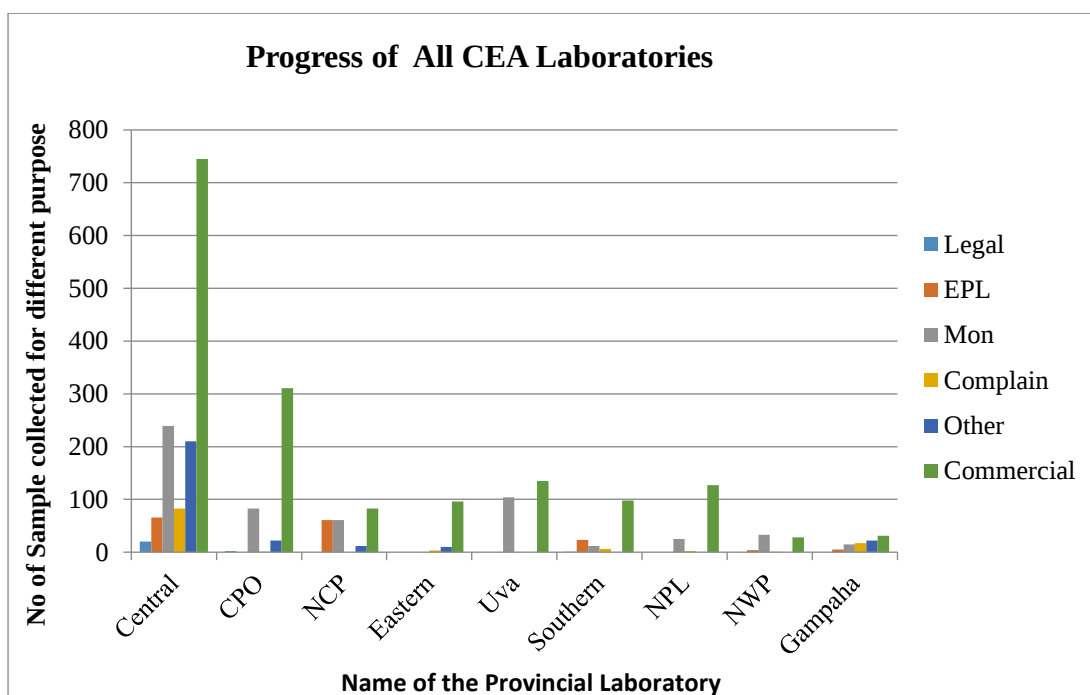


FIGURE 3-2 : SAMPLE COLLECTED BY PROVINCIAL LABORATORIES FOR DIFFERENT PARAMETER DURING 2016

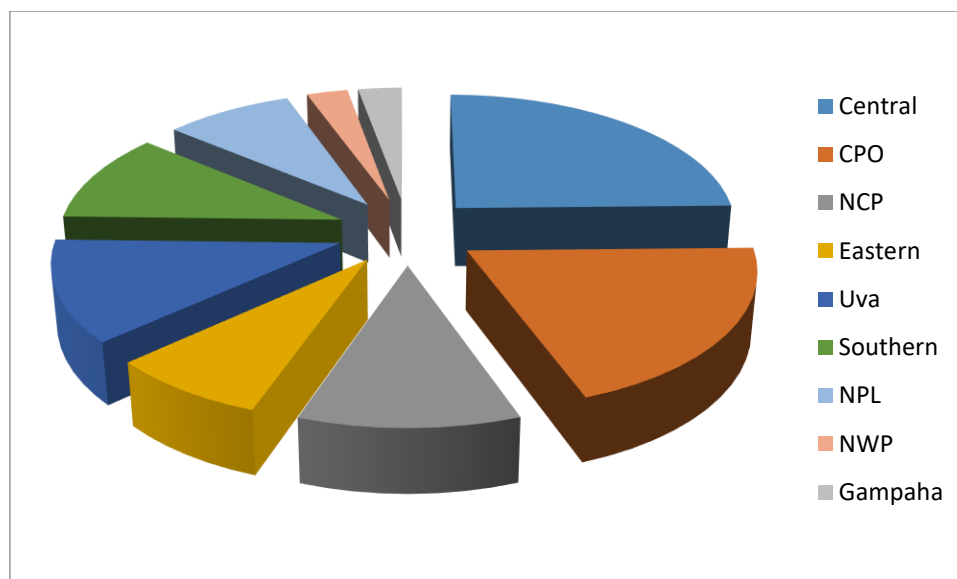


FIGURE 3-3 : EARNING OF THE ALL CEA LABORATORY FROM COMMERCIAL TESTING DURING 2016

3.2.2.2 Laboratory Accreditation Programme

During 2016 the laboratory could be able to prepared all document related ISO 17025 Accreditation programme. Finalizing of the quality manual and preparation of the fifteen numbers of procedure manual for fifteen tasks were documented. Some implementation activities were started. This include quality control and quality assurance work related to the test to be get accredited were started. In addition to that one audit cycle was completed in order to find out the shortcoming of the whole management and technical requirement as per the ISO17025 . Several training programme were conducted for the laboratory staff on ISO17025 during 2016

3.2.2.3 Other activities done by the water Quality Monitoring Division

3.2.2.3.1 Participation of awareness Programme

During the year 2016 the staff of the laboratory could conducted awareness programme for 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 Mahaweli development and environment for the school children as well as general public . The staff of the laboratory could actively engaged for this programme by performing the water quality testing and presentations.

The staff of the Laboratory conducted a One day laboratory training session for the international student on water quality analysis as per the request of University of Mortauwa. Hand on experience of the testing of water and

wastewater was provided to all international student .

3.2.2.3.2 Other Activities

During this year the laboratory could attend several EIA inspection on highway project Solid waste project industrial parking establishment project and scooping meetings , and Court cases, The laboratory staff attended the evaluation of Environmental Laboratories and consultancy services which conducted by the Environmental pollution control division for registered laboratories and consultancy services.

3.2.2.4 Progress of Monitoring of Major Water Bodies in the Country

Surface Water Quality Monitoring

Several water quality monitoring programmes have been carried out by the Central laboratory of Central Environmental Authority. The surface water quality monitoring of Kelani River, Maha Oya, Bentota River and Dandugam Oya have been carried out monthly. During the 2016 total monitoring programme could not be completed for all surface water bodies due to non availability of the staff. The laboratory could be able to conduct regular monitoring on kelani river and Benthota only . No of sampling locations and testing parameters were extended for kelani river. Following table illustrate the findings on selected water bodies.

Kelani River

During 2016 No of sampling location were increased up to upper water shed area of kelani river. And six additional parameters were included for all sampling locations These include total hardness Sulphate Ammonia Color total Suspended solids and oil and grease content in the river water . These parameter does not show the significant variation with respect to ambient water quality standards. All parameters except dissolved oxygen, Turbidity and Electrical Conductivity(EC) are not shows a significant variation throughout the year and always within the CEA proposed ambient water quality standards

Significant EC elevations could be observed at lower level of the river due to heavy gem mining activities which lowers the river bed facilitating intrusion of sea water and increasing the electrical conductivity. Industrial discharge also contribute some extend in several occasion

A significant contribution from the non point sources pollution was observed throughout the year. Turbidity which show the impact of soil erosion, removal of vegetation cover in the river catchment and various types of river bank development and mining activities along Kelani River were always observed throughout the year

Maha Oya

No significant variations through physical parameters. Only exceeding parameter is fecal contamination and few turbidity level in all

sampling locations which implies non point sources, special domestic waste, sewage urban runoff and etc.

Bentota River

The microbiological contaminant of the water from all selected locations along in Benthota River indicated that the water is highly contaminated with sewage and it could be observed throughout the year.

The turbidity of the water always exceed and higher than the proposed ambient water quality standards.

Dandugam Oya

The laboratory could not be able to conduct Dadugam Oya Programme during 2016 successfully due to lack of technical staff.

3.3 Waste Management Unit

The Waste Management (WM) Unit of the Waste Management 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 2016.

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), 153 licenses were issued during year 2016.

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

3.3.2 Implementation of Basel Convention

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

Sri Lanka has ratified the Basel Convention (BC) on Transboundary movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal on 28.08.1992 and since then, the CEA was

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

Regulations with respect to Importation of hazardous chemicals and hazardous waste materials to the country were gazetted on 05th June of 2013 by the gazette No. 1813/14 under the Act of import and export control. As part of the implementing these regulations 185 number of clearances were issued during year 2016.

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 2016 CEA has given the approvals for 08 transits and 10 exportations (transboundary movement) of waste materials listed in the List "A" of the Basel Convention.

3.3.2.3 Chemical Management

As a part of implementing chemical management issued 43 environmental recommendations for chemical storages and

issued 169 clearances for certain chemical importations.

National Chemical Profile along with the action plan was prepared for the management of chemicals.

3.3.3 Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

During the year 2016, five Prior Informed Consents were issued with respect to the importation of chemicals and three Technical Advisory committee meetings for industrial chemicals were held for the management of chemicals. Accordingly cabinet paper was submitted to control the importation and usage of asbestos. As per the cabinet approval expert committee was appointed for the management of asbestos.

Implementation of Stockholm Convention

Contribution was extended in terms of technical inputs to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment for the preparation of National Implementation Plans(NIPs) and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) inventories.

3.3.4 Electronic Waste Management

3.3.4.1 Electronic and Electrical waste management programmes under “Punarudaya”

Under Punarudaya programme four million budgetary allocation has been received to implement E waste management programme. Two programmes were implemented under Punarudaya for the Management of Electronic Waste.

3.3.4.2 National Week on elimination of Polythene Plastic and Electronic waste

Considering the importance of drawing public attention to management of electronic waste and to facilitate collecting Electronic waste stagnated in the house hold level the Central Environmental Authority has declared a National week on elimination of Electronic waste, plastic and polythene under the patronage of His Excellency the President Hon. Maithreepala Sirisena during 24th October to 30th October 2016. Nearly 427 tons of electronic waste and around 80,000 units of Compact Fluorescent Light Bulbs (CFL) were collected in drop off events during the National week. By implementing this event it was able to channel the collected Electronic waste and CFLs to an environmentally sound management mechanism. Directing 80,000 units of CFL to the recycling facility is also a great achievement as these contain 2-5 mg of mercury per bulb.



FIGURE 3-4 : DROP OFF EVENTS HELD DURING NATIONAL WEEK ON ELIMINATION OF POLYTHENE PLASTIC AND E-WASTE

3.3.4.3 Streamlining informal Sector E waste collectors

When considering the electronic waste management system in the country, the system operates through formal and informal sector collectors. A significant amount of e-waste continues to be collected and dismantled through informal sector. As these processes are rudimentary in nature there is a very big potential to create health and environmental impacts.

Having understood this situation Waste management Unit has taken initiatives to streamline the informal sector engaged in electronic waste collection. As the initial step these informal sector establishments were taken in to a registration mechanism upon calling applications through printed media.

In order to make aware the people engage in informal sector Waste Management Unit has conducted a workshop with the expertise participation of technical experts.



FIGURE 3-5 : AWARENESS WORKSHOP FOR INFORMAL SECTOR E WASTE COLLECTORS

3.3.4.4 Status report on Electronic and Electrical Waste Management in Sri Lanka

At present Sri Lanka, does not have a comprehensive updated database for the generation and lifecycle management of electronic and electrical waste (e-waste) except the national implementation plan done in

2008. Hence the magnitude and flow of e-waste generation is not well known in the country. Only a few studies exist, which contain a rough estimate made years back.

Unavailability of a database and reliable information is a major drawback that could negatively affect the planning processes of e-waste management systems and also for the setting up of electronic and electrical waste management facilities. Therefore proper facilities cannot be implemented to perform research and management activities related to electronic waste in the country. Moreover, inadequate information on the existing practices and strategies on e-waste management is a concern to all interested parties in the country.

In order to address this requirement CEA has called Expression of Interest from the interested consultants to carry out the study.

In complying the tender procedure EML Consultants (Pvt) Ltd. 6/10, Rajamahavihara Road, Pitakotte has selected as the consultant agency to undertake the study.

They have completed the final report and submitted to the CEA. According to the study annual E- Waste release is expected to increase by more than 4 fold from 10,000MT per year in 2010 to 43,000 MT per year in 2030 and computer e- waste releases show a gradual increase and eventually becoming the dominant waste component (6067 MT) in 2030 on the other hand TV shows a decreasing growth due to already saturated Sri Lankan market generating 5732 MT in 2030.

3.3.5 Preparation of awareness materials

18000 copies of Brochures on Waste Management were prepared in English and Sinhala media as awareness material.

3.3.6 Implementation of thin polythene regulation

Manufacturing, trading and usage of any kind of polythene or any polythene related product having the thickness of 20microns or less has been banned by the Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 1466/5 of 10th October 2006 published by the Honourable Minister of Environment and Natural Resources under the provisions of National Environmental Act. Actions were taken to purchase polythene gauge meters to measure the thickness of polythene through the regional offices of the CEA. During this year Waste Management Unit and the regional offices conducted 946 raiding thorough out the country and legal actions were taken for 80 numbers of polythene sellers who violate the regulation.

3.3.7 Integrated Polythene and Plastic Management Project

As per the direction of His Excellency President Mithripala Sirisena and under the programme of “Punarudaya” 37 million rupees has been allocated for the implementation of integrated polythene and plastic management project for the Waste Management Unit of the CEA.

According to the integrated polythene & plastic waste management programme, the following activities have been carried out in this year.

- I. Submission of a Cabinet Memorandum for the control of polythene and plastic usage in the country and to introduce environmentally friendly products.
- II. Publishing a paper advertisements for registration of polythene & plastic importers & manufacturers and steps are being taken for registration of them in CEA
- III. Published a paper advertisements for registration of polythene & plastic collectors and recyclers and steps were taken for registration of them in CEA
- IV. Setting up a Steering Committee with the participation of all stakeholders related to polythene & plastic management and conducting steering committee meetings and discussions for better management of plastics.
- V. Published paper advertisements to obtain information on biodegradable polythene & plastics manufacturers and alternative product manufactures using local raw materials for non biodegradable plastics.
- VI. Initiated programmes for the introduction of biodegradable polythene & plastics and alternative products using local raw materials instead of non biodegradable plastics.
- VII. Meetings were held with all the higher officials of government institutions who are directly link with environmentally friendly local product manufacturers as an initiative for the introduction and promotion of locally available environmental friendly products for non degradable plastics.
- VIII. Conducted an environment friendly products exhibition with the assistance of National Craft Council of Sri Lanka.
- IX. A solid waste management plan was introduced which was implemented during the Book Fair started on 16th September 2016.
- X. During the reporting period, action plan & regional raiding plan were prepared and conducted Polythene raiding.

Furthermore under the proposed initiative, with the introduction of new regulations, it was proposed to ban of lunch sheets and polythene bags (silisili bags) at the first phase and consecutively ban the use of polythene in the use of decorations at public events and to ban of usage of polystyrene Lunch Boxes etc. and by the meantime introduce of Biodegradable Plastics into the Market. In addition conducted an educational and Awareness Programs, two day exhibition and a forum to introduce and educate environmentally friendly materials and biodegradable materials as an alternative for polythene and plastic.

CHAPTER 4 : Environmental Management & Assessment Division

4.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Unit

Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

4.1.1 Administering the EIA process for prescribed projects

The EIA Unit of the CEA continued its major regulatory function of administering the Environmental Impact Assessment Process for all prescribed projects with the intention of mitigating the adverse environmental impacts of these projects. This included convening of scoping meetings and technical evaluation meetings, drafting Terms of Reference (ToR) for EIA reports, evaluation of EIA reports and facilitating public participation process and

subsequent approval or rejection and monitoring of approved projects.

During the year 2016, total of 72 projects for which approval under Part IV C of the NEA is required were processed under the EIA regulations by the EIA Unit of the CEA. Approvals for 18 projects were granted and 03 projects were rejected granting approval. 51 projects were pending decision.

Certain projects which require EIA were referred to designated Project Approving Agencies (PAA) for administering the EIA process under the provision of the National Environmental Act. However, these agencies were required to get the concurrence of CEA prior to decision making.

TABLE 4.1: LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD UNDER EIA /IEE REGULATIONS BY THE EIA UNIT OF THE CEA

No.	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE
1.	Proposed North Western Province Canal Project	EIA
2.	Proposed 2 x 250 MW Coal Power Plant Project at Sampoor	EIA
3.	Upper Elahera Canal Project	EIA
4.	Supplemental Environmental Assessment for the 2 nd New Kelani Bridge Project: Retaining of the spent source storage facility of the Sri Lanka Atomic Energy Board at the existing location with strengthening of the structure.	EIA
5.	Central Expressway Project from Kadawatha to Dambulla	EIA
6.	Proposed Basnagoda Reservoir Project	EIA
7.	Proposed Salinity Barrier at Ambatale in Kelani River (approval extension)	EIA
8.	Establishment of Integrated Sugar Industry Project at Wattegama and Madugama in Siyambalanduwa	EIA

9.	Offshore sea sand mining project at Kerawalapitiya for construction industry	EIA
10.	Construction of Submerged Weir Across Ma Oya and water intake at Polgahawela (approval extension)	IEE
11.	Proposed 220 KV Transmission Line Project from Nadukuda to Mannar	IEE
12.	Ranwala Oya Mini Hydro Power Project, Maliboda, Deraniyagala	IEE
13.	Proposed Offshore Sand Mining for Coastal Resources Management Plan at Maha Oya, Lansigama (Approval extension)	IEE
14.	Proposed Lower Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project (Proposed Thalpitigala Reservoir Project)	IEE
15.	Proposed Five Star Hotel at Weerawila (approval extension)	IEE
16.	Proposed Gravel Soil Mining Project at Andarawewakele, Hambantota for Southern Highway Extension Project	IEE
17.	Proposed Precious Refinery by E-waste Katunayake Export Processing Zone phase (IV) (Lot No. 131)	IEE
18.	Proposed Maliboda Minihydro Power Project - Deraniyagala	IEE

TABLE 4.2 : LIST OF PROJECTS REJECTED DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD UNDER EIA / IEE REGULATIONS

No.	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE
1.	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project	EIA
2.	Pinnagolla Mini Hydro Power Project at Baddalkumbura	IEE
3.	Kuballoluwa Minihydro Power Project at Kotmale	IEE

TABLE 4.3: LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY OTHER PAAs WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF CEA

No.	Name of the Project	EIA/IEE
1.	Colombo Port City Development Project PAA - Coast Conservation & Coastal Resource Management Department	EIA
2.	Proposed Sofia Colombo City Hotel at No 295/295A, Galle Road, Kollupitiya, Colombo 03. PAA –Urban Devt. Authority	EIA
3.	Proposed Mixed Use Development at Slave Island PAA – Urban Devt. Authority	IEE
4.	Diggala Mini Hydro Power Project PAA – Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	IEE
5.	Kiula Mini Hydro Power Project PAA – Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	IEE
6.	Ankanda Mini Hydro Power Project PAA - Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka	IEE

TABLE 4.4 : LIST OF PROJECTS WHICH ARE BEING PROCESSED BY THE EIA UNIT UNDER EIA REGULATIONS

No	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
1.	Bogahahena Mini Hydr Power Project at Bulathsinhala	EIA
2.	Proposed Waste to Energy Project at Dompe in Gampaha District	EIA
3.	Construction of New Domestic Airport in Badulla	EIA
4.	Proposed project to set up a industrial complex for Leather Tanning and Leather Goods Manufacturing Project at Batticaloa	EIA
5.	Proposed International Yoga Meditation and Ayurvedic Centre at Hantana, Kandy	EIA
6.	Proposed Waste Management Project at Heenpandala, Galle	EIA
7.	Supplemental EIA to Change the location of the Interchange Proposed near Dandeniya to Uparakka of Extension of Southern Expressway from Matara to Mattala Project	EIA
8.	Proposed project for the Revival of Kantale Sugar Factory	EIA
9.	Metro Colombo Solid Waste Management Project - Alternative Site at Aruakkalu	EIA
10.	Proposed Domestic Airport Project in Puttalama	EIA
11.	Proposed Timber Extraction(Pinus) and Duriyan Plantation Project at Pasbage Korale, Nawalapitiya (Hypode Estate)	EIA
12.	A Super Centre and Condominium Complex Project at 297, Katugastota Road, Kandy	EIA
13.	Proposed Central Expressway Project from Pothuhera to Galagedara (Section 3)	EIA
14.	Mixed Development Project at Gannoruwa Road, Peradeniya	EIA
15.	Proposed Sabaragamuwa Expressway Project	EIA
16.	Proposed Grand Palace 200 Roomed Five Star Hotel at Gurudeniya, Kandy	EIA

No	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
17.	Proposed One Eleven Ayurveda Resort Hotel Project at Neralagahawatta & Arakotte, Rekawa West, Rekawa, Tangalle	EIA
18.	Extension of the Baseline from Kirulapona junction to Maliban junction	EIA
19.	Elevated Highway from Dematagoda to Rajagiriya.	EIA
20.	Proposed Semi-Engineered landfill site at Ekala, Ja-ela	EIA
21.	Matara Stage IV Water Supply Project	EIA
22.	Proposed Jaffna City Sewerage System	EIA
23.	Proposed Bulathgama Mini Hydro Power Project at Ambagamuwa	EIA
24.	Railway Extension Project from Kurunegala to Habarana	EIA
25.	Proposed Seethawaka Ganga, Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
26.	Proposed Nilasewana Housing Project at Kundasale, Kandy	EIA
27.	Project to Set up a 10 Million MTPA Oil Refinery in Hambantota	EIA
28.	Maduru Oya Right Bank Development Project	EIA
29.	Proposed Export Processing Zone(EPZ) - II,(Revised Project), Perth Estate, Horana	EIA
30.	Proposed Investment Promotion Zone at Sooriyawewa	EIA
31.	Proposed Project for Tree Felling (Pinus) for Tea plantation, Cattle Farming and Mixed Crops Cultivation, Hypod Estate, Nawalapitiya	EIA
32.	Sri Jayawardnapura Kotte Waste Water Disposal Project	EIA
33.	Kadawatha Interchange to Link Outer Circular Highway to Central Expressway	EIA
34.	Proposed Salinity Barrier at Kalu Ganga	EIA
35.	Supplemental EIA for Kerawalapitiya Off-shore Sea Sand Mining Project for Port City Development Project	EIA
36.	Small Scale Farmer Based Bibile sugar- Power-Dairy homestead Farms Integrated Project- Bibile Sugar Industry Ltd.	EIA

No	Name of the project	EIA/IEE
37.	Township Devt. Project for Municipal of NuwaraEliya	EIA
38.	Proposed Lower Kosgulana Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
39.	Proposed Maliboda Mini Hydro Power Project (2MW)	IEE
41.	Proposed Sanakma Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
41.	Proposed Narampanawa Mini Hydro Power Project at Medadumbara	IEE
42.	Proposed Gorok Oya Mini Hydro Power Project at Kantale	IEE
43.	Upper SamanalaWewa Mini Hydro Power Project at Balangoda	IEE
44.	Supplemental IEE for Proposed Staff Village at Weerawila	IEE
45.	Ganegala Mini Hydro Power Project in Badulla District	IEE
46.	Proposed Hali Ela Mini Hydro Power Project in Badulla District	IEE
47.	Loggal Oya Mini Hydro Power Project in Badulla	IEE
48.	Halgran Oya Mini Hydro Power Project at Walapane, NuwaraEliya District	IEE
49.	Proposed Cotton and Soya Bean Cultivation and Processing Plant at Ketanwewa, Hambantota	IEE
50.	Proposed Ballaketuwa Mini Hydro Power Project at Hali Ela, Badulla	IEE
51.	Proposed Upper Neluwa Mini Hydro Power Project at Nelyuwa, Galle	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.

EIA Unit of the CEA also provided technical assistance to other Project Approving Agencies (PAA) to implement the EIA procedure for projects referred to them.

4.1.2 Monitoring of Approved EIA/IEE projects

The EIA Unit of the CEA also continued the regular compliance monitoring of already approved projects in order to ensure compliance with the approval

conditions. Following projects were through regular meetings as well as site regularly monitored during the period visits.

TABLE 4.5 : LIST OF PROJECTS WHICH WERE MONITORED DURING THE PERIOD

No.	Name of the project
1.	Koggala Eco Five Star Villa Resort Project at Malkabana, Koggala, Galle
2.	Polpitiya - Pannipitiya 230 KV Transmission Line
3.	Outer Circular Highway Project - Phase III (Kadawatha - Kerawalapitiya)
4.	Matara - Kataragama Railway Extension Project - Phase I
5.	Mass Fabric Park at Thulhiriya
6.	Broadland hydro power project
7.	Ethamala Ella Mini Hydro power project
8.	Naya Ganga Mini Hydro Power Project
9.	Uma Oya Multipurpose Devt. Project
10.	Manakola Mini Hydro Power Project
11.	Emulsion Explosive Manufacturing Industry at Oyamaduwa, Anuradhapura
12.	Mawanana Mini Hydro Power Project
13.	Southern Highway Extension Project from Matara to Mattala
14.	Yan Oya Reservoir Project
15.	Proposed 132 kV Transmission Line Project from Mannar to Anuradhapura Via Vavuniya
16.	Five Star Hotel at Weerawila
17.	Galathu Oya Mini Hydro Power Project at Atabage
18.	Ilukpelessa Mini Hydro Power Project
19.	Kehellgamu Oya Mini Hydro Power Project - Stage II
20.	Kabaragala Mini Hydro Power Project
21.	Dambulu Oya Mini Hydro Power Project
22.	Kandy City Waste Water Management Project
23.	Surface Water Extraction from a Reservoir Across Per Aru in Vavuniya District
24.	Asupini Ella Mini Hydro Power Project at Aranayake
25.	Deiyanwela Mini Hydro Power Project at Aranayake
26.	Eco Five Star Villa Resort Project at Malkabana, Koggala, Galle
27.	Proposed Colombo Port City Development Project
28.	Morapitiya Mini Hydro Power Project

No.	Name of the project
29.	Proposed Condominium Type Apartment Complex Project, No 51/2, Srimath Kandarawatta Mawatha, Kandy
30.	Expressway From Mattala To Hambantota
31.	Proposed Kaluganga Reservoir & Agricultural Extension Project
32.	Proposed Moragahakanda Reservoir Projects

4.1.3 Streamlining and improving existing EIA laws, regulations, and procedures for smooth functions

As per the discussions held with the Legal Draftsman and the Legal Consultant of the CEA, the EIA Unit took necessary actions to amend the EIA regulations, the list of prescribed projects and the list of Project Approving Agencies. New provisions for monitoring activities including a submission of an Environmental Management Plan by the Project Proponent were included in the EIA regulations. The list of prescribed projects and the list of Project Approving Agencies were revised incorporating the concerns of stakeholder agencies and provincial offices of the CEA. These documents were submitted to the Legal Draftsman's Department for further action.

4.1.4 Enhance competencies of CEA staff and others on EIA

During the reporting period, EIA unit carried out several workshops as indicated below;

- a) A workshop for CEA officers and other Project Approving Agencies to discuss the findings of the e-flow study conducted by the team of experts headed by Prof. Devaka Weerakoon. The specific objective of this study was to develop a set of criteria and

guidelines for determination of e-flows that are required to be maintained from dams/weirs.

- b) Four workshops to discuss the matters relevant to EIA / IEE process for officials of the North Central, Uva and Central Provincial Offices and Gampaha District Office of the CEA.
- c) A workshop on Environmental management and EIA process was conducted to the officials of Dept. of Wildlife Conservation.
- d) A workshop on preparation of ToR for Officers of the EIA Unit
- e) Two-day training workshop on Preparation of Environmental Management Plan for CEA officials and other relevant agencies in collaboration with ADB.

4.1.5 Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

4.1.5.1 Amendment of the NEA for inclusion of provisions for SEA

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

4.1.5.2 SEA for the Western Region Megapolis Plan

EIA unit in collaboration with the Western Region Megapolis Planning Project initiated actions to carry out a SEA for the Western Region Megapolis Plan. The EIA Unit assisted in drafting the ToR for this study. The SEA was conducted by a team of consultants and EIA Unit reviewed the draft report and submitted comments / observations to Western Region Megapolis project to finalize the report.

4.1.5.3 SEA for Water Resources Management & Irrigation Devt. Plan in Sri Lanka

EIA Unit in collaboration with the Ministry of Irrigation & Water Resources Management also initiated actions to carry out a SEA for Water Resources Management & Development Plan. CEA provided technical assistance to finalize the ToR for the SEA study and took part in procurement committee meetings to select a suitable consultancy firm to award the contract. The study is now in progress.

4.1.6 Other activities

4.1.6.1 Contribution to Presidential Environmental Award Program

The EIA unit effectively cooperated for Presidential Environmental Award Program by selecting the best environmental friendly farm (large and small scale) and the best renewable energy project. Officers of the EIA unit involved in preparation of application forms and marking schemes, screening of applications and attending field visits for the selected applications.

4.1.6.2 Contribution to UN – REDD Program.

EIA unit actively participated in finalizing the National REDD + Strategy for Sri Lanka conducted by UN REDD + Program in order effectively address the drivers and causes of deforestation and forest degradation. The development of the strategy has been a multi stakeholder engagement with several series of workshops with gap filling studies to come up with a comprehensive strategic action plan for implementation. The need for strengthening the current EIA and SEA process was highlighted as a gap and accordingly capacity development programs on both EIA and SEA process were included in to the activity plan of the REDD + Strategy.

4.2 Natural Resources Management & Monitoring Unit

The CEA holds the responsibility of managing country's natural resources, in coordination with other relevant state agencies. This coordination is mainly done through the NRM and Monitoring Unit. Hence, this unit attends to many activities related to natural resource management. Among them, 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 and implementation of wetland action plan of the National Wetland Policy could be considered as major activities carried out by this Unit. Preparation of information material, modules and booklets on natural resources management and preparation of management plans for declared environmental protection areas are also important activities undertaken by this Unit. During the year 2016, the following activities were carried out by the Natural Resources Management and Monitoring Unit.

4.2.1 Natural Resources Management

4.2.1.1 Inter-Agency Coordination Committee meetings on Natural Resources Management

a) Five meetings have been held with relevant stakeholder agencies involved in natural resources management in 2016 about preparation of guidelines on rehabilitation of mining pits and preparation of regulations for property development activities. Final drafts of the guidelines on rehabilitation of mining pits

and the regulations for property development activities were prepared.

b) Guidelines to be followed by officers of CEA, when issuing the Environmental Recommendations (ER) and Environmental Protection Licenses (EPL) for fuel wood harvesting for biomass boilers and sand extraction by washing soil, mud and debris of construction sites were prepared and circulated among all Provincial and District offices of the CEA.



c) According to the direction given by the court, observed the ongoing rehabilitation activities in abandoned mined pits at Katana area and prepared reports to submit to the court. Attended the Several meetings conducted by the GS&MB to prepare a Management Plan for Maha Oya sand mining and drafted the report.

d) Sand Mining Survey in Wilgamuwa Divisional Secretariat area along the Mahaweli River was conducted under a Committee appointed by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment to identify environmental issues and to develop suitable

guidelines to be followed by sand miners as well as for institutions granting permits/approvals for sand mining institutions.

e) Participated to the joint inspection organized by the GS&MB for observing the issues related to in extraction of sand natural dunes in Mundalam Area, Puttlam District and observations and comments were provided to GS&MB.

4.2.1.2 Information booklets, leaflets and guidelines on Natural Resources Management Leaflet

a) Three leaflets on conservation of mangroves, catchment areas, and wetlands were prepared, for use of public, school community, stakeholder agencies with the purpose of enhancing their knowledge on conservation and management of natural resources.

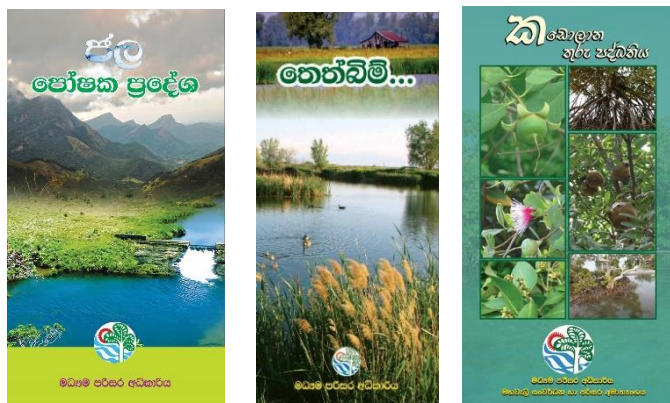


FIGURE 4-1: NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT LEAFLET

4.2.1.3 Awareness Programs

a) Three Awareness programmes for the technical officers of the local authorities, and for Divisional officers of CEA were conducted at Matale, Colombo and Gampaha Districts. The objective of this programme was to make

them aware on the correct procedure to be followed when issuing of environmental recommendations for land filing activities and for land sub division for residential purposes, to minimize the environmental impacts of such projects and activities.

b) At the request of the Ministry of Health, an environmental awareness programme was held at the Health Ministry Training Center, Kalutara, for trainee Public Health Inspectors, on “Importance of management of natural resources.”

c) Participated as resource persons at the workshops, training programmes conducted by the other institutions such as NAITA trainees, Diploma Course organized for Administrative Public Health Inspectors, Ministry of Health, the Commercial Bank PLC, the Medical Students of the Kotalawela Defense Academy, “National Exhibition and Business Clinic” organized by the University of Sri Jayawardenapura, International certificate course on Environmental Management (ICT) etc.

4.2.1.4 Conservation of Water Sources /Catchment Areas.

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

According to the National Policy on conservation of water spouts, reservations and catchment areas CEA initiated to declare suitable identified areas as Environmental Protection Areas according to the prepared list on **Water Sources /Catchment Areas**. Several inspections were done following complaints made by the public and the non-governmental organizations on destruction of catchment areas with relevant stakeholder institutions and acted to stop those activities.



4.2.1.4.2 Water sources protection in Horana and Ingiriya divisional secretariat areas.

Preparation of a conservation and management plan for identified streams, reservoirs and the immediate catchments in Ingiriya Divisional Secretariat areas was completed with the support of Ingiriya Divisional Secretariat office. In parallel to this established Catchment Conservation and Management Committees at Ingiriya and Horana Divisional Secretariats as per the guidelines given by this unit.

4.2.1.4.3 Catchment protection in Badulla district

The catchment areas, extent of 1148 ha. (Land blocks of 1675) within the tea estates of Badulla district have been proposed to be declared as environmental protection areas. In the 1st phase, catchment areas situated within the Haliela Divisional Secretariat Division elected to be declared as environmental protection areas. Boundaries of these areas were mapped with the GPS points with technical assistance of the Land Use Policy Planning Department and draft final of the gazette notification prepared.



4.2.1.4.4 Conservation of waterfalls in Sri Lanka

As per the policy decision taken, not to grant approvals for mini hydro power generation projects on waterfall considering the direct and indirect threats and impacts on waterfalls, a list of waterfalls, consisting 547 waterfalls was prepared and board decision was taken to declare as Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs) under Section 24C of the NEA. Further this list is being updated categorizing the waterfalls into two lists, that is Waterfalls with Mini Hydro Power Plants (MHPP), and Waterfalls without MHPP to include in the gazette as two lists.



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

Officers of this unit represented CEA and provided technical assistance pertaining to natural resources conservation and management at various committees and meetings and workshops, such as planning committee meetings and technical evaluation committee meetings of other state institutions such as Urban Development Authority, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation and Geological Survey & Mines Bureau, National Aquatic Development Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Man & Biosphere committee at National Science Foundation, Technical working Groups National steering committees, Parliament consultative committees etc. Officers attended over hundred and twenty of such meetings, during the year 2016. 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.



4.2.2 Declaration and Management of Environmental Protection Areas

4.2.2.1 Management and monitoring of declared EPAs

4.2.2.1.1 Bolgoda EPA - (Gazette No.- 1634/23Date-2009/12/30)

The Bolgoda EPA gazette notification was revised with participation of all stakeholder agencies and to be finalized once received the comments and observations from the Urban Development Authority Surveying the boundaries of Bolgoda EPA are in progress. Surveying in Bandaragama Divisional Secretariat Division was completed.

According to a court decision relevant to the unauthorized activities. within the reservation of the water body, boundary demarcation along the river bank was carried out with request of the divisional secretary Kesbawa.

Twelve (12) monitoring inspections carried out in order to monitor the illegal activities carried out within the Bolgoda EPA and legal actions were taken for illegal activities.

4.2.2.1.2 Muthurajawela EPA(Gazette No- 1466/26-Date-2006/10/13)

Two monitoring inspections were done in order to monitor the EPA area.

One project relevant to waste to energy project proposed to be implemented within this EPA was rejected.

4.2.2.1.3 Thalangama Tank EPA -(Gazette No: -1487/10-Date. -2007/03/05)

Two Awareness programmes on Thalangama EPA were conducted for the officials of the stakeholder agencies.

The management plan was revised including activities to be implemented for sustainability of the EPA. Five Four monitoring inspection and were done regarding unauthorized construction within the EPA and initiated to take legal actions against these activities and one monitoring committee meeting was held with the relevant institutions to discuss and to solve these unauthorized activities within the EPA Environmental Approval was granted for proposed project on Madiwela east. Diversion scheme part-1(Improvement to Thalangama and Awerihena tanks) to be implemented within the Thalangama EPA to Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development. After the environmental approval initiated monitoring of project implementation. One monitoring meeting and the one monitoring inspections were carried out with participation of all relevant stake holder agencies.



4.2.2.1.4 Gregory Lake EPA(Gazette no:- 1487/10-Date -2007/03/05)

A special leaflet was prepared for Festival Season Programme 2016 on importance of - Lake Gregory EPA. More than 90,000 awareness leaflets were distributed among the local and the foreign visitors during the festival season.

Two monitoring programme was carried out during festival season programme. Approval for one project was granted Three inspections were carried out relevant to the project on development of stage IV along Upper Lake road side - Lake Gregory EPA.



4.2.2.1.5 Maragala Mountain Range (Monaragala)- (Gazette no: -1560/26 Date: -2008/08/01)



One monitoring inspection and one Management Committee Meeting was conducted. Guidelines prepared to be followed by Management Committee. Five project proposals were received and out of which two approved, one rejected and two are being processed. Erection of boundary poles along the revised boundary of the EPA to exclude Maragala town was completed.

4.2.2.1.6 Walawwewattha –Wathurana (Gazette No. 1598/21-Date:- 2009.04.24)

An awareness programme was conducted at Divisional Secretariat office, Bulathsinhala for field officers. Special lecture was delivered by legal consultant Mr. Jagath Gunawardena



4.2.3 Status of the proposed EPAs

4.2.3.1 Pansalthenna, Ukuwela (Matale)

The draft gazettee notification has been forwarded to the Department of Legal Draughtsman for approval. A leaflet was drafted on the EPA.

4.2.3.2 Warathenna- Hakkinda (Kandy)

Draft Gazette Notification was finalized and forwarded to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment for the

signature of the Minister subject of the Environment.



4.2.3.3 Gin Oya (Wennappuwa)

Two stakeholder consultative meetings & inspection at the Gin Oya were conducted and drafted the gazette notification.

Two joint monitoring inspections were carried out regarding unauthorized activities which are occurring along the proposed Gin Oya area to be declared.



4.2.3.4 Kebithigollewa water spring & Gonumariyawa water bubble.

Initially, field inspection was carried out with relevant agencies. Study report is being prepared. Divisional secretary-Kebithigollewa was informed to prepare the plan with the assistance of Survey Department.

4.2.3.5 Proposed Korakulam EPA

Initial meeting was held on proposed Korakulam EPA in Mannar District at District secretariat. It was noted at the meeting that proposed area has already been declared by the Dept. of Wild Life Conservation.

4.2.4 Wetland Management

4.2.4.1 National Wetland Management Steering Committee Meetings (NWSC)

One NWSC meeting, chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, were held. Several important decisions were taken pertaining to sound management and conservation of wetlands, as indicated in the National Wetland Policy and Strategies. Bio Diversity Secretariat was assigned to review the existing National Wetland Policy and Strategies. Wetland strategic plan prepared for the Colombo metropolitan area by the SLLRDC was discussed and approved at the NWSC. Approved the joint cabinet paper prepared by SLLRDC and CEA to stopping reclamation and conserve Metro Colombo Urban Wetlands and submitted to the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment and the Ministry of Megapolis & Western Development.

4.2.4.2 Hand book on “Thethbim Asiriya”

“Thethbim Asiriya” hand book was reviewed and published with current information. This booklet was approved by the My of Education as an additional reading book for students.

4.2.4.3 World Wetland Day 2016

World Wetlands Day is commemorated annually, on a theme selected for the year. “Wetlands for our Future: Sustainable Livelihoods” was the theme of the year 2016. National Program to commemorate the World Wetlands Day was held on 2nd February 2016, at Small Fishers Federation, Pambala, Kakkapalliya. HE president and the members of the local authorities in the area government officials including several cabinet ministers, parliament members, provincial council.



FIGURE 4-2 : ART COMPETITION

4.2.4.3.1 Main Events

i. Art Competition

The Central Environmental Authority in association with the Department of Wildlife Conservation and Ministry of Education organized a wetland related art competition

“Thethbim Sithuwam -2016” island wide. Target groups were school children from grade 1-13 & an open group (unlimited). This event was sponsored jointly by HNB, Small Fishers Federation, Sri Lanka Jalani and M/s Wijaya News Papers Ltd. This competition was held in both Sinhala and Tamil medium. All 130 participants were awarded with a pack of valuable books and brochures. (Brochures and other publications obtained from Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, DWLC, NBRO, GSMB, IUCN & IWMI etc....) DWLC granted free warrants for the 1st place winners of each category to spend one night holiday at any bungalow situated within a National Park. Final 33 winners (3 winners from each group) awarded with cash prizes and certificates among all the participants-A saving book with cash deposit was awarded for school children who came for the final round.

ii) Quiz completion

A Series of articles (10 articles) based on different topics/issues related to the wetlands were published once in two weeks prior to Wetland day in Wijaya News Paper. A quiz programme was conducted out based on these articles. Three winners were selected for each week and awarded with valuable gifts.



iii) Issuance of four commemorative stamps

Issued six postage stamps indicating four RAMSAR Wetlands declared in Sri Lanka with the partnership of Department of Wildlife Conservation and Postal Department.

In addition to that, 17 programmes to commemorate the World Wetland day were also held at Provincial level and District level basis by the CEA.

4.2.5 Special Projects

4.2.5.1 “Enhancing biodiversity conservation and sustenance of eco system services on environmentally sensitive area” Project -Kala Oya River Basin - Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment

Communication strategic action plan was prepared under the above project. This plan was prepared having conducted two consultative

workshops which were held at Puttalam and Anuradhapura district secretariats and other stakeholder meetings.



4.2.5.2 Weli oya Catchment Protection Project.

Land use zoning plan preparation for Weli Oya sub watershed was initiated with the technical assistance of Land Use Policy Planning Department. These maps would be prepared to identify the environmental sensitive area which would later be identified for declaration as Environmental Protection Areas.

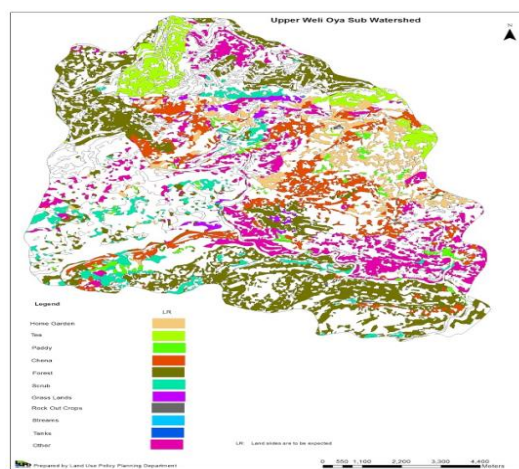
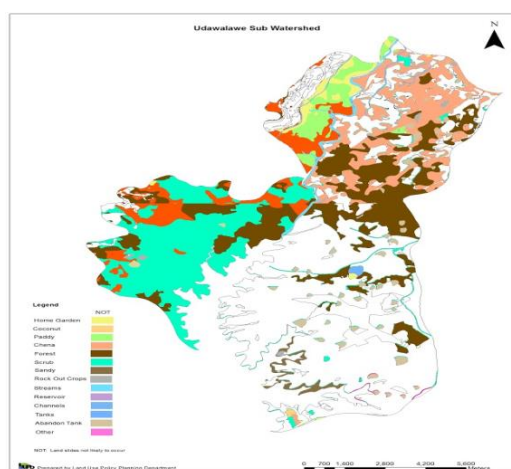


FIGURE 4-3 : SOCIAL STRUCTURE VULNERABILITY MAPS

4.2.5.3 Kelani River Basin Conservation and Management Project

Final report of the Master Plan for Management & Conservation of Kelani River basin along with a natural resource profile of the basin, a map compendium, A & D containing four technical papers and three news paper articles were submitted by the Consultant. A web page which was available at www.iucnsrilanka.org/wp was under construction.

A leaflet on protection of Kelani River was prepared and 2000 copies were printed for making aware the public on importance of the Kelani River Basin. Two school awareness programmes were conducted in association with the water board.

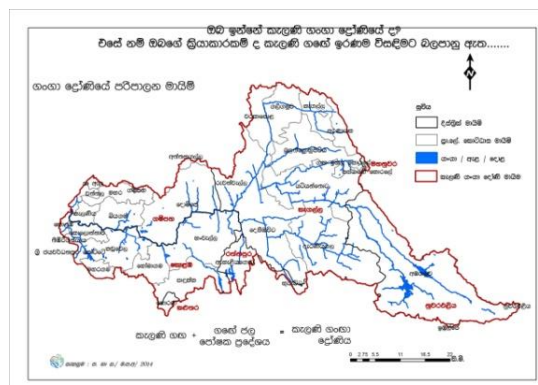


FIGURE 4-4 : RCATIONS OF KALANI RIVER BASIN

Project proposal to be forwarded for approval of the National Planning Department, action plan and draft Cabinet Memorandum were forwarded to Ministry of Environment. Two meetings on the proposed project with the Ministry of Environment and two meetings with the National Planning Department were held.

4.3. Research and Development Unit

The main goals of the Research and Development unit are to:

conduct, promote and coordinate research/studies/surveys in relation to the any aspect of the environmental degradation or prevention thereof and disseminate such information and ensure sustainable management of natural resources through application of Geographical Information System (GIS) & Remote Sensing (RS) technologies. Accordingly, the Research and Development unit was involved in following activities

4.3.1 Initiating/ promoting and coordinating research studies/surveys relevant to the CEA

4.3.1.1 Development of a Research Database

Discussion was held with the Senior Management of the CEA in this regard and it was decided to incorporate the research data base also into the E-Repository of the CEA which is being maintained by the Information Centre of the CEA.

4.3.1.2 Research Advisory Committee (RAC)

Three meetings of the Research Advisory Committee (RAC) which has been established to provide strategic guidance and advice to the R&D Unit were held.

Out of 18 proposals prepared by the officers of the CEA on identified environmental issues, 7 research proposals relevant to the mandate of

the CEA were selected by the Research Advisory Committee.

Initial funding (25% of the total budget of the each research study) was made for the following five research proposals

- i Assess the aquifer pollution vulnerability and susceptibility of Gampaha District by using the DRASTIC method
- ii Assessment of changes to vegetation due to quarrying activities. Case study of Dodangoda Divisional Secretariat, Kalutara District
- iii Effects of saltwater intrusion for Kethhena water intake at the Kalu River
- iv Distribution and abundance of woody invader, *Annona glabra* L., in Colombo flood detention area
- v Change in spread of invasive alien species, *Dillenia surffruticosa* in Southern Express way.

4.3.1.3 Building up of a Trans-Disciplinary Research Team

Trans-Disciplinary Research Team was formed from the officers of the CEA. A workshop was conducted to improve writing and proposal formulation skills of the research team on 16th June 2016 at the CEA.

4.3.1.4 Identification of research priority areas relevant to the mandate of the CEA

Process to be followed for identification of research priority areas was discussed at the Research Advisory Committee meetings. It was decided that the priority areas should be identified in accordance with the mandate of the CEA. A draft plan was developed to organize a workshop in 2017 for identification of current environmental issues and problems.

4.3.1.5 Development of an integrated model for management of Kalu Ganga Basin

A project proposal is being developed in collaboration with International Water Management Institutes (IWMI). The Main Objective of the project is to develop a replicable model for sustainable management of Kalu Ganga Basin.

4.3.1.6 Impacts on ground water table due to cultivation of Oil Palm

A research proposal was developed for evaluation of impacts on groundwater table after cultivation of oil palm in collaboration with the Department of Soil Sciences and Crop Science of the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Peradeniya. It has been planned to commence the studies in 2017.

4.3.1.7 Identification of Degraded Lands in the Central Province using Remote Sensing (RS) Techniques

Degraded lands in the Nuwara-eliya and Kandy Districts have been identified using field sampling and remotes sensing techniques. Landsat OLI satellite images were used to calculate degraded land areas in each divisional secretariat divisions of both districts. The Matale district is planned to be surveyed in 2017. A research paper was published at the Annual Research Summit of the National Science Foundation (NSF) on identification degraded lands in Kandy district using RS and GIS techniques.

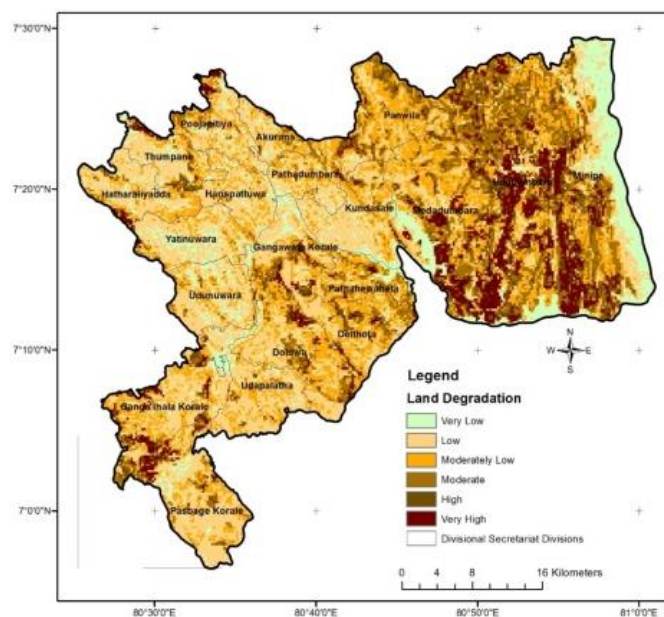


FIGURE 4-5 : DEGRADED LANDS IN KANDY DISTRICTS

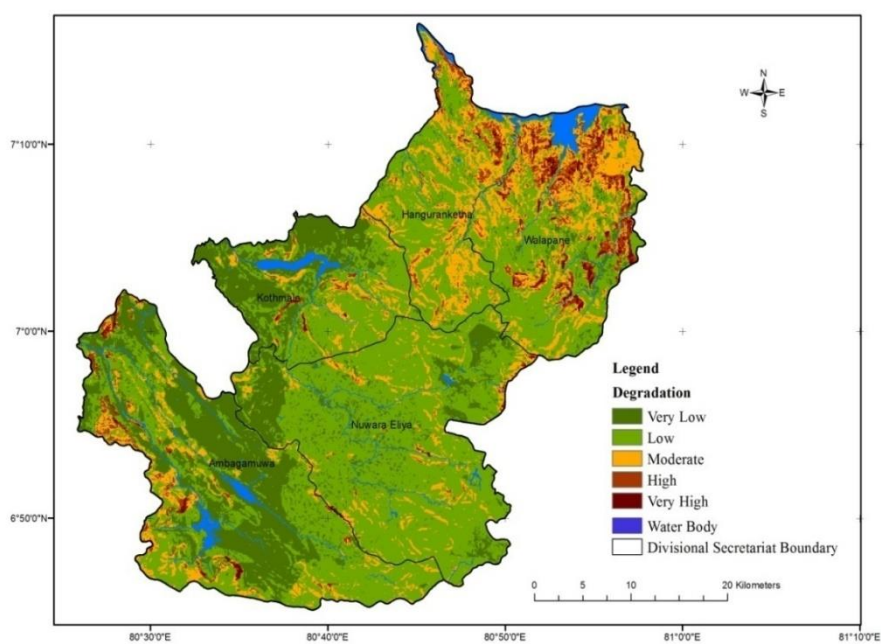


FIGURE 4-6 : DEGRADED LANDS IN NUWARA-ELIYA DISTRICTS

4.3.1.8 Journal on Environmental Management and Planning – 2016

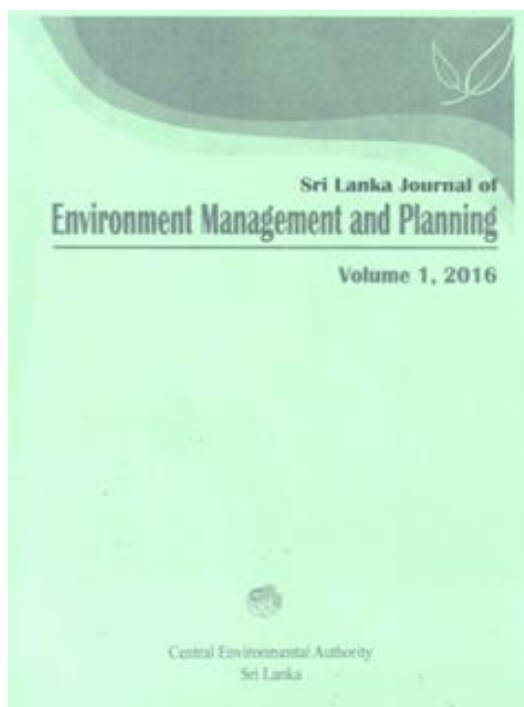


FIGURE 4-7 : A JOURNAL ON ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

A journal on Environmental Management and Planning – 2016 was printed incorporating the research papers present at the symposium on Environment Management and Planning-2015 which was organized by the CEA.

4.3.2 Application of Geo-informatics for Environmental Management

4.3.2.1 Development of GIS Based Environmental Information System

This is a central environmental database of the country and assists in environmental planning, and management, monitoring, analysis, identification of suitable sites for development projects, preparation of disaster preparedness plans and awareness activities in Sri Lanka. The R&D unit is continuously updating this.

Following data sheets and information were added to the data base

1:10,000 topological data (terrain, administration information, land use, road, hydrology and building layers)

63-Bibila, 64- Thirukkivil, 69- Badulla

70- Moneragala, 71- Pothuvil, 77-Buttala

78-Panama, 83-Katharagama

4.3.2.2 Updating of Spatially Referenced Database on Prescribed Industries

Geo-spatial database on prescribed industries is being updated monthly by the R&D unit. Accordingly total number of high (*A category*), medium (*B category*) and low (*C category*) polluting industries in the country at the end of year 2016 were about 11,427 , 10,706 & 23904 respectively. This data base is immensely helpful in implementation of pollution control mechanism and location of new industries.

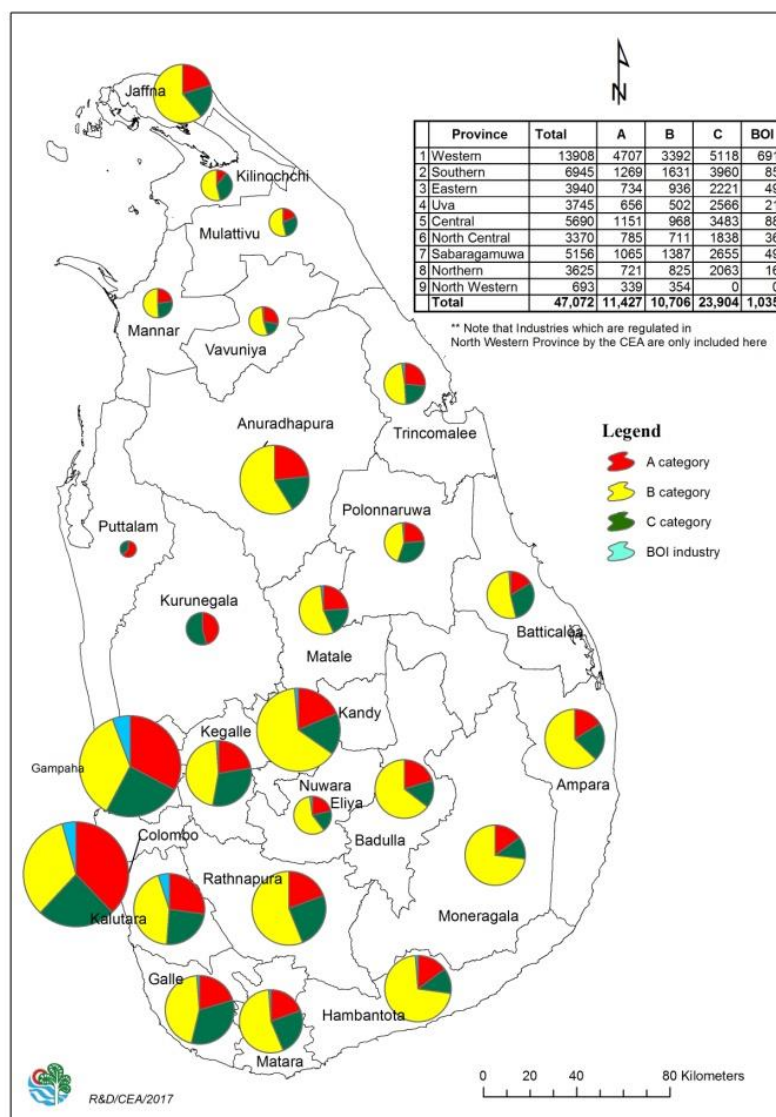


Figure 4-8 : Distribution of polluting industries in the country at the end of year 2016

TABLE 4.6 : PRESCRIBED INDUSTRIES IN SRI LANKA 2016

	Province	District	Total A , B, C & BOI Industry	Total "A" category	Total "B" category	Total "C" category	Total BOI Industry
1	Western	Colombo	5841	2210	1407	1976	248
		Gampaha	5409	1774	1348	1977	310
		Kalutara	2658	723	637	1165	133
2	Southern	Galle	2504	511	837	1124	32
		Matara	2106	410	505	1168	23
		Hambantota	2335	348	289	1668	30
3	Eastern	Trincomalee	898	241	199	439	19
		Ampara	1864	299	388	1159	18
		Batticaloa	1178	194	349	623	12
4	Uva	Badulla	1818	367	274	1169	8
		Moneragala	1927	289	228	1397	13
5	Central	Kandy	3671	685	589	2347	50
		Matale	1266	305	242	697	22
		N'Eliya	753	161	137	439	16
6	North Central	Anuradhapura	2530	586	446	1473	25
		Polonnaruwa	840	199	265	365	11
7	Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	2900	561	699	1617	23
		Kegalle	2256	504	688	1038	26
8	Northern	Jaffna	1812	366	340	1102	4
		Mannar	450	101	118	228	3
		Vavuniya	441	124	75	236	6
		Kilinochchi	509	56	176	275	2
		Mullaitivu	413	74	116	222	1
9	North Western	Kurunegala	554	253	301	0	0
		Puttalam	139	86	53	0	0
	Total		47,072	11,427	10,706	23,904	1,035
	% of each Category			24	23	51	2

4.3.2.3 Preparation & Printing of Digital District Resources Profile CDs

Digital District Resources Profile contains environmentally related information and Socio Economic data of a district at divisional

secretariat level. During the reporting period, district resource profiles of Ratnapura, Jaffna and Kandy were prepared and sent for printing into CD media.

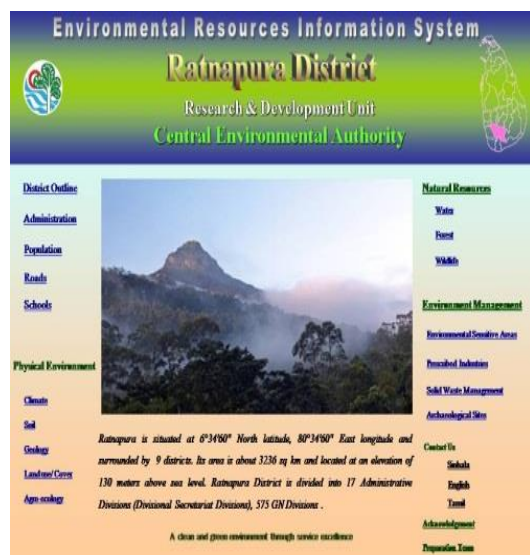


Figure 4-9 : Home- pages of the Environmental Resource Profiles

Home- pages of the Environmental Resource Profiles of Kandy, Ratnapura and Jaffna districts

4.3.2.4 Capacity Building of the Officers of the R&D unit/Head Office and Regional Offices on Geo-informatics

- I. Conducted Global Positioning System (GPS) and Google Earth Pro training programs for the officials of the Provincial offices of
- II. Southern, Uva, North Central, Central, Sabaragamuwa, Northern and Eastern and the District offices of Ampara, Kaluta, Matara, Hambantota and Kegalle.

III. Officers of the R&D unit followed training programmes on Arc GIS Online (Web based GIS) on 29th February 2016

III. Management Assistant of the R&D unit was trained on use of ARC GIS

software and its applications from 24th to 30th May 2016 at GIS Solutions Pvt Ltd.

4.3.2.5 GIS Services

Following services were provided on request basis

- Identification of environmental sensitive areas and land use/ land cover located within or around a selected project site
- Preparation of environmental sensitive area maps of a selected locations
- Preparation of land use/ land cover maps
- Satellite image analysis
- Obtaining GPS locations
- Map digitizing and classification

➤ Scanning and printing maps

a) Outside Requests

105 nos. of outside requests were met and Rs:
204,169.20/=was charged for the services.

**b) GIS Services for the Head Office,
Provincial Offices & District Offices of
the CEA**

57 nos. of internal (CEA) requirements were
fulfilled.

CHAPTER 5 : Legal 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 several cases during the year 2016. Accordingly, one hundred and sixty-nine (169) 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 eighty-two (82) cases have been freshly filed during the year 2016.

The total amount of fine collected from those cases is Rs. 904,166/-.

5.2 Performance of the Western Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were about sixty-six (66) cases pending in the Western Province during the year 2016.

There were thirty-four (34) pending cases at Colombo District and amongst those, three (03) case in MC Mt. Lavinia, six (06) cases in MC Kesbawa, three (03) cases in MC Avissawella, three (03) cases in MC Gangodawila, one (01) cases in MC Moratuwa, seven (07) cases in MC

Kaduwela, one (01) case in MC Homagama, and ten (10) cases in MC Colombo during the year 2016.

Twenty-six (26) cases were pending in Gampaha District and that includes one (01) case in MC Gampaha, eight (08) cases in MC Negombo, three (03) cases in MC Wattala, nine (09) cases in MC Mahara, and five (05) cases in MC Minuwangoda. Among those, six (06) cases have been finalized in year 2016.

Further, there were six (06) case pending in Kalutara District in year 2016 and amongst those, three (03) cases were in MC Kalutara, one (01) cases in MC Matugama and two (02) cases in MC Panadura.

5.3 Performance of the Central Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were about forty-eight (48) cases were pending in the Central Province. There were fifteen (15) cases in MC Kandy, six (06) cases in MC Gampola, one (01) cases in MC Nawalapitiya, five (05) cases in MC Walapane, two (02) cases in MC Helboda, seven (07) cases in MC Theldeniya, three (03) cases in MC Panvila, one (01) case in MC Mahiyanganaya, three (03) cases in MC Matale, two (02) cases in MC Dambulla and three (03) cases in MC Hatton. Twenty-two (22) fresh cases were filed in Central Province in year 2016. Among those, twenty-seven (27) cases have been finalized in Year 2016.

5.4 Performance of the Uva Province in Enforcement of NEA

Eighteen (18) cases were pending in Uva Province in year 2016. Among those, eight (08) cases were freshly filed. They were in MC Welimada, in MC Bandarawela, in MC Wellawaya and Mahiyanganaya. Among those, ten (10) cases were concluded in the year 2016.

5.5 Performance of the Southern Province in Enforcement of NEA

Fourteen (14) cases were pending in Southern Province in 2016 and those were in Magistrate's Court and High Court in Balapitiya, Galle, Tangalle, Matara and Angunakolapelessa. Amongst those, eight (08) fresh cases have been filed and eight (08) out of them were finalized in year 2016.

5.6 Performance of the Eastern Province in Enforcement of NEA

Nine (09) cases were pending in Eastern Province in year 2016. Among those, one (01) case in MC Ampara, five (05) cases in MC Trincomalee and three (03) cases in MC Batticaloa. Out of them, two (02) cases were finalized.

5.7 Performance of the Sabaragamuwa Province in Enforcement of NEA

Twelve (12) cases were pending in Year 2016 in Sabaragamuwa Province. Amongst those, twelve (12) cases were freshly filed in year 2016. There were eight (08) cases in MC Ratnapura, one (01) case in MC Mawanella and three (03) cases in MC Ruwanwella. Among

those, five (05) cases have been finalized in the same year.

5.8 Performance of the North Central Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were twelve (12) cases pending in North Central Province in year 2016 and that includes MC Anuradhapura, Thambuththegama and Hingurakgoda. Amongst those, nine (09) cases were finalized in year 2016.

5.9 Performance of the North-Western Province in Enforcement of NEA

There were five (05) cases pending in North Western Province in year 2016. One (01) case in MC Kuliapitiya, two (02) cases in HC Puttlam and two (02) cases in HC Kuliapitiya.

5.10 Cases filed against the CEA

Fifty-nine (59) cases were pending against the CEA in year 2016 in Magistrate Courts, District Courts, High Courts, Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

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

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

5.11 Progress of enforcement of the provisions of the NEA

Several industries have completed constructing treatment plants 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.

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

Considering the environmental nuisance caused by the industries, the CEA has taken steps to cancel the Environmental Protection License (EPL) issued to twenty five (25) industries and seventy seven (77) letters have been sent refusing to issue the EPL.

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

5.13 Section 24B Directives

Legal Unit has sent two (02) Section 24B Directives for violating the provision of the NEA.

5.14 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.

5.15 Appeal Hearings at the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment

Officers of the Legal Unit attended sixty six (66) appeal hearings conducted by the Secretary, Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment.

5.16 Notarial Work

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

5.17 Meetings

Officers of the Legal Unit have attended about one hundred and twenty (120) meetings in relation to environmental matters.

5.18 Complaints

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

5.19 Consultations

Officers of the Legal Unit attended thirty (30) 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.

5.20 Advices

Five (05) advices were given to several Local Authorities, individuals and other Divisions of the CEA on environmental matters and other relevant matters in year 2016.

5.21 Legal Notices

Legal Notices were sent to one hundred and six (106) industries which had been causing environmental pollution.

5.22 Inspection Reports

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

5.23 Awareness

Officers of the Legal Unit attended for twenty four (24) 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.

5.24 Human Rights Inquiries

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

5.25 Amendments to the National Environmental Act

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

Chapter 6 Environmental Education & Awareness (EE&A)

Division

Environmental Education & Awareness Division, Central Environmental Authority performs for environmental benefaction since 1984 by implementing multiple programs and activities to various fundamental target groups in Sri Lanka.

Attainment of active participation of public to protect and conserve environment by sharing on atmospheric knowledge is the main objective of Environmental Education & Awareness division. According to the action plan 2016, following programs drive through treasury funds and other funds.

1. Programs under treasury funds
2. Other programs

Under this chapter, Programs under treasury funds and Other programs are discussed while the school Pioneer Program is discussed under the topic of Projects implemented by CEA

6.1 Main Activities conducted by the division

6.1.1 Environment News letter

Environmental Newsletter published at national level in six-month basis and post to the relevant institutes. In 2016, two volumes had been released by Media Unit.

6.1.2 Organize Promotional Exhibitions

Environmental Education and Awareness Division participates for exhibitions. Through this activity, EEA 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, Government officers, and NGO's to disseminate knowledge.

In 2016, EEA division participated following exhibition program

- No: of three-day exhibition-11
- No: of two-day exhibition-14
- No: of one day exhibition-12

6.1.3 Adopt Practical Programmes in Nature Field Centres

EEA division of CEA provides funds for Nature Field Centres (NFC) in quarterly basis to implement various environmental activities and there by improve the environmental consciousness among various target groups. Four NFC are operation under provincial offices and EEA Division as follow:

TABLE 6.1: NATURE FIELD CENTRES

No:	NFC	Provincial Office	No: of awareness programs
1	Roomassala	Southern Provincial Office	11
2	Kundasale	Central Provincial Office	09
3	Kegalle	Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office	Not functioning
4	Attidiya	EE&A division of CEA	14

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

Education and Awareness Programs on Contemporary Issues for school children and various stakeholders conducted to improve the consciousness on the Environment among various target groups. The topics of the lectures are directly related to the environment and the subjects are very much tally with the school curriculum. In 2016, 11 programs have been done on relevant environmental issues.

6.1.5 Conduct awareness programs on current issues-Dengue

Dengue disease cause severe impact to public health. Spreading of Dengue can be controlled with the environmental management practices. Therefore, Dengue prevention programmes were conducted in Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mw and Robert Gunawardena Mw at Battaramulla in monthly basis with the participation of the various government and non-government stakeholders.

In 22 November 2016, a Dengue prevention program in area of Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mw and Robert Gunawardena Mw at Battaramulla has been conducted with 90 participants.

6.1.6 Conduct Environmental Awareness Programmes during Cultural Events

The environment 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.

Coordination of Education and Awareness Division with the manipulation of provincial and district offices, provided financial support for interact programs at St.Anne's Church at Thalavila , Esala Perahera at Kandy , Esala Perahera at Katharagama and Poson festival at Anuradhapura in 2016.

6.1.6 The World Environment Day

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

It was held on 05th, June at Matale district under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the President Maithripala Sirisena. 2016 world environmental day was organized by the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment with the support of CEA under the theme of “*FIGHT AGAINST THE ILLEGAL TRADE IN WILD LIFE*”.

Following activities were carried out under this program.

1. Conducted awareness programs in three schools at Matale district (Sri Naga National school, Naula/ Ambana Maha Vidyalaya, Naula/ Nalanda National School, Matale)
2. Launched 25 plant nurseries at schools in Matale District
3. Implemented 49 school environmental projects in Matale District.

6.1.7 National Tree Planting Program

Tree planting is highly promoted towards to build a Clean and Green Environment. In the year 2016 national tree planting program was conducted in a new way, taking one month with a several activities based on the different themes. That month had been named as “Vana Ropa” tree planting month.

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

Following three programs had been implemented under above theme

- 10,000 school planted 3 plants throughout the country
- Planted 1150 plants which as 50 per school in three selected districts
- Planted 16000 plants within Sankuhar state, Pussellawa

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

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

Programms conducted by the Media Unit in the year 2016 is as follows:

6.1.9 Mass Media Programs

1. Sobaketha dio 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 on every Thursday 6.30 pm. 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 general public this programs is a very popular among listeners. In 2016, 40 Sobaketha Radio Program were broadcasted.

2. Rupavahini Discussions

Twenty special covering programs and Rupavahini/Radio discussion programs on SLRS, ITN, SLBC, Swarnawahini, Sirasa, Siyasa and Derana were broadcasted.

3. Mr. Green Reproduction

In 2016, 40 Mr. Green DVDs were distributed.

4. Distribution of Virindu CD

In 2016 Media unit was distributed 36 numbers of CDs to public/privet Institutions, Schools and requested of outer personals.

TABLE 6.2: PRESS RELEASE AND WEB UPLOADS

No. of Press release	Web uploads
60	51

5. Sanhitha Book distribution

Seventeen (17) poster books, 25 poem books and 25 short story books were distributed.

6.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 99 events in 2016.

7. Daily Newspapers Environmental Issues Circulation

This is another task that media unit is handled. Every environmental related issue which was published in the Daily News papers has been directed to the relevant departments and the institutes. In 2016, 1108 News items were circulated.

8. 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 below.

6.1.10 Distribution of Nilwanapetha and Sobaketha DVDs

In 2014," Nilwanapetha "Environmental song launched. In 2016 the main task to be distributed those CD to requested by parties, schools, Regional setup, Public/Privet institutions.

Twenty five (25) "Nilwanapetha" CDs and one hundred twenty four (124) Sobaketha DVDs were distributed in 2016.

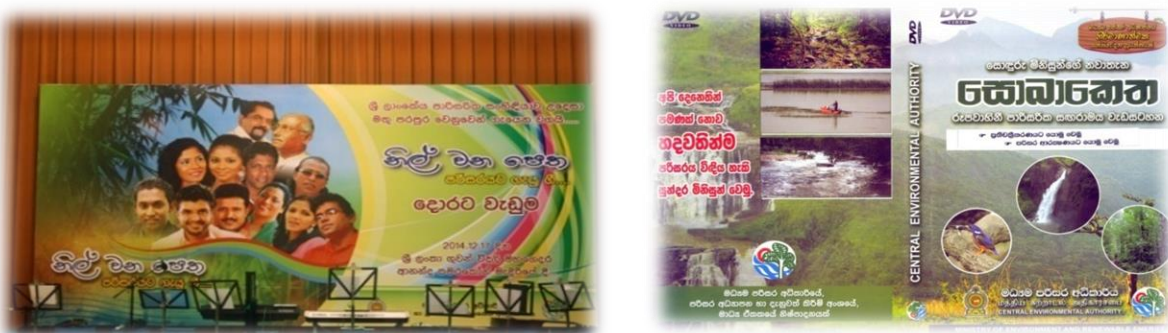


FIGURE 6-1 : NILWANAPETHA AND SOBAKETHA

1. Visualization of Environmental Songs

One video visualization has been completed.

2. Registration of NGO's

Registration of Non - Governmental Organization is distinctive role of media unit. In 2016, 28 NGOs have been registered.

3. “Suwasara Thaksalawa” Program/Selection of best cleaner and greener environment school

Induction of school students in environmental activities to establish better environment in school system is main objective of this

program. In 2016, 75 schools were selected belongs to 25 districts.

6.1.11 Establishment of School Libraries

According to the five year action plan in EEA division, National Environmental Information Center has been selected 5 school libraries who carrying EPP under limited facilities. Development of environmental section of selected school libraries has been done at following districts respectively. Under this program, library materials such as books, magazines, posters, leaflets, and other materials which 1.5 million worth were distributed.

TABLE 6.3: ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES

No:	Name of school	District
1	Vellaveli Kaleimangal Vidyalaya	Batticola
2	Ambagahahena Maha Vidyalaya	Hambantota
3	Sumana Saman Maha Vidyalaya	Ratnapura
4	Dippitiya Secondary School	Kandy
5	Madhurankuliya Maha Vidyalaya	Puttlam



FIGURE 6-2: ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOL LIBRARIES

6.1.12 Development of Library Collection

177 Environmental books 10 Environmental Journals and 01 External Hard disk are purchased. 205 books are acquisitioned and classified. 285 periodicals added to Library collection.

6.1.13 Documentation Services and Processing Works

1. National Environmental Information Centre maintain following

Databases and entered 1075. of data in 2016.

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

2. E-repository which include CEA publications were introduce to web site in this year and transferred 10,400 number of data in to it. Copied 160 newspaper flies to the external hard disk (1991-2013)



3. Six Environmental Periodicals on” Current Content “and four Environmental News Paper Indexes were released to CEA staff.

6.1.14 Exchange Environmental Information

- The NEIC has facilitated environmental information for 5105 users and 2538 users from Attidiya and Roomassala Nature Field Centres. Also exchange 3600 books and periodicals among CEA officers.
- Sixty booklets and leaflets were donated to Palugasdamana Sewamuktha Kandaure Maha Vidyalaya.

6.1.15 Library Network Activities

- Handling of information request with HELLIS / SLLA / SLSTIC/AGRINET library networks.
- Participated for 11 Library meetings and workshops.
- Sent AGRINET data for CARP Library and UCAT data for National Library.

6.2 Other Programs

1. “Haritha Daruwo” Program

“Haritha Daruwo program” which was held on 17th to 19th October 2016 in parallel to International seminar and Exhibition at Bandaranayaka Memorial International Conference Hall under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the President Maithripala Sirisena. At the same time, Arts, Essay and oratory competition conducted in an Island wide.

In parallel to that, Environmental Education and Awareness division conducted essay competitions in both Sinhala and Tamil languages under 2 rounds and oratory

competitions were conducted in Sinhala, Tamil and English languages. Whole island winners of above competition were awarded at the ceremony. Selected arts of art competition were exhibited and insert to the CEA web site as well.

2. Punurudaya Program

To enhance attitudes, Knowledge and skills of Environmental Pioneers, awareness program was conducted on 18th October 2016 with the 114 participants.

Field visit at Kudawa - Sinharaja Forest Conservation Center was conducted on 3rd & 4th November 2016 with 134 participants

Chapter 7 : 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 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 to mobilize international financial and development support properly.

To make, 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 regarding the subject matters and 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 2016.

7.2 Parliamentary Consultative Committee

Numerous complaints from Parliament Members on different issues had been received to the CEA in 2016. Such complaints were referred to relevant units / POs and get inspected. The reports were submitted to the Parliamentary Consultative Committee through Ministry of Environment. These reports were discussed in this Parliamentary Consultative Committee where chaired by Hon. Minister of Environment and Renewable Energy with a participation of Parliamentary Members.

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

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

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

and maintained & updated database for EPL (B category) monthly. Also, generate summery statistics reports monthly, quarterly and annually as required. This database is very useful to get future decision and forecast on issuing and renewal of EPL. Up to end of December 2016, there are 11,837 numbers of EPL (B category) data and 1,663 EPL (B category) data have been entered to database in 2016.

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. 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 should be uniform through the country.

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

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

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

7.5 Meetings

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

7.6 Project Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

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

7.6.1 Treasury funded programmes

- Pilisaru Programme (Rs. 190 Mil.)
- Strengthening of Laboratory of the CEA (Rs. 30 Mil.)
- School Pioneer Programme (Rs. 20 Mil.)

7.6.2 Foreign Funded Project

- Monitoring of the Water Quality of Major Water Bodies (JICA Project) (GOSL – 5 Mil, JICA – 26.5Mil)
- EDCF Funded Construction of Sanitary Landfill Facilities Project (GOSL – 26 Mil /Koria – 160 mil)

EDCF stands for Financial Assistance of Economic Development Corporation Fund and it has allocated Rs. 186 Million (160 million – foreign, 26 million – Local) for the project.

Chapter 8 : Complaint Unit

Under the supervision of the Management Committee chaired by the Chairman, CEA Divisions, Units, Province Offices and District Offices have been performing the process of handling complaint throughout the year 2016 and achievement gain in 2016

are summarized below. However, the CEA would not be able to upgrade complaint-handling system setting new web-based complaint handling software system, as expected due to financial constraints.

TABLE 8.1 THE SUMMARY OF THE SHARING RESPONSIBILITY AMONG UNITS, PROVINCIAL OFFICES, AND DISTRICT OFFICES REGARDING THE HANDLING PUBLIC COMPLAINTS 2016:

	Unit/ Office		Complaints received		Complaints resolved	
			No.	%	No.	%
1.	Western province	Colombo District	499	33.2	314	63
		Kalutara District	431		171	38
		Gampaha District	447	16.0	163	38
2.	Southern Province	Galle District	143	11.3	124	87
		Matara District	123		57	46
		Hambantota District	51		31	61
3.	Uva Province	Badulla District	83	5.5	68	82
		Monaragala District	71		64	90
4.	North Western Province		129	4.6	45	35
5.	Sabaragamuwa Province	Ratnapura District	280	18.6	204	73
		Kegalle District	241		124	51
6.	North Central Province	Anuradhapura District	46	2.3	25	54
		Polonnaruwa District	19		6	32
7.	Central Province	Kandy/ N'Eliya Districts	105	4.6	21	20
		Matale District	25		4	16
8.		Tricomalee District	15	1.1	3	33
		Ampara District	11		0	0

	Unit/ Office		Complaints received		Complaints resolved	
			No.	%	No.	%
	Eastern Province	Batticaloa District	5		1	20
9.	Northern Provincial		14	0.5	5	36
10.	Environmental Pollution Control Unit		28	1.0	20	71
11.	Waste Management Unit		3	0.1	0	0
12.	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit		27	1.0	19	70
13.	Natural Resources Management Unit		6	0.2	4	66
	Total		2,802	100.0	1473	53

Distribution of complaints among units and province offices 2016

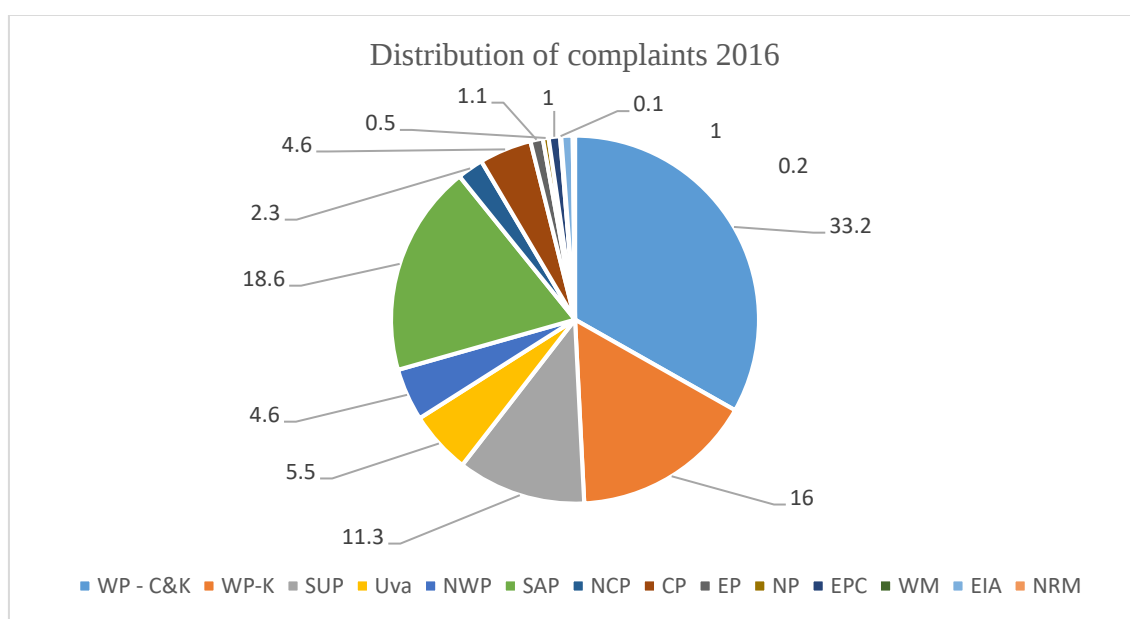


FIGURE 8-1: DISTRIBUTION OF COMPLAINTS AMONG UNITS AND PROVINCE OFFICES 2016

NB - 1. Total number of complaints: 2,802 2. Percentage values are rounded up

3. Data in the table above and used for plotting the chart tabulated by Complaint Handling Software as of 13.01.2017 in which uploaded by relevant Units & offices **#2,802**

Key;

WP-G : Gampaha Office

SUP : Southern Province

NCP : North Central Province

EPC : Environmental Pollution Control Unit

WM : Waste Management Unit

NRM : Natural Resource Management Unit

NW : North Western Province

SAP : Sabaragamuwa Province

EP : Eastern province

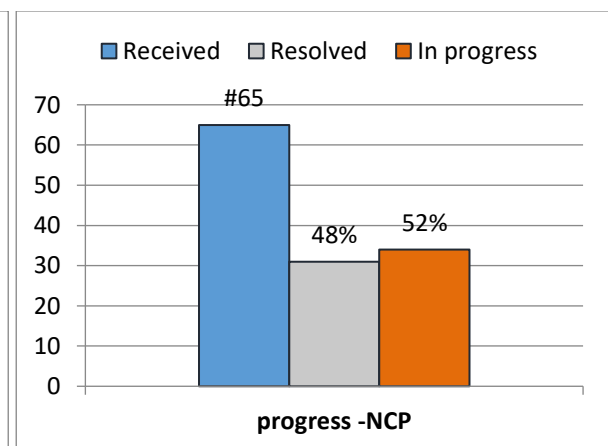
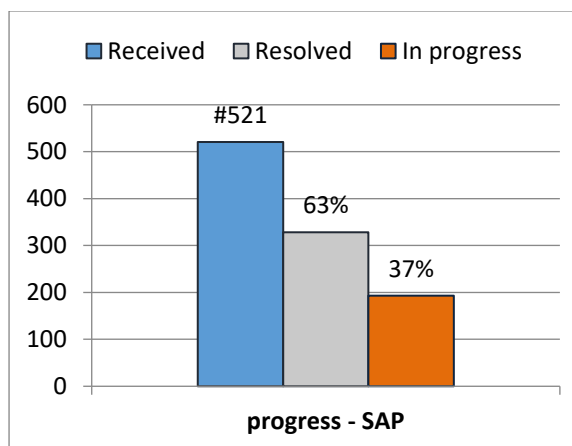
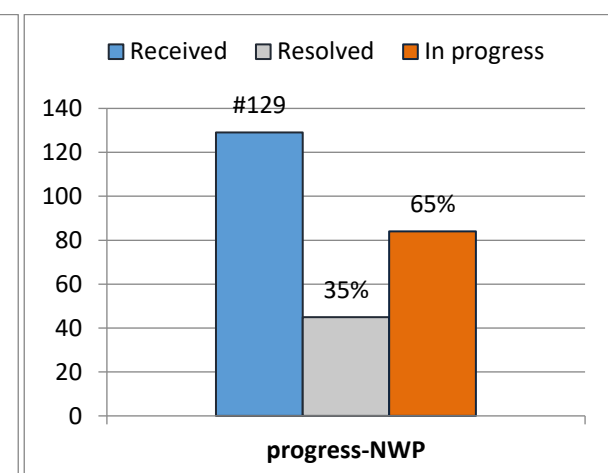
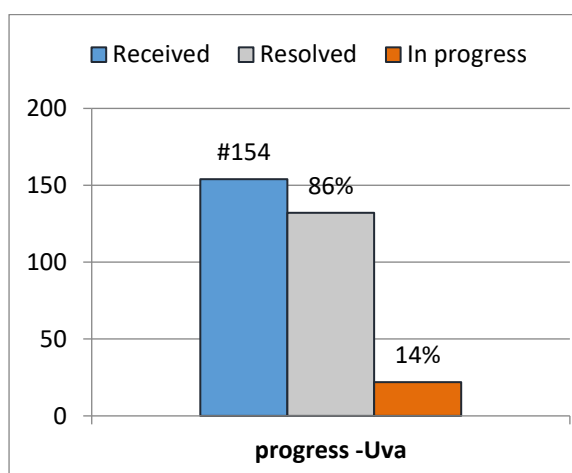
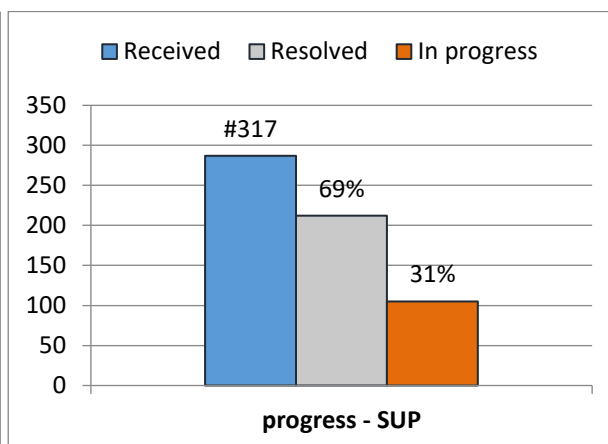
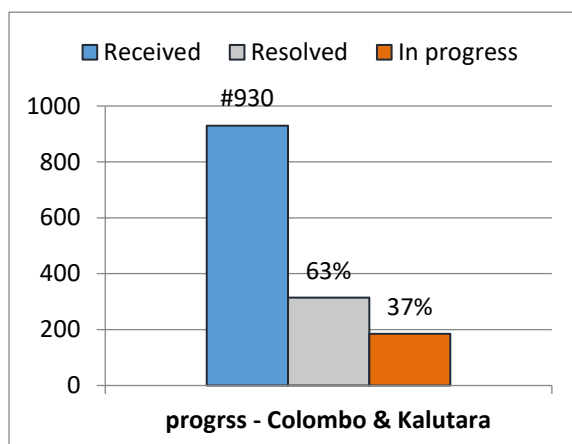
WP-C&K : Colombo & Kalutara officers

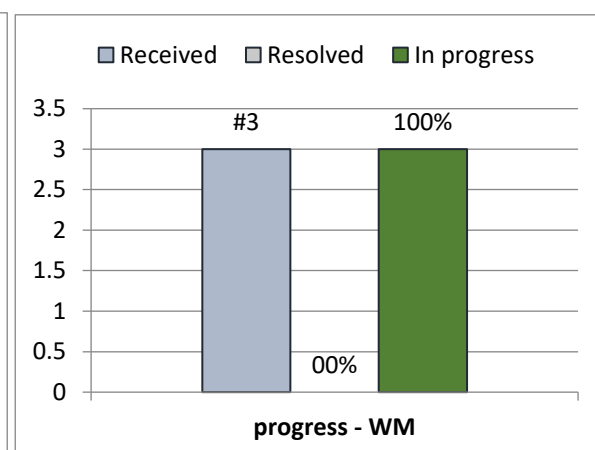
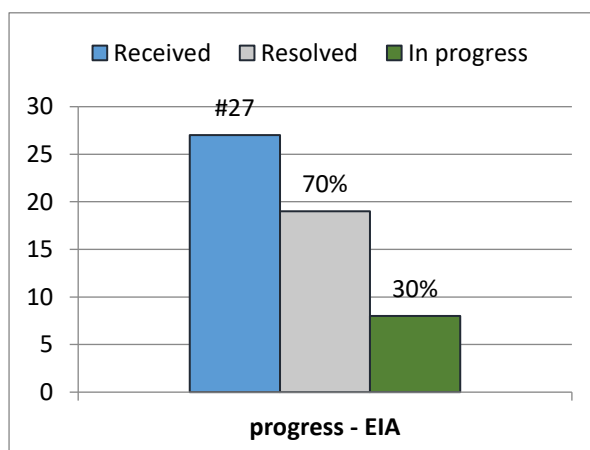
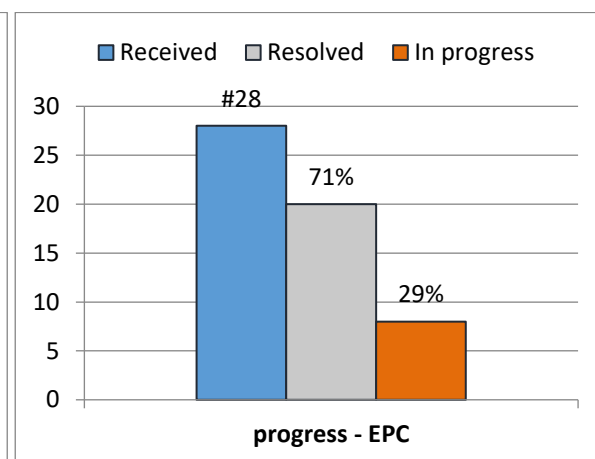
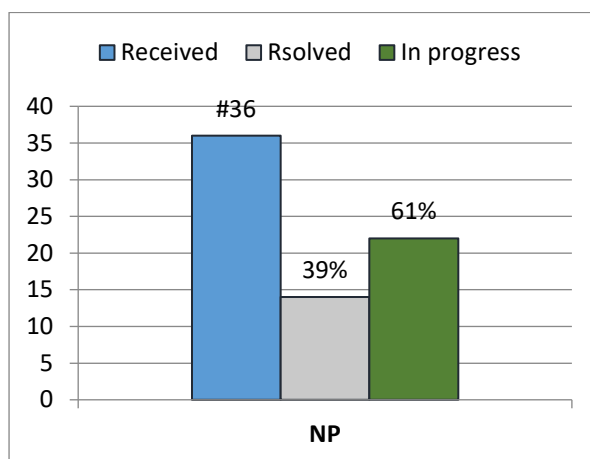
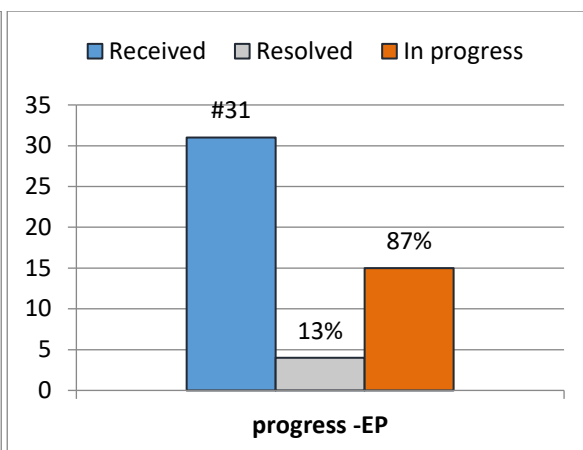
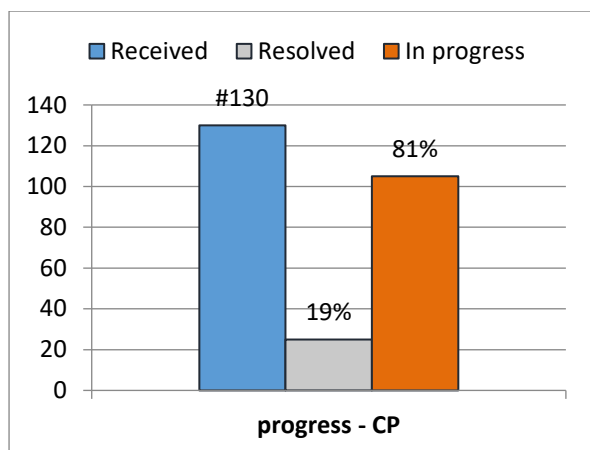
EIA : Environmental Impact Assessment Unit

CP : Central Province

NP : Northern Province

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





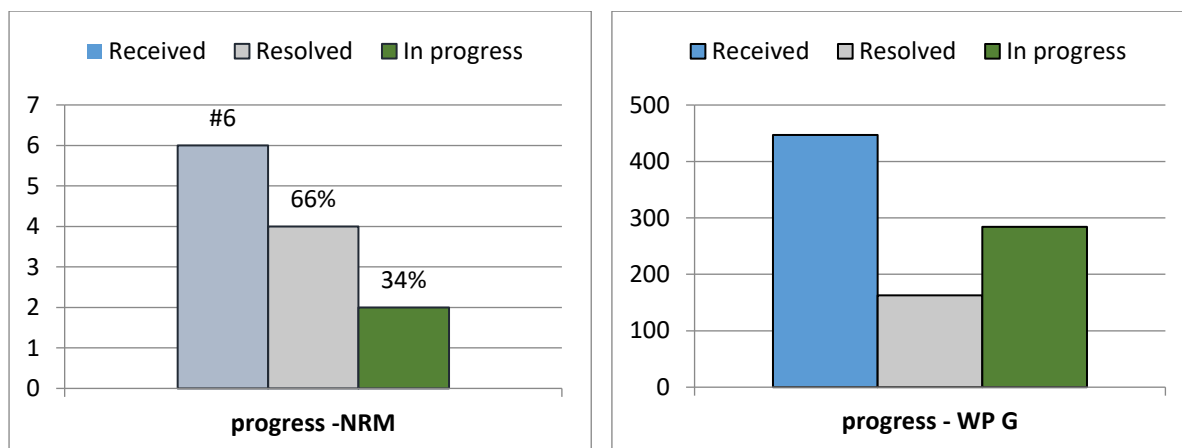


FIGURE 8-2: COMPLAINT RECEIVED AND COMPLAINT RESOLVED BY UNITS AND PROVINCE OFFICES OF THE CEA

Chapter 9 : Information Technology (IT) Unit

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

Functions

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

Achievements

Develop internal systems using Java EE

Enterprise Application with MY SQL DBMS

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

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

- Medical Insurance Claiming System

Main objectives of this system are to facilitate user friendly and effective medical claiming system to CEA Employees. It is benefited by head office employees and the provincial, District CEA staff. It is a web application. Employees can access their individual medical details as required.

- Officers Telephone Payment System

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

- **EIASYS : Environmental Impacts Assessment System**

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

- **EPL SYSTEM – Environmental Protection License System (In Process)**

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

- **Online Payment System. – For EPL**

The system provides the online payment facility for EPL customers as 24 hour services. The system developed by the CEA with the collaboration of the ICTA. (Information and Technology Agency of Sri Lanka). Any EPL holder can log in to the system and can perform all transactions under one URL. Also the

registered customers can have renewal and other notices as emails.

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

- **Maintains of Complaint Management System of CEA**

The existing Complaint System designed by the University of Colombo and it developed as a stand-alone application. Therefore, all installation and maintains tasks are done by the IT unit.

Update CEA Website

Perform Administrative task of CEA website

Manage CEA website and perform continual maintenance by update News, Events, Articles, Information and any other related tasks.

- **Installation and Configuration of ZIMBRA Collaboration server (community edition) on CentOS and maintaining CEA email service**
- **Installing hardware and software systems**

- Maintaining or repairing equipment
(Computer ,Printer, Photocopier, PS)
- Troubleshooting a variety of computer issues
- Setting up computer security measures
- Configuring computer networks
- Offering technical support on-site or via phone or email
- Expand the Strengthen of IT Unit.

The existing limited space of IT Unit could be expanded to adding several partitions to the unit as Director's room, server room with the computer repair room. Previously all tasks are done under very limited space capacity. Therefore, it affects the productivity of the unit.

- Server Room.

Previously IT unit did not consists with the server room. All servers are placed in the limited area which all other multifunction tasks are done. Such as computer repair and software installation. Under the expansion of the unit it could be able to have a separate server room to keep the all servers under recommended conditions. (This server room is still under development)

This server room consists with the rack mountable servers, local servers and the online UPS Systems.

Also, it is required to have a consultation service from University of Colombo to upgrade the service and the maintains of the IT unit further.

Chapter 10 : Internal Audit Unit

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

10.1 Duties and Scope of the Internal Audit Unit

- Review the accountancy and internal controls process
- Investigate the financial and operational information
- Review economic effectiveness and productivity of the operational functions and financial and non-financial control of the organization
- Examine whether the internal and external regulations, management policies and guidelines are in operational
- Special investigations assigned by the management as appropriately

10.2 Audit and Management committee meeting

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

Four Audit and Management Committee meetings has been conducted for the Authority during the financial year of 2016 which chaired by Mrs Anushyanathan, Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Chairman of the CEA, Director General, Deputy Director General (HR, Admin & Finance), Director (Finance), Director (Operations and Planning), Directors related to the subjects on discussion, Project Directors, Assistant Auditor General and Audit Superintendent of the Auditor General's Department ,Chief Internal Auditor of Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment were participated for the meetings. Internal Auditor of the CEA is act as the Convener of the committee. Observations of the Audit and Management Committee has forwarded

to the Director Board of the Authority for necessary actions.

10.3 Special attentions have made to following facts raised from audit reports for year 2016.

1. Examine the productivity and duty allocation of the divisional environmental officers.
2. Actions taken by the provincial offices on complaints forwarded to the authority and operation of the computer data base established at provincial offices for record the environmental complains.
3. Issuance of environmental license of the authority and examine the updating of data base on industries.
4. Pay the attention on shortcomings of issuing recommendation of Initial Environment Examination
5. Pay the attention on shortcomings of the procurement procedures of the authority.
6. Highlight administrative and other internal control weakness.
7. Forward internal control methods identified through special investigations.

Chapter 11 : Decentralization of the CEA

11.1. Delegation of Power to Provincial Offices of the CEA

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

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

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

11.2. Delegation of Power to Local Authorities

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

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

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

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

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

11.3. District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Chapter 12 : Regionalization Programme of the CEA

12.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

12.2 EPL Procedure

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

TABLE 12.1: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EPL PROCEDURE AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Province	District	No. of EPLs issued						No. of EPLs renewed					
		2014		2015		2016		2014		2015		2016	
		"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
WPO	Colombo	525	341	311	218	219	91	932	226	834	181	1392	170
	Gampaha	305	315	231	161	226	83	407	40	716	115	598	160
	Kalutara	168	112	147	91	61	46	350	102	282	65	335	91
CPO	Kandy	195	146	80	44	39	40	186	66	404	71	321	57
	Matale	118	29	46	24	21	13	77	20	204	52	181	47
	Nuwaraeliya	25	38	06	10	04	02	54	9	41	04	65	02
SuPO	Galle	125	135	50	60	32	64	178	56	161	74	246	65
	Matara	131	77	15	17	36	54	156	36	167	101	327	92
	H'thota	95	68	19	36	48	44	92	26	184	30	174	29
SaPO	Kegalle	108	202	109	101	42	67	76	50	348	95	218	70
	Ratnapura	141	199	107	99	67	100	61	49	267	73	417	78
NCPO	A'pura	169	51	119	16	89	30	167	62	181	19	213	38
	Polonnaruwa	119	105	09	08	22	21	26	8	99	14	86	31
EPO	Trincomalle	104	45	08	22	31	17	29	11	127	49	147	23
	Ampara	170	140	10	15	40	24	25	39	110	54	293	59
	Bataloa	116	117	13	19	05	17	27	26	98	42	122	65
UPO	Badulla	145	50	21	31	39	40	62	19	151	34	193	25
	Monaragala	90	74	14	19	17	30	35	17	99	23	184	17
NPO	Jaffna	138	76	25	11	47	44	73	30	106	11	226	31
	Kilinochchi	27	125	16	14	05	13	1	0	15	0	49	06
	Mulathi	31	40	0	18	10	07	11	0	11	0	36	0
	Vavunia	57	15	0	0	14	19	33	11	0	0	70	0
	Mannar	67	106	59	80	20	12	3	1	31	05	33	1

NWPO	Kurunagala	5	7	107	136	72	75	0		0	01	40	20
	Puttalam	1	2	27	24	34	16	0		01	01	09	3
Total		3175	2615	1549	1274	1240	969	3061	904	4637	1114	5975	1180

During the year 2016, 1,240 “A” category EPLs and 969 “B” category EPLs were issued as fresh while 5,975 “A” category EPLs and 1180 “B” category EPLs were renewed.

12.3 Issuing Environmental Recommendation for new industries

The screening of new industrial sites by the CEA has several benefits and ensures that industries are not located in unsuitable locations. There have been instances in the past, when industries have been 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 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 2014 to 2016. Accordingly, majority of requests are from the WPO, Kandy and Mulative Districts.

TABLE 12.2: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SITING OF NEW INDUSTRIES

Province	District	No. of Applications received			No of Approvals granted			No of Rejections		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
WPO	Colombo	141	163	153	94	175	104	0	0	0
	Gampaha	199	176	202	11	45	136	0	01	5
	Kalutara	97	169	205	72	82	118	4	06	9
CPO	Kandy	76	86	121	49	46	66	6	04	11
	Matale	51	81	93	54	48	53	3	0	05
	Nuwaraeliya	12	05	15	9	03	04	0	0	0
SuPO	Galle	98	76	112	75	67	67	6	06	14
	Matara	65	40	63	64	29	32	8	07	06

	H'thota	35	33	67	20	17	48	0	03	05
SaPO	Kegalle	73	98	138	60	59	62	1	01	03
	Ratnapura	40	77	118	53	44	118	0	0	34
NCPO	A'pura	78	79	128	25	26	65	4	01	02
	Polonnaruwa	34	29	33	9	13	13	0	0	07
EPO	Trincomalle	18	14	04	17	14	08	3	0	0
	Ampara	18	33	34	23	38	35	5	01	0
	Bataloa	69	72	76	82	49	63	0	02	0
UPO	Badulla	63	37	70	32	32	45	7	05	02
	Monaragala	32	42	62	28	25	51	0	01	01
NPO	Jaffna	72	74	58	47	35	32	0	02	0
	Kilinochchi	66	124	111	60	110	85	0	04	02
	Mulathi	145	67	83	136	66	71	0	0	0
	Mannar	17	16	26	16	16	20	0	0	01
	Vavunia	40	34	53	27	17	39	1	0	0
NWPO	Kurunegala	23	214	188	10	194	182	0	01	02
	Puttlam	22	38	78	7	28	41	0	0	03
Total		1584	1877	2291	1080	1278	1558	48	45	112

During the year 2016, 2,291 new industries requested recommendation for their venture whereas 1,558 applicants were granted approvals and 112 applications were rejected because they have not fulfilled the requirements to obtain the recommendation.

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

In 2016, No. of 2,120 industrial pollution complaints and 549 natural resources

management related complaints, total of 2,579 complaints were handled by the POs.

The POs also respond to complaints from the public in relation to pollution/nuisance caused by the operation of industries, other development activities and over exploitation of natural resources. The complaints received are

duly investigated and mitigatory actions are recommended. In certain cases, the complaints

are referred to the responsible institutes for necessary action.

TABLE 12.3: COMPLAINTS HANDLED DURING THE YEAR 2016

District	No. of complaints received		No. of complaints solved		Referred to Other Institutions
	EPC	NRM	EPC	NRM	
Colombo	501	22	0	0	0
Gampaha	393	53	57	08	24
Kaluthara	335	66	11	03	14
Kandy	103	51	38	18	41
Matale	16	02	02	02	01
Nuwaraeliya	07	01	02	02	01
Galle	87	48	58	39	24
Matara	115	29	06	03	07
H'thota	47	01	13	0	01
Kegalle	168	61	79	33	0
Ratnapura	79	138	39	54	18
A'pura	58	01	10	1	0
Polonnaruwa	1	0	0	0	0
Trincomalee	10	0	3	0	0
Ampara	13	02	3	0	0
Bataloa	15	02	4	2	0
Mannar	2	1	1	0	0
Vavunia	3	0	1	0	1
Badulla	26	38	7	15	0
Monaragala	29	20	17	10	3
Jaffna	38	01	19	03	9
Kilinochchi	06	06	0	03	4
Mulathi	01	01	01	01	0
Kurunegala	51	02	26	01	0
Puttlam	16	03	06	01	0
Total	2,120	549	403	199	148

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

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

expert knowledge on technical and legal matters.

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

12.6. Environmental Management

12.6.1 Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

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

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

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

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

TABLE 12.4: LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED DURING THE YEAR 2015 UNDER EIA/IEE REGULATION BY THE EIA UNIT

Province	District	No. of Applications			Approval granted			No of Rejections		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
WPO	Colombo	1	03	02	0	0	1		0	0
	Gampaha	0	38	67	0	04	0		01	1
	Kalutara	3	19	03	2	02	0		0	0
SuPO	Galle	10	04	0	2	07	0	1	01	0
	Matara	0	02	2	4	02	1		0	0
	H'thota	1	03	1	2	03	0		0	0
CPO	Kandy	81	78	110	70	67	84	5	02	9
	Matale	7	5	16	15	14	6		0	0
	Nuwarael	78	64	41	89	76	10		17	1
SaPO	Kegalle	7	1	7	4	06	1		0	0
	Ratnapura	4	4	19	3	04	6		0	1
UPO	Badulla	99	103	225	69	135	120		02	19
	Monaragal	6	02	06	5	02	2		0	0
EPO	Trinco	8	0	12	9	02	3		0	0
	Ampara	0	1	0	0	0	2		0	0

Province	District	No. of Applications			Approval granted			No of Rejections		
		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
	Batticaloa	0	4	0	0	02	0		0	0
NCPO	A'pura	2	3	5	0	0	0		0	0
	Polonnaruwa	2	6	7	0	0	3		0	0
NWPO	Kurunagala			0			0			0
	Puththalama			1			0			0
NPO	Jaffna	0	2	15	0	02	19		0	6
	Kilinochchi	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	Mullaithivu	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
	Mannar	0	0	3	0	0	2		0	0
	Vavunia	0	0	8	0	0	3		0	0
Total		309	342	550	272	328	263	6	23	37

During the year 2016, 550 applications have been received while 263 applications were given approvals including previous year applications. 37 applications (including previous year applications) were rejected since they did not meet the standards.

12.6.2 Granting Environmental Recommendations for Non-Prescribed Activities

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

prescribed projects. Accordingly 6,291 (including previous year applications) site clearances have been issued during the year for projects such as hotel projects, land fillings, telecommunication towers, mining activities, blocking out of lands etc. This procedure could be facilitated to ensure that the likely environmental impacts are addressed by the developers at the early planning stage of the development concerned.

TABLE 12.5: LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS FIGURES DURING THE YEAR 2016 ON NON-PREScribed ACTIVITIES

Province	District	No. of Applications	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
WPO	Colombo	121	139	0	0
	Gampaha	375	253	0	0
	Kalutara	533	475	12	0
SuPO	Galle	147	136	6	0
	Matara	84	120	0	2
	H'thota	142	116	9	2
CPO	Kandy	83	497	1	5
	Matale	96	649	3	0
	Nuwaraeliya	08	66	0	5
SaPO	Kegalle	06	168	0	2
	Ratnapura	18	386	0	0

Province	District	No. of Applications	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
UPO	Badulla	880	772	1	5
	Monaragala	447	299	0	6
EPO	Trincomalle	679	675	0	0
	Ampara	245	198	0	0
	Bataloa	118	182	8	3
NCPO	A'pura	339	108	0	2
	Polonnaruwa	50	64	0	0
NPO	Jaffna	45	15	1	0
	Kilinochchi	30	15	0	0
	Mulathi	334	253	0	0
	Mannar	21	201	0	1
	Vavunia	03	37	0	0
NWPO	Kurunegala	88	274	1	3
	Puttlam	22	193	6	2
Total		4914	6291	48	

The table above indicates the details of such recommendations granted in 2016

CHAPTER 13 : Special Projects Implemented by the CEA

13.1 'Pilisaru' National Solid Waste Management Project

13.1.1 Introduction

In Sri Lanka, the entire responsibility for Solid Waste Management (SWM) lies on Local Authorities (LAs) under respective legal enactments. The powers in relation to SWM have been vested on Municipal Council Ordinance, Urban Council Ordinance, and Pradeshiya Sabha Act. Although most of the Local Authorities pay more attention to the improvement of physical resources falling within their purview, the concern towards SWM issue is comparatively low. The amount of resources utilized for SWM is too relatively low.

13.1.2 Establishment of the Pilisaru Project

The Pilisaru National Solid Waste Management Project (PP) was established in CEA with effect from 1st January 2008 after 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.

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.

13.1.3 National Solid Waste Management Policy

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

13.1.4 Objectives

There are five main objectives in the Pilisaru Program

Development of a National Policy on Solid Waste Management

Development of a National Strategy on SWM

Effective education & awareness for all stakeholders on SWM including training & capacity building

Facilitation for LAS for implementation of SWM projects / programs

Legal reforms to strengthen effective law enforcement

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

13.1.5 Scope of The Project

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

Collection of information on disposal of solid waste by LAs

Evaluation of Project proposals

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

Technical Support , Institutional strengthening and capacity building

Strengthening recycling by establishing collection network for metal, plastic, glass, and paper wastes

Establishment of Compost plants at Local Authority level

Construction of low cost sanitary landfills for disposing residual waste

Promoting Home Composting

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.

13.1.6 Pilisaru Action Plans.

In addition to several corporate plans so far implemented for the time periods of 2008 – 2010, 2011-2013 and 2014-2018 of the Pilisaru Project, annual action plans are prepared for respective years. Accordingly Pilisaru Action plan for 2016 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 Board of Management of CEA has been obtained for such changes as and where necessary.

13.1.7 Progress of the Pilisaru Project

13.1.7.1 Provision of Proper Waste Management Facilities- Establishment of Compost Plants Within the LAs

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-scale, medium-scale and large -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.

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, 133 compost sites have been established covering 136 local authorities and other institutions (Military camps and educational institutions) in Sri Lanka from the year 2008 up to the beginning of 2017 by the Pilisaru project. Since the construction work of some of the compost plants has been commissioned in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, PP continued to extend its technical and financial assistance during the year 2016 either to maintain or to improve existing facilities.

13.1.7.2 Status of All Composting Sites as At 31/12/2016

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 2016. This has been a result of actions which were taken by the Pilisaru project team to bring them to a successful situation in which compost production takes place in site while encouraging them and supporting to solve issues which some sites faced.

TABLE 13.1: MONITORING CHART OF COMPOSTING SITES - 2016

Province	District	Period of 2016	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	Total
NCP	Anuradapura	beginning of 2016	7	2	4	3	1	17

Province	District	Period of 2016	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	Total
		end of 2016	14			3	1	18
	Polonnaruwa	beginning of 2016	1			1		2
		end of 2016	1	1		1		3
SP	Galle	beginning of 2016	6	3				9
		end of 2016	4				5	9
	Matara	beginning of 2016	7		1	1		9
		end of 2016	9				1	10
	Hambanthota	beginning of 2016	7			2		9
		end of 2016	8				1	9
CP	NuwaraEliya	beginning of 2016	1	1				2
		end of 2016	2					2
	Kandy	beginning of 2016	2	2				4
		end of 2016	4					4

Province	District	Period of 2016	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	Total
	Mathale	beginning of 2016	4					4
		end of 2016	4					4
SBP	Rathnapura	beginning of 2016	1			2	1	4
		end of 2016	2			1	2	5
	Kegalla	beginning of 2016	5	1				6
		end of 2016	5				1	6
WP	Colombo	beginning of 2016	4				1	5
		end of 2016	4			1	1	6
	Gampaha	beginning of 2016	8		1			9
		end of 2016	10					10
	Kaluthara	beginning of 2016	7					7
		end of 2016	7					7
UP	Badulla	beginning of 2016	3	1		1		5

Province	District	Period of 2016	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	Total
		end of 2016	4			1		5
	Monaragala	beginning of 2016	1		1			2
		end of 2016	2			0	1	3
EP	Ampara	beginning of 2016	3	1		2		6
		end of 2016	4		1	1		6
	Batticaloa	beginning of 2016	1					1
		end of 2016	1					1
	Tricomalee	beginning of 2016				1		1
		end of 2016				1		1
NWP	Kurunegala	beginning of 2016	12	4				16
		end of 2016	16					16
	Puttalam	beginning of 2016	3	1		1		5
		end of 2016	4			1		5

Province	District	Period of 2016	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	Total
NP	Jaffna	beginning of 2016	2		1			3
		end of 2016	3					3
Total Progress		beginning of 2016	85	16	8	14	3	126
		end of 2016	108	1	1	10	13	133

At the end of the above chart clearly depicts in total progress situation as comparative status at the beginning and ending of year 2016.

13.1.7.3 Provincial /District-wise Compost Site Streamlining Sessions/ Progress Review Sessions

His Excellency President Hon. Maithripala Sirisena has participated to the District Environmental Summits planned in Punarudaya National Environmental Programme held on 17/03/2016, 05/06/2016 and 21/10/2016 in Ratnapura, Matale, Trincomalee, and Districts respectively. And the president has advised to mainstream the process to maintain composting

sites at a well function status as a national priority. Accordingly 5 Compost Site Streamlining Sessions were conducted at Provincial /District level and it was made clear that a few main practical issues were raised by secretaries /commissioners of local authorities in this sessions.

Following table depicts information of compost site streamlining review sessions conducted at district level.

TABLE 13.2 : DETAILS OF DISTRICT STREAMLINING SESSIONS/ PROGRESS REVIEW SESSIONS

No	Province/District	Place	Date of Session	Category of participants	No of Participants
1	North Central Province Anuradhapura/ Polonnaruwa	Auditorium – Provincial Chief Ministry	15.09.2016	Chairman – CEA CLG DM – Pilisaru AD – CEA DO – CLG Office Secretaries, Supervisors, PHIs, Subject Officers, Technical officers	156
2	Eastern Province Trincomalee	Kulakottam Hall – Trincomalee UC	05.09.2016	DDG (WM) ACLG Director (Eastern – CEA) Secretaries, Supervisors, PHIs, Subject Officers, Technical officers	80
3	Southern Province Galle Matara Hambanthota	Weligama UC	25.04.2016	Chairman – CEA DDG (WM) Secretaries, Supervisors, PHIs, Subject Officers, Technical officers	249

No	Province/District	Place	Date of Session	Category of participants	No of Participants
4	Central Province Kandy	Nawayalathenna Provincial Training Centre	08.02.2016	Chairman – CEA PD –Pilisaru Directors (Central Province and North Western of CEA) Secretaries, Supervisors, PHIs, Subject Officers, Technical officers	201
5	North Western Province Kurunegala Puttalam	Auditorium – Kurunegala MC	06.10.2016	DDG (WM) DD – Pilisaru Secretaries, Supervisors, PHIs, Subject Officers, Technical officers	77

13.1.7.4 Provision Of Necessary Improvements For Existing Compost Sites, New Compost Sites & Other Swm Facilities Established In Year 2016

By the year 2016, frequent requests were received from the LAs seeking assistance and funds from the Pilisaru project. Even though 600 Mn fund arrangement was requested from the treasury under the year 2016 action plan only Rs 190.00 million was received. 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 2016 year, the compost plants in following table were covered and requests and BOQs were obtained through CLG engineer's endorsements.

Considering all requirements including land, environmental clearance and commitment of LA management and availability of funds under the 2016-year action plan, 06 numbers of new

compost sites, 03 numbers of bio gas plants, 01 number of Sanitary Landfills and 01 number of Low Cost Incinerator, 03 numbers of Plastic Recycling Centers, 02 numbers of Plastic /Polythene Waste Storage Centers were funded

to establish on LAs requests. Previously started 21 numbers of compost sites, 05 numbers of Bio gas plants were funded to complete in 2016. Total Project Allocation and Disbursement and their status are basically briefed in below table.

TABLE 13.3: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES FUNDED IN 2016

No	Compost plant/ Bio gas plant	Completed	Under Constructions /Improvements	Total Project Allocation (LKR)	Total Disbursement Amount (LKR)
Compost plants					
1	Diulapitiya PS	√		3,571,488.10	3,232,311.10
2	Palmadulla PS	√		6,092,080.80	5,149,425.90
3	Thamankaduwa PS		√	6,278,909.31	3,795,283.08
4	Ratnapura MC		√	32,540,341.62	15182892.19
5	Imbulpe PS	√		7,272,972.76	5,025,654.87
6	Mahawali Authority of SL (Niraviya Farm)		√	4,190,754.33	2,338,150.87
7	Thirappane PS		√	5,572,025.61	4,507,455.66
8	Ruhunu Katharagama Dewalaya	√		4,922,456.83	4,492,250.63
9	Mathale MC		√	12,930,943.12	8,664,391.81
10	Ambagamuwa PS		√	7,498,067.90	6,287,004.24
11	Namaloya PS		√	4,284,956.92	3,782,531.57
12	Mathele PS	√		3,119,876.22	2,975,111.12

13	Habaraduwa PS	√		1,095,949.52	1,077,005.20
14	Yakkalamulla PS	√		2,368,636.20	2,299,642.06
15	Nagoda PS	√		2,743,466.59	2,363,647.45
16	Niyagama PS	√		1,476,753.55	1,201,655.42
17	Elpitiya PS	√		1,493,023.90	1,252,311.08
18	Ipologama PS	√		6,042,336.98	5,231,137.44
19	Thalawa PS	√		5,760,735.00	2,984,588.72
20	Lunugamwehera PS	√		5,171,134.00	1,649,362.00
21	Thanmalawila PS	√		1,801,506.27	1,602,394.98
22	Sewanagala PS	√		2,595,822.19	1,132,858.35
23	Thissamaharama PS	√		5,092,861.90	4,677,047.29
24	Katuwana Ps	√		5,342,134.65	2,490,509.83
25	Panagoda Army Camp		√	3,571,538.83	917,304.50
26	Waligama UC	√		9,896,319.09	8,670,960.10
27	Thalawakale – Lindula UC	√		6,910,472.63	5,280,936.53
Bio gas plants					
1	NLDB Farm(4 Biogas plants)	√		4,224,900.00	2,663,689.49
2	Katunayake Air force camp (2 Biogas plants)	√		2,686,203.61	2,521,830.01
3	Vanni Air force camp	√		750,590.00	711,417.00

4	Mahawali Authority of SL		√	1,056,225.00	211,245.00
Plastic Recycling Centers					
1	Jaffna MC	√		5,500,000.00	2,414,867.18
2	Rathnapura MC (Kanadola)		√	52,116,593.80	11,182,892.19
Plastic/Polythene Waste Storage Centers					
1	Thamankaduwa PS	√		6,278,909.31	3,795,283.08
2	Rathnapura PS	√		2,000,000.00	2,314,853.00

The project has disbursed funds of LKR 35.0 Mn to relevant institutions to provide equipments / machineries and LKR 7.6423 Mn has been spent on awareness of proper waste management practices and training programmes for target groups and training programs for relevant personals. PP has paid out funds of LKR 14.677 to SLLRDC for the feasibility study of Hybrid Fertilizer Project to identify Technical, Economical, Operational, and Environmental feasibility.

13.1.7.5 Provision of Equipments, Machineries and Waste Transport Vehicles for Local Authorities

In considering several requests made to obtain equipment and machines the Pilisaru Project procured and distributed 04 Plastic Crushers, 04 Polythene Compactors, 03 Tractors, 03 Trailers, 02 Skid steer Loaders, 02 Garbage Compactors among local authorities at the end of year 2016. Following table depicts the LAs for such equipments, machines and vehicles were provided during that year.

TABLE 13.4: PROVIDED EQUIPMENTS AND FACILITIES FOR EFFECTIVE WASTE MANAGEMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

No.	Local Authority	Equipments/ Machineries	Total Disbursement Amount (LKR)
01	Jaffna MC	Plastic Crusher & Polythene Compactor	35.0014
02	Nuwara Eliya MC	Plastic Crusher & Polythene Compactor	
03	Badulla MC	Plastic Crusher & Polythene Compactor	
04	Rathnapura MC	Plastic Crusher & Polythene Compactor	
05	Thamankaduwa PS	Tractor – 01/ Trailer - 01	
06	Polgahawela PS	Tractor – 01/ Trailer - 01	
07	Gampola PS	Tractor – 01/ Trailer - 01	
08	Kaduwela MC	Tractor – 01/ Trailer - 01	
09	Matale MC	Skied steer Loader	
10	Karadiyana - Western province	Skied steer Loader	
11	Kaduwela MC	Garbage Compactor	
12	Kandy MC	Garbage Compactor	

13.1.7.6 Mobile Waste Collecting Centers (Sampath Piyas)

The objectives of implementation of Mobile Waste Collecting Centers (Sampath Piyas) are to collect all recyclables in municipal solid waste properly organized manner and store sorted waste materials properly until forward to recycling agents. The project in collaboration

with the Director of health service, Western Province planned to implement 125 number of resource centers covering the western province including 50 Nos in Colombo District, 60 Nos in Gampaha and 15 Nos in Kaluthara. The project disbursed LKR 12.953 Mn. as total project expenditure to complete the construction

work of 125 Nos of Mobile Waste Collecting Centers in 2016.



FIGURE 13-1: MODEL MOBILE RESOURCE CENTER

TABLE 13.5: PROGRESS OF MOBILE WASTE COLLECTING CENTERS (SAMPATH PIYAS)

No.	Progress	Total Project Value (LKR) Mn.	Total Disbursement Amount (LKR)Mn.
01	125 no. of Samapth piyasa waste collecting centers were provided to western province MOH Offices.	18.00	12.953

13.1.7.7 Preparation of “Hybrid Fertilizer” using locally produced Compost

The quality of the compost produced using municipal waste varies with input therefore it is very difficult to maintain the quality of compost. This fact results low demand for the compost produced in LAs among farming community. Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Cooperation (SLLRDC) have submitted a comprehensive project proposal on marking

hybrid fertilizer which has provided a solution to main marketing and compost quality issues. Estimated total project cost is LKR 41.55 Mn including LKR 24.25 Mn as cost of feasibility study and LKR 17.3 Mn as cost of project implementation. It is expected to complete the feasibility study of the project by the end December 2016 and the results will be used to planning & implement the next step of the proposed project plan in 2017 to initiate production of Hybrid Fertilizer.



TABLE 13.6: PROGRESS OF HYBRID FERTILIZER PROJECT

No.	Progress	Total Project Value (LKR) Mn.	Disbursement Amount (LKR) Mn.
01	Feasibility Study is completed Compost sale center had been opened on 02.09.2016 at Diyatha Garden, Battaramulla	41.55	14.677

13.1.7.8 Study on Current Issues and Solution on Waste Management in Sri Lanka

The project has selected Research Center for Social Sciences, Faculty of Science, University of Kelaniya to conduct a study on current issues and solution on waste management in SL. The project received the 1st draft on 15th December 2015. After the submission of first draft research team was informed to further improve the final report. Accordingly complete final report was submitted on 27th December 2016.

The main objectives of the study are to find ways and means to maximize efficiency of existing compost sites, to improve the potential market, to develop strategies to popularization of compost among the end users and to find

alternatives to address the residual after composting. Sample survey was done by covering 21 numbers of LAs.

13.1.7.9 Mass Media Campaigns and Encouraging separation of waste and Composting at household level

Mitiyawatha Radio programe was carried out to aware the people on waste management in the country. 35 numbers of "Mitiyawatha" waste management Radio programmes were broadcasted and prizes were given for the winners.

Nine paper advertisements were published for controlling the polythene usage and for eradicating substandard Polythene & Plastic.

Four campaigns were carried out for special events on Sripada waste collection programme, Sharamadana Campaign for Flood affected places, Environmental Programmes Jointly Organized by CEA & North Central Provincial Council and Environmental protection programme targeting the Asela Festival at Ruhunu - Kataragama Maha Dewalaya, Kandy Perahera, Poson Programme- Anuradhapura, Pichchamal Poojawa-Anuradhapura, St. Anne's Church Festival, Thalavila-2 Programmes

Distributed 5,000 numbers of stickers on waste management through CGR and 750,000 leaflets on waste management to buildup awareness among the public.

13.1.7.10 Providing Home Composting Bins

Home compost bin is a convenient and easy way that is environment friendly to manage kitchen waste in a house. It has been difficult to encourage the public as well as local authority to purchase or deliver a bin at higher prices in the present market under the high production and transport costs prevailing in the country. As a solution for this, the Pilisaru project has purchased bins under the budget line available in the 2016-year action plan. Situation by 31 December 2016 is depicted in below table and it was noted that high demand for these bins are being received from local authorities, institutions, and individual purposes.

TABLE 13.7: : DETAILS OF COMPOST BINS DISTRIBUTED IN YEAR 2016 WASTE COLLECTING BINS/ PLASTIC WASTE COLLECTING BINS

Name of Local Authority/Institutions/Individual purpose	Issuing Quantity	Total Amount (LKR)
Whole Island CGR stations.	1,200	3,800,000.00
Government Institutions.	600	1,900,000.00

13.1.7.11 Assisting To The Sanitary Landfills And Low Cost Incinerators For Residual Waste Disposal

Monrowiawaththa Temporary Landfill

At a special meeting chaired by the Chief Minister of the Southern provincial council, it was agreed all of key stakeholders to implement a collaborative project to fund temporary land

fill site for Monrowiawaththa compost site. Pilisaru Project agreed and sent Rs. 04 million as it's part to construction of this land fill to solve the issue of environmental negative impacts towards to the households living surrounding the compost site in 2015 and 0.482 LKR Mn has been disbursed in 2016 as a retention payment.



FIGURE 13-2: MONROWIAWATHTHA TEMPORARY LANDFILL

TABLE 13.8: MONROWIAWATHTHA TEMPORARY LANDFILL

No.	Name of Local Authority	Progress	Disbursement Amount (LKR) Mn
	Dompe Sanitary Land fill	Operation is going on with over 2500 MT (From Jan – Dec 2016)	2.03
	Monroviyawattha Galle District	Retention Payment in constructions.	0.482
	Mathale MC (Conceptual Design & Feasibility Study for Sanitary Landfill)	Conceptual Design & Feasibility Study on Technical Stage	0.40
	Mathale PS (Low Cost Incinerator)	Constructions completed	3.882

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

The Pilisaru Project conducted the following training programs

TABLE 13.9: WASTE MANAGEMENT TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL AUTHORITY STAFF & OTHERS

No.	Province	Targets group	Total Number of programs	Total Number of participants	Total Cost (LKR)
	Uva Province	Labors /site Managers / Government Officers/ Volunteers	1	57	969,184.00
	North Central Province		2	133	
	North Western Province		2	138	
	Sabaragamuwa Province		2	86	
	Central Province		1	62	
	Eastern Province		1	65	
	Southern Province		3	217	
	Western Province		2	141	
	Total		14	899	

13.1.8 Project Coordination, Operation, and Management

Under the direction of Ministry of Environment and Mahaweli Development, the action plan on municipal waste management was prepared in consultation of all stakeholders. Accordingly, approval was granted by allocating Rs. 30.6083 Million for project coordination, operation, and

management in 2016. During the year, LKR 30.25 Mn was utilized to execute development activities of the project.

During the year 2016, a new staff was recruited for implementing the phase II of Pilisaru project. By the end of December 2016 following staff was recruited from time to time and vacancies for some key posts existed for long period as shown.

TABLE 13.10: DETAILS OF CARDER POSITIONS EXISTED DURING 2016

Position	No. of Carder Positions	No. of Recruited	Month of year Recruited	Vacancies Existed
Director	01	01	December 2016	--
Deputy Director	01	01	-	--
Deputy Manager	01	01	July 2016	--
Senior Engineer	01	01	October 2016	--
Accountant	01	01	September 2016	--
Project Officer	04	01	July 2014	01
		01	April 2015	
		01	April 2015	
Administrative Officer	01	--	-	01
Quantity Surveyor	01	--	-	01
Project Engineer	02	--	-	02
Project Assistant	04	02		02
		01	April 2015	--
		01	April 2015	--
Project Secretary	01	--		01
Draft Person	01	01	April 2015	--
Procurement Officer	01	01	July 2016	--
Procurement Assistant	01	--	-	01
Legal Assistant	01	01	July 2014	--

Position	No. of Carder Positions	No. of Recruited	Month of year Recruited	Vacancies Existed
Accounts Assistant	01	--		01
Clerk	05	01	December 2013	01
		01	December 2013	--
		01	April 2015	--
		01	April 2015	--
Office assistant	02	02	-	--
Total	30	21		11

13.1.9 Financial Progress of the Pilisaru Project

The progress of the Pilisaru Project is given according to the planned activities and set targets in the Action Plan -2016 for easy understanding and clearness. Even if, the Project had been affected by lack of adequate technical staff, successful progress of 99.87% had been made in 2016.

The project was allocated a sum of LKR 190.0 Million for the year 2016 initially for

implementing the 2016 action plan of the project. During the year, Presidential Secretariat provided LKR 11.575 to implement 4 projects planned under the “Punarudaya National Environmental Programme”. Therefore, total fund allocation for the year 2016 was LKR 201.575. The project could have utilized LKR 189.7659 as progress of 99.88% for Treasury Funds and LKR 10.91486 as progress of 94.30% for Punarudaya Funds. Table 11 and Table 12 shows the component wise break down of financial progress analysis.

TABLE 13.11: COMPONENT WISE BREAK DOWN OF FINANCIAL PROGRESS ANALYSIS FOR TREASURY FUNDS

	Component/ Activity	Total Financial Allocation LKR (Mn)	Cumulative Fund Utilization LKR (Mn)
1	To build awareness of proper waste management practices.	6.6724	6.6731
1.1	Conduct awareness program for target groups	0.8011	0.8261
1.2	Mass media programmes (Television & Radio)	2.5195	2.5195
1.3	Campaign for Special Events in the Year	1.0365	1.0123
1.4	Printing Banners and Leaflets (Sinhala & Tamil)	2.3153	2.3153
2	To provide training to stakeholders	1.0548	0.9692
2.1	Conduct training programs for relevant personnel.	1.0548	0.9692
3	To reduce the waste quantity entering the municipal waste	9.0630	8.5699
3.1	Encourage separation of waste and promote household level waste management and composting	2.1120	1.2887
3.2	Promote 3R concept	6.9510	7.2812
4	To provide proper waste management (WM) facilities for local authorities	139.1671	140.7421
4.1	Facilitating CLGs with the Identification of sites for Waste Management, upon request	0.273360	0.2734
4.2	Establish Waste Management Projects (new Projects)	62.7930	53.8212
4.3	Necessary improvements and expansions.	8.8263	7.6663

	Component/ Activity	Total Financial Allocation LKR (Mn)	Cumulative Fund Utilization LKR (Mn)
4.4	Provide necessary equipment and facilities for effective waste management for local authorities	24.0800	35.0014
4.5	Commitments for existing compost sites, Bio gas plants, equipment, and facilities for LAs & other institutions	43.1945	43.9798
5	Provide logistical support for private sector	1.2500	-
6	Preparation of National Waste Management Data Base	0.1238	0.1238
7	Operation of Dompe Sanitary land fill site	1.6553	2.0304
8	Cost Benefit Analysis	0.4053	0.4053
9	Project coordination, operations, and management	30.6083	30.25
9.1	Coordination, Operations, and Management of the project	30.6083	30.2521
Total Allocation/Expenditure		190.0000	189.7659 99.88%

TABLE 13.12: COMPONENT WISE BREAK DOWN OF FINANCIAL PROGRESS ANALYSIS FOR PUNARUDAYA NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

1	Implementation of Ministry of Education's school waste management program planned in Punurudaya National Environmental Program	4.2000	4.2000
1.1	Workshops for students and teachers	0.6000	0.6000
1.2	Distribution of Waste Separation Bins, Posters and Magazines	3.6000	3.6000

2	Technical Feasibility Study & Conceptual Design for Sanitary Landfill Facility at Matale MC	0.8000	0.4000
3	Recyclable Waste Storage Centre at Ratnapura PS planned in Punarudaya National Environmental Program	2.5750	2.3149
4	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project at Kanadola (Ratnapura) planned in Punarudaya National Environmental Programme	4.0000	4.0000
Total Allocation/Expenditure		11.5750	10.9149 94.30%

13.2. School Pioneer Programme

Environment Pioneer program is one of the distinctive program which introduce to the school system in collaboration with Environment Education and Awareness division of the Central Environmental Authority and Ministry of Education to build a environmental friendly future leaders who consummate with knowledge, attitudes, skills.

This program distributes island-wide each and every school to endorsement beatific environment to the nation. As further strength, the Cabinet approval for five year action plan in 2015 to 2019 was obtained by Central Environmental Authority.

According to five-year action plan, 2016 annual progress as follows:

TABLE 13.13: TOTAL NO: OF SCHOOLS IN SRI LANKA - 10042 (SINHALA & TAMIL MEDIUM)

Program	Medium	No: of schools, Available	No: of initiate in 2016	Total No: of schools	Total Amount
Eco-Club Program	Sinhala	1357	878	2235	3429
	Tamil	891	303	1194	
Environment Pioneer Program	Sinhala	2486	457	2943	3739
	Tamil	765	31	796	

Programs of EE&A division conducted in 2016 are described as follows.

13.2.1 Production of EPP Materials

Progress of production of EPP materials-2016 is layout below.

TABLE 13.14: PROGRESS OF PRODUCTION OF EPP MATERIALS

No:	Material	Sinhala Medium	Tamil Medium
1	EPP note book	24500	6500
2	EPP caps	3750	1000

No:	Material	Sinhala Medium	Tamil Medium
3	EPP medals	24500	6500
4	Haritha Certificate	5600	1100
5	Medal-Haritha	5600	1100
6	Rajatha Certificate	1500	250
7	Medal-Rajatha	1500	250
8	Gold Certificate	625	
9	Medal-Gold	625	
10	EPP teacher guide book	1000	
11	EPP flags	375	

Note: Newly registered Environmental pioneer groups have been registered according to the documents sent by Provincial/District offices. Distribution of above EPP medals were carried out by POs and DOs.

13.2.2 National steering committee meeting

An independent assessment carried out in 2004 to evaluate the impact of the EPP has observed that while achieving remarkable success in expanding environmental education and awareness among school children, the full potential of the EPP remains unrealized due to few institutional and organizational problems. Therefore, the assessment has recommended to establishing an EPP steering Committee with

the chair of secretary of Environment and Education Ministries and relevant officers a view to mainstream the pioneer programme. In 2016, National steering committee meeting was held on 9th February.

13.2.3 Leadership Programs for selected school students

Ameliorate of leadership qualities of Environment Pioneers is the main objective of the leadership program. Selected Pioneer leaders have participated for following events.

TABLE 13.15: LEADERSHIP PROGRAMS

No:	Date	District	Venue	No: of participants
1	02.06.2016	Colombo	St.John's College, Colombo 14	100
2	03.06.2016	Batticola	Public College, Batticola	85
3	15.07.2016	Polonnaruwa	Prathibha Hall, Manampitiya, Dimbulagala	100
4	11.08.2016	Jaffna	Youth Association Center	85
Total				369

13.2.4 Teacher Training Program - Zonal level

Backbone of EPP is Pioneer teacher-In-Charge. Therefore, to cement the program, training of teachers in zonal level have been conducted as follows:

TABLE 13.16: TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAM

No:	Date	District	Educational Zone	No: of Participants
1	30.03.2016	Nuwaraeliya	Nuwaraeliya	111
2	05.04.2016		Walapane	83
3	19.05.2016	Ampara	Thirukkivil	47
4	09.06.2016	Kurunegala	Giriulla	62
5	24.06.2016	Jaffna	Jaffna	54
6	25.06.2016	Polonnaruwa	Polonnaruwa	100
7	02.07.2016		Hingurakgoda	100
8	15.07.2016	Gampaha	Negombo	95
9	31.10.2016	Mullatiuv	Mullatiuv	60
Total				712

13.2.5 Principal Training Program- Zonal Level

To enhance the efficiency of Environment Pioneer Program, Awareness programs for Principals have been conducted in following zones successfully.

TABLE 13.17: PRINCIPAL TRAINING PROGRAM

No:	Date	District	Education Zone	No: of participants
1	29.03.2016	Nuwaraeliya	Nuwaraeliya	92
2	26.05.2016	Jaffna	Jaffna	81
3	26.05.2016	Kurunegala	Mhawa	80
4	31.05.2016	Matale	Matale	84
5	12.07.2016	Gampaha	Minuwangoda	100
	Total			437

13.2.6 Three Day Residential program for EPP Coordinators

Three day training program for EPP coordinators has been conducted from July 16 to July 18 at Sinharaja, Kudawa Conservation Center.



13.2.7 Two days Residential training programs for EPP Commissioners and EPP Best Performance Teachers of Sinhala and Tamil medium

Two Day Residential Training on Environment Pioneer Program conducted for Best performance EPP Commissioners and EPP Teacher-In -Charge at Kanneliya Forest conservation Center from 5th to 7th May 2016.



13.2.8 Awareness programs in National College of Education (NCOE)

Six training programs for teacher trainees in National College of Education have been conducted by EEA division in 2016. In each

program the distinctive dramatic program called, “Manel divaine mahajana vinishshya” has been performed by the students of NCOE.

TABLE 13.18: AWARENESS PROGRAMS

No:	Date	Venue	No: of participants
1	27.02.2016	Hapitigama NCOE	169
2	12.03.2016	Seyane NCOE	80
3	19.03.2016	Dambadeniya Sariputta NCOE	80
4	30.04.2016	Nilwala NCOE	213
5	14.05.2016	Pasdunrata NCOE	206
6	11.06.2016	Jaffna NCOE	177
	Total		925

13.2.9 Eco-Club Program

To accentuation of environment attitudes since childhood in child psyche is the goal of Eco-

club program. As same as it induce students in Grade 1 to 5 to make better environment with cleaner and greener while aiming them to join EPP program in Grade 6.

TABLE 13.19: PROGRESS OF PRODUCTION OF ECO-CLUB MATERIALS-2016 IS LAYOUT BELOW

No:	Material	Sinhala Medium	Tamil Medium
1	Thurulatha certificate	20000	---
2	Soba Certificate	4000	1000
3	Eco-club Teacher guide book	1000	500

13.2.10 Printing of Environmental pioneer Newsletter (Newspaper per district)

Aware readers, coordinating parties of EPP and share an experience with knowledge is the ultimate target of printing newsletter. In 2016, EPP district newsletter has published in 22 districts and distributed 44000 number of copies.

13.2.11 EPP National Camp

The special occasion who gathers Environment Pioneers in whole country is called “National Camp”. It’s full with fabulous, adorable and remarkable activities which can rarely attainment to pioneers. National Camp 2016 conducted with 350 participants including students, teachers and officers at National College of Education, Peradeniya on 21st to 24th September.

13.2.12 Presidential Medal Awarding Ceremony

In 2016, President’s Medal Awarding Ceremony was held under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the President Maithripala Sirisena at Bandaranayake Memorial International Conference Hall (BMICH) on 18th October 2016. 41 Environmental Pioneers who were successfully completed all activities and interviews, were awarded by the presidential Medal and three best performed teachers in EPP were also evaluated.



FIGURE 13-3: PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL AWARDING CEREMONY

13.2.13 Provincial level progress review and monitoring meeting with EEPC & DEO’s

Special awareness program for 36 Zonal and Divisional EPP Commissioners and District Advisers in Uva province was held on 01.02.2016 at Oniks Hotel, Badulla.

Provincial level progress review and monitoring meeting was held on 01.11.2016 at CEA auditorium to monitor progress of the given target of the EPP in 2016.

13.2.14 Procurement of computers for EPP Data Base

In 2016, EE&A division was purchased four computers to maintain EPP data base.

13.2.15 Providing foreign exposure and training for best performing presidential medalists

Motivate students to obtained Presidential Medal while elevate knowledge and understanding of the environmental conservation and awareness practices being carried out in other countries and to deliver a better service upon their return to the country are the objectives of the foreign study tour. This

program was held from December 5th to 11th, 2016, One officer from Ministry of Education, 3 teachers in charge of EPP, 3 officers from provincial and district offices and a team leader with 2 officers from CEA head office and 24



presidential medalists who have exhibited excellence performance, were participated for this study visit with the coordination of Centre for Environment and Science, at New Delhi, India



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

The project to strengthening the laboratory, which was commenced in 2014 comprises of three main components namely; providing necessary resources in line with present requirements of the CEA, capacity building of laboratory staff and setting up provincial & Gampaha laboratories.

In 2016, Gampaha laboratory was established providing the needs for testing basic water quality parameters achieving the task on setting of the laboratory network of the CEA. The Gampaha laboratory was assigned an officer who capable for sampling and analyzing environmental samples and was provided a comprehensive hand on training through the central laboratory, CEA. The main issue with regard to water quality section of the central laboratory and provincial laboratories was unavailability of competent staff; in 2016, the issue was almost resolved recruiting nine chemists and seven laboratory assistants, and

comprehensive induction training was planned to conduct for newly recruited officers.

The CEA was smart to allocate Rs 1.5 million for purchasing chemicals and glassware for water quality section and Rs 28.5 million for purchasing equipment for air quality section under the laboratory strengthening programme. All chemicals & glassware were procured worth of Rs 1.7 million & distributed among central laboratory and province laboratories.

Equipment acquired

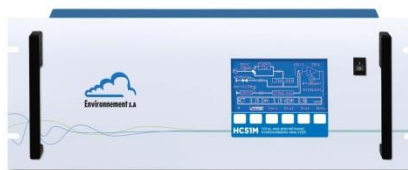
- B & K 2270 Sound Level Analyzer;
- Total Hydrocarbon Analyzer;
- Stack Emission Monitoring Equipment;
- Two High Volume Samplers Carbon Monoxide Analyzer
- Ozone Analyzer
- Ambient Airquality Monitoring System, value of approximately 26 million rupees



High Volume Samplers



Stack Monitoring Equipment



Hydrocarbon Analyzer



Air quality analyzers



Sound Level Analyzer

Other Equipment repaired

- Two High Volume Samplers;
- B & K 2250 Sound Level Meter, value of 0.65 million rupees.

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

13.4.1 Introduction

13.4.1.1 Overview

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has planned to construct several integrated waste management solutions in the form of scientifically-proven sanitary landfills as final disposal facilities for municipal solid waste that is currently being disposed of in a haphazard manner thereby causing a lot of environmental and health issues.

Having followed the formal channels stipulated by the government of Sri Lanka, the CEA requested the Treasury for financial assistance from the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) of Government of Republic of Korea under the Export Development Cooperation Fund (EDCF) loan facility to construct four Sanitary Landfills in selected cities in Sri Lanka.

The said sanitary landfills will be constructed in Keerikkulama in Anuradhapura, Monroviawatta in Hikkaduwa, Malamulla in Panadura and Gonadikawatta in Udunuwera and would serve as the cluster based common final disposal facility to dispose residual waste generated in the respective Local Authority areas.

The total estimated cost of the project is US\$ 41.886 million of which US\$ 33.536 million is expected to be obtained from EDCF and the balance of US\$ 8.350 million would to be provided by the Government of Sri Lanka. The applicable terms and conditions of the EDCF

loans are determined by the categories of the recipient countries.

13.4.1.2 Scope of Project

Designing & Constructing a sanitary landfill in each of four locations:

Meegaswewa, Medirigiriya (As an alternative of Malamulla, Panadura)

Keerikulama, Anuradhapura

Keerimalai, Jaffna (As an alternative of Gonadikawatta, Udunuwera)

Monroviawatta, Hikkaduwa

Establishing plans for leachate treatment

Establishing plans for landfill gas management

Estimating wastes

Evaluating waste disposal methods and capacity/dimensions of facilities

13.4.1.3 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 knowledge of integrated solid waste treatment facility operations

The specific environmental, technological, and socio-economic benefits expected from the implementation of this project are listed below:

Environmental Benefits:

Maximization of the use of recyclable resources

Contribution to a pleasant living environment for residents through the sanitary treatment system

Contribution to enhancing the public health conditions for residents through the sanitary treatment system

Minimization of a secondary environment-related problem and enhancement of the landscape beautification by adopting a systematic, scientific treatment process

Protecting the territory from pollution caused by random, unauthorized waste disposal

Resolving/preventing cases of various civil complaints and preservation of the living

environment, and safeguarding the public health of citizens

Allowing the government to secure a sufficient land space for relaxations and leisure activities in its national land use plan

Technological Benefits:

Establishment of reliable and economical waste management system through a comprehensive management

Disposal of waste hygienically on a long-term basis

Accumulation of the technology in landfill operations & maintenance

Accumulation of the leachate treatment & management technology

Economic Benefits:

Rationalized land use Cost saving in waste treatment for residents

Creation of job opportunities with construction and operation works

Enhancement of citizens' awareness on environment through landfill improvement works

Procurement of economic advantages by establishing harmonious interactive functions with surrounding environment-related facilities

Cost savings in management and disposal of household waste

Cost efficiency through recycling of material resources

Social Benefits:

Procuring reliable and hygienic waste treatment facilities

Inducing a favorable attitude against abhorrent facilities by constructing an appropriate landfill which best fits its surrounding conditions

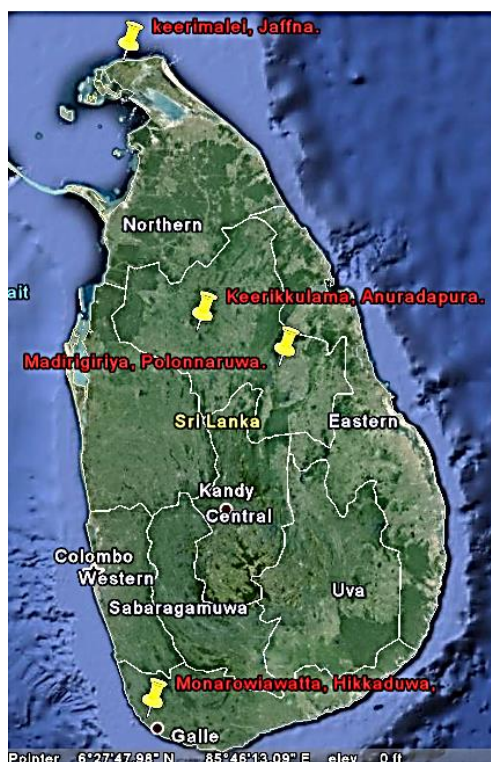
Enhancement of citizens' awareness of the environment and against waste landfill facilities by applying the eco-friendly concept

Resolving a landfill space shortage problem by constructing waste treatment facilities

Securing sanitary landfills on a long-term basis

Contributing to regional development

13.4.2 Project Locations



13.4.2.1 Keerikkulama in Anuradhapura & Monroviawatta in Hikkaduwa

The Detailed designs of the 02 sites were completed and reports received by the Project Office by march 2016 and disbursed USD 426,623 to the consultants; Kunhwa Engineering and Consulting Company in this regard.

The approval granted to proceed with the bidding documents related to the procurement

of contractor for construction of above 02 landfills. Accordingly Bid documents along with the relevant attachments were compiled and completed. These documents were scrutinized by the TEC Appointed by the Standing Cabinet Appointed Procurement Committee of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment and send to the Korean Exim Bank for their Concurrence.

13.4.2.2 Yudaganawa in Medirigiriya (Alternative site for Payagala)

Due to the time constraints and availability of the lands and the scale of the project a land from Yudaganawa in Medirigiriya, Pollonnaruwa District owned by Forest Department (gravel pit) was identified as an alternative to Payagala site. The proposed site is adjoining to the composting plant constructed by Pilisaru project. All the preliminary investigations were carried out with Consultants: Kunhwa and basic features of the site are favorable for establishing a Sanitary Landfill. The Forest Department has given their consent to proceed with the project

and parallel actions were taken to release the land and getting the Environmental recommendations. The feasibility study for that site was completed. Conceptual designs of Medirigiriya site was received by the project on May 31st 2016 and stakeholder meetings were held on 9th June to discuss the conceptual designs to get their views. Accordingly the consultants proceed with the draft detailed Designs of the site. However, there was a public unrest against the project to be located there and to convince the people a visit to Dompe Sanitary landfill was arranged.



FIGURE 13-4: SITE VISIT – MEDIRIGIRIYA



FIGURE 13-5: STAKEHOLDER MEETING - MEDIRIGIRIYA

Finally, they were agreed about the project but not in the proposed location but in another location in Medirigiriya. Finally, the project again shifted to a site located in Meegaswewa, Medirigiriya owned by the Forest Department.

Process of Land releasement and obtaining the Environmental approval was started and to catch up the project delay all the Project feasibility; field investigations and designs were carried out simultaneously.

The design works were completed and the project received the final detailed designs for the above site in December 2016.

However, the consultants were submitted an extra bill for the works carried out regarding the Yudaganawa site and it is still under review of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment.

13.4.2.3 Keerimali, Jaffna (Alternative site for Gonadikawatta)

There was a proposal submitted by Jaffna Office regarding the need of having such facility to be in Jaffna. The site is in Keerimalai, Valikamum North P S area. The initial field investigation was carried out with Consultants: Kunhwa, relevant officers of Vali North P S and CEA official, Jaffna Office. Also, had a meeting with District secretary, Jaffna and initial correspondence were done to release the land in

consultation with the District Secretary, Jaffna. The proposed site is an abandoned lime stone pit and the basic features of the site are favorable for establishing a Sanitary Landfill. Therefore, feasibility study for the site and site surveying for land release was process was done. All site investigations were carried out and special study on Hydrogeochemical Characterization of Aquifer of the project site area was carried out due to the sensitivity of the ground situation in Jaffna.

Base on the findings of the studies conceptual designs were completed and discussed with the stakeholders on 10th June 2016 and Draft Detailed Designs were discussed on 11th August 2016.

A special meeting was held with the Hon. Chief Minister and relevant Government staff on 6th September 2016 to convince the Political arena on this project.



FIGURE 13-6: STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS KEERIMALI, JAFFNA

13.4.3 Project Staff

Eng. M B Hemadasa has assumed the duties from 14th December 2016 as the Project

Director and until such time Mrs Sarojinie Jayasekara the Deputy Project Director, SDF Project was Cover up the duties of the Project Director with effect from 01st Dec. 2015.

TABLE 13.20: PROJECT STAFF (EDCF)

	Position	Name	From	to
01	Project Director	Cover up	2016.01.01	13.12.2016
		Eng. M B Hemadasa	14.12.2016	Up to now
02	Deputy Project Director	Mrs Sarojinie Jayasekara	01.06.2012-	Up to now
03	Manager Planning & Design (Part time)	Mr J M U Indrarathna	01.09.2012	Up to now
04	Manager procurement & Coordination	Mr Gamini Gamage		Up to now
05	Project Accountant	Mr Pradeep Wakwella (Cover up)	15.02.2015	18.10.2016
		Mr. Lanka Dharmawikrama	19.10.2016	Up to now
06	Project Officer	Mr K W Gonawardhana	11.07.2014	Up to now
07	Project Engineer	Vacant		
07	Administrative Officer	Mrs G M Liyanage	17.03.2014-	20.05.2016
08	Procurement Officer	Mr. K D C P Jayawikrama	25.07.2016	Up to now
09	Accounts Clerk	Ms K L A Bimani Wathsala	03.12.2012	Up to now
10	General Clerk	Mr. H H T Sandaruwan	01.08.2013	Up to now
11	Office Assistant	Mr Y G N Gunarathna	14.11.2013	Up to now

TABLE 13.21: SUMMARY OF FINANCE PROGRESS REPORTS - 2016

Income				Allocation		Receiving	Expenditure
Foreign contribution				160,000,000		59,834,000.00	59,834,000.00
Local contribution				26,027,134		26,027,134.00	26,027,134.00
Others Income						127,004.74	127,004.74
TOTAL				186,027,134		85,988,138.74	85,988,138.74
* Recommend & certify this payment to transfer kunhwa consultant co.							60,000,000.00
							145,988,138.74
Expenditure							
Taxes, Levies, Duties							11,067,881.29
Site clearance, Infrastructure							2,466,773.14
							13,534,654.43
Transport (Fuel & rentals)						1,166,866.29	
Office supplies						42,825.18	
Salaries for Project Staff						7,176,262.01	
Communication & postage						113,672.53	
Training & Capacity Building						179,376.00	
Rental/Lease out						3,145,983.32	

Income				Allocation		Receiving	Expenditure
Project Coordination						193,115.96	
Contingencies /Miscellaneous						601,383.02	12,619,484.31
Total expenditure							26,154,138.74

13.5. JICA project on Monitoring of major water quality of in Sri Lanka and capacity building of laboratory and enforcement officers in the CEA.

The above project has been considered under technical cooperation project and team of JICA expertise has engaged for the project activities time to as per their work schedule. The local counterpart is the officers CEA. No project staff has been recruited for this project except the Secretary work for JICA team . The JICA hire two consultancy firms to implement this technical grant project that is CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd. and

Oriental Consultants Global Co, Ltd. Under this project it is expected to strengthen the enforcement capacity of CEA and its regional branch offices of the Kelani river basin on water quality management. The project was started on March 2015 and will be function for three years.

There are four major output are expected from the technical grant project. Under this project.

- The introduction of water body categorization in line with the ambient water quality standard in Sri Lanka are set-up.
- Water quality analysis capacity of lab staff is strengthened.

- Enforcement capacity of the targeted counterpart organizations on water quality monitoring including inspection is strengthened, pollution sources inventory (PSI) is created, and acquisition of the Environmental Protection License (EPL) is promoted.
- Information management system of the water quality monitoring data including inspection, EPL data, and PSI data, on inland surface water bodies are developed and effectively used.

The majority of the project activities have been pursued through convening working groups established for each of the project outputs. The members of working groups have actively engaged in preparing draft guideline on categorization, sampling, and inspection, further pursuing ISO accreditation of the laboratory and developing PSI database. The major achievements in the past period are summarised below:

14.5.1 Summary of Project Progress for the year 2016

Overall, the Project Team¹ has implemented and monitored the project systematically and effectively through expeditious corrective measures to keep the project on the right track for achieving the planned results. In the past twelve months, the officers spend more time for the field work to carry out the pilot tests of the water quality monitoring and inspection, a desk work for preparing the Standard Operating Procedures of laboratory management and internal coordination meeting aside from the working group meetings. The major achievement and key issues in the past months are summarised below.

Although there were extensive delays in implementation of the activities at the time of the previous evaluation and monitoring in August 2016, the project is mostly catching up with the original plan of operation. This was realized by 1) mobilization of the new specialist in June 2016 to assist the laboratory in undertaking the Activities 2 for ISO accreditation, 2) the change in the approach from the thorough participatory approach to a

balanced approach to develop the guideline in implementing Activity 3-1 and 3) additional mobilization of the Information Management System Specialist to address technical issues arising from the changes in the previous assumptions.

Procurement of twenty-two (22) out of twenty-three (23) laboratory equipment and reagents has been complete. The twenty-third item of procurement is a set of thirteen (13) Certified Reference Materials. The delivery of a CRM, nutrients, out of 13 substances has been delayed. This is mainly because the registration of laboratory for customer management by a supplier is incomplete. The JICA team will liaise with and physically visit the supplier to expedite the procurement process during the first quarter of the year.

The second counterpart training in Japan is completed in June 2016. Twelve (12) officers participated in the training programme in the period from 29th May 2016 until 11th June 2016 to acquire knowledge on laboratory analysis, wastewater management of laboratories, inspection

¹The Project Team indicates the group of people who directly engage in the project. It includes the officers of CEA and other

relevant government organization as well as the members of the JICA Team.

of factories and water quality improvement in Japan.

The proposed water quality standards were subject to review and modification with specific focuses on pesticides, Chemical Oxygen Demand, Nickel, Zinc and Aluminium in the first half of the year 2016 most notably at the occasions of the two expert committee meetings convened taking advantage of the seventh (7th) and tenth (10th) working group meetings. A board meeting was convened on 21st July 2016 as a step for finalization to obtain approval by the Director General and the Chairman of CEA. It was further brought forward to the Department of the Legal Draftsman under the Ministry of Justice to facilitate the implementation of the regulations. It is now pending approval from the Ministry. Meanwhile, the laboratory of CEA completed the monthly water quality monitoring of the River Kelani in accordance with the annual monitoring plan. The proposed categorization of the river will be reviewed based on the results on its validity and feasibility for improved water quality management.

Regarding the laboratory accreditation, the preparation of relevant documents such as Quality

Manuals, Procedure Manuals and SOPs, among others, are at its final stage. The laboratory will proceed to apply for ISO/ IEC 17025 accreditation in January 2017. The main challenge had been the temporal leave of the director and a chemist since the mid-year. However, they have resumed office in the early January 2017 to accelerate the accreditation process. As part of a routine rotation, an environmental officer of the laboratory who has played a vital role in preparing the relevant documents for accreditation was newly appointed as a chemist of Rathnapura provincial office in January 2017. The laboratory has coordinated with the Human Resource Department of the CEA to temporarily assign and keep the officer in the laboratory for the period of two weeks until the application for accreditation.

As for the Activity 3-1, the project members have caught-up with the schedule in the past months by expediting the development process of the draft guidelines on water quality monitoring; and have proceeded to pilot testing in the Kelani River Basin. Additional three officers who have hands-on experience in compliance inspection and are familiar with the ISO protocol engaged in the finalization process of the guidelines, which has

contributed to maintaining chain of custody of water samples to ensure that shipping conditions, containers and preservatives are consistent with the relevant requirements for ISO accreditation.

For the PSI database, the new EPL management system became operational at the end of July 2016, which still requires revisions to improve its performance. Seven steps for full operation of the system were itemized and time to perform them was estimated to draw up an overall schedule. They are 1) Operation of the existing EPL System, 2) Procurement of EPL/PSI system Server, 3) Test run of the system at the Central CEA, 4) Release of EPL/PSI system, 5) Train the trainers course to the representatives of provincial offices, 6) Training for all the inspectors convened at each provincial office and 7) Final check of the system. Among the seven steps, it was recognized that there were two critical paths: namely: Step 2) Procurement of EPL/PSI system Server schedule to take place in February 2017 and Step 4) Release of EPL/PSI system scheduled in April 2017. It is necessary to jointly monitor the progress of procurement process; and take necessary actions to remove any bottlenecks if any. For the release of EPL/PSI system, it will coincide with the new year season of

the country. Mobilization of the relevant specialist should be carefully planned to ensure smooth transfer to the new system.

Two specialists responsible for Activity 3-1 have focused and prioritized finalization of the pertinent guideline in the last half year of 2016, which has, however, led to scarcity in man-power in pursuing Activity 3-3 for Promotion of EPL scheme and effluent WQ standards. At the end of the year 2016, there are apparent gaps in the approaches between the CEA and the project team. To expedite the process in building a consensus on the approach and ensuring effective implementation of the project, the Working Group 3-3 will be facilitated by the Team Leader and the Deputy Team Leader from the early 2017.

The activity 4 on Information Management System have been pursued in tandem with Activity 3-2 on Pollution Source Inventory. With much progress achieved in developing PSI database, the information management specialist of the JICA team has geared toward facilitating the activities for use of the database. The resignation of the manager of the IT Department of CEA had impacts on the coordination of relevant activities and allocation of resources. The impacts resulted from

the lack of leadership were mitigated to finish their tasks and meet the target deadlines by extra working hours of the IT specialist of the JICA team. The Human Resource Division is planning to recruit a new IT head in year 2017 and he/she will assume the position ideally in April 2017. Use of the information system will not be complete in the central office of CEA, instead, full participation of provincial offices over the country will be a prerequisite for successful exit of the project. To this end, the leadership of the IT management is of vital importance. The recruitment and subsequent integration of the manager in project will be closely monitored jointly.

CEA has embarked on broadening the scope of the PSI database to include stationary emission sources

for air quality management, and thus integrating the project activities into the mainstream of the CEA's daily business operations. During a meeting, the participants discussed a challenge to gain the participation and full cooperation of provincial offices for data entry. They then came across an idea to have a concurrence among the directors of the relevant divisions and units of CEA to pursue the objective of developing an air quality database. The idea was to leverage the implementation structure designed and organized specifically for the water quality management project as an empowerment mechanism to operationalize sectoral policies into nation-wide actions with full cooperation of provincial offices.

13.6 Green Park Waste Management Center -CEA

Green park waste management center is one of a special project managed by CEA. This center consisted with sanitary landfill site, composting site and training center. This landfill site and training center were constructed by Korean Cooperation Agency with their financial and technical supports.

Capacity of this sanitary landfill site is 90 tons per day and initially this landfill is planned to serve as the final disposal site for Dompe PS, managing 10 tons of waste per day. But this facility has a sufficient capacity to accept waste from other local Authorities in Gamapaha district. The landfill facility consists with waste weighing and recording facility, waste disposal facility, leachate collection facility, leachate treatment facility, gas treatment facility, water contamination protection liners, ground water monitoring wells, covering soil stocks, landfill equipment (dozer, excavator, tipper etc), administration facility and CCTV security system.

However, operations of this facility was begun from May 2015. In 2015 nearly 1000 tons of waste accepted to this landfill site which was collected in Dompe Pradeshiya Sabha area and as well as in 2016, more than 1500 tons of waste handed over to green Park by Dompe Pradeshiya Sabha. In addition to that nonhazardous industrial waste generated by the companies located in Dompe PS area was accepted by the Green Park. In 2016 nearly 550 tons of industrial waste accepted to the green

park and 5000/= rupees per ton charged as the tipping fee for the industrial waste.

In 2016 the service of Green Park has been given for some special disaster situations such as flooding and the incident at Salawa army camp. In the months of June, July and August 2016 more than 1400 tons of waste transported by Kaduwela Municipal Council was accepted to the Green Park. As well as in the Salawa incident, nearly 250 tons of waste accepted to Green Park.

In addition to the sanitary landfill facility there is a composting facility within the same site for compost the biodegradable part of the municipal waste. In the composting facility, the sorted organic part of the waste is converted in to valuable soil conditioner. The capacity of the composting facility is five tons per day and the whole amount of degradable waste transported by the Dompe PS is converted in to compost. In 2016 nearly 23 tons of compost was produced in the facility and earned nearly 185000/= rupees. The selling price is 8/= rupees per Kilogram and there is a very big demand from the farmers for the compost produced by the Green Park.

The training and education facility of the Green Park is very important for our country for obtaining practical knowledge on waste disposal, composting and recycle for the many groups such as University students, school students and the people engaging with duties related to the waste management. In 2016 many groups from University of Kelaniya, University of Sri Jayawardenepura, Wayamba University,

Jaffna University and some school students visited to the staff and gained the knowledge on waste management. In addition to that staff from Bulathkohupitiya PS, Dehiowita PS, Kuchchaweli PS and Kinniya UC had been participated for hands on training on composting and waste disposal which was conducted by Green Park staff.

In 2016 two students from Kelaniya University and three students from Ruhuna University carried out and completed their research works using facilities in Green Park center. The laboratory facility for testing water quality in Gampaha district was established in green park administration building and that is an extra added facility for the Green Park center in 2016.



FIGURE 13-7: RESEARCH CONDUCTED BY STUDENT OF RUHUNA UNIVERSITY



FIGURE 13-8: SANITARY LANDFILL SITE

CHAPTER 14 : 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 31.12.2016 was 1159 and the existing staffs were 879.

14.1 Board of Members

The CEA Board consists of four members including treasury representative, 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 11 meetings guiding and directing several major issues relating to environmental management during the year under review in taking responsible for the overall management of the CEA and establishing effective systems of control as checks and balances with responsibility shared widely amongst senior managers.

14.2 Audit Committee Meetings

Audit and Management committee of the Central Environment Authority was established

under the provisions of the Public Finance Circular number PF/PE 3 dated 19th November 1999. Representative of the General Treasury will chair the committee and meet on quarterly basis.

Four Audit and Management Committee meetings has been conducted for the Authority during the financial year of 2016 which chaired by Mrs Anushyanathan, Assistant Director, Ministry of Finance, and Planning.

Chairman of the CEA, Director General, Deputy Director General (HR, Admin & Finance), Director (Finance), Director (Operations and Planning), Directors related to the subjects on discussion, Project Directors, Assistant Auditor General and Audit Superintendent of the Auditor General's Department, Chief Internal Auditor of Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment were participated for the meetings. Internal Auditor of the CEA is act as the Convener of the committee. Observations of the Audit and Management Committee has forwarded to the Director Board of the Authority for necessary actions.

14.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Performance of the CEA

Annual action plan with budget prepared based on the Corporate Plan was submitted to the Board to evaluate Annual Plans and budgets in ascertaining the reliability of targets and goals and to ensure that optimum capacities could be reached and to get approval for implementation. After getting approval of the Board unit wise

progress of the activities against the action plan was submitted to the Board to ensure that actual performance is in line with the plan and to get advice on wherever necessary to revise the plans.

Likewise, monthly, quarterly, and annual performance reports including the Auditor General's report, cash flow statement and details on procurements of materials and statement on Human Resources including cadre positions, new recruitments were being submitted to the Board at frequent intervals to hold Senior Managers responsibility for their assigned functions and 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 about the subject matters and to review development activities undertaken by the Authority.

Management Committee of the CEA was held monthly to review actual performance against targets and identify reasons for deviation, progress on capital expenditure and procurement delays, to discuss issues on subject matters to discuss all matters relating to administration and establishment. This committee was held with the Senior Management where chaired by the Chairman of the CEA.

14.4 Performance Appraisal

Performance appraisal system which the CEA adopts for the evaluation of performance of all staff is solely for 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 of knowledge, skills, attitudes, target achievements, accuracy, public relations, honesty attendance, disciplinary action taken and other details which are required for approving the annual increment.

The core objective of applying performance appraisal systems is to improve organizational efficiency and effectiveness also with the development of its human resources.

14.5 Corporate Plan

The Corporate plan incorporates strategies regarding the future direction of the Authority. It is also a reflection of the commitment by the Board of Directors and senior management in the 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 2016 the Corporate Plan for the institution was prepared for the period of 2016–2020 and Annual Action plans for the year 2016 are prepared based on this report. This plan amongst others incorporates a situation analysis, strategies towards activities as well as the annual action plans, resources with respect to both human and financial. The Corporate plan provides projected major projects for the period.

14.6 Annual Report

Annual report of the CEA is prepared in such a way that could be made useful conclusions about its operations and the financial viability of the Authority. The Draft Annual Report and Accounts are submitted to the Auditor General within 60 days after the close of the financial year. The report of the Auditor General on the Accounts will be made available to the Board of Directors within 30 days thereafter for considerations. The final report including audited accounts and the Auditor Report, in all three languages, action has been taken to table in Parliament within 150 days after the close of the financial year.

Chapter 15 : Human Resource Development, Administration & Finance Division

15.1 Human Resources Development Unit

Training and development of the staff is one of the main functions of the HRD Unit, apart from which, handling disciplinary inquiries is also undertaken.

The following training opportunities, both local and foreign, were provided to the staff during the year 2016.

Local Training

(1) Arranged and facilitated for 28 training programmes for CEA staff including Senior and Middle Managers, Senior Environmental Officers, Environmental Officers, Management Assistants, staff of Library, Legal and Internal Audit Units, and the Primary Level Employees during the year 2016.

(2) Among the above programmes, the following group trainings and workshops were included:

TABLE 15.1: TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Name of the Training Programme		No. of Officers Attended
01.	Two-day Residential Workshop for CEA Primary Level Employees (Group II)	40
02.	Four-day Workshop on Waste Management organized in collaboration with the Centre for Science & Environment, India	45
03.	One-day Workshop for Regional Heads on 'Leadership & Team Building'	23
04.	Two-day Residential Workshop for Management Assistants of CEA	105
05.	English Enhancement Course for Technical Staff	30
06.	Training Workshop on Identification of Dengue Mosquito & the Breeding Places	63
07.	Two-day Intellectual Discussion with Deputy Directors & Above Officers and Union Representatives	46

08.	Half-day Awareness Programme for AD & Above Officers and Union Leaders on Minimizing Audit Queries & the Act on Right to Information	89
09.	One-day Awareness Workshop on Chemical Accidents Prevention & Preparedness (in collaboration with the EPC Unit)	175
10.	Training of Trainers Programme on Identification, Control & Management of Invasive Alien Species (in collaboration with the Biodiversity Secretariat)	50
11.	Workshop on Global Harmonized System of Chemical Handling (in collaboration with the EPC Unit)	80

(3) 03 lectures were organized during 2016, as part of the series of guest lectures to update knowledge of staff on current environmental as well as general issues.

Foreign Training

During the year 2016, 96 officers were nominated and 63 got 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 2016, 27 preliminary inquiries and 04 formal inquiries were carried out by the HRD Unit.

15.2 Human Resources Management Unit

Total approved cadre of CEA as at 01.01.2016 was 1159.

Accordingly, approved cadre of CEA as at 31.12.2016 was 1159 and the existing cadre was 879.

TABLE 15.2: RECRUITMENT, PROMOTION, RESIGNATION, VOCATION OF POST AND RETIREMENT OF YEAR 2016

	Designation	2016			
		Recruit.	Promotion	Resig/VOP/Tr.	Retirement
1	Senior Manager				
	Director	1	4		2
2	Middle Manager				
	Deputy Director			2	1
	Assistant Director	2		1	2
	Programmer Analyst			1	
3	Junior Manager				
	Confidential Secretary	1			1
	Senior Environmental Officer			4	
4	Enforcement / Extension/Oper.				
	Environmental Officer	1		17	1
7	Management Assistant (Non-Tech)	1		2	
	Internal Audit Assistant			1	
8	Primary Level (Skilled)				
	Driver	12			1
9	Primary Level (Semi-Skilled)				
	Record Keeper / Binder				1
9	Primary Level (Unskilled)				
	Field Aide	7			
	Office Aide	17		2	
		42	4	30	9

In addition to the above promotions, 06 Nos. of Assistant Directors were promoted to the Grade I to the Middle Manager Level, 02 Nos. of

Management Assistants were promoted to the Grade I and 04 Nos. of Management Assistants were promoted to the Grade II to the

Management Assistant (Non-Technology) Service, 06 Nos. of Drivers were promoted to the Grade I of Primary Level (Skilled) Service and 02 Office Aides were promoted to the Grade I and 03 Office Aides were promoted to the Primary Level (Unskilled) as per the Management Services Circular No. 30(i).

Table 15.3: “Pilisar” National Solid Waste Management Program

Designation		2016		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Project Director	01	-	
2.	Deputy Project Director	01	-	
3.	Project Accountant	01	01	
4.	Senior Engineer	01	-	
5.	Deputy Manager (Planning & Imple.)	01	01	
6.	Project Engineer		01	
7.	Project Officers	02	03	
8.	Procurement Officer	01	01	
9.	Administrative Officer	-	01	
10.	Project Secretary	-	01	
11.	Quantity Surveyor	-	01	
12.	Legal Assistant	01	-	
13.	Project Assistant	02	-	
14.	Procurement Assistant	01	-	
15.	Office Aide	01	-	
		13	10	

TABLE 15.4: CONSTRUCTION OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY PROJECT

Designation		2016		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
1.	Project Director	01	-	
2.	Manager (Logistic & Procurement)	01	-	
3.	Project Accountant	01	01	

Designation		2016		
		Recruit.	Resig /Tr.	Retirement
4.	Procurement Officer	01	-	
5.	Project Engineer	-	01	
		04	02	

15.3 Finance Unit

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

15.3.1 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.

15.3.2 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.

The Number of Employees

The number of employees at the end of the year was 879

• BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of Compliance.

The financial statements of Central Environmental Authority comprise the Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Financial Performance, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements. These statements are prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards (SLPSAs)

laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL).

Basis of Measurement

The financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost Basis.

No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the financial statements

Functional and presentation Currency.

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

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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. Computers & Accessories and Accounting Software 25% p.a.(w.e.f. 01.01.2016)
4. Lab Equipment 10% p.a.
5. Library Books 10% p.a.

6. Building 2.5% p.a.

7. Dompe Sanitary Landfill 2.5% p.a.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset. (Calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

Expenditure incurred on repairs or maintenance of Property, Plant and Equipment in order to restore or maintain the future economic benefit expected from originally assessed standard of performance is recognized as an expense when incurred.

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.

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.

Cash and Cash equivalents

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

Cash flow Statement

Cash flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method

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.

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.

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 month 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.

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 2016 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.

Comparative information

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

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.

Commitments and contingencies

Contingencies are possible assets or obligations that arise from a past event and would be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events, which are beyond the CEA's control.

Accounting of Grants

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

The method adopted for accounting of Government Grant is also adopted for other Capital Grants received from other agencies.

TABLE 15.5 : CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY HAS RECEIVED FOLLOWING GRANTS DURING THE YEAR 2016.

	Rs.
Treasury - Recurrent	544,271,613
Treasury - Capital – in cash	62,500,000
UNREDD	1,750,000
Pilisaru Project	1,543,028
R & SP Unit	77,220
Environmental Conservation Project	1,562,515
UNESCO	158,000

Strengthening of CEA Laboratory	33,982,655
JICA	1,175,760
Environment Pioneer Programme	1,655,540

Investment

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

Contingencies & Commitments

All discernible risks are accounted for in determining the amount of all known liabilities. Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations where the transfer of economic benefit is not

probable or cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the Statement of Financial Position but are disclosed unless they are remote.

As to the Director's (Legal) report Pending Cases filed by the CEA in the year 2016 are 184 Cases. The pending Cases filed against the CEA in the year 2016 are 60 and 05 Cases are seemed to be litigations for claim. Litigation currently pending against the CEA would not have a material impact on the reported financial results.

TABLE 15.6 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE											
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2016											Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Operating Revenue	-									
	Recurrent Grant	Treasury		544,272	528,800	189,766	173,218	26,027	14,946	760,065	716,964
		- Others	4	173,175	148,121	-	-	-	-	173,175	148,121
	Differed Revenue			91,924	76,779	-	-	1,230	1,268	93,153	78,047
	Other Revenue		4	247,497	238,682	282	589	1	38	247,780	239,308
	Total Revenue			1,056,868	992,382	190,048	173,807	27,258	16,251	1,274,174	1,182,440
	Operating Expenses	-									
	Personnel Emoluments		5	579,469	615,357	17,243	16,020	7,781	9,101	604,494	640,477
	Traveling		6	25,754	33,963	-	-	-	-	25,754	33,963
	Supplies & Consumable Used		7	50,024	47,665	4,131	2,279	43	177	54,199	50,122
	Maintenance		8	29,289	22,933	1,997	1,924	1,128	1,462	32,414	26,319
	Contractual Services		9	71,678	63,119	4,270	4,162	3,264	3,328	79,212	70,609

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE											
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2016											Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Research & Development		10	17,021	16,226	-	52	179	40	17,200	16,316
	Depreciation and Amortizations		11	91,924	76,779	516	359	1,230	1,268	93,670	78,406
	Other Operating Expenses		12	6,779	6,250	213	152	601	122	7,594	6,524
	Programme Activities		13	168,770	162,692	-	-	2,467	588	171,237	163,280
	Establishment of Mager Compost Plants			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes			-	-	127,349	164,579	-	-	127,349	164,579
	Project Coordination , Management			-	-	2,298	424	193	250	2,491	674
	KOICA Expenses			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taxes , Duties Levies and Others			-	-	1,814	3,020	11,067	-	12,881	3,020
	Total Operating Expenses			1,040,709	1,044,984	159,832	192,972	27,954	16,335	1,228,495	1,254,289
	Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities			16,159	(52,603)	30,216	(19,165)	(696)	(84)	45,679	(71,849)
	Finance Cost	-									

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE											
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2016											Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Bank Charges			520	460	17	9	-	-	537	468
	Total Non Operating Expenses			520	460	17	9	-	-	537	468
	Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period			15,639	(53,062)	30,199	(19,174)	(696)	(84)	45,142	(72,318)

TABLE 15.7 : STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION											
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016											Rs.'000
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2015	2014
	<u>Assets</u>	-		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Non Current Assets										
	Property, Plant & Equipment		14	928,238	926,151	2,624	2,297	1,144	2,255	932,006	930,703
	Investment		15	9,960	9,960	-	-	-	-	9,960	9,960

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY											
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION											
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000	
				CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2015	2014	
	<u>Assets</u>	-	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	Goods in Transit and Work in Progress	16	1,919	34,546	-	-	-	-	1,919	34,546	
	Total Non Current Assets		940,117	970,657	2,624	2,297	1,144	2,255	943,884	975,210	
	Current Assets	-									
	Inventories	17	5,372	4,850	-	194	-	-	5,372	5,044	
	Receivables	18	99,210	97,321	17	751	-	9	99,227	98,081	
	Pilisaru Project Receivable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mobilisation Advance		-	-	88,070	104,656	137,999	78,058	226,068	182,713	
	Prepayments	19	6,505	4,623	200	2,921	-	-	6,705	7,543	
	Cash & Cash Equivalent	20	165,095	156,429	-	-	-	-	165,095	156,429	
	Total Current Assets		276,182	263,223	88,286	108,521	137,999	78,067	502,467	449,811	
	Total Assets		1,216,300	1,233,880	90,910	110,817	139,142	80,322	1,446,351	1,425,020	
	<u>Liabilities</u>										
	Current Liabilities										
	Payable	21	89,500	77,951	19,899	17,135	6	6	109,406	95,091	

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION										
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2015	2014
Assets	-		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Payable to KOICA Project			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accrued Expenses	22		82,936	115,616	142,376	195,281	845	275	226,157	311,172
Differed Revenue Reserve			17,428	20,433	-	-	-	-	17,428	20,433
Non Current Liabilities										
Recurrent Grant	23		38,612	52,639	-	-	-	-	38,612	52,639
Provision for Gratuity	24		239,029	227,134	196	163	-	-	239,225	227,297
Compost Bins Reserve			7,888	7,888	-	-	-	-	7,888	7,888
Total Liabilities			475,392	501,659	162,471	212,578	851	281	638,715	714,519
Total Net Assets			740,907	732,221	(71,561)	(101,761)	138,291	80,041	807,636	710,501
NET ASSETS/EQUITY										
Accumulated Fund			73,573	73,573	-	-	-	-	73,573	73,573
Excess B/F			(210,072)	(157,012)	(110,521)	(91,347)	(262)	(295)	(320,854)	(248,654)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year			15,639	(53,060)	30,199	(19,174)	(696)	(84)	45,142	(72,318)
KOICA Excess/ (Deficit)			608	608	-	-	-	-	608	608

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION										
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2015	2014
<u>Assets</u>	-		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KOICA Grant			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kunhwa Donation			-	-	-	-	107	107	107	107
Treasury - Foreign Loan			-	-	-	-	137,999	78,058	137,999	78,058
Capital Grants	25		861,159	868,112	8,760	8,760	1,144	2,255	871,063	879,127
			740,907	732,221	(71,561)	(101,761)	138,291	80,041	807,636	710,501

TABLE 15.8 : CASH FLOW STATEMENT

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in)</u>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Operating Activities</u>										
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities			15,639	(53,060)	-	-	(696)	(84)	14,943	(53,144)

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
KOICA Project Surplus			-	608	-	-	-	-	-	608
Adjustments for:										
	Depreciation	11	91,924	76,779	-	-	1,230	1,268	93,153	78,047
	Profit on Disposal of PPE		(1,074)	(1,782)	-	-	-	-	(1,074)	(1,782)
	Pilisaru Project Vehicle Depreciation		-	31,318	-	-	-	-	-	31,318
	Amortization of Capital Grants		(91,924)	(76,779)	-	-	(1,230)	(1,268)	(93,153)	(78,047)
	Finance Cost		520	460	-	-	-	-	520	460
	Provision for Gratuity	5	21,286	52,499	-	-	-	-	21,286	52,499
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes			36,371	30,043	-	-	(696)	(84)	35,674	29,959
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	17	(522)	5,393	194	237	-	-	(328)	5,629
	(Increase)/Decrease in Receivable	18	(1,889)	(11,560)	734	(737)	59,941	(9)	58,786	(12,306)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments	19	(1,883)	886	2,721	(2,721)	-	-	838	(1,835)

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
	Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	21	11,550	6,181	2,765	(6,542)	570	(621)	14,884	(360)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	22	(32,680)	55,492	(52,905)	14,814	-	-	(85,585)	69,685
	Increase/(Decrease) in Differed Revenue Reserve		(3,005)	(971)	-	-	-	-	(3,005)	(971)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Mobilization Advance		-	-	16,586	(8,978)	-	-	16,586	(8,978)
	Recurrent Grants	23	(14,026)	19,681	-	-	-	-	(14,026)	19,681
Cash Generated from Operations			(6,085)	105,145	(29,906)	(3,926)	59,815	(714)	23,824	100,504
	Finance Costs Paid		(520)	(460)	-	-	-	-	(520)	(460)
	Cash Withdrawals - Ministry		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Cancelled Cheque						-	-	-	-
	Gratuity Paid		(9,391)	(2,186)	(680)	-	-	-	(10,071)	(2,186)
Net Cash Flows from /(used in) Operating Activities			(15,996)	102,500	(30,585)	(3,926)	59,815	(714)	13,234	97,585

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in)</u>										
<u>Investing Activities</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment		14.1	(61,569)	(561,699)	(843)	(49)	-	-	(62,411)	(561,748)
Transfers from Projects			-	(83,787)	-	-	-	-	-	(83,787)
Proceeds from Sale of PPE			1,259	1,841	-	-	-	-	1,259	1,841
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress		16	-	(30,884)	-	-	-	-	-	(30,884)
Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes			-	-	(127,349)	(164,579)	-	-	(127,349)	(164,579)
Project Operating Activities			-	-	(31,271)	(27,600)	-	-	(31,271)	(27,600)
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities			(60,310)	(674,529)	(159,463)	(192,228)	-	-	(219,773)	(866,758)
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in)</u>										
<u>Financing Activities</u>				-	-					
Proceeds from /(used in) Capital Grants		25	84,971	629,248	-	-	-	-	84,971	629,248
Funds Received from the Treasury			-	-	189,766	173,218	59,941	-	249,707	173,218
Proceed from Selling of Compost Bins			-	-	61	121	-	-	61	121
Non Refundable Tender Deposit			-	-	82	106	-	-	82	106

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY										
CASH FLOW STATEMENT										
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2016										Rs.'000
			CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
		Note	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Miscellaneous Income			-	-	139	362	-	-	139	362
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities			84,971	629,248	190,048	173,807	59,941	-	334,960	803,055
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents			8,666	57,218	-	(22,347)	(126)	(714)	8,539	34,157
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year		20	156,429	99,210	-	2,356	126	714	156,555	121,559
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year		20	165,095	156,429	-	22,348	-	-	165,095	156,429

TABLE 15.9 : NOTE 4 A

			CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
<u>Note 4 A</u>			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Recurrent Grants</u>										
Male Declaration Project			649	534	-	-	-	-	649	534
Environmental Pioneer Programme-Ministry			19,514	23,088	-	-	-	-	19,514	23,088
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management			21	737	-	-	-	-	21	737

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4 A			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating Revenue			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SAICM Environment Pollution Control			20	66	-	-	-	-	20	66
Strengthening of Laboratory			8,538	5,695	-	-	-	-	8,538	5,695
Environment Conservation Income			222	60	-	-	-	-	222	60
E Waste Programme			932	264	-	-	-	-	932	264
Green Award			3,855	3,961	-	-	-	-	3,855	3,961
Vehicle Emission Test Income			1,207	714	-	-	-	-	1,207	714
Reimbursement of Clinical Waste Disposal Expenses			60,799	59,002	-	-	-	-	60,799	59,002
Clinical Waste - Administration Fee			419	-	-	-	-	-	419	-
Development of Access Road - Dompe			4425	-	-	-	-	-	4,425	-
Environmental Conservation National Programme			58625	-	-	-	-	-	58,625	-
Macksons Paint Lanka - Monitoring			167	-	-	-	-	-	167	-
Monitoring of Water - Income			3220	-	-	-	-	-	3,220	-
Environment Sensitive Area Income			485	-	-	-	-	-	485	-
Environment Congress			3,872	-	-	-	-	-	3,872	-
Green Project Income			30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4 A			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating Revenue			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plastic Project Income			25	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
Plastic Waste Management Project			-	44,212	-	-	-	-	-	44,212
Wetland Day CBL			-	191	-	-	-	-	-	191
Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones			-	166	-	-	-	-	-	166
ICES Course Fee			-	750	-	-	-	-	-	750
Symposium on Environment			-	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	1,005
Water Quality Monitoring Programme			-	3,092	-	-	-	-	-	3,092
Total			167,026	143,537	-	-	-	-	167,026	143,537

TABLE 15.10 : NOTE 4B

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 4B			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Operating Revenue			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Other Revenue										
Inspections Fees			122,147	96,392	-	-	-	-	122,147	96,392
License Fees			80,616	80,650	-	-	-	-	80,616	80,650
BOI Inspections Fees			951	491	-	-	-	-	951	491

			CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
<u>Note 4B</u>			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Revenue</u>										
BOI License Fees			2,690	3,056	-	-	-	-	2,690	3,056
Consultancy Fees			566	713	-	-	-	-	566	713
Air Quality & Noise Testing			2,368	1,768	-	-	-	-	2,368	1,768
EIA & IEE Projects Income			8,889	9,703	-	-	-	-	8,889	9,703
Hazardous Waste Programme			2,013	3,644	-	-	-	-	2,013	3,644
Water Quality			4,292	1,906	-	-	-	-	4,292	1,906
Court Case Income			904	352	-	-	-	-	904	352
Digital Map			194	99	-	-	-	-	194	99
Building Rent			6,806	8,648	-	-	-	-	6,806	8,648
Auditorium Fees			84	8	-	-	-	-	84	8
Interest Income			3,683	3,237	-	-	-	-	3,683	3,237
Non Refundable Tender Deposit			622	720	82	106	-	-	704	826
Miscellaneous Income			312	990	200	483	1	38	513	1,511
One Month Salary Recovery			212	158	-	-	-	-	212	158

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
<u>Note 4B</u>			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Revenue</u>										
Kelani River Income			97	462	-	-	-	-	97	462
Proficiency Testing Programme			171	31	-	-	-	-	171	31
Environmental Pioneer Camp - Galle			334	499	-	-	-	-	334	499
Green Project - Income			238	33	-	-	-	-	238	33
Basal Convention Income			390	510	-	-	-	-	390	510
Motor Vehicle Auction			940	1,781	-	-	-	-	940	1,781
Discarded Items Auction			191	451	-	-	-	-	191	451
Settlement of Bond			200	300	-	-	-	-	200	300
National Green Awards			290	65	-	-	-	-	290	65
Wetland Day - Income			468	16	-	-	-	-	468	16
Environmental Pioneer Camp - Southern Provincial Council			821	-	-	-	-	-	821	-
Vehicle Insurance Claims -CEA			83	-	-	-	-	-	83	-
Compost Income			198	-	-	-	-	-	198	-
Water Quality -Coastal Consern			112	-	-	-	-	-	112	-

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
<u>Note 4B</u>			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Revenue</u>										
Workshop Training - Ministry Fund			316	-	-	-	-	-	316	-
UNESCO Income			374	-	-	-	-	-	374	-
Rehabilitation of Road - Income			4,625	-	-	-	-	-	4,625	-
Industries Waste Income			169	-	-	-	-	-	169	-
Recovery of Loss Motor Bicycle and TV			134	-	-	-	-	-	134	-
Weeravila Bungalow Fees			-	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Vehicle Hiring Charges MALE			-	459	-	-	-	-	-	459
World Environmental Day			-	310	-	-	-	-	-	310
UNDP - E Waste Income			-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
Pilisaru Fund Improt Road (Dompe)			-	18,026	-	-	-	-	-	18,026
Portable Bio Gas Unit - Galle Office			-	78	-	-	-	-	-	78
KOICA Grant			-	1,957	-	-	-	-	-	1,957
Training Programme - Pilisaru Project			-	705	-	-	-	-	-	705
Sobha Ketha Awareness Programme - Southern Province Office			-	195	-	-	-	-	-	195

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
<u>Note 4B</u>			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Revenue</u>										
Wetland Day - Income			-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Sale of Books			-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total			247,497	238,681	282	589	1	38	247,780	239,308

TABLE 15.11 : NOTE 5

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
<u>Note 5</u>			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>										
Salaries and Wages			449,403	445,505	13,780	13,127	6,916	8,125	470,099	466,757
EPF Contribution			67,211	66,012	1,633	1,608	737	806	69,581	68,427
ETF Contribution			13,442	13,202	416	388	111	121	13,969	13,711
Overtime & Holiday Pay			8,690	5,995	702	800	17	48	9,409	6,843
Medical Leave Encashment			18,067	31,057	-	-	-	-	18,067	31,057
Provision for Gratuity			21,286	52,499	713	96	-	-	21,999	52,596
Allowance to Board & Council Members			474	256	-	-	-	-	474	256
Entertainment for Council, Management & Board Meetings			896	830	-	-	-	-	896	830

			CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 5			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total			579,469	615,357	17,243	16,020	7,781	9,101	604,494	640,477

TABLE 15.12 : NOTE 6

Note 6										
<u>Traveling Expenses</u>										
Domestic			22,235	28,994	-	-	-	-	22,235	28,994
Foreign			3,520	4,969	-	-	-	-	3,520	4,969
Total			25,754	33,963	-	-	-	-	25,754	33,963

TABLE 15.13 : NOTE 7

Note 7										
<u>Supplies & Consumable Items</u>										
Stationery & Office Requisites			9,116	9,301	1,264	729	43	177	10,422	10,207
Fuel & Lubricants			40,081	37,415	2,868	1,550	-	-	42,948	38,965
Uniforms			435	495	-	-	-	-	435	495
Newspapers			392	424	-	-	-	-	392	424
Printing			-	31	-	-	-	-	-	31
Total			50,024	47,665	4,131	2,279	43	177	54,199	50,122

TABLE 15.14 : NOTE 8

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
Note 8			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Maintenance</u>										
Vehicles Repairs & Maintenance			13,095	13,572	1,997	1,924	1,128	1,462	16,220	16,958
Building & Structure			10,965	4,917	-	-	-	-	10,965	4,917
Office & Lab Equipments			5,230	4,444	-	-	-	-	5,230	4,444
Total			29,289	22,933	1,997	1,924	1,128	1,462	32,414	26,319

TABLE 15.15 : NOTE 9

Note 9										
<u>Contractual Services</u>										
Electricity			11,988	11,617	-	-	-	-	11,988	11,617
Security Services			16,774	15,064	-	-	-	-	16,774	15,064
Insurance			10,762	9,172	-	-	-	-	10,762	9,172
Postage			3,193	2,915	-	-	114	178	3,307	3,093
Telephone			9,935	9,115	-	-	-	-	9,935	9,115
Building Rent			12,357	9,553	4,270	4,162	3,150	3,150	19,777	16,865
Water Supply			1,551	1,380	-	-	-	-	1,551	1,380

Note 9										
<u>Contractual Services</u>										
Nation Building Tax			4,137	3,633	-	-	-	-	4,137	3,633
Economic Service Charges			410	138	-	-	-	-	410	138
Audit Fees			500	500	-	-	-	-	500	500
Membership Fees			71	33	-	-	-	-	71	33
Total			71,678	63,119	4,270	4,162	3,264	3,328	79,212	70,609

TABLE 15.16 : NOTE 10

Note 10										
<u>Research & Development</u>										
Envt. Education & Awareness Expenses		10.1	5,869	4,691	-	-	-	-	5,869	4,691
Envt. Pollution Control		10.2	2,869	4,552	-	-	-	-	2,869	4,552
Envt. Management & Assessment		10.3	3,691	3,951	-	-	-	-	3,691	3,951
Legal Expenses			1,464	1,446	-	-	-	-	1,464	1,446
Human Resources Development			3,127	1,584	-	52	179	40	3,307	1,676
Total			17,021	16,223	-	52	179	40	17,200	16,316

TABLE 15.17 : NOTE 11

				CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
				2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 11				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Depreciation</u>											
Dompe Sanitary Landfill				9,880	9,880	-	-	-	-	9,880	9,880
Building				4,928	4,913	38	38	-	-	4,965	4,950
Motor Vehicles				48,477	39,395	-	-	-	-	48,477	39,395
Furniture & Fittings				3,002	2,624	274	288	287	287	3,563	3,198
Computers & Accessories and Accounting Software				3,536	-	-	-	-	-	3,536	-
Office Equipment				9,736	9,502	185	14	802	981	10,723	10,498
Laboratory Equipment				8,933	7,514	20	19	142	-	9,094	7,534
Library Books				542	581	-	-	-	-	542	581
Plant & Machinery				15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
Name Board				90	131	-	-	-	-	90	131
Regional Office				2,257	1,712	-	-	-	-	2,257	1,712
Nature Field Centre				527	527	-	-	-	-	527	527
Total				91,924	76,779	516	359	1,230	1,268	83,790	78,406

TABLE 15.18 : NOTE 12

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 12			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>										
Advertising			922	616	-	-	-	-	922	616
Miscellaneous			583	471	72	18	601	122	1,256	610
Welfare Expenses			4,770	4,393	141	134	-	-	4,910	4,527
National Events			505	770	-	-	-	-	505	770
Total			6,779	6,250	213	152	601	122	7,594	6,524

TABLE 15.19 : NOTE 13 - PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES

<u>Note 13 - Programme Activities</u>							2466.77314	578.644	2,467	579
Male Declaration		13.1	649	534	-	-	-	-	649	534
Plastics Waste Minimization Project		13.2	25	44,212	-	-	-	-	25	44,212
Environmental Pioneer Program-Ministry		13.3	18,407	22,010	-	-	-	-	18,407	22,010
National Green Awards			104	3,961	-	-	-	-	104	3,961
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management			21	737	-	-	-	-	21	737
SAICM Environment Pollution Control			20	66	-	-	-	-	20	66
Vehicle Emission Test Expences			1,506	1,204	-	-	-	-	1,506	1,204

Note 13 - Programme Activities							2466.77314	578.644	2,467	579
Strengthening of Laboratory of CEA - 2013			8,538	5,695	-	-	-	-	8,538	5,695
Clinical Waste Management Program			60,799	59,002	-	-	-	-	60,799	59,002
Environmental Pioneer Camp - Galle			334	499	-	-	-	-	334	499
Water Quality - Major Water Bodies			3,220	3,092	-	-	-	-	3,220	3,092
Environmental Conservation National Programme			58,625	-	-	-	-	-	58,625	-
Dompe Expenses			99	-	-	-	-	-	99	-
E-Flow Expenses			49	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
Environmental Sensitive Area Expenses			485	-	-	-	-	-	485	-
Environmental Congress			3,872	-	-	-	-	-	3,872	-
Green Awards			3,855	-	-	-	-	-	3,855	-
Green Building Programme			238	-	-	-	-	-	238	-
E Waste			932	-	-	-	-	-	932	-
Kelani River Expenses			97	-	-	-	-	-	97	-
Macksons Paint Lanka Expenses			166	-	-	-	-	-	166	-
Development of Access Road - Dompe			4,425	-	-	-	-	-	4,425	-
Environmental Pioneer Camp - Southern Provincial Council			818	-	-	-	-	-	818	-

Note 13 - Programme Activities							2466.77314	578.644	2,467	579
UNESCO Expenses			374	-	-	-	-	-	374	-
Water Quality Expenses - CCD			46	-	-	-	-	-	46	-
Wetland Day 2016			500	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
Workshop - Training Expenses			316	-	-	-	-	-	316	-
Environment Conservation Project Expenses			222	-	-	-	-	-	222	-
Green Project Expenses			30	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
Environment Conservation Project			-	60	-	-	-	-	-	60
Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones			-	166	-	-	-	-	-	166
ICES Course Expenses			-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
E- Flow Expenses			-	111	-	-	-	-	-	111
International Symposium on Environment			-	1,005	-	-	-	-	-	1,005
World Environmental Day			-	310	-	-	-	-	-	310
Kelani River Expences			-	462	-	-	-	-	-	462
UNDP - E Waste Expences			-	175	-	-	-	-	-	175
Improvement of Access Road - Dompe, Pilisaru Fund			-	18,026	-	-	-	-	-	18,026
Portable Bio Gas Unit - Galle Office			-	79	-	-	-	-	-	79
E-Waste Programme			-	264	-	-	-	-	-	264

Note 13 - Programme Activities							2466.77314	578.644	2,467	579
Training Programme - Pilisaru Project			-	704	-	-	-	-	-	704
Sobha Ketha Awareness Programme - Southern Province Office			-	195	-	-	-	-	-	195
Wetland Day Expenses			-	32	-	-	-	-	-	32
Green Project - Expenses			-	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Wetland Day - Expenses.			-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Total			168,770	162,692	-	-	2,467	579	171,237	163,271

TABLE 15.20 : NOTE 14

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 14			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Property, Plant & Equipment										
Land			27,453	27,453	-	-	-	-	27,453	27,453
RO Land			11,649	2,450	-	-	-	-	11,649	2,450
Dompe Sanitary Land Fill		14.1	375,440	385,320	-	-	-	-	375,440	385,320
Building		14.1	125,717	130,315	1,238	1,276	-	-	126,955	131,591
Motor Vehicles		14.1	103,903	152,544	-	-	-	-	103,903	152,544
Mobile Laboratory		14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Fittings		14.1	17,937	18,313	587	861	573	860	19,098	20,034
Computers & Accessories and Accounting Software		14.1	17,361	-	-	-	452	-	17,813	-
Office Equipment		14.1	65,706	62,408	720	62	-	1,395	66,426	63,865

			CEA		Pilisar Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 14			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Laboratory Equipment		14.1	85,270	61,448	78	98			85,349	61,546
Library Books		14.1	1,848	2,390	-		-	-	1,848	2,390
Plant & Machinery		14.1	2,120	-	-	-	-	-	2,120	-
Regional Office		14.1	91,673	80,745	-	-	-	-	91,673	80,745
Name Board		14.1	351	427	-	-	-	-	351	427
Nature Field Centre		14.1	1,810	2,338	-	-	-	-	1,810	2,338
Total			928,238	926,151	2,624	2,297	1,026	2,255	931,888	930,703

TABLE 15.21 : NOTE 15

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

TABLE 15.22 : NOTE 16

Note 16										
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress										
Construction of Killinochchi Office Building			1,919	-	-	-	-	-	1,919	-
Research Studies- E Flow			-	306	-	-	-	-	-	306
Toyoster 650VA UPS			-	214	-	-	-	-	-	214
Computers 120 Nos			-	14,157	-	-	-	-	-	14,157

Note 16										
<u>Goods in Transit and Work in Progress</u>										
Account Software - 50%			-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200
CCTV Camera			-	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	2,142
Sound Level Meeter			-	516	-	-	-	-	-	516
Office Furniture			-	227	-	-	-	-	-	227
Multimedia Projector & Screen for Board Room			-	149	-	-	-	-	-	149
Sofa set for Chairman Office			-	79	-	-	-	-	-	79
BOD Incubator with Digital Display of Temperature			-	2,421	-	-	-	-	-	2,421
Hot plate with magnetic stirrer			-	611	-	-	-	-	-	611
BOD/ DO Meter (Bench Top)			-	3,439	-	-	-	-	-	3,439
UV Visible Spectrophotometer			-	1,112	-	-	-	-	-	1,112
Centrifuge			-	3,435	-	-	-	-	-	3,435
Chemicals			-	2,266	-	-	-	-	-	2,266
Glass Ware			-	2,119	-	-	-	-	-	2,119
Safety Equipment			-	333	-	-	-	-	-	333
UPS 6 Nos			-	22	-	-	-	-	-	22
Chemicals-JICA fund			-	800	-	-	-	-	-	800

Note 16										
<u>Goods in Transit and Work in Progress</u>										
Total			1,919	34,546	-	-	-	-	1,919	34,546

TABLE 15.23 : NOTE 17

	CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
<u>Note 17</u>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Inventories</u>								
Stationery & Office Requisites	2,142	2,491	-	-	-	-	2,142	2,491
Books & Publication	2,822	2,206	-	-	-	-	2,822	2,206
Motor Spare Parts	391	145	-	-	-	-	391	145
Electrical Items	18	9	-	-	-	-	18	9
Compost Bins	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	74
Promotional Items	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	120
Total	5,372	4,850	-	194	-	-	5,372	5,044

TABLE 15.24 : NOTE 18

Note 18	-									
<u>Receivable</u>	-		-	-	3	737	-	9	3	746.17
Miscellaneous Advances		18.1	63	17	-	-	-	-	63	17
Purchase Advances		18.2	179	270	-	-	-	-	179	270
Deposits Receivables		18.3	1,296	1,334	-	-	-	-	1,296	1,334
Motorcycle Loan -Drivers		18.4	1,502	1,247	-	-	-	-	1,502	1,247
EIA Advance		18.5	234	31	-	-	-	-	234	31
Plastic Waste Cash Advance		18.6	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Distress Loan			77,688	76,976	-	-	-	-	77,688	76,976
Festival Advances			300	353	14	14	-	-	313	366
Family Medical Insurance			162	250	-	-	-	-	162	250
Special Advances			1,378	1,465	-	-	-	-	1,378	1,465
VAT Receivable			5,448	4,822	-	-	-	-	5,448	4,822
Cash Imprest			10	60	-	-	-	-	10	60
Mobilization Advance - Niron Enterprises			9,284	9,284	-	-	-	-	9,284	9,284
Salary Advance			12	43	-	-	-	-	12	43
Team Four Architect Payment			57	-	-	-	-	-	57	-

Note 18	-									
<u>Receivable</u>	-		-	-	3	737	-	9	3	746.17
Rent Receivable -SDF & Pilisaru Project			788	-	-	-	-	-	788	-
Salary Receivable - SDF Project			753	0	-	-	-	-	753	-
Receivable for Lost Bicycle			58	-	-	-	-	-	58	-
Male Project (Fuel Cost) Receivable			-	459	-	-	-	-	-	459
Pilisaru Project Receivable			-	315	-	-	-	-	-	315
Marine Environment Pollution Authority			-	396	-	-	-	-	-	396
Total			99,210	97,321	17	751	-	9	99,227	98,081

TABLE 15.25 : NOTE 19

Note 19										
<u>Prepayments</u>										
Payments in Advance		19.1	6,456	4,574	200	2,921	-	-	6,656	7,495
Plastic Waste Management Advance Imprest			49	49	-	2	-	-	49	51
Total			6,505	4,623	200	2,923	-	-	6,705	7,545

TABLE 15.26 : NOTE 20

			CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 20			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Cash & Cash Equivalents</u>										
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - Main A/C 0-002937303			156,514	147,541	-	-	-	-	156,514	147,541
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - MALE - 0002972309			1,018	1,404	-	-	-	-	1,018	1,404
Bank of Ceylon, Corporate Branch, 1608			5,353	5,219	-	-	-	-	5,353	5,219
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Polycess 2937361			2,209	2,265	-	-	-	-	2,209	2,265
Total			165,095	156,429	-	-	-	-	165,095	156,429

TABLE 15.27 : NOTE 21

Note 21										
<u>Payable</u>										
Deposit Payable		21.1	53	53	-	-	-	-	53	53
EIA Projects		21.2	83,556	70,537	-	-	-	-	83,556	70,537
Advance Received for Motor Bicycles		21.3	1,196	454	350	350	6	6	1,552	810
Refundable Tender Deposit			1,555	1,607	-	-	-	-	1,555	1,607
Medical Insurance Claims			324	312	-	-	-	-	324	312
Upper Kothmale Water Quality			728	728	-	-	-	-	728	728

Note 21										
<u>Payable</u>										
Stamp Duty Payable			493	2,907	-	-	-	-	493	2,907
Interest Received in Advance (Fixed Deposit)			468	293	-	-	-	-	468	293
Retention Fee			856	505	19,549	16,785	-	-	20,406	17,290
Motor Cycle Insurance			70	70	-	-	-	-	70	70
Implementation Basel Convention			174	174	-	-	-	-	174	174
Solid Waste Management Allowance (DO)			3	3	-	-	-	-	3	3
Pilisaru Project Computers and UPS			24	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
Unilanka Security Services			-	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
Pilisaru Advance Balance			-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Total			89,500	77,951	19,899	17,135	6	6	109,406	95,091

TABLE 15.28 : NOTE 22

Note 22										
<u>Accrued Expenses</u>			-	-	-	-	80	275	80	275
Salaries and Wages			4,354	4,399	-	-	753	-	5,107	4,399
Employee Provident Fund			5,605	5,677	-	-	-	-	5,605	5,677
Employee Trust Fund			1,121	1,135	-	-	-	-	1,121	1,135
Over time			944	628	-	-	2	-	946	628

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses			-	-	-	-	80	275	80	275
Local Traveling			1,745	3,018	-	-	-	-	1,745	3,018
Repairs & Maintenance of Building			598	397	-	-	-	-	598	397
Repairs & Maintenance of Office Equipment			146	81	-	-	-	-	146	81
Security Charges			2,337	2,128	-	-	-	-	2,337	2,128
Electricity Charges			849	907	-	-	-	-	849	907
Fuel and Lubricant			1,860	2,823	-	-	-	-	1,860	2,823
Stationery			74	643	-	-	-	-	74	643
Telecommunication			1,178	967	-	-	10	-	1,188	967
Newspapers			22	19	-	-	-	-	22	19
Water supply			82	59	-	-	-	-	82	59
VAT (VAT to Accrued Expenses)			1,352	1,015	-	-	-	-	1,352	1,015
Audit Fees			1,753	2,543	-	-	-	-	1,753	2,543
Office Building Rent			299	75	-	-	-	-	299	75
Nation Building Tax			311	429	-	-	-	-	311	429
NRM Division			315	234	-	-	-	-	315	234
Miscellaneous Expenses			3	61	-	-	-	-	3	61

Note 22										
<u>Accrued Expenses</u>			-	-	-	-	80	275	80	275
Pollution Control Division			66	59	-	-	-	-	66	59
Office Equipments			200	22	-	-	-	-	200	22
Office Furniture			203	156	-	-	-	-	203	156
WIP Capital Assets			1,919	15,533	-	-	-	-	1,919	15,533
National Events			3	142	-	-	-	-	3	142
School Programme -Ministry			129	3,683	-	-	-	-	129	3,683
Welfare Expenses			8	251	-	-	-	-	8	251
Insurance			640	498	-	-	-	-	640	498
Economic Service Charges			129	138	-	-	-	-	129	138
Hazardous Waste Management Division			215	528	-	-	-	-	215	528
Clinical Waste Management Program			8,023	15,092	-	-	-	-	8,023	15,092
Legal Expenses			180	2	-	-	-	-	180	2
EIA Division			44	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
Repair of Motor Vehicle			833	-	-	-	-	-	833	-
Pioneer Camp - Southern Camp			163	-	-	-	-	-	163	-

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses			-	-	-	-	80	275	80	275
Solid Waste Management Project - Ratnapura			4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-
Reduction of Polythene			11,029	-	-	-	-	-	11,029	-
E-Waste Management - Punarudaya Programme			1,086	-	-	-	-	-	1,086	-
School Waste Management Programme			3,598	-	-	-	-	-	3,598	-
Construction of Polythene Site - Ratnapura			1,327	-	-	-	-	-	1,327	-
Land - Ratnapura (Accrued)			318	-	-	-	-	-	318	-
Lab Service			216	-	-	-	-	-	216	-
Environment Conservation			38	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
Air Quality Division			73	-	-	-	-	-	73	-
Medical Leave			18,012	-	-	-	-	-	18,012	-
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management Division			160	-	-	-	-	-	160	-
E- Waste			291	-	-	-	-	-	291	-
Advertising			49	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
GIS Information			177	-	-	-	-	-	177	-
KOICA Project			139	-	-	-	-	-	139	-

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses			-	-	-	-	80	275	80	275
Development of Access Road - Dompe			4,425	-	-	-	-	-	4,425	-
Local Training			216	-	-	-	-	-	216	-
Postage			13	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Environment Congress			12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Macksons Paint			1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
School Programme			54	-	-	-	-	-	54	-
Foreign Travelling			-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28
Plastic Expenses			-	31	-	-	-	-	-	31
Distress Loans- Stamp Duty			-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Planning and Monitoring Unit			-	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
EPC Division (Laboratory)			-	39	-	-	-	-	-	39
School Programme -Treasury			-	109	-	-	-	-	-	109
Medical Leave Encashment			-	31,057	-	-	-	-	-	31,057
Repairs & Maintenance of Motor Vehicle			-	562	-	-	-	-	-	562
Strengthening of Laboratory			-	528	-	-	-	-	-	528
Green Awards			-	16	-	-	-	-	-	16
Purchase of Laboratory Chemicles			-	216	-	-	-	-	-	216
Membership Fee			-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3

Note 22										
Accrued Expenses			-	-	-	-	80	275	80	275
Motor Cycle Loan			-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
Local Authority/ Institution			-	-	142,376	195,281	-	-	142,376	195,281
Gratuity Payable			-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
E-Waste Programme			-	233	-	-	-	-	-	233
KOICA Project			-	139	-	-	-	-	-	139
EEA Division - 319			-	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	1,170
JICA Project			-	1,385	-	-	-	-	-	1,385
Lab Strengthening - 413			-	16,459	-	-	-	-	-	16,459
Total			82,936	115,616	142,376	195,281	845	275	226,157	311,172

TABLE 15.29 : NOTE 23

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 23			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Recurrent Grants										
Male Declaration			2,165	2,550	-	-	-	-	2,165	2,550
Plastic Waste Grant			16,789	16,815	-	-	-	-	16,789	16,815
GIS Project			67	67	-	-	-	-	67	67

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Note 23										
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities			111	111	-	-	-	-	111	111
Large Scale Water Quality Grants			660	660	-	-	-	-	660	660
KITA Grant			106	106	-	-	-	-	106	106
Water Quality Monitoring Programme			265	265	-	-	-	-	265	265
Community Based Water Quality Mgt. Programme			526	526	-	-	-	-	526	526
Water Quality Three Main Water Boundaries			291	291	-	-	-	-	291	291
Strengthening of CEA Laboratory - 2013			3,626	19,268	-	-	-	-	3,626	19,268
Strengthening of Lab of CEA - 2012			857	857	-	-	-	-	857	857
Strengthening of National Information Centre			94	94	-	-	-	-	94	94
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management			439	599	-	-	-	-	439	599
SAICM Environment Pollution Control			3,696	3,716	-	-	-	-	3,696	3,716
Greening School - HNB Assurance			68	68	-	-	-	-	68	68
School Pioneer Programme			1,107	2,277	-	-	-	-	1,107	2,277
Environment Conservation Project			1,575	692	-	-	-	-	1,575	692
Kelani River Grant			941	1,038	-	-	-	-	941	1,038

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 23			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water Quality - Major Water Bodies			1,116	1,512	-	-	-	-	1,116	1,512
Green Project Grant			37	67	-	-	-	-	37	67
Project on Safe Disposal of Mobile Phones			304	304	-	-	-	-	304	304
Dompe Grant			2,834	-	-	-	-	-	2,834	-
Environment Pioneer Camp - Galle			58	-	-	-	-	-	58	-
Macksons Paint Lanka Grant			134	-	-	-	-	-	134	-
S&D Chemical - Tree Planting Grant			277	-	-	-	-	-	277	-
Environmental Conserveation Pro			470	-	-	-	-	-	470	-
Wetland Day -2016			-	468	-	-	-	-	-	468
National Green Award Grant			-	290	-	-	-	-	-	290
Total			38,612	52,639	-	-	-	-	38,612	52,639

TABLE 15.30 : NOTE 24

Note 24								
Provision for Gratuity	239,029	227,134	196	163	-	-	239,225	227,297
-								
Total	239,029	227,134	196	163	-	-	239,225	227,297

TABLE 15.31 : NOTE 25

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 25			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Capital Grant</u>			-	-	8,760	8,760	1,144	2,255	9,904	11,015
FRMP Capital Grant			1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Dutch Capital Grant			2,653	4,008	-	-	-	-	2,653	4,008
EA1P Grant			4,873	5,047	-	-	-	-	4,873	5,047
Capital Grant - Treasury Fund			134,834	105,902	-	-	-	-	134,834	105,902
Capital Grant - Treasury Fund (Motor Vehicle)			90,165	123,024	-	-	-	-	90,165	123,024
UNDP			781	1,735	-	-	-	-	781	1,735
APPELL Project			-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Grant of Library Books			74	105	-	-	-	-	74	105
International Development Association			106,358	110,507	-	-	-	-	106,358	110,507

			CEA		Pilisaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 25			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IRMP			1,289	1,289	-	-	-	-	1,289	1,289
E-Waste Capital Grant			9	19	-	-	-	-	9	19
Plastic Waste Management Capital Grant			2,048	2,693	-	-	-	-	2,048	2,693
GIS Capital Grant			320	440	-	-	-	-	320	440
Household Waste Minimizing Project - Gampaha			47	94	-	-	-	-	47	94
Post Tsunami Capital Grant			21	43	-	-	-	-	21	43
Nature Field Centre Grant			375	388	-	-	-	-	375	388
Mezzanine Floor			20,000	20,625	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,625
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities			494	659	-	-	-	-	494	659
South Asia Program			32	42	-	-	-	-	32	42
Safe Disposal Mobile			168	203	-	-	-	-	168	203
John Keels Foundation			59	71	-	-	-	-	59	71
Library Information Centre			928	1,091	-	-	-	-	928	1,091
Pioneer Program - Ministry Found			1,503	143	-	-	-	-	1,503	143
Strangthening of CEA Laboratory			79,926	51,835	-	-	-	-	79,926	51,835

			CEA		Pilaru Project		EDCF Project		Total	
			2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Note 25			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Environmental Conservation Project			167	191	-	-	-	-	167	191
SAICM Hazardous Waste Management			380	434	-	-	-	-	380	434
SAICM Environment Pollution Control			370	420	-	-	-	-	370	420
Pilaru Project - Lab Equipments			4,271	3,247	-	-	-	-	4,271	3,247
EDCF Building Fund			1,553	1,595	-	-	-	-	1,553	1,595
KOICA Capital Grant			396,812	425,510	-	-	-	-	396,812	425,510
Water Quality - JAICA			5,537	6,152	-	-	-	-	5,537	6,152
Monitoring Of Water (JICA)			1,393	390	-	-	-	-	1,393	390
UNICEF			94	104	-	-	-	-	94	104
Abans Auto (Pvt) Ltd			97	97	-	-	-	-	97	97
R&D Unit			77	-	-	-	-	-	77	-
UNREDD Programme			1,735	-	-	-	-	-	1,735	-
Environment Consevation Pro			1,563	-	-	-	-	-	1,563	-
UNESCO Capital Grant			151	-	-	-	-	-	151	-
	Total		861,159	868,112	8,760	8,760	1,144	2,255	867,537	879,127

Chapter 16 : Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements



විගණකාධිපති දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதி திணைக்களம் AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல.
My No.

IEN/E/CEA/02/16/43

ඔබේ අංකය
உமது இல.
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

24 September 2017

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 2016 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 2016 comprising the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2016 and the statement of financial performance, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provisions in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka read in conjunction with Section 13 (1) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 and Section 6(3) of the National Environmental Act, No.47 of 1980 as amended by the National Environmental Act, No.56 of 1988. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the Authority in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed report in terms of Section 13(7)(a) of the Finance Act was issued to the Chairman of the Authority on 29 June 2017.

1.2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

1.3 Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards consistent with International Auditing Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions

අංක 306/72, පොල්දූව පාර, බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව. - இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி, பத்தரமுல்லை, இலங்கை. - No. 306/72, Polduwa Road, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka



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පිළිගැනීමේ දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
கனியுரிமைத் துறை அமைச்சு
Auditor General's Department

(ISSAI 1000-1810). Those Standards require that I comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of financial statements. Sub-sections (3) and (4) of Section 13 of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971 give discretionary powers to the Auditor General to determine the scope and extent of the audit.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

1.4 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report.

2. Financial Statements

2.1 Qualified Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Central Environmental Authority as at 31 December 2016 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards.



2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standards

The following observations are made.

(a) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 02

A sum of Rs. 14,026,466 received in cash during the year under review from other external institutions as recurrent grants had been shown under operating activities instead of financing activities in the cash flow statements.

(b) Sri Lanka Public Sector Accounting Standard 07

As seven items of property, plant and equipment costing Rs. 84,997,459 had not been depreciated when they were ready for use, depreciation had been understated by Rs. 494,016.

2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

2.2.21 Central Environmental Authority

The following observations are made.

- (a) Depreciation on buildings in the year under review had been understated by Rs. 117,516.
- (b) Due to a computation error in the year under review, the value added tax (VAT) had been overstated by Rs. 740,521
- (b) Although a sum of Rs. 4,132,173 had been deducted from advances of Rs. 9,283,870 paid to a construction company from his bills, it had not been adjusted to the financial statements. Further, a sum of Rs. 4,905,809 retained from the contractors' bill settlements had not been brought to accounts.
- (d) A sum of Rs. 12,603,603 spent in the years 2015 and 2016 for the construction of Kilinochchi North Provincial Office had been capitalized under buildings in stated of accounting under works – in – progress.



- (e) Equipment purchased for the Domestic Air quality management project had been accounted as an expenditure of the year instead of capitalizing under plant and machinery.

2.2.2.2 Pilisara Project

The following observations are made.

- (a) Retentions and advance payable amounting to Rs. 1,594,851 and Rs. 6,285,176 respectively by the Pilisara Project had been overstated in the financial statements.
- (c) Of the contractual amounts of the short terms major and small scale projects relating to the construction of compost yards in the Local Authorities and other institutions, a sum of Rs. 139,923,530 as further payable amount had been adjusted, as accrued expenses without specific payment bills.

2.2.2.3 Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Construction Project on Economic Corporation Fund Loan Facilities (EDCF)

The following observations are made.

- (a) As a balance of Rs. 278,575,020 according to the Trial Balance in 5 items of accounts of the Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Construction Project on Korian loan facilities Economic Corporation Fund had been shown as Rs. 280,708,014 in the Financial Statements, a difference of Rs. 2,132,994 was observed. As such, the balancing of the financial statements was questionable in audit.
- (d) Under computation of depreciation for the year under review by Rs. 33,197 and the over computation of depreciation relating to the year 2015 by Rs. 42,170 had not been rectified in the year under review.



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2.3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

The following observations are made.

- (a) Despite the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue had informed that the value added tax (VAT) amounting to Rs. 5,447,674 over paid to the Commissioner General of Inland Revenue since several years could not be off set, disregarding that, it had been shown in the financial statements as a receivable amount.
- (b) Advances of Rs. 48,899 given in the previous year for the Plastic Waste Management Project had not been settled even in the year under review.

2.4 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

The following instances of non-compliance with Laws, rules, regulations were observed in audit.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations, etc

Non-compliances

- (a) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

Financial Regulation 571

Action in terms of Financial Regulations had not been taken in respect of 35 refundable deposits valued at Rs.350,000 relating to the Pilisara Project, lapsed for more than 2 years.

- (b) Public Enterprises Circular No. 95 of 14 June 1994.

A sum of Rs. 10,185,720 had been paid to 866 officers of the Authority as food allowances, contrary to the Circular instructions.



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**(c) Public Finance Circular No. 02/2015
of 10 July 2015**

(i) Section 9(a)

Even though action should be taken to remove all the vehicles from the relevant premises within one week from the date of disposal after being recovered the money, the issusu cab motor vehicles disposed of on 09 July 2015 had been released only on April 2016 after being recovered the money.

(ii) Section 10

All the money received from disposed of motor vehicles should be credited to the Consolidated Fund and thereafter a detailed report after completing the process should be sent to the Director General of National Budget, Director General of State Accounts, Director General of Public Enterprises and to the Director General of Public Finance with a copy to the Auditor General. Nevertheless, action had not been taken accordingly in respect of a sum of Rs. 2,544,324 received from disposal of motor vehicles carried out in the years 2015 and 2016.

2.5 Transactions not Supported by Adequate Authority

In terms of Section 8 of Chapter xxiv of the Establishments Code, a maximum of Rs. 100,000 or the money spent for the purchase whichever is lower can be given through a bank as a loan for the purchase of a Motor cycle/ Scooter. However, without the Treasury approval loans at Rs. 100,000 had been given for the purchase of motor cycles from 2011 to the end of the year under review from the Funds of the Environmental Authority.



3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented, the financial result of the Authority and 2 related projects for the year under review had been a surplus of Rs. 45,142,000 as against the deficit of Rs. 72,318,000 for the preceding year, thus indicating an improvement of Rs.117,460,000 in the financial results for the year under review, as compared with the preceding year. Earning a profit of Rs. 30,199,000 from the Pilisara Project and the increase of revenue of the Authority by Rs. 64,486,000 in the year under review had mainly attributed to this improvement.

In analyzing the financial results of the year under review and the preceding 4 years, a deficit was reported from the years 2012 to 2015 and a surplus was shown in the year under review. However, in re - adjusting the employees' remuneration and depreciation for non-current assets, the contribution of Rs.646,565,000 in the year 2015 had improved with variances and grown up to Rs. 743,306,000 in the year under review.

3.2 Legal Cases Instituted against the Authority

Out of 65 court cases filed against the Authority by the end of the year under review, 5 cases had been in respect of asking for compensations and the value thereof amounted to Rs. 2,097,822,000.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

In terms of Section 10 of the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, as amended by National Environmental Act No. 56 of 1988, the main objectives are as follows.

- To regulate, maintain and control the volume, types, constituents and effects of waste discharge, emissions, deposits or other resources and sub sources of pollution which are of danger or potential danger to the quality or the environment of any segment of the Environment.



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- To protect natural resources system of the country ensuring environmental Friendly Development by using systematic evaluation of environmental effect.
- To obtain Public Cooperation and Participation towards environment protection and to make Public awareness in respect of local, national and global environment problems, specially, aimed in obtaining co - operation of school children.

Of these objectives, the following had not been performed.

- (a) One of the key objectives of the National Environment Act states as follows, “to require any Local Authority to comply with and give effect to any recommendations relating to environmental protection within the limits of the jurisdiction of such local authority and in particular any recommendations relating to all or any aspects of environmental pollution”. Nevertheless, action had not been taken to get the cooperation of Local Authorities in order to find solutions at a divisional level in respect of disposal of garbage and environmental pollution which is a national problem and to enforce the recommendations made thereon.
- (b) As the Authority has more responsibility in respect of solid waste management the compost projects had been started by the Pilisara Project therefor. However, the Authority had failed to find and implement a solution in respect of Kolonnawa and Meethotamulla garbage dunghill where ample garbage is left daily, even up to 30 April 2017. Attention to minimize the adverse effect on the environment and health of the general public by regulating waste management which is a national issue, had been at a minimum level.
- (c) According to the National Environmental (amendment) Act No. 56 of 1988, the prohibition of the unauthorized, discharge, emission or deposit of litter, waste, garbage and sewage, the prevention of the discharge of untreated sewage or Substandard industrial effluents or toxic chemicals into soil, canals or water ways and to require any local authority to comply with and give effect to any recommendations relating to environmental protections within



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the limits of the jurisdiction of such local authority are the powers of the Authority. Nevertheless more attention had not been paid in that connection.

- (e) The Authority has the responsibility to priority in drawing attention to facilitate for the implementation of small or medium scale garbage management projects within the country in respect of wastes accumulated in the urban areas which is a national problem, giving alternative solutions in place of snags of chemical fertilizers by manufacture of compost fertilizers which is a repercussion arises out of waste management resulting to minimize environmental damage and even to earn an income to the Authority. Nevertheless, more attention had not been paid on these matters.
- (f) In issuing environmental Security Licences for industries, they had been issued without adhearing a formal methodology and as such, the service provided to Public by the Authority had not been successfully achieved.
- (g) Powers, functions and duties stated in the National Environmental Act include, "to be responsible for the Co - ordinations of all regulatory activities relating to the discharge of wastes and pollutants into the environment and the protection and the improvement of quality of the environment". Nevertheless, attention had not been paid on the requirement of giving expeditious solutions, therefor as the emission of wastes accumulated in the urban areas in to the Environment by lots of local authorities which is a terrible problem in respect of environment and the health safety of the General Public.

4.2 Management Activities

The following observations are made.

- (a) Even though, it was stated in the progress report for the year 2014 presented to the Committee on Public Enterprises that data system, indicating the expiry date of environmental protection licence automatically would be introduced in February 2015 such a data system had not been introduced even by 30 April 2017.



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- (b) The existing Environmental Act tabled in the year 1980 had not been amended in terms of Technological, Environmental and Social responsibilities pertinent to the current position and the attention of the management for the feasibility in further implementation hydraulic power generation projects by controlling technologies, detrimental to environment had been at a low level. Furthermore, attention for the preparation of a unified national program in order to ascertain a strong program and an optimum utilization had also not been drawn.
- (c) The Authority had given only the concurrence to two private institutions regarding the environmental impact for the implementation eco – emission testing program. If the attention is paid to implement this program by the Authority or an entity affiliated to the Government, a massive revenue approximately Rs. 3,533,833,188 could have been credited to the government revenue. Is this program implemented at least through the Sri Lanka Transport Board, it was observed that the government revenue could have been increased as the institute which has the onerous responsibility in environmental protection and management.
- (d) The Authority had received 2,815 environmental complaints during the year under review, out of which only 1,660 complaints had been resolved, representing 59 per cent of the total complaints. Unresolved complaints had exceeded 41 per cent. According solving complaints had been at a minimum level.
- (e) A sum of Rs. 8,310,000 had been paid to the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation on 30 December 2015 as an advance equivalent to 20 per cent of the total amount given for the manufacture of Hybrid Fertilizer Project which had not been included in the Pilisara Project Action Plan for the year 2015 and not an objective of the project.



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- (f) Sums of Rs. 450,706, Rs. 72,000 and Rs.6,733,280 had been spent from the Fund of the Pilisara Project for the maintenance of motor vehicle of the Authority, printing of handouts and for filling of Dompe Waste Management land respectively.
- (h) Despite the approval had been granted to pay the incentives to the officers served in the post used plastic Waste Management National Project for that period from the provisions of that project by the letter dated 08 November 2016 such expenditure of Rs. 679,300 had been paid by the Pilisary Project on the order of the Deputy Director General (Waste Management).
- (i) After the completion of the project period on 31 December 2015, fire officers who were in the service of the post used Plastic Waste Management National Project had been attached to the Pilisara Project on the approval of the Board of Directors, without, making any inquiry whatsoever on their qualifications, relevant to those posts. The approval of the Department of Management Services thereon had also not been obtained.

4.3 Under Utilisation of Funds

As non – utilization for the intended purposes, the balance as per the cash book as at 31 December 2016 in Bank Current Account of the Authority amounted to Rs. 156,513,919 and the balances ranging from Rs. 85,092,953 to Rs. 168,876,157 were available in that bank account throughout the year under review.

4.4 Idle and Under-utilised Assets

The following observations are made.

- (a) After the establishment of a new office in the Anuradhapura Town in the year 2014, the old office building located in Pandulagama had not been utilized for any useful purpose and idled even by May 2017.



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- (b) A Jeep Motor Vehicle valued at Rs. 6,050,000 belonged to the Pilisara Project had been parked for nearly 5 years without being used.

4.5 Delayed Projects

The following observations are made.

- (a) An initial payment of Rs. 1,387,385 had been made on 31 December 2015 for the printing on books of reduction of Carbon foot print Project to the Environmental Authority by the UNESCO National Commission of the Ministry of Education through the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. However this project had not been implemented even up to 30 April 2017.
- (b) Although it was planned to implement Mobile Bio Quality Laboratory by the Authority since 18 October 2016 it had not been implemented even by 30 April 2017.

4.6 Procurement and Contract Process

A mobilization advance of Rs. 1,080,000 had been paid for the repair of interior road and the premises of the Head Office out of the contract value of Rs. 5,400,000 without obtaining an advance bond and a performance bond.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Internal Audit

Even though an action plan had been prepared for the year under review, the targets to be achieved at the end of each activity had not been clearly stated and 25 activities planned to be performed had not been fulfilled.



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6. Systems and Controls

Weaknesses in systems and controls observed in audit had been brought to the attention of the Chairman of the Authority from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

Areas of Systems and Controls	Observations
(a) Accounting	Not accounted under the specific objects, depreciations not correctly computed. Constructions not correctly accounted.
(b) Operational Control	(i) Non execution of duties and functions in accordance with the Environmental Act. (ii) Project not completed on due dates, not taking action to get down final observations and accounts relating to projects.
(c) Personnel Administration	Recruitment of employees, placing correct salary scales and promotions not done in accordance with an accepted methodology.
(d) Vehicles Control	A formal methodology not adopted in respect of vehicle disposals, obtaining insurance indemnities, accidents and repairs.
(e) Maintenance of books and records	Registers in respect of inventory, deposits, advances and fixed assets not maintained in an updated manner.

H.M. Gamini Wijesinghe
Auditor General

Sgd./ H.M. GAMINI WIJESINGHE

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