

ANNUAL REPORT 2011



CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

VISION

**A CLEAN AND GREEN ENVIRONMENT
THROUGH
SERVICE EXCELLENCE**

MISSION

**FLAGSHIP OF THE NATION IN PROTECTING
& MANAGING THE QUALITY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
BY PROMOTING PUBLIC PARTICIPATION,
ENFORCEMENT, ADVANCED TECHNOLOGICAL
INTERVENTIONS & ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION**

PREFACE

The Annual Report 2011 has been prepared based on the information provided by the Directors/Heads of 15 Divisions/Units in the Head office, 08 Provincial Offices, one coordinating office at Kurunagala 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 2011

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 2011.

As the central body to integrate environmental considerations in the rapid development process of the country, CEA continued its efforts under various sections. Celebrating its 30th anniversary in 2011, an Environmental Forum on 'Greening the Economy' was held to go forward with economic development while managing natural resources in sustainable manner and making more opportunities for employment.

CEA has been empowered to control environmental pollution, environmental management, environmental education, and environmental awareness by the National Environmental Act (NEA). Having realized that the Environmental Protection Licence (EPL) programme and administrative systems are not adequate to achieve the CEA's target, CEA introduced the National Green Award (NGA) programme to evaluate and encourage their greener approaches and performance in environmental enhancement in industries, schools and Local Authorities or other institutions. Under the NGA scheme, Gold, Silver and Bronze awards were awarded by his Excellency the President for the best performers for the year 2011.

Value of water is determined by its quality. Water quality monitoring laboratory of the Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) unit of the CEA has been assigned to monitor the quality of industrial effluent through out the country. The laboratory of the CEA published 3 reports and conducted an international seminar on the findings of the Water Quality Monitoring Project funded by the Korean Environmental Corporation. During a workshop held at the Ceylon Inter Continental Hotel on 4th March 2011 with the collaboration CEA and the Korea Environmental Cooperation, analysis of water quality of selected water bodies were discussed and the necessity for protecting water bodies was emphasized. Korean experiences on environmental management were discussed in details and opportunities of introducing them for Sri Lanka were taken into consideration.

Aiming effective and efficient way of managing electronic waste (e-waste) within the country, CEA has introduced a national e-waste management programme in collaboration with 14 private companies in order to ensure an e-waste free Sri Lanka. A national e-waste management forum was held at the BMICH on 19th December 2011.

The national solid waste management project of CEA "Pilisar" has funded for the establishment of Composting Yards within 70 Local Authorities Island wide. Under that project large scale composting yards were constructed at Kaluthara, Pohorawaththa, Hikkaduwa, Anuradapura and Polonnaruwa. Through the "Pilisar", CEA has also planned to provide financial and technical support for all the local authorities in Sri Lanka in order to solve their solid waste problem. In the view of upgrading the existing waste management systems of the government hospitals funds are being allocated from the Pilisar project to the waste management unit of the CEA under the activity of healthcare waste management in the action plan 2011 for implementing it as a model project.

Plastic plays an important role in our daily lives. Throughout the country the demand for plastic, particularly plastic packaging, continues to grow rapidly. Therefore, the Post Consumer Plastic Waste (PCPW) is also increasing with time. In order to manage the PCPW in an environmentally friendly manner, the National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project (NPCPWMP) was continued in the year 2011 as well. Accordingly, the NPCPWMP has conducted several activities, such as waste management promotional camps, involvement with the “Dayata Kirula” exhibition at Buttala, distributing plastic waste collection bins among the public etc.

Recognizing the need for protection/conservation and integrated management of areas which comprises many unique ecosystems, scenic places and ecologically significant habitats, the CEA has taken steps to declare those areas as EPAs under the provisions of 24 C 24 D of the NEA. During the year 2011, Bentota EPA, Koggala EPA, Dadigamuwa Kandy EPA and Gin Oya EPA are being processed for declaration as EPAs.

Sanitary land filling is an important strategy to manage solid waste effectively. The CEA, after discussions with the KOICA that funded for the sanitary land filling project that initially proposed to be established at Wage moved the project site to Maligawatta, Dompe because of a strong public protest.

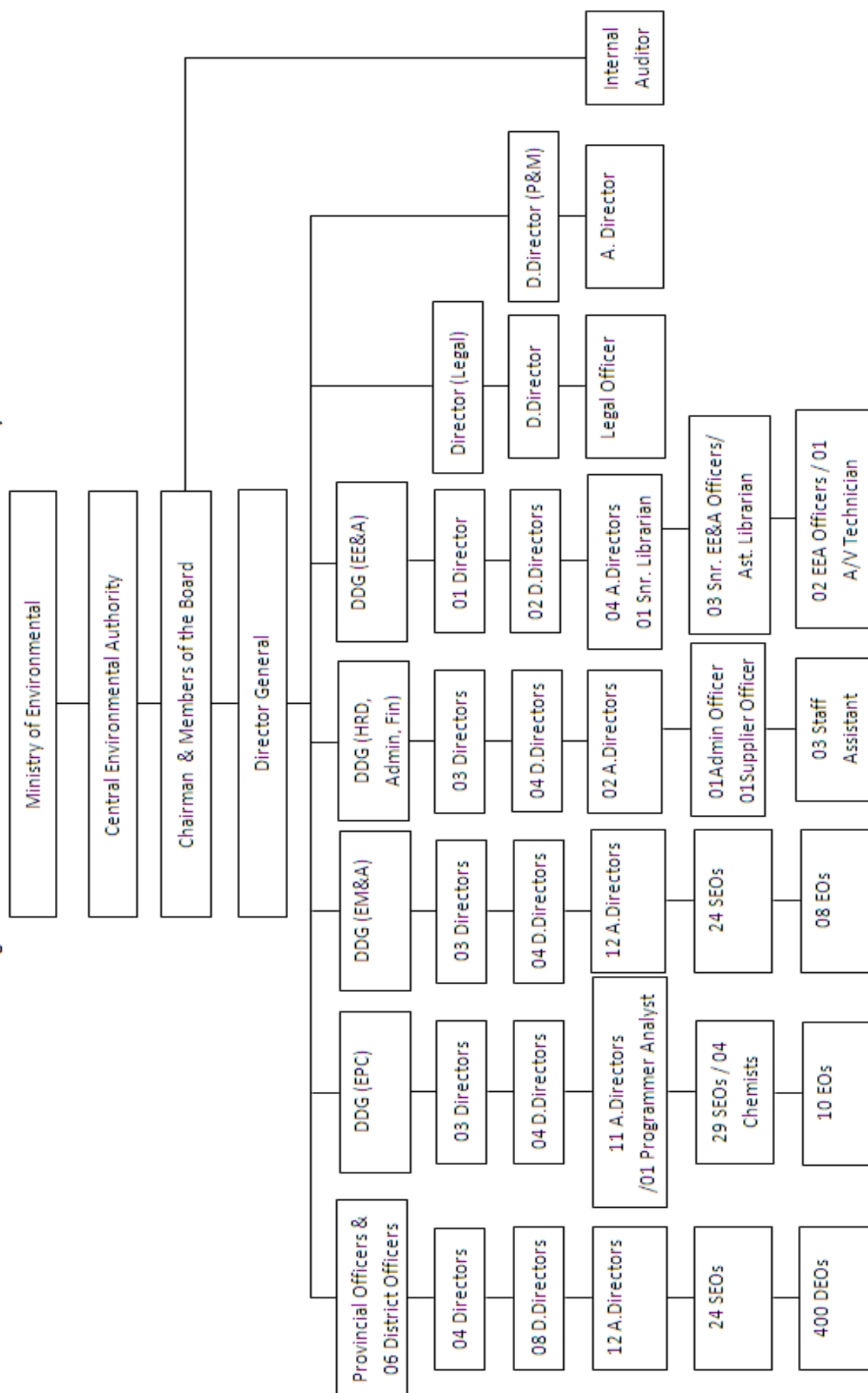
Reported and tabulated information become time consuming when the technology is being improved. Therefore, a Compact Disc (CD) was prepared giving geo information on district basis for Kaluthara and Kegalle districts by the Geo-Informatics unit of the CEA. This survey will continue to collect data in Killinochchi district in 2012.

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

I wish to thank the Director General, the Management staff and employees of the CEA for their contribution to achieve the CEA’s objectives and set goals during the review. I also take this opportunity to 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 Environment and Natural Resources for their corporation, attention and advice. I would like to thank the Minister of Environment and Natural Resources Hon. Anura Priyadharshana Yapa for his excellent advice and guidance.

Mr.Charitha Herath
Chairman
Central Environmental Authority

Organization Structure of the Central Environmental Authority



Senior Management Team of the Central Environmental Authority

Name	Designation	Qualifications
Mr. Charitha Herath	Chairman	B.A (pdn) MA (Ohio)
Ms. R.R Ellepola	Director General	B.Sc (Special) M.Sc, M.I.chem.c. chtd chemist
Mr. K.H Muthukudaarachchi	DDG (EPC)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Eng. J.M.U Indraratne	DDG (HRD, Ad: Fin.)	B.Sc (Eng.) Hons. MBA, C.Eng. MIE (SL) Grad. IE (Aus.)
Mr. M.J.J. Fernando	DDG (EE & A)	B.Sc.M.Sc.PG.Dip (RS & GIS)
Mr. U.K.D.G Jayasinghe	Actg. DDG (EM & A)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Mr. M.S.A.E Thismalpola	Director (HRD)	Attorney –at - Law
Mr. M.K.S Nanayakkara	Director (Finance)	B.Com. (Hons.), Licentiate – SLICA, MAAT
Ms. Kanthi de Silva	Director (EIA)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Mr. M.A.A.N Hemakumara	Director (R&SP)	B.Sc ,M.Sc
Mr. Neil Perera	Director (EE&A)	BA, Econ. (Special), MA(Economics)Dip(General Management)
Ms. A.M.P.W Dayarathna	Director (Legal)	Attorney- at -Law
Dr. R.M.S.K Rathnayake	Director (EPC)	B.Sc. (Sp), Ph.D., Chtd. Chemist, Dip. Chemistry
Ms. Wasantha Wijesingha	Director (Laboratory Services)	B.Sc (Chemisty) M.c (Analytical Chemit.), M.I. Chem. (Chtd Chemist)
Mr. T.M.A.S.K Rodrigo	Acting Director (NRM)	B.Sc.,M.Sc.
Ms. J.P. Sunil	Act. Director (Admin.)	Dip. (Personal Mgt.)
Ms. Sarojinie Jayasekara	Actg. Director (WM)	B.Sc.(Sp) M.Sc,
Mr. Sunil De Silva	Programmer/Analyst	B.Sc.(Gen.),PGD Computer Technology
Ms. A.C.P. Dabare	Senior Librarian	B.A, Msc, Chrd. Librarian
Ms. U. Vithanarachchi	Internal Auditor	MAAT, Chtd, Licentiate
Ms. Kumari Kulatilake	Dy. Director (P & M)	B.A (Gen)
Mr. N.S Gamage	Director (WP)	B.Sc, M Phil. PGD Env. Sciences
Mr. K.G.T.N Kiriella	Director (CP)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Mr. Susantha Wedage	Dy. Director (SuP)	B.Sc,
Mr. A Weerasundara	Director (SaP)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Mr. M. Sivakumar	Director (EP)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Mr. S.M.A Senanayake	Dy. Director (UP)	B.Sc, M.sc
Mr. G.N. Chandrasiri	Asst. Director (NCP)	B.Sc, M.sc
Ms. Vijitha Sathyakumar	Asst. Director (NPO)	B.Sc, M.Sc, PGD (Envtl.Science Licentiate, SLICA, MAAT)

CONTENTS

	Page
1. CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY	1
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.2 Objectives	1
1.3 Powers, Functions and Duties.....	1
1.4 The Members of the Authority.....	2
1.5 Environmental Council	3
2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CEA.....	6
3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION	11
3.1 Environmental Pollution Control Unit.....	11
3.1.1 Regulation and Monitoring	11
3.1.2 Policy Development for Environmental Pollution Control	13
3.1.3 Provide Technical Facilitation	13
3.1.4 Special Projects & Programmes for Pollution Control	15
3.2 Air Quality Laboratory Services Unit	18
3.2.1 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	18
3.2.2 Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory	21
3.3 Waste Management Unit.....	23
3.3.1 Implementation of Hazardous Waste Management regulations in Sri Lanka	24
3.3.2 Implementation of Basel Convention	24
3.3.3 Implementation of Rotterdam Convention	25
3.3.3 Management of Electronic and Electrical Equipments (MEEE)	25
4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ASSESSMENT DIVISION.....	28
4.1 Environmental Impact Assessment Unit	28
4.2 Natural Resources Management & Monitoring Unit.....	36
4.3 Geo-Informatics Unit.....	39
5. LEGAL UNIT	44
6. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS DIVISION (EE &A)	49
6.12 National Environmental Information Centre	55
7. ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS	56
8. PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT	58
8.1 Complaint Unit.....	59

	Page
9. DECENTRALIZATION OF THE CEA.....	61
9.1 Delegation of powers to Provincial Offices of the CEA	61
9.2 Delegation of powers to Local Authorities	61
9.3 District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC).....	61
10. REGIONALIZATION PROGRAMME OF THE CEA	63
10.1 Introduction	63
10.2 Functions of Provincial Offices (POs)	64
10.3 Performance of Provincial Offices (POs)	65
10.3.1 Environmental Protection	65
10.3.2 Environmental Management	68
10.3.3 Environmental Education and Awareness	70
11. TREASURY FUNDED SPECIAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY CEA.....	73
11.1 National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project	73
11.2 School Environmental Pioneer Programme	77
11.3 Developing a data base for Environmental Polluting Activities in Sri Lanka	82
11.4 Treasury Funded Water Quality Monitoring Project	82
12. Corporate Governance Report.....	83
13. Human Resource Development, Administration & Finance.....	86
13.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT UNIT	86
13.2 Human Resource Management Unit	87
13.3 FINANCE Unit	88
14. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	110
15. 'PILISARU' NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT	124

1. CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

1.1 Introduction

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) having established in 1981 under the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, completes thirty years service by 2011. The CEA operating under the purview of the Ministry of Environment is one of the main implementing arms of the national environmental policy. The Annual Report of 2011 contains the performance of the CEA including 08 Provincial Offices, one coordination office at Kurunagala, 08 District Offices and special Projects implemented by the CEA for 2011, 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 Objectives

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 the 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 the Chairman of the Authority.

Mr. Charitha Herath was appointed by H.E the President as Chairman of the CEA with effect from 12.05.2010. Mr. M. Lalith De Silva & Mr. Saman De Silva were appointed by H.E the president as members of the Board of the CEA with effect from 07.05.2010.

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

Mr. Charitha Herath - Chairman, CEA

Mr. M. Lalith De Silva	-	Member of the Authority
Mr. Saman De Silva	-	Member of the Authority

Director General of the CEA, Mrs. Ramani Ellepola acts as the Secretary of the Director Board under the powers provided in NEA.

The Board held 12 meetings guiding and directing a number of major issues relating to Environmental Management during the year under review.

1.5 Environmental Council

1.5.1 Introduction

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

Main roles of the Environmental Council

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

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

Structure of the Environmental Council

As per stated by the National Environmental Act; No.47 of 1980 as amended, the Environmental Council consists of a set of members appointed by the Ministry of Environment.

During the year 2011, eleventh session was conducted by the Environmental Council as follows.

11th Session

The following members were appointed by the Hon. Minister of Environment to the Environmental Council.

Members of the Council	Name of the member	Designation
Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Council	Mr. D. Subasinghe	Snr. Asst. Secretary (Local Government)
Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Council	Mr. W M P G Wickramasinghe	Add. Secretary
Ministry of Finance & Planning	Mr. R. Semasinghe	Director General
Ministry of Finance & Planning	Mr. C N Wijesekera	Add. Director General
Ministry of Lands and Land Development	Ms. A. M. K. K. Attanayaka	Snr. Asst. Secretary
Ministry of Industrial Development	Mr. A. K. Seneviratne	Add. Secretary

Members of the Council	Name of the member	Designation
Ministry of Ports & Highways	Ms. S. A. D. S. Subasinghe	Add. Secretary (Development)
Ministry of Technology and Research	Mr. P. S. Gunasekera	Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister
Ministry of State Resources and Enterprise Development	Ms. Sumana Premarathne	Add. Secretary
Ministry of Plantation Industries	Mr. W.W.C.B. Medagoda	Actg. Deputy Director
Ministry of Co-operatives and Internal Trade	Ms. D. C. N. A. Kumarasinghe	Deputy Director (Planning)
Ministry of Defense & Urban Development	Ms. N. K. Abeyratne	Snr. Asst. Secretary
Ministry of Railway & Transport	Mr. U.N. Mallawarachchi	Asst. Director
Ministry of Power & Energy	Ms. Indrani Withanage	Director (Development & Planning)
Ministry of Health	Dr. Piyasena Samarakoon	Snr. Asst. Secretary
Ministry of Labour relations and Man Power	Mr. W. M. D. S. Gunaratne	Deputy Director
Ministry of External Affairs	Ms. Samantha Jayasooriya	Director (United Nation & Multi lateral Affirs)
Ministry of External Affairs	Ms. Manorie Mallikarachchy	Deputy Director (United Nations)
Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources	Ms. Indra Ranasinghe	Actg. Director General
Ministry of Agriculture	Ms. L. U. N. Sumanasekera	Deputy Director (Invesment & Promotion)
Ministry of Economic Development	Ms. N B Hema Dharmawardena	Director General
Ministry of Economic Development	Ms. M. A. S. Perera	Director (Environment Management)
Ministry of Education	Ms. B L D Balasooriya	Director of Education (Agri)
Central Environmental Authority	Ms. Ramani Ellepola-Secretary	Director General

Experts on Environment Protection and Management	
Presidents' Counsel	Mr. Palitha Kumarasinghe - Chairman
University of Peradeniya	Prof. Shantha Hennayeka
University of Kelaniya	Mr. A. G. Amarasinghe
Attorney-at-law	Mr. Jagath Gunawardene
	Mr. Nandasena Maddugoda
	Mr. Bandusena Liyanage

Representatives from the NGO's	
Sri Lanka Env. Journalist Forum	Dr. Dharman Wickramaratna
Project Director, TRPSP. President elect, ITPSL	Mr. Hemantha K. Jayasundara
Attorney-at-law	Mr. Indika Jayathileka

Meetings

In the year 2011 eight meetings were held from 20th January to 23rd November.

Meeting No.	Month	Date
218	January	20
219	March	03
220	March	24
221	June	24
222	July	25
223	September	05
224	October	19
225	November	23

Matters of concerned:

- Environmental Conservation Levy
- Environmental Pioneer Brigades Programme – employing winners of Presidential badge
- New amendment to NEA regarding EIA
- Disaster Management through environmental protection
- Obtaining funds to improve Environmental Pioneer Brigades Programme
- SLLRDC Gazette No. 1692/2 dated 2011.02.07 on Wetland filling
- North Western Provincial Environmental Statute
- 30th Anniversary celebration of the CEA
- Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Northern Province
- Treasury rules regarding Foreign funds
- Arsenic issue and its current situation
- Southern Express Way
- Coastal Zone Management and Coastal Tourism
- Issues related to Tourism sector
- Controlling polythene consumption in the country

2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CEA

To achieve its objectives; the CEA has organized its institutional structure focussing on four technically specialised 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)
- Site Recommendations for Telecommunication Towers
- EPL scheme for Telecommunication Towers
- 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 & Special project 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

Environmental Education & Awareness Unit, National Environmental Information Center and Audio Visual Unit are come under the Environmental Education & Awareness Division.

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 equipments 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 2011 are succinctly explained in the following section.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION

3.1 Environmental Pollution Control Unit

Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) unit of the Environmental Pollution Control Division is mainly responsible for prevention and control environmental pollution. To achieve this objective, EPC division continues implementation of its regular activities and some of the new initiatives to prevent minimize and control environmental pollution mainly from industrial activities. National Green Award is one of the main activities initiated in 2011 to encourage their greening approaches for industrial activities as well as the institutional activities in the country. The main legal tool implement by CEA to control industrial discharges and emissions is the Environmental Protection License (EPL) scheme.

The EPC unit performed following functions in order to prevent, minimize and control environmental pollution:

- a) Implementation and facilitation for EPL scheme
- b) Provide technical expertise on pollution control
- c) Provide technical facilitations to industrial activities
- d) Introduction of new strategies for pollution control
- e) Development activities on existing pollution control laws and regulations
- f) Attending for related meetings and workshops and other related works

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

- Regulation and Monitoring
- Policy Development
- Technical Facilitation
- Special Programmes for Pollution Control

3.1.1 Regulation and Monitoring

3.1.1.1 Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme

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

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

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

Issued EPL	2011
New EPLs	886
EPL Renewals	1509

3.1.1.2 Granting concurrence to the Projects Registered under the Board of Investment (BOI)

The prescribed activities registered under Section 17 of the BOI Act, BOI has the authority to grant EPL for them after obtaining the concurrence from CEA. Therefore EPC unit has to play an important role in the granting concurrence to the BOI relevant to such activities for implementation of EPL scheme by BOI.

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

Granted Concurrence	2011
New EPLs	48
EPL Renewals	297
New site Recommendations for Other	72
New site Recommendations for	156
Issued EPL for Telecom Towers	43

3.1.1.3 Complaints Investigations and Monitoring

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

The EPC Unit continued to investigate only the complaints in relation to the activities of BOI approved industries and the complaints that were directly forwarded by the complaint unit, Chairman and Director General of the CEA. During 2011, 55 complaints with regard to the activities of BOI approved industries were investigated and remedial actions were taken. 138 non BOI complaints were received and out of them 21 complaints were inspected and others were referred to relevant institutions.

3.1.1.4 Environmental Protection License for Export Processing Zones (EPZ)

There are 7 Export Processing Zones (EPZs) that were approved under the EIA process and managed by the BOI have been prescribed as high polluting activities in the gazette notification. Therefore CEA has 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.

EPL of four (04) industrial zones were expired in January 2011 and has applied for EPL. EPC unit has inspected and taken further action to control their discharges through the EPL process in 2011.

3.1.2 Policy Development for Environmental Pollution Control

3.1.2.1 New amendment to the regulation on effluent discharge standards

Water quality parameters are the measuring tools used as indicators for water pollution. CEA has gazetted water quality standards for discharge of effluents from different activities. According to the existing environmental status, requirements and practical problems identified in existing standards CEA is reviewing effluent discharge standards by obtaining other stakeholders participation. The main issues arisen in the present standards are to diversify the standards for different discharging modes, practical difficulties in analyzing the colour standards and verification of present values.

In application of existing regulation No. 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008 many practical issues were identified. To overcome practical issues in water quality monitoring programmes for industrial activities and enhance the protection of water resources from industrial pollution EPC unit conducted a forum with specialists in the water sector to review the standards in practical and applicable manner.

In this connection 11 meetings were held in year 2011 for different types of effluent standards with participation of number of relevant stakeholder institutions. Literature surveys, problem analysis and proposals for standards were completed in end of 2011.

3.1.2.2 Preparation of regulation to legalize Environmental Recommendation Procedure

The present implementation system on granting Environmental Recommendation (ER) to locate new prescribed activities is an administrative procedure without any legal bound. Therefore the process is not mandatory for developers and they obtain the ER only for their documentary purposes. If the process established with a legal system it will be much beneficial to control and abate pollution from initial stage of the implementation process. Therefore EPC unit drafted regulation for environmental recommendation procedure according to the provisions of the NEA.

3.1.3 Provide Technical Facilitation

3.1.3.1 Conduct Meetings of “Committee for Determining the Siting of High and Medium Polluting industries outside EPZ’s and Industrial Estates” (H&M Committee) that located in sensitive areas

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

Main objective of this committee is to minimize the water pollution caused by industrial effluents mainly to the Kelani River as the Kelani River provides raw water from Ambatale for the supplying of almost 75% of the water requirement in Greater Colombo Area. Other than that the committee provide technical inputs for evaluate proposals on locating high and medium polluting industries outside the Kelani river basin which generate high amount of wastewater. In the year 2011, 7 meetings were conducted and 26 project reports were evaluated.

3.1.3.2 Evaluation of Project Proposals for Pollution Control

In the case of high polluting industries, industrialists are requested to submit comprehensive proposals on pollution control systems to minimize industrial emissions and discharges from their industries. The evaluation of those reports should be done by experts who are specialized in the relevant field to take further decisions. Earlier, technical proposals were accepted without adopting proper evaluation system, which created enormous environmental and social issues when implementation of such proposals.

In such instance a committee with competent experts is essential for the evaluation of the proposals. Therefore to address this important need a committee was formed by EPC unit with experts in the relevant fields to evaluate advanced pollution control proposals submitted to the provincial offices. In the year 2011, ten meetings were conducted and 38 proposals were evaluated.

3.1.3.3 Technical Assistance for Environment Impact Assessment Process (EIA)

The officers of EPC unit serve as members of the Technical Evaluation Committees, which were assigned to assess pollution control aspects in EIA and IEE for prescribed projects. The officers were involved in EIA/IEE procedures by providing technical expertise in pollution control sector.

In this regard, officers of EPC unit participated in 18 technical committees during the year 2011 to provide technical expertise in pollution control subjects.

3.1.3.4 Provide technical facilitations to industrial activities

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

As facilitation for industrial community in complying environmental norms and criteria, EPC division has initiated an annual registration programme for environmental consultants and analytical laboratories in pollution control subject area.

The sole purpose of this venture is to provide the industrialists an island wide low cost, genuine service and motive 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.

Thirty two laboratories and 52 Consultants had applied for registration, after monitoring and evaluation 27 Laboratories and 47 Consultants were registered as the CEA recognized

Laboratories and Consultants for 2011 lists. The lists were published under the CEA website and also the lists were printed.

In the last quarter of the year 2011, the registration advertisement for the year 2012 was also published.

(b) Inter Laboratory Testing Programme

The Central Environmental Authority has organized a proficiency testing programme in collaboration with the Sri Lanka Association for Testing Laboratories. This programme is a component in annual registration of laboratories, which will recognize and make uniformity among registered laboratories in CEA to provide genuine, competent and efficient services to the industrial community.

The testing programme was planning to conduct for 10 registered laboratories and administrative part has completed in 2011. The EPC unit and the laboratory of the CEA are involved in the process and expect to organize PT programme for CEA registered laboratories annually.

3.1.3.5 Programme on Eco friendly Livestock farming for Healthy Living

Environmental problems caused by livestock farms are increasing day to day. Most of the livestock industries are located in rural areas close to the residences. Therefore people are claiming on odour, dust and pollution of drinking water sources from livestock industries. To overcome these issues targeting environmental friendly livestock farming, an island wide programme was conducted by the CEA jointly with the Ministry of Livestock & Rural Community Development, Department of animal Production & Health and the Ministry of Health by means of awareness and technical supporting. As an initiative of the programme an awareness workshop for the relevant government officials on preparation of a long term programme to raise livestock farms in an eco friendly manner was conducted in 2011.

Regarding the issue, a National level Advisory Committee was established by the related stakeholders including the CEA to address the issues in the Livestock sector. First meeting was held on 09.06.2011. A problem identification workshop was held at the Kotadeniyawa Animal Husbandry training centre, for the DEOs and SEOs and the field staff of the DAPH in Gampaha district where most of the livestock farms with environmental issues are in existence.

3.1.4 Special Projects & Programmes for Pollution Control

3.1.4.1 SAICM project on Chemical Accidence Prevention programme

EPC unit of the CEA involved with novel industrial pollution control methods which have significant impact on human and living environment of the country. Most chemical disasters or accidents could be avoided if correct precautionary measures and continuous monitoring are applied at the appropriate time.

Under the international norms, a programme was initiated with UNEP and the programme was named as Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness programme (CAPP).

EPL is the compliance monitoring tool of the industries prescribed under the regulations in the gazette notifications of 1533/16 of 25.01.2008. The industry which uses chemicals in their processes which may have potential threat to the environment and it's a CEA responsibility to address and minimize this type of issues with a proper plan. When Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness Programme (CAPP) incorporated in to the EPL process chemical pollution could be monitored along with the EPL.

In this connection preliminary activities to obtain the UNEP funds for this project were completed in the year 2011.

3.1.4.2 National Green Award Scheme

Central Environmental Authority is empowered to control environmental pollution control, environmental management and environmental education and awareness by the NEA. Granting EPL to all prescribed industries under the gazette notification of No. 1533/16 dated 25.01.2008 was introduced to control pollution from industrial activities.

Environmental education and awareness through school pioneer brigades is another activity which streamline the young generation in environment education. However the above legal and administrative systems are not adequate to achieve the CEA's target in control of environmental pollution and CEA faces many practical difficulties in implementing of above activities.

Therefore the CEA has proposed the National Green Award Scheme to evaluate and encourage their greener approaches and performance in environment enhancement in each industry, schools and Local Authority or other institutions.

Hence the National Green Award Scheme has been launched upon the concept of voluntary control of the pollution, sustainable natural resource utilization and enhancement of qualities of the environment.

Gold, Silver & Bronze awards were awarded by His Excellency the President for best performers of the year 2011.

3.1.4.3 Trainings / workshops, meetings and Presentations

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

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

- g) Problems identification workshop was conducted at Animal Husbandry Training Centre at Kotadeniyawa in 2011. Officers of CEA Gampaha District office, field officers of Ministry of Health and DAPH were participated.
- h) Four Workshops on EPL scheme implementation strategies were conducted for the LA officers including CEA officers for Kalutara , Anuradhapura , Badulla and Polonnaruwa Districts in 2011.
- i) Twenti seven Presentations/Lectures were conducted on pollution related subjects for industrial community and general public during year 2011.
- j) EPC unit attended for 36 Trainings, workshops and Meetings related to pollution control

Summary of the progress: 2011 - EPC Unit

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
1. Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme - BOI		Total budget allocation for the EPC Unit in year 2011 was Rs.15,00,000/=. From this allocation Rs.969667.90 were utilized by EPC Unit.	
New site Recommendations for Industries	72		Operational expenses were borne by the BOI
New site Recommendations for Telecom Towers	156		
Concurrence for new industry	48		
Concurrence for EPL Renewals	297		
2. Implementation of Environmental Protection License scheme - Non BOI			
EPL for Telecom Towers	43		
Complaints			
Non BOI			
Received	138		
inspected	21		
Referred	117		
BOI			
Received	55		
inspected	18		
Referred	37		
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	52		
Selected laboratories	27		
Selected consultants	47		
4. Committee to Evaluate Project Proposals			
Meetings conducted	10		
Evaluated project proposals	38		
5. H&M Committee			
Meetings conducted	7		
Evaluated projects proposals	26		
6. Review water quality standards			
Meetings conducted	11		
7. Handle standard EPL numbering system			
Issued "A" Category- Fresh EPLs	886		
Issued A Category new file numbers	1418		
Issued "A" Category- EPL Renewals	1509		
8. Trainings / workshops			
Presentations / lectures delivered by EPC unit	27		
Conducted workshops	4		
EPC unit attended Meetings	36		
9. EIA TEC committee meetings	18		

3.2 Laboratory Services Unit

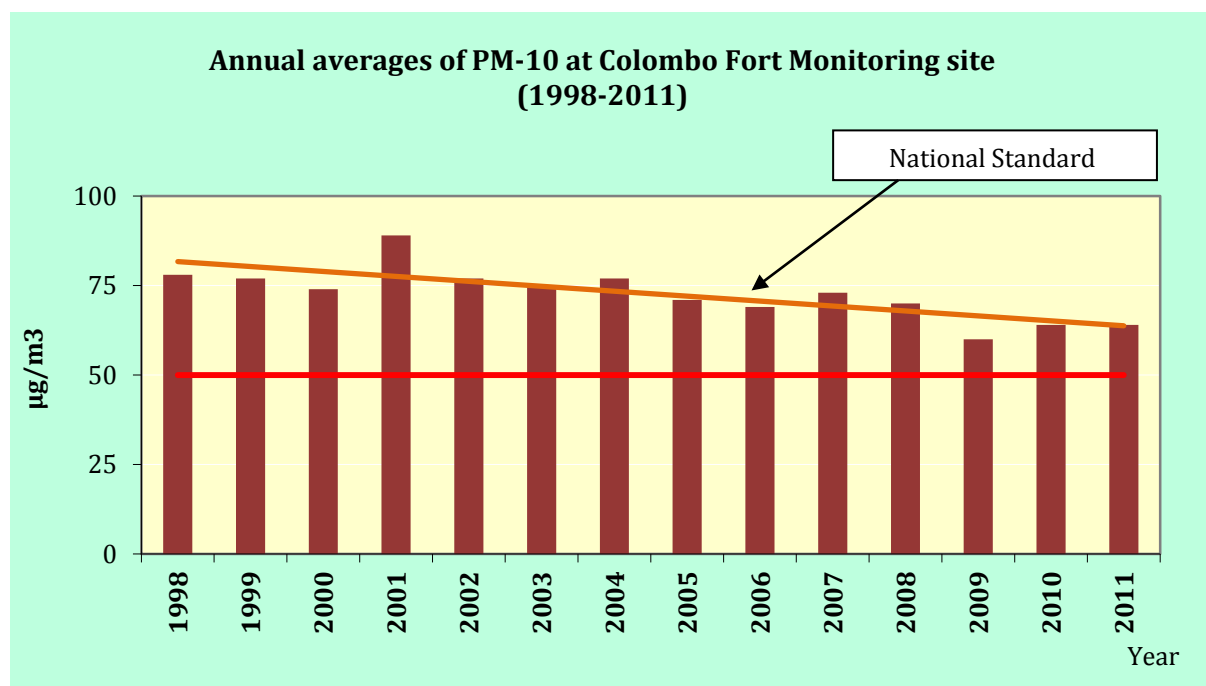
Historically, particulate matter (PM) measurement has concentrated on Total Suspended Particulates (TSP), with no preference to size selection. In 1987, the primary standard for TSP was replaced with a PM₁₀ standard, which includes particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10µm or less. Then, in 1997 the primary standard for PM₁₀ was replaced with PM_{2.5} standard. This standard was promulgated because the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) now has interested on “Respiratory Particles” (<2.5 µm), those particles small enough to be drawn into and deposited in the respiratory system.

3.2.1 Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Ambient Air Quality monitoring is carried out in Colombo Fort Monitoring Station during the 2011. Only PM₁₀ measurements were carried out to ascertain the air quality of the Colombo city as other instruments are out of order. The reason is very older instruments that had been used for more than 15 years.

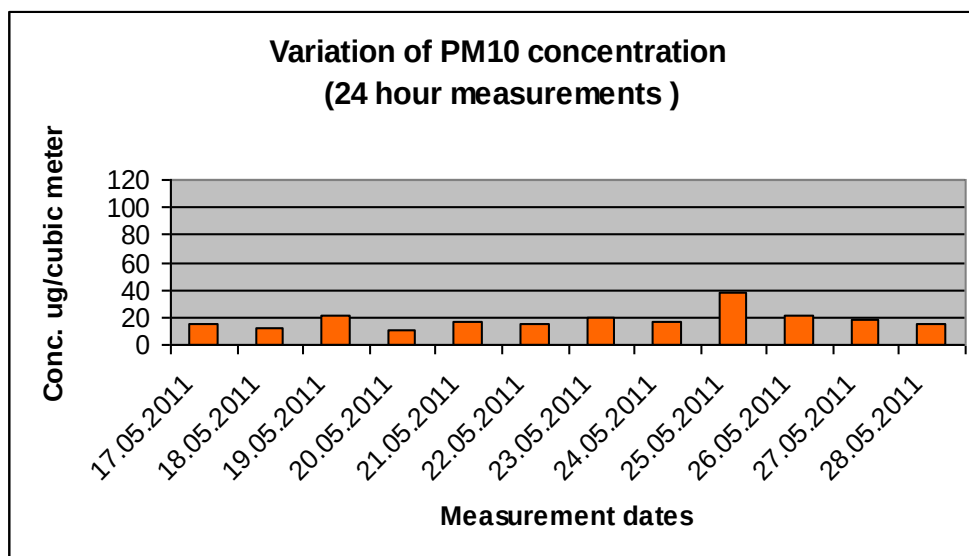
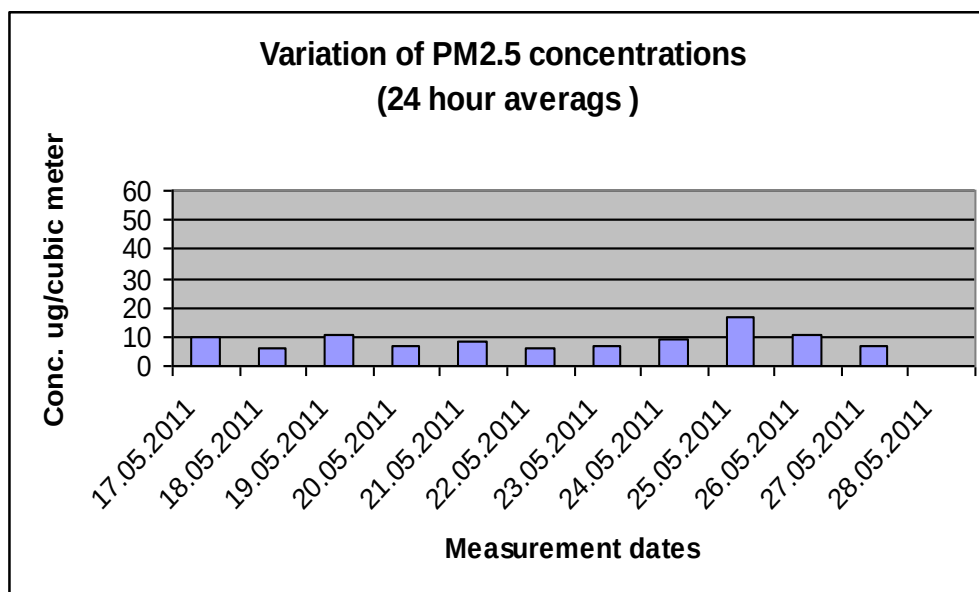
3.2.1.1 Air Quality Monitoring Status in Sri Lanka

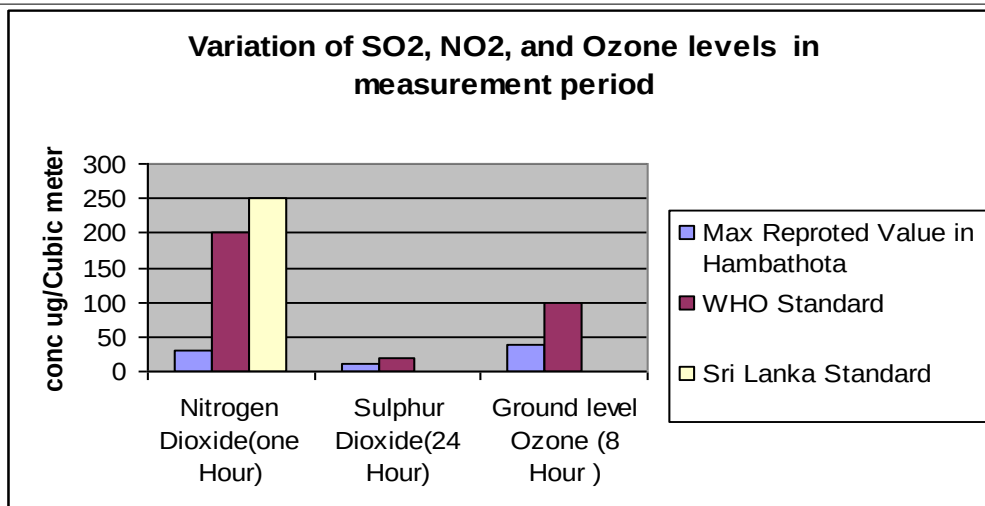
Variation of annual averages of particulate matter PM₁₀ at Colombo Fort monitoring station is shown below. Even though the annual average of PM₁₀ concentration at Colombo Fort monitoring station exceeds the maximum permissible levels and it shows decreasing trend over last 14 years.



Variation of PM-10 annual average in last decade in Colombo City

Parallel to the above activities, Ambient air quality of Hambanthota was monitored. Sulfue Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, and Carbon monoxide concentrations at Hambanthota were well below the national ambient air quality standards. PM-10 & PM 2.5 concentrations were also well below the National ambient air quality standards.

Variation of PM10 and PM2.5 concentrations in Hambanthota Area**3.2.1.2 Ambient Air Quality Management**



In control of ambient air quality in Sri Lanka, it is mandatory to control source emissions as well as non source emissions. As a strategy for source emission control, the Central Environmental Authority has finalised Source Emission Control standards for Sri Lanka. These standards were approved by Board of Management of the CEA and allowed to practice as interim standard until gazetting under the Nation Environmental Act.

Mean while a training which is very vital for future air pollution activities in Sri Lanka, was received by the staff of the AQMU of the CEA. The training was given by the Japan International Corporation Industry (JICA) on ‘Air Pollution Source Management’ and ‘Sustainable Transport Management’.

3.2.1.3 Integrated Air Quality Management program for the Country

For the management of the air quality in the country, a project which is an integrated air quality management project named “BLUE SKY 2020” was developed by the AQMU to address all the air pollution problems in the country.

3.2.1.4 Noise and vibration measurements / industrial noise measurements

Noise pollution is also a major environmental problem causing public nuisance in Sri Lankan community. The laboratory receives many complaints on noise pollution caused by industrial activities and community activities. Laboratory performs noise level measurements for compliance monitoring in case of issuance or renewals of Environmental Protection License for industries and review of complaints from general public. We entertain requests made by clients for the purposes of industrial noise level measurements on commercial basis.

In the mean time, review of existing industrial noise regulation was recommended by the CEA board of management and this activity was initiated in 2011. Final draft report in this amendment is prepared.

After field survey, vehicle horn noise regulation was gazetted to control the excessive noise pollution from vehicle horns.

3.2.2 Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory

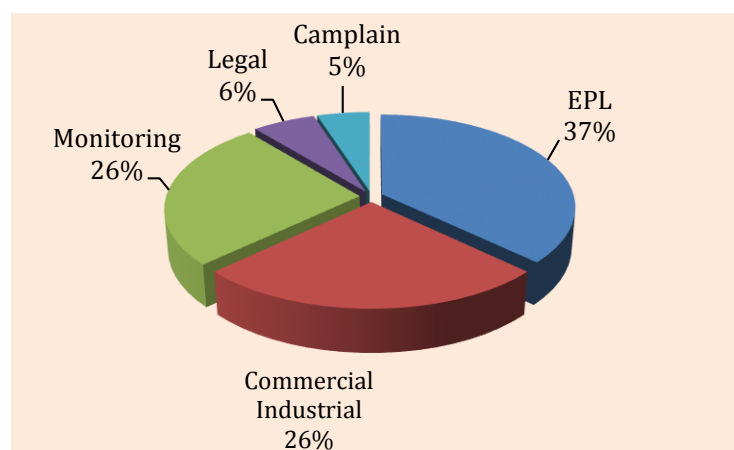
The water quality monitoring of the Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) Division of the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has been assigned for monitoring, analysing and reporting of the industrial effluents through out the country.

During 2011, 433 samples of industrial effluents were collected and analyzed their physical, chemical and microbiological parameters for various purposes as listed below.

Monitoring of Industrial effluent during 2011

Purposes of Monitoring	No of Samples Collected
EPL	161
Legal	26
Complain	20
Monitoring	112
Commercial Industrial	114
Total No of Samples	433

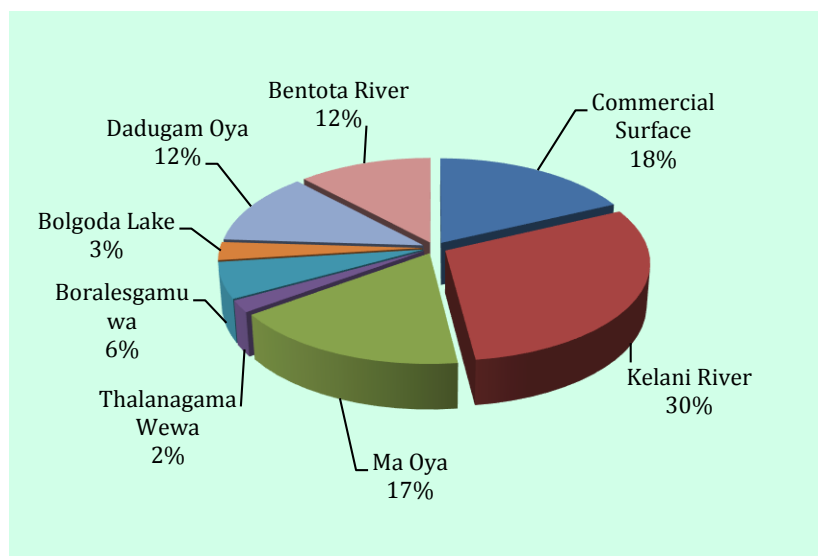
Industrial Monitoring under Servis basis and commercial basis 2011



Monitoring of surface water bodies through out the country

Name of Surface Water Body	No of Samples Collected
Kelani River	156
Ma Oya	88
Thalangama	12
Boralagamuwa	32
Bolgoda	16
Dadugamoya	60
Benthota	61
Commercial Surface	91
Total No of Samples	516

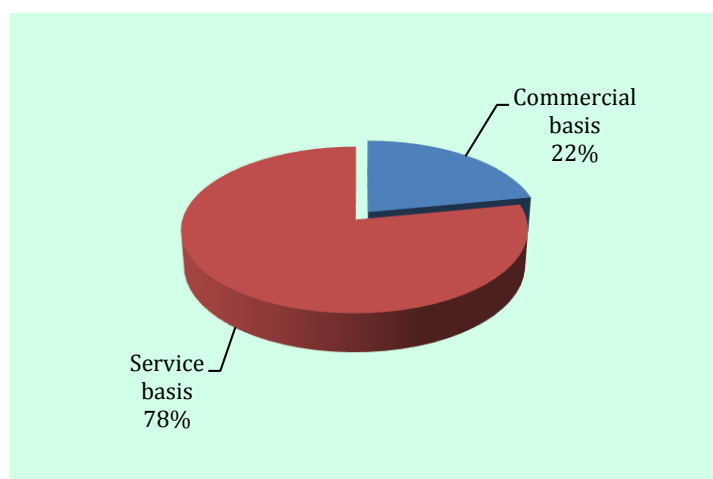
Regular monitoring of surface water bodies under servis basis and commercial basis 2011



During the year 2011, 516 surface water samples were collected and analyzed for sixteen parameters. Continuing the previous year activities that were funded by the Korean Environmental Cooperation (KECO) water quality of *Bolgoda Wawa*, *Thalangama* tank and the Upper Reach of the *Benthota River* were being monitored. As a regular requirement water quality of the *Kelani River* and the *Boralasgamuwa Wewa* were being monitored through out the year. Water quality of the *Ma Oya* and the *Dadugam Oya* were monitored through the funds provided by the treasury.

Earning of Commercial Testing

Performance of service basis over commercial basis



During the year 2011, 22 % of the total laboratory activities were in the commercial basis whereas 78% were in service basis. The total laboratory earning from the commercial involvement (Providing laboratory services to the out side customers.) was Rs.1.6 million.

Assistance provided to the other division

Facilitating to the industrial community in complying environmental norms and criteria, an annual registration programme for the environmental consultants and the analytical laboratories was started by the EPC division. In the programme, the consultants and the laboratories were monitored and evaluated by the CEA laboratory staff and the EPC officers. In addition to that the performance evaluation programme has been organized by the EPC division of the CEA in order to up grade the analytical capacity of those registered laboratories under the CEA. The major role for the testing programme was conducted by the laboratory.

The final programme will be conducted in the year 2012.

During the year 2011, Related to the Male- declaration Project, the Trans-Boundary pollutants under the physical, chemical and heavy metal parameters were monitored at Dutuwawa and Doramadala.

International seminar on water quality monitoring project funded by the Korean Environmental Cooperation (KECO)

An international seminar on the findings of the water quality monitoring project that was funded by the KECO, was conducted by the CEA laboratory. In the year 2011, water quality of the three selected water bodies was monitored for three month period. Three reports were published after the six month period.



3.3 Waste Management Unit

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

- a) Implementing the regulations related to Hazardous Waste Management,
- b) Dealing with the international treaties
- c) Implementing the mandatory projects/programmes related to both hazardous waste and solid waste management as identified in the Action Plan 2011.

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), 58 licenses were issued during year 2011.

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).

From recent times the Department of Customs refer to the CEA when Waste/Scrap and recycled material such as PVC, Foam rubber, Polyethylene are imported into the country in order to get the CEA's opinion prior to release the consignment. Some of these imported waste materials are coming under the List B of the BC while some are not. In order to streamline the process, the CEA developed guidelines for the approval procedure and it was adopted by the NCC for the Implementation of BC. These guidelines are currently being practiced to ensure the cleanliness of the material being imported and 100% usage without leaving any residue being disposed in the country. Accordingly, 41 numbers of inspections have been undertaken to inspect the respective industries and the containers imported during the year 2011. The CEA has issued letters of no objection to release the containers for 41 consignments.

During year 2011 the CEA has received 15 proposals/requests from industries for the importation of waste items and these proposals/requests were tabled at the TEC meetings (04) and recommendations were given according to the decisions made by TEC.

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 2011 CEA has given the approvals for 10 transits and four exportations (transboundary movement) of waste materials listed in the List "A" of the Basel Convention. In addition CEA has given approvals for 01 importation of waste materials listed in the List "B" of the Basel Convention.

3.3.3 Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

3.3.3.1 Meetings of the Technical Advisory Committee for the Management of Industrial Chemicals in Sri Lanka for Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

Three meetings of Technical Advisory Committee for Chemical Management were held during the year 2011 and decisions were taken to make National Level Policy to eliminate the Asbestos related diseases in Sri Lanka by controlling the use of Asbestos in Sri Lanka and to controlling the lead content in all decorative paints used in Sri Lanka.

Controlling the asbestos related Diseases in Sri Lanka

A sub-committee was appointed by the TACMIC and a concept paper on the elimination of the Asbestos related diseases in Sri Lanka was prepared.

As per a decision taken by the TACMIC a Policy Recommendations paper and Situation report on the use of Asbestos in Sri Lanka was prepared by an Expert of this field.

National Consultative Forum on the elimination of the Asbestos related diseases in Sri Lanka was held on 5th September 2011 for all stakeholders of the Asbestos.

As per the Recommendations on the “Policy Recommendations paper and Situation report on the use of Asbestos in Sri Lanka” and the decisions taken at the National Consultative Forum National Policy is to be prepared with short term and long term solutions.

3.3.4 Management of Electronic and Electrical Equipments (MEEE)

Aiming effective and efficient management of e waste within the country, Central Environmental Authority (CEA) has introduced a national e-waste management programme in order to ensure an electronic waste-free Sri Lanka in collaboration with 14 private companies. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed at the launching event of the programme on 04th November 2010 at “Mihilakamedura” BMICH. Under this programme competitive companies were rallied under a one theme and logo for greening the country’s environment.

Further CEA has organized E waste days with the collaboration of the partners. These events were highly successful and could able to drag tonnes of e waste accumulated in households and business establishments for years. The enthusiasm among the public to dispose their house hold electronic and Electrical waste in environmentally friendly manner realized that people are aware of the hazardous effect of e-waste.

Creating an island wide collection system for E waste was one of the most challenging issues that CEA has confronted. This was overcome very effectively by converting the island wide sales outlets as collection points of partner companies namely, Singer Sri Lanka, Dialog Axiata PLC, Metropolitan. The information of the nearest collector can be obtained by dialling National Information Centre on 1919.

Increasing awareness among general public on e waste management has been identified as one of the most vital actions. Awareness campaign on e waste was conducted via news papers, TV and radio.

3.3.4.1 Provoking private sector to establish a facility for Fluorescent bulb recycling

The Government of Sri Lanka is promoting energy efficient lighting methods in order to save energy resources and to reduce the carbon foot print. As per the recent statistics the usage of energy – efficient compact fluorescent lamps has increased to a significant level in the country. As these bulbs contain mercury it can create drastic impacts on human health and the environment if disposed haphazardly.

Wasted mercury containing bulbs have been prescribed as a hazardous waste under the National Regulations for the management of hazardous waste published in 2008. (Gazette No.1534/18 dated 01.02.2008). Currently, a greater portion of household e-waste (specially CFLs) being dumped to the municipal solid waste landfills because Sri Lanka does not have either hazardous waste landfill or a wasted lamp recycling facility.

In view of seeking a viable solution for this national problem, the CEA had a discussion with all the leading importers and the Manufactures in Sri Lanka and invited them to initiate a sound disposal system for the wasted fluorescent bulbs in the country.

As a result, a joint venture between Orange Electronic, Sri Lanka and the Nordic Recycling, Sweden was established by the Asia recycling (Pvt) Ltd at Pitipana, Homagama as the only such facility available in the South Asian Region to facilitate the recycling of wasted CFLs.

National Environmental Forum on E Waste Management 19th December 2011 at BCIS, BMICH Complex

A National Forum on E waste Management was held by the CEA at the Bandaranaike Centre for International Studies on 19th December.

Among the participants to the forum, the chairman of the CEA, the government representatives, private sector representatives and media personals were there. Dr. Sunil Herath (Senior Lecturer, in Waste Management, School of Engineering, Griffith University, Brisbane Australia and the advisor to the UN on E waste management in the Asia region) was participated as a special guest.

The main objectives of the event were;

- To share the experience and progress made in the co-operate e waste management programme initiated in November 2011 with 14 private sector partner companies.
- To share the international experience in E waste management.
- To compare the local experience with global arena of E Waste Management.

Presentations on their progress of e waste management were made by the Partner companies namely Dialog Axiata PLC, Singer Sri Lanka, Virtusa, Greenlink (Pvt) Ltd, Geo cycle and Metropolitan Group of Companies. Asia recycles (Pvt) Ltd as a subsidiary of Orange Electric, also made a presentation on their special initiative on recycling CFL and fluorescent bulbs.

Admiring the action taken by the CEA on e-waste management, special guest Dr. Herath stated that the CEA had facilitated the collection mechanism prior to impose regulations on Extended Producer Responsibility. Adding to the speech Dr. Herath further said that in many other

regional countries have imposed regulations but proper facilities have not been ensured to sustain the e waste management, hence the systems were not successful.

- **Activities/Programmes implemented in collaboration with other government institutions/private sector**

Aiming to upgrading the existing waste management systems of the government hospitals by implementing a model project, funds were allocated by the Pilisaru project to the WMU of the CEA, under the activity of the Healthcare waste management in the Action Plan 2011.

Accordingly, the Teaching Hospital of Kurunegala has successfully initiated a waste management programme through proper segregation of waste & their disposals. The hospital staff was made aware on the proper waste management. The hospital is having a complete system of waste management but it's lacking a proper storage facility which is essential to store the separated waste. So, based on the proposal submitted by the hospital for construction of a storage on the site, CEA has extended its financial support amounting Rs.1, 356,752/= for the construction. Accordingly, the construction was completed in 2011.

- **Experience and knowledge sharing**

Waste Management Unit has extended its contribution by participating as resources persons at number of projects / awareness programmes implemented by the other agencies. Further, target group training and advisory programmes on waste management were conducted by the WMU. The programmes were implemented during the year 2011 as per the requisitions made by the following organizations/institutions.

- Bodyline Pvt Ltd, Horana.
- HNB Thalawathugoda, Branch
- Kurunegala Teaching Hospital
- Angoda Hospital
- Wayamba training centre for teachers

Preparation of awareness materials

As the awareness materials for the activities implemented by the WMU, 40,000 copies of Brochures on International Conventions, pesticides and e-waste management were prepared in English and Sinhala medium. A picture is showing the prepared brochures.



4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ASSESSMENT DIVISION

4.1 Implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

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

During the year 2011, total of 54 projects for which approval under Part IV C of the National Environmental Act is required were processed under the EIA regulations by the EIA unit. Approvals for 08 projects were granted and 01 project was rejected granting approval. 45 projects were pending decisions.

List of projects approved / rejected during 2011 under EIA /IEE regulations by the EIA Unit;

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
1.	Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project	EIA
2.	Kithulgala Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
3.	Offshore sea sand extraction project for construction industry at Kerawalapitiya	EIA
4.	Agriculture land Development Project at Lorawatta Doluwa	EIA
5.	Forest Rock Garden Hotel Project at Nocchiyagama, Anuradhapura	EIA
6.	Proposed Project on Rehabilitation of Gohagoda Dump Site & integrated solid waste management project, Kandy Municipal Council	EIA
7.	Proposed Gem mining project at Welgahawadiya Hasalaka Stage II	IEE
8.	Proposed Maristella Branch school at Negombo	IEE

Rejected		
1.	Proposed Pinus tree Harvesting and Replanting Project at Wariyagala Estate – Upper Division, Nillambe	EIA

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

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
1.	Proposed Matara – Kataragama Railway Extension Project Phase III – Section from Hambantota to Kataragama	EIA
2.	Proposed Kurunegala, Habarana (Via Dambulla) Railway Extension Project	EIA
3.	Proposed Railway line from Horana	EIA
4.	Proposed New Road connection between Badulla & Kandy	EIA
5.	Rehabilitation and upgrading of Tennakumbura – Ragala Road Project	EIA
6.	Proposed alteration to the Interchange at Kerawalapitiya of Outer Circular Highway to the city of Colombo Project	SEIA
7.	Development of Malabe Eastern Bypass	IEE

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
8.	Development of Malabe Low Level Road Link	IEE
9.	Development of Homagama Western Bypass	IEE
10.	Proposed 400 Kv high voltage direct current submarine electricity cable inter connection between India & Sri Lanka	EIA
11.	Proposed 2×250 MW Coal Fired Power plant in Trincomalee	EIA
12.	Mawanana Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
13.	Hapugaskumbura Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
14.	Maha oya Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
15.	Maliboda Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
16.	Bibile Sugar Development Project at Ridimaliyadda	EIA
17.	Proposed Project to set up a Surfactant and Detergent manufacturing industry at Matugama	EIA
18.	Proposed sports complex for the common wealth games – 2018 in Hambantota	EIA
19.	Enderamulla Town Development Project	EIA
20.	Proposed Sports Complex Project in Nuwara Eliya	IEE
21.	Proposed Industrial Estate at Achchuveli, Jaffna	IEE
22.	Manufacture of Pet Resin Industry at Hambantota Port Premises	IEE
23.	Sugar Refinery Industry at Hambantota Port Premises	IEE
24.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Alakole State Plantation, Alakole, Panvila	EIA
25.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Kelebokka State Plantation, Kalebokka, Panvila	EIA
26.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Woodsite State Plantation, Meda Mahanuwara	EIA
27.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Cotta ganga State Plantation at Theldeniya	IEE
28.	Proposed waste to energy Project at Karadiyana by Golden Sun Rise (Pvt) Ltd.	EIA
29.	Proposed 40 MW mixed municipal solid waste to energy project at Kerawalapitiya, Muthurajawela by Orizon Renewable energy (Pvt.) Ltd	EIA
30.	Proposed Waste Water Disposal Facility for Galle Municipal Council area	EIA
31.	Proposed Waste Water Disposal facility at Negambo Municipal Council Area	EIA
32.	Waste to Energy Project Meetotamulla	EIA
33.	Proposed waste water collection, treatment & disposal system for Hambantota new township	EIA
34.	Relocation of Clinical Waste management facility by Finlay Rentokil (Ceylon) ltd.	EIA
35.	Proposed surface water extraction from a reservoir across the per Aru in Vavunia District	EIA
36.	Proposed Mass Scale Waste to Energy Project at Koratota, Kaduwela	EIA
37.	Jaffna Kilinochchi water supply & sanitation project	EIA
38.	Yan oya Reservoir project	EIA

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
39.	Badulla, Haliela and Ella Integrated Water Supply Scheme	IEE
40.	Proposed weir across Kelani River for the extraction water to Seethawaka Industrial Park	IEE
41.	Proposed 70 Roomed Villa type Eco-Resort (5 star) at Koggala	EIA
42.	Proposed Eco-Golf Resort at Beragala, Haldumulla	EIA
43.	Beira city Hotel by Colombo Rank Holdings (Pvt) Ltd.	EIA
44.	Project to set up a 60 roomed Hotel at Colombothurai, Jaffna	IEE
45.	Offshore sand dredging project for proposed port city development project	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 works with the provincial offices in processing of these projects and necessary assistance and guidance are given whenever required.

In addition, technical assistance was given to other Project Approving Agencies (PAA) to implement the EIA procedure.

List of projects for which assistance / concurrence given to other PAAs in processing IEEs / EIAs;

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
1.	Proposed New township project at Vativandana Road, Anuradhapura -FD	IEE
2.	Timber Harvesting project at Harepark Estate plantation - FD	IEE
3.	Pinus tree felling project at Yoxford, Talawakale – FD	IEE
4.	Metal Quarry at Kadawara Forest at Hambantota - FD	IEE
5.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Gonnoruwa Forest in Hambantota - FD	IEE
6.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Oddusudan – FD	IEE
7.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Omanthi, Vavunia - FD	IEE
8.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Pawattakulam, Vavunia - FD	IEE
9.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Ethkaduwa Forest Reserve at Padaviya – FD	IEE
10.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Padaviya – FD	IEE
11.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Wellasinnakulam, Vavunia - FD	IEE
12.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Chamalamkulam Forest Reserve at Oddusudan – FD	IEE
13.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Chettikulam, Vavunia - FD	IEE
14.	Proposed Mechanized 'A' Grade Metal Quarry at Kantale - FD	IEE
15.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Thattayakulam Forest Reserve at Vavuniya – FD	IEE

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
16.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Madukanda Forest Reserve at Vavuniya – FD	IEE
17.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Kebithigollawa, Anuradhapura by Maga Engineering - FD	IEE
18.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Kebithigollawa, Anuradhapura by Opulent Metal Work - FD	IEE
19.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Kebithigollawa, Anuradhapura by Thudawa Brothers - FD	IEE
20.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Nadunkulam, Vavuniya - FD	IEE
21.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Koddalikalli in Mulaitivu - FD	IEE
22.	Bulatwatta Mini Hydro Power Project - FD	IEE
23.	Menik ganga Mini Hydro Power Project - FD	IEE
24.	Kudapana Mini Hydro Power Project - FD	IEE
25.	Karapalagama Mini Hydro Power Project - FD	IEE
26.	Demodara II Mini Hydro Power Project - FD	IEE
27.	Uvathanna Mini Hydro Power Project - FD	IEE
28.	Pottatawela Mini Hydro Power Project - FD	IEE
29.	Digili oya Reservoir Project in Matara District	IEE
30.	Kalugal oya Reservoir Project in Ampara District	IEE
31.	Proposed Galle Matara 132 KV Transmission line - My. of Power & Energy	IEE
32.	Proposed 132 KV Transmission Line from Kilinochchi to Chunnakam - My. of Power & Energy	IEE
33.	North – East Transmission line Project - My. of Power & Energy	IEE
34.	132KV Transmission line from Rantambe to Mahiyangana - My. of Power & Energy	IEE
35.	Proposed 132KV Transmission line from Habarana – Valachchena - My. of Power & Energy	IEE
36.	Proposed 220KV Transmission line from Habarana – Veyangada - Power & Energy	IEE
37.	Puttalam – Anuradhpura 220 Kv overhead transmission line - Power & Energy	IEE
38.	Habarana – Sampoor Transmission (220Kv) line project - Power & Energy	IEE
39.	Proposed Victoria Hydro Power Expansion Project – MASL	EIA
40.	Development of Agro Farm in 450 ac. of land in Sevanapitiya of Mahaweli Zone “B”, Welikanda – MASL	EIA
41.	Gatembe Mini Hydro Power Project – MASL	EIA
42.	Proposed Kiula Mini Hydro Power Project at Matale – MASL	EIA
43.	Chandrika Wewa Mini Hydro Power Project – MASL	IEE
44.	Diggala Mini Hydro Power Project – MASL	EIA
45.	Ankanda Mini Hydro Power Project – MASL	EIA
46.	Owala Mini Hydro Power Project – MASL	EIA

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
47.	Proposed Feldspar & Quartz mining project at Samanalathenna, Dehiattakandiya – MASL	IEE
48.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Sinharagama, Anuradhapura - MASL	IEE
49.	Tree felling project at Yoxford Division at Wattegoda watte Estate, Wattegoda – My. of Environment	IEE
50.	Evason Hideway Hotel & SPA Project – DWLC	EIA
51.	Proposed Centuria Eco-friendly Meditation Resort at Udawalawa - DWLC	EIA
52.	Ihala Rathganga Mini Hydro Power Project in Rathnapura – DWLC	EIA
53.	Demodara Mini Hydro Power Project in Rathnapura – DWLC	EIA
54.	Kudawa Mini Hydro Power Project - DWLC	IEE
55.	Udakanda I Mini Hydro Power Project – DWLC	IEE
56.	Udakanda II Mini Hydro Power Project – DWLC	IEE
57.	Maize cultivation project at Kantale – DWLC	IEE
58.	Biomass Power Project at Dambadeniya – DWLC	IEE
59.	Proposed project for releasing 106 Blocks in “Yaya” 18 for Agriculture purposes at the buffer zone of Wilpattu National Park – DWLC	IEE
60.	Proposed Eco-tourism Hotel Project at Naiduwa, Maduganga, Balapitiya - DWLC	EIA
61.	Proposed Infrastructure Devt. Works in vicinity of Rawana Ella – DWLC	IEE
62.	Urban Park at Polonnaruwa – DWLC	IEE
63.	Project to construct “Meditation Kutties” at Buffer Zone of the Minneria National Park - DWLC	EIA
64.	Proposed Intake well field & Water treatment Plant at Ampara - DWLC	IEE
65.	Udathenna - Mahiyangana Road Devt. & Rehabilitation Project - DWLC	IEE
66.	Proposed Exploratory / Appraisal Drilling project in SL-2007-01-001 Block located in the Gulf of Mannar – MEPA	EIA
67.	Proposed 428 Room Hotel Project at Katunayake –BOI	IEE
68.	Proposed 200 Room five star Hotel and convention centre at Katunayake – BOI	IEE
69.	Waste water Disposal infrastructure for Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte MC area – UDA	EIA
70.	Sanitary landfill site at Gonadika Watta, Udunuwara, Kandy – UDA	EIA
71.	230 roomed Hotel project at Ananda Kumaraswami Mawatha – UDA	IEE
72.	Hotel project at Dharmapala Mawatha – UDA	IEE
73.	Proposed Hotel Project at TOPAZ tower in Colombo 3 – UDA	IEE
74.	Proposed 144 rooms hotel at Clifford Place, Colombo 04 – UDA	IEE
75.	Devt. of Kokduwa / Uruduwa at Bolgoda Lake, Panadura –UDA	IEE

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
76.	Proposed Housing Project at Haldumulla, Kotikawatta - UDA	IEE
77.	Proposed sub division of land at Gorakana, Panadura - UDA	IEE
78.	Proposed 40 storied mixed development at Sethsiripaya premises - UDA	IEE
79.	Proposed 151 rooms resort at Kudawaskaduwa, Kalutara –CCD	EIA
80.	Shangri- La Hotel Project in Colombo – CCD	EIA
81.	Shangri- La Hotel Project in Hambantota – CCD	EIA
82.	Proposed Tourism Resort at Dutch Bay, Kalpitiya - CCD	EIA
83.	Port city development Project at Galle Face – CCD	EIA
84.	Proposed Fishery Anchorage Facility in Suduwella Palachchena – CCD	IEE
85.	Proposed Hotel Project at Mahapalana, Kosgoda - CCD	IEE
86.	Proposed Hotel project at Palana, Weligama – CCD	IEE
87.	Proposed Tourist Resort, Passekudah - CCD	IEE
88.	Blue Oceanic Beach Hotel and Seashell Hotel at Negambo - CCD	IEE
89.	Proposed Fishery Anchorage Facility in Nilwella Sainthmaruthu – CCD	IEE
90.	Three Fishery Harbours in Silawathurai, Gurunagar and Gandora – CCD	IEE
91.	Proposed Mineral Sand Mining Project along the Coastal Streets of Mannar Island - CCD	IEE
92.	Metal Quarry at Millaniya Estate, Bandaragama - GSMB	IEE
93.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Nurani Estate, Padukka - GSMB	IEE
94.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Leenawatta, Padukka - GSMB	IEE
95.	Metal Quarry at Halbarawa, Padukka – GSMB	IEE
96.	Metal Quarry at Koratota, Kaduwela – GSMB	IEE
97.	Metal Quarry at Hangawatha, Madithiyawala, Divulapitiya - GSMB	IEE
98.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Torwood Estate, Thebuwana, Kalutara – GS&MB	IEE
99.	Mechanized Metal Quarry at Thudugala kanda, Kalutara - GSMB	IEE
100.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Galpatha, Kalutara - GSMB	IEE
101.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Seenimodara, Tangalle – GS&MB	IEE
102.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Nawagamuwa - GSMB	IEE
103.	Proposed Mechanized Metal Quarry at Paludeniya, Siripura - GSMB	IEE

4.1.1 Monitoring of Approved EIA/IEE projects

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

The projects, which were monitored during year 2011, are;

- Southern Transport Development Project
- Colombo – Katunayake Expressway Project
- Outer Circular Highway to the City of Colombo Project (Kottawa to Kaduwela)
- Moragahakanda Agricultural Development Project
- Kalu Ganga Reservoir and Agricultural Extension Project
- Proposed “Water Gel” Industry at Henegama, Mirigama
- Kerawalapitiya 300 MW Multi-fuel Power Plant
- Siyabalagustenna Mini Hydro Power Project
- Poonagala Mini Hydro Power Project
- Barcaple Mini Hydro Power Project
- Gurugoda oya Mini Hydro Power Project
- Kehelgamu Oya Mini Hydro Power Project
- Manakola Mini Hydro Power Project
- Airport Development Project at Mattala

4.1.2 Streamlining of EIA/IEE procedure

- **Review of the prescribed project list**

The list of prescribed projects gazetted in an extraordinary Government Gazette No. 772/22 dated 24th June 1993 was reviewed and amended in consultation with relevant stakeholders. The amended list was submitted to the Department of Legal Draftsman and should be finalized.

- **Registration of consulting organizations in providing technical guidance for preparation of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports**

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

4.1.3 Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- **SEA for the Northern Province Regional Development Plan**

EIA Unit initiated action to carry out a SEA for the Northern Province in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre with the funding from UNDP.

The major objective of the Northern SEA is to facilitate the development in the Northern Province while identifying and preserving the environmental sensitive areas in the Northern Province after 30 years of armed conflict.

The CEA appointed a team leader and identified institutions as members of the SEA study team. CEA signed agreements with the Forest Department, Department of Wildlife Conservation, Geological Survey & Mines Bureau, Water Resources Board, the National Aquatic Resources Research & Development Agency and Archaeological Department to do special studies to identify environmental sensitive areas as well as resources available in the Northern Province. The Terms of Reference for these studies have been prepared and submitted to these agencies.

The SEA team has prepared maps indicating the environmental sensitive areas and areas that are suitable for further development. The SEA team has also identified the resources such as water and minerals available in the area.

Comments to the drafted report have been obtained from the relevant stakeholders and final report is now pending. The recommendation of the study will be very useful for future planning of the development projects.

- **SEA for the Gampaha District**

The CEA in collaboration with the Disaster Management Center has initiated a SEA for the Gampaha District. The main objective of this study was to find solutions for industrial pollution and flooding problem in the Gampaha District. As part of the SEA process, an Industrial Survey has been carried out. The data of the survey is being added to a data base. The study intends to find solutions for the industrial pollution by analyzing the survey data and other relevant information. Study is still in progress.

- **Training programmes on EIA/SEA**

As per the request made by the Ministry of Economic Development, Three day workshop on the Environmental Management was organized by the EIA unit for the officials of the Ministry of Economic Development. The workshop was basically about environmental regulations which are currently practiced by the government institutions and current SEA practices.

5 days International (India) training programme for the CEA officers on EIA was held in April at the Hector Kobbekaduwa Agrarian Research and Training Institute.

4.1.4 Other activities

In addition to the above activities, following meetings / site inspections were also attended by the EIA unit during 2011.

- Steering Committee meetings on National Highway Sector Project
- Steering Committee meetings on Outer Circular Highway Project
- Project Coordinating Committee meetings on Southern Transport Development Project
- Project Coordinating Committee meetings on Colombo – Katunayake Expressway Project
- Steering Committee meetings on Northern Road connectivity Project
- Steering Committee meetings on Provincial Road Rehabilitation Project
- Steering Committee meetings on Moragahakanda & Kaluganga Agriculture Development Project
- Steering Committee meeting on Vavunia water supply project
- Project Committee meetings on SEA of the Cauvery Basin.
- One Stop Shop for Tourism Sector Projects
- Meetings with PAAs / stakeholder agencies officials to discuss matters relevant to the EIA process

4.2 Natural Resources Management & Monitoring Unit

The main functions of the natural resources management & monitoring unit include formulation of regulations under the National Environmental Act and preparation of guidelines with respect to Natural Resources Management in the country, declaration of Environmental Protection Areas, Management of declared EPAs, implementation of project approval procedure for permitted activities within the Environmental Protection Areas, Implementation of Wetland Management Action Plan and preparation of information material on Natural Resources Management, Environmental Protection Areas, and Wetlands.

Natural Resources Management Activities

Natural resources and Monitoring Unit holds the responsibility of management of countries natural resources through assisting other relevant agencies involved in management of natural resources and guiding and coordination with Provincial and District officers of the Authority.

During the year 2011, an Inter Agency Co-ordination Committee on Natural Resources Management was established. One meeting was held and 4 decisions were taken to proceed mainly with respect to water sector (maintaining reservations for water bodies, separate policy for water sector, implementation of existing regulations for water sector and establishment of a natural resources monitoring system).

Existing guide book on Natural resources management has been prepared in 1997 year. Guidelines, approval procedures other activities with respect to the natural resource management stipulated in existing Natural Resources Management Guide book in country have been changed. Therefore recognizing the need for updating the NRM Guide book, conducted 4 meetings with stake holder agencies, obtained their comments with respect to the relevant subject areas and reviewed the Guide Book and made arrangement for printing

A policy document on Mini Hydro Power Generation Projects using waterfalls was prepared and a module for trainers on sustainable use of sand resources was also prepared.

4.2.1 Declaration of Environmental Protection Areas (EPA)

Sri Lanka is endowed with a vast diversity of natural and cultural assets within a small land area which comprises many unique ecosystems, scenic places and ecologically significant habitats. The NRM unit prepare a criteria and procedure for declaration of such sites/places as EPAs and obtain board approval for implementation.

Due to illegal and or unplanned/ inadequately planned development activities, such places are being degraded or destroyed. Recognizing the need for protection/conservation and integrated management of such areas, the CEA has taken steps to declare those areas as EPAs under the provisions of 24 C and 24 D of the NEA

During the year 2011, four (4) sites / places are being processing for declaration as EPAs. Under that following activities have been completed.

Proposed Bentota EPA

The Gazette Notification was drafted and the Cabinet of Minister was informed regarding the amendment of the proposed boundaries of the EPA.

Proposed Koggala EPA

The baseline data survey was completed and a detail study report was prepared. The report will be evaluated by the expert committee.

Proposed Dadigamuwa Kanda EPA

The baseline data survey and a detail study report have been prepared. The report has been evaluated by the expert team. The drafted Gazette notification has also been prepared.

Proposed Gin Oya EPA

Declaration process was initiated and biodiversity assessment is being carried out.

4.2.1.1 Management of Declared EPAs

Preparation of a Management plan for the Hantana EPA was initiated with assistance of the University of Peradeniya. Guidelines for management of Bolgoda EPA, and Hanthana EPA were prepared and all the relevant institutions were made aware on the guidelines, in order to sustainable management of the declared EPAs. A special programme that is to manage the Gregory Lake EPA during the festival season was prepared jointly with the relative institutes.

Boundary demarcation for the Eastern boundary of the Muthurajawela EPA and the Bolgoda EPA is in processing. The signed board at the Bolgoda EPA was set up.

A Management Committee which is to discuss the issues and manage the Bolgoda EPA co-ordinately, was established jointly with the relative institutions.

4.2.1.2 Monitoring of EPAs

In order to maintain the status and the sustainability of the declared EPAs, monitoring inspections were carried out during the year 2011 and following up Actions were taken.

4.2.2 Wetland Management

NRM& M Unit of the EM&A Division is responsible for implementation of National Wetland Policy (NWP) and the conservation strategies for ensuring sound management of the wetland eco systems in the country. During the year 2011 following activities were carried out.

4.2.2.1 National Wetland Steering Committee

The implementation of National Wetland Policy (NWP) and the conservation strategies by the CEA and the other relevant agencies were coordinated and advise on Wetland issues through the National Wetland Steering Committee (NWSC) chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

During year 2011, two (2) NWSC were held and several decisions on wetland management were taken.

4.2.2.2 World Wetland Day Program

The World Wetland Day is celebrated on 2nd February in every year. The national programme is carried out by the NRM and Monitoring Unit jointly with the Department of Wildlife Conservation.

The World Wetland Day in year 2011 was celebrated jointly with DWLC. A photograph competition on wetland was held and winners were awarded at the national programme held at the Anawillandawa Ramsar Wetland site with parallel to the National programme. Nine provincial programmes were conducted by the provincial offices. For the year 2012 it has been planned and organized an Island wide quiz programme among school children.

4.2.2.3 Updating the Wetland Database

The initiated National Wetland Database updating for the purpose of Wetland Management and the data verification was completed for five provinces.

4.2.2.4 Establishment of village wetland management committee

Two (02) village level wetland management committee for Muthurajawela and Thalangama Wetlands were established in order to get active participation of the public for conservation and management of wetlands.

4.2.3 Participated Meetings for Technical Guidance

During the year 2011 following meetings were attended and provided the technical guidance. Planning Committee meetings at UDA, Planning Committee meetings at SLLRDC, National Steering Committee meetings on Bio-safety, Invasive species etc.

Project committee meetings and technical evaluation committees on;

- Hambantota Port Development Project (Business ventures)
- Trincomalee Port Development Project (Business ventures)
- Bridges construction project
- Development of Mahagama Vein Quartz Deposits
- Manufacturing of fiber glass boats for deep sea fishery
- Sethsiripaya Administrative Complex stage II
- Aquaculture development projects (TEC meetings)
- National monitoring committee (sand mining – Manampitiya)
- National Biotechnology Committee – NSF
- Environmental Council meetings
- Legal consultations

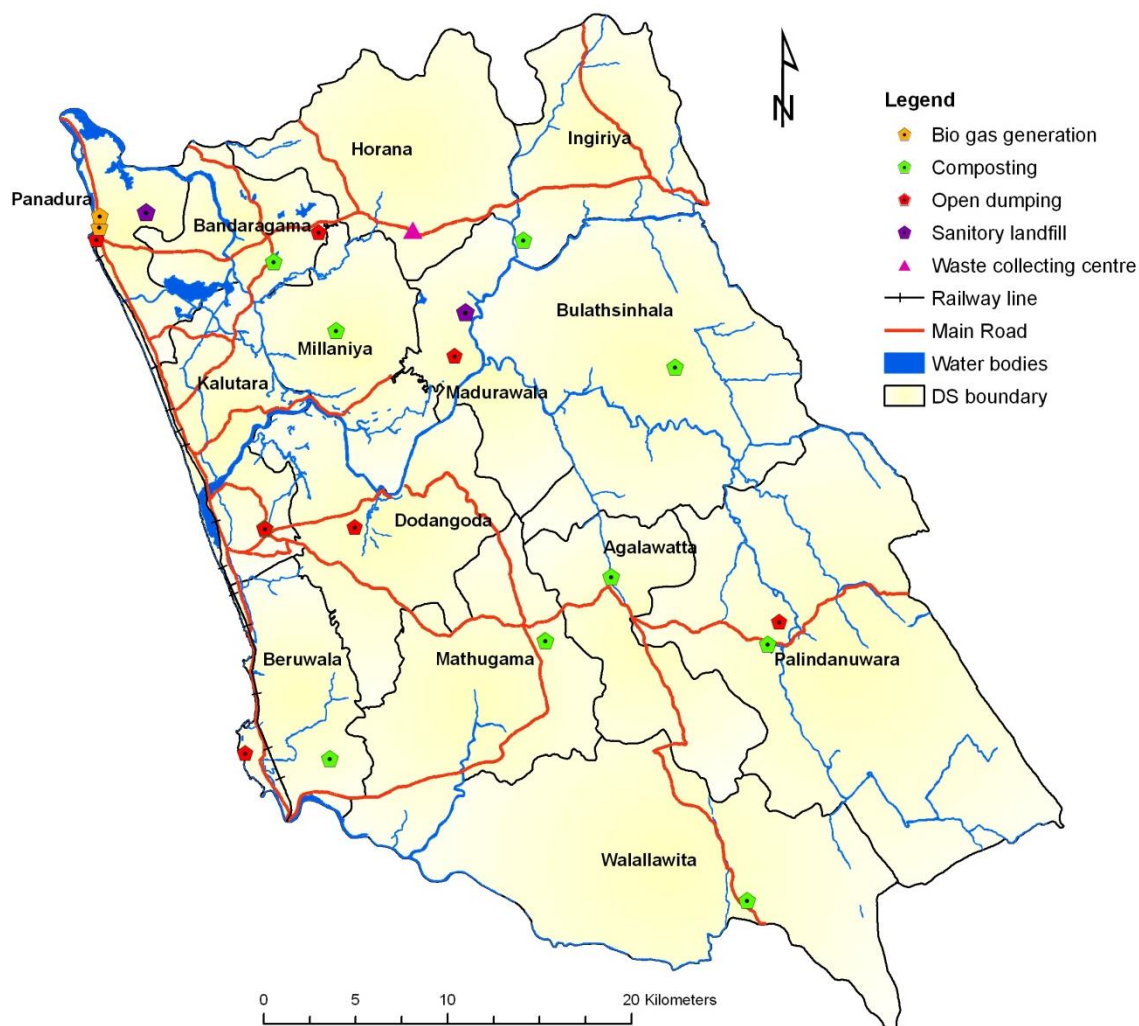
4.2.4 Awareness activities

Leaflets for Bolgoda and Hantana EPA were prepared and arrangements were made for printing.

4.3 Geo-Informatics Unit

4.3.1 Developing a GIS database for solid waste management

Under this project, socio economic data and environmental data / information were collected at the Grama Niladhari (GN) division level for 12 Divisional Secretariat Divisions in Puttalam district & 04 DS Divisions in Vavuniya district. Solid waste management information in all the Local Authorities (340) was collected and the data is being incorporated into a GIS database for solid waste management.



Spatial distribution of Solid Waste Management sites in Kalutara District

4.3.2 Development & Updating GIS based Environmental Information System

This contains environmentally related information and socio economic data of Sri Lanka at the Grama Niladhari level. This plays a vital role in environmental assessment, management, monitoring, and identification of suitable sites for development projects, preparation of SEA & EIA reports, and preparation of disaster preparedness plan. Regarding this GPS locations were collected and the locations were incorporated into the data base. The final task of this even is to prepare a Compact Disc (CD) including environmental profiles.

Following environmentally related information and Socio Economic data at Grama Niladhari level were collected.

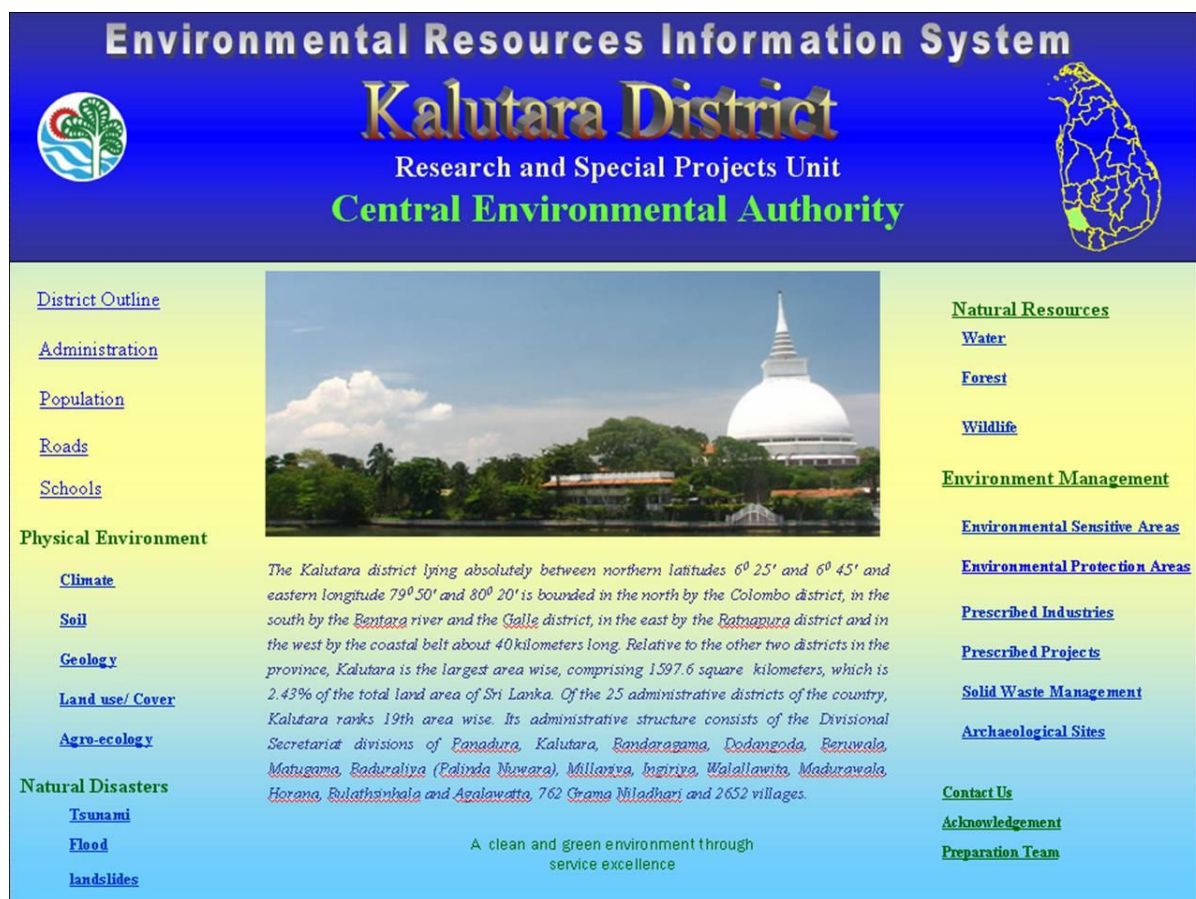
Environmentally related information

- Water resources - Springs, Water falls, Water ways, Rivers, Pathaha, Tanks and Reservoirs
- Forest - Forest reserves, Proposed reserves and Plantation forests and other forest types.
- Wildlife - Protected areas (national reserves, and sanctuaries)
- Natural Disasters - Landslide and Flood prone areas Archaeological reserves and monuments
- Projects which have under gone an Environmental Impact Assessment process or IEE. – e.g. Mini-hydro power projects
- Solid waste disposal sites - ongoing, abandoned and proposed
- Land resources- Land uses, Soil types, Agro-ecological zones

Socio economic data

- Infrastructure - Road network, Telecommunication, Electricity
- Educational - Schools

A Compact Disc (CD) incorporating above information on district basis was prepared for Kalutara and Kegalle Districts. This survey will continue to collect data in Killinochchi District in 2012.



Front page of the Kalutara compact disc

4.3.3 Strategic Environmental Assessment for Gampaha District

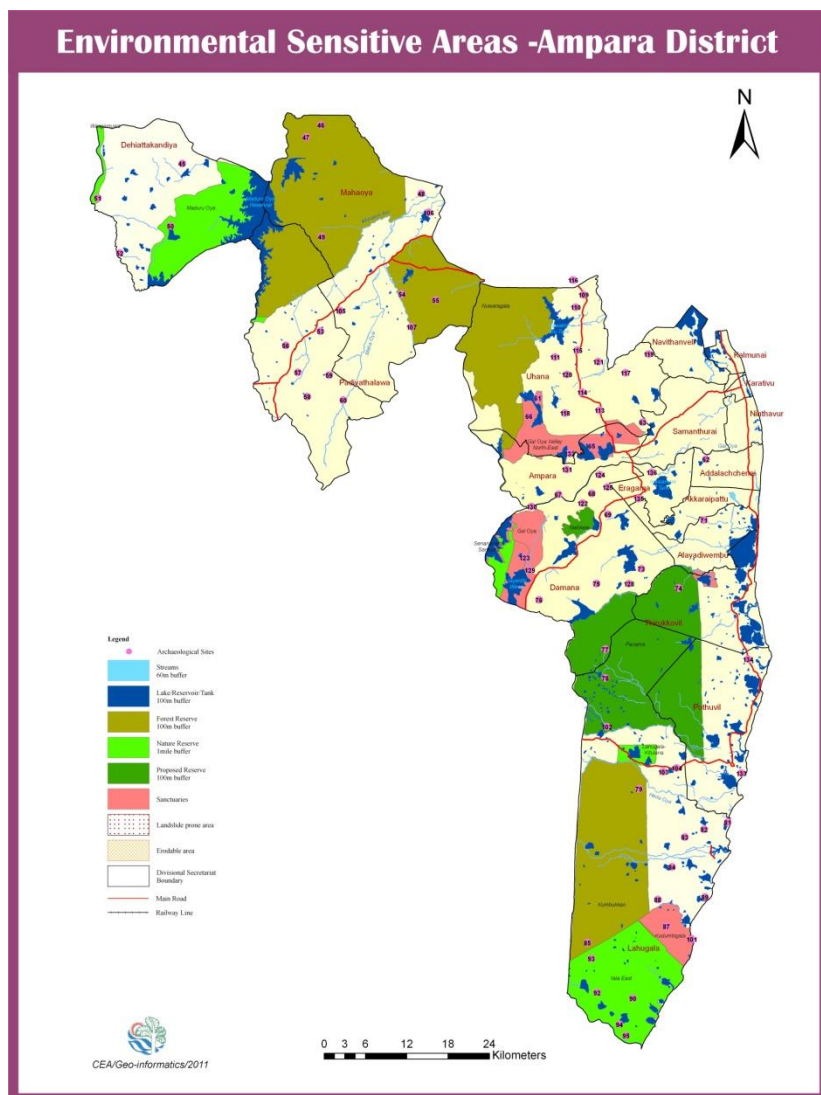
Special questionnaire was developed to collect industrial data in Gampaha district. Collected data is being compiled to do the analysis.

4.3.4 Capacity building and Strengthening of the Geo-informatics unit

- a) Officers in Geo informatics Unit were given a cartography training at the training Institute of Survey Department, Diyatalawa
- b) Training of the CEA officers on handling GPS units
- c) Following items were purchased
 - 26 handheld GPS
 - 35 Battery charges with rechargeable batteries
 - 1:10,000 digital data from the Survey Dept
 - Landslide prone areas from the NBRO

4.3.5 Printing of Environmentally Sensitive Area Maps in District Basis

As shown bellow, 83 environmentally sensitive area maps were developed.



4.3.6 Other activities

GIS services on commercial basis- Map preparation & satellite image analysis

- Digitizing a contour map in Attanagalu Oya catchment area for CCD project.
- Environmental Sensitive areas of Sooriyawewa Common Wealth Game village project, and waste to energy project at Karadiyana
- Preparation of sensitive area maps for Ministry of Economic Development.
- Preparation of sensitive area map for Proposed Mahagona Wewa Irrigation Project –CECB
- Preparation of map showing a project site in Kesbewa Pradeshiya Sabha area

Maps prepared for other Units

Services provided to the other Divisions of the CEA

- a. A map showing the locations of weir and power station of Atabage Oya Mini
- b. Hydro power project
- c. Maps of Bolgoda, Bentota and Thalangama Tank, Designing of a Cover Page
- d. Water quality sampling location map of Dandugam Oya
- e. A map of Hanthana EPA showing the University of Peradeniya
- f. Dandugamoya, Bolgoda, Bentota upstream and Kelani River sampling location
- g. maps
- h. Kegalle DS Sensitive area map
- i. Field map for Gin Oya
- j. Bentota upstream and Kelani River sampling location maps
- k. Leaflet for composting
- l. Local Authority area map
- m. Industrial distribution map
- n. Solid waste dumping sites map
- o. A map of banana plantation in Somawathi
- p. A map - laying prescribed activities into the catchment of Pattivila Ela
- q. Upper Kothmale water quality monitoring centres map
- r. Distance showing maps from sand mining sites in *Kalu ganga* to nearest
- s. Bridges

5. LEGAL UNIT

MISSION OF THE UNIT

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

5.1 Legal Action under the National Environmental Act

The Legal Unit under the direct supervision of the Director General assists in enforcing the provisions and the regulations made under the National Environmental Act (NEA), No. 47 of 1980 as amended. Its substantive function is to facilitate litigation process under the Act.

The number of pending and finalized cases filed by the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) and against the CEA during the year 2011 was about three hundred and seven (307). More than one hundred and sixty five (165) new cases were filed by the CEA.

Performance of the Western Province in Enforcement

There were about fifty eight (58) cases filed by the CEA in the Western Province during the year 2011 and currently there are about twenty five (25) pending cases in Colombo District.

In Colombo Magistrate's Court ten (10) cases are pending, in Moratuwa MC four (04) cases, in Mt. Lavinia MC five (05), in Kesbawa MC four (04), in Kaduwela MC two (02), in Homagama MC six (06), were pending during the year 2011. Total amount of Rs. 214,000/- were fined for the finalized cases.

There are about twenty two (22) cases in Gampaha District; among those twenty (20) were new cases. Total amount of Rs. 185,000/- were fined for the finalized cases. Seven (07) cases are pending in Kalutara District

Sixteen (16) new cases were filed in Colombo District relating to the violation of regulations on use/sale of polythene in thickness less than 20 microns.

Performance of the Central Province in Enforcement

There were about fifty (50) cases filed in the Central Province in M.C. of Kandy, Matale Dambulla, (01) in MC Nuwara Eliya, one (01) in MC Matale, one (01) in Walapane, seven (Gampola, Theldeniya, Nuwara Eliya, Laggala, Hatton, Helboda, Panwila and Mahiyanganaya. Among those forty five (45) are new cases. Twenty six (26) cases for violation of Part IVC of the National Environmental Act and imposed fines in total about Rs. 94,500/-. Among those, three (03) cases were filed in M.C., Kandy, one (07) in Gampola, two (02) in Mahiyanganaya, two (02) in Panwila, and four (04) in Laggala, one (01) in Paldeniya, one (01) in Nawalapitiya and one (01) in Theldeniya. Rs. 376,500/- was imposed as fines within the Central Province.

Performance of the Uva Province in Enforcement

Eight (08) cases were pending in Uva Province. Among those, one (01) in M.C. Badulla, one (01) in MC Welimada, four (04) in MC Bandarawela, and two (02) in MC Thissamaharama. Four (04) cases were filed relating to the violation of regulations on use/sale of polythene in thickness less than 20 microns and among those one (01) was new case. Rs. 21,000/- was imposed as fines within the Uva Province.

Performance of the Southern Province in Enforcement

Thirty six (36) cases were pending in Southern Province in M.C. Hambantota, Tangalle, Galle, Matara, Balapitiya and among them twenty nine (29) were new cases and nineteen (19) cases were finalized and Rs. 155,000/- imposed as fine.

Performance of the Eastern Province in Enforcement

Six (06) cases were filed by the CEA in the Eastern Province in M.C. Ampara, Akkaraipattu, Dehiattakandiya and Kalmunai among those four (04) were new cases and five (05) cases were finalized. About Rs. 25,000/- was imposed as fine.

Performance of the Sabaragamuwa Province in Enforcement

Sixty eight (67) cases are pending. Among them, twenty two (22) in MC Embilipitiya, fifteen (15) in Ruwanwella, six (06) in Mawanella, six (06) in Ratnapura and three (03) in Warakapola, four (04) in Avissawella, nine (09) in Kegalle, one (01) in Pelmadulla, and one (01) in Ehaliyagoda. Eleven (11) new cases were filed during the year 2011.

Performance of the North Central Province in Enforcement

Nine (09) cases were filed in North Central Province in M.C. Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Hingurakgoda and Thambuttegama. Among them seven (07) were new cases.

After filing legal action, several industries were closed. Several industries have completed constructing treatment plants in order to ensure the standards stipulated by the CEA and several industries complied with the noise level standards stipulated under the NEA and after complied with the requirements of the Law, Environmental Protection Licenses were obtained by those industries.

Nineteen (19) cases were pending against the CEA and thirteen (13) cases were filed during this year.

5.2 Attending for Supreme Court and Court of Appeal Cases

The officer attached to the Legal Unit attend for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal cases filed against the CEA and assistance of the Attorney General's Department are obtained for most of those cases while private counsels are retained for three (03) cases.

Further, officers of the Legal Unit engage in drafting of the observations and other related documents in order to be submitted to the Attorney General's Department and Courts and the consultations are also duly attended for them.

5.3 Attending for the Labour Tribunal Matters

The Officer attached to the Legal Unit handled the LT matter filed against the CEA by Labourer of the Attidiya Nature Filed Centre and the judgement was in favour of the CEA.

5.4 Cancellation, Refusal of Environmental Protection Licenses / Show Cause Letters

CEA has sent letters to three (03) industries cancelling the Environmental Protection Licenses (EPL), EPL suspension letter to one (01) industry and about forty two (42) industries refusing to issue EPL.

CEA has given an opportunity for eight (08) industries to show cause as to why EPL should not be cancelled. Legal Unit has forwarded files to the Environmental Pollution Control Division and respective provincial and District Offices to obtain Noise Level Reports, Inspection Reports and Analytical Reports and to Environmental Impact Assessment Division to obtain Monitoring with the legal Reports for the development activities in order to precede action.

5.5 Conditions of Environmental Protection Licenses

Conditions of EPL with regard to fresh Environmental Protection Licenses have been checked by the Enforcement Officers attached to the Provincial Offices and District Offices and licenses to be issued for the scheduled waste management have been checked by the officers of the Legal Unit of the Head Office.

5.6 Directives

The Legal Unit of the CEA has sent five (05) directives under Section 12 of the NEA to the Local Authorities in order to take action to abate nuisance and environmental damage caused by the industrial activities and disposal of hap-hazard garbage dumping.

Five (05) Section 24B directives were sent on information received from the Environmental Management & Assessment Division and Provincial Offices of the CEA directing to cease the illegal developments.

5.7 Appeal Hearing at the Ministry of Environment

Officers of the Legal Division attended about thirty (30) appeal hearings conducted by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and fifteen (15) original files pertaining to the industries were forwarded to the Ministry in order to conduct appeal hearings.

5.8 Notarial Work

Prepared several agreements to obtain various services from the consultants on various technical matters for implementing projects and to rent out the buildings.

5.9 Complaints

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

Several complaints were forwarded to the respective Police stations through the Police Unit of the CEA to institute legal actions under Section 98 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Ordinance and relevant local authorities in order to take action for causing nuisance by industries

5.10 Null & Void Letters

Seven letters (07) were sent to the Local authorities informing that the Environmental Protection Licenses issued by Local Authorities are null and void.

5.11 Consultations

Officers of the Legal Unit attended consultations on the files submitted to the Attorney General's Department in order to prepare objections relating to the cases filed against the CEA and for the cases filed by the CEA at the trial stage of the court cases.

5.12 Regulations

Following regulations were published.

1738/37	29.12.2011	Regulations on Vehicle Horns under the Section 23Q read with Section 32 of the NEA.
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EIA Regulations

The Legal Unit has taken steps to submit amendment of draft of EIA Regulations to the Legal Draftsman through the Ministry introducing new prescribed projects.

5.13 Advices

Advices were given to several local authorities, individuals and other Divisions of the CEA on environmental matters and other relevant matters.

Officers of the Legal Unit attended as legal expert for the technical evaluation committee with regard to granting approvals under the provisions of the part IV C of the NEA.

5.14 Legal Notices

Legal Notices were sent to fifty (50) industries which had been causing environmental pollution.

5.15 Inspections

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

5.16 Awareness Programs

Several lectures on implementation of National Environmental Law were delivered at various forums. Officers of the Legal Unit have participated in several workshops. Legal Unit has conducted an awareness programme with the assistance of the Police Unit of the CEA for the Police officers appointed as in charge of the Environmental Unit established island wide by the Defence Ministry.

Law students & University students were made aware of the National Environmental Act and Regulations by the officers of the Legal Unit based on the request made by those students.

5.17 Human Right Inquiries

Officers of Legal Division attended several inquiries at the Human Rights Commission and had submitted reports including environmental matters and employers' problems.

5.18 Amendments to the National Environmental Act

The Legal Unit has submitted the approved Policy Paper to the Legal Draftsmen's Department through the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources with the proposed amendments to the prevailing Act in order to introduce the **Polluter Pays** Principle etc. and draft which was approved by the Attorney General's Department was sent to the CEA through the Department of Legal Draftsman for the comments.

The CEA has sent the draft again to the Ministry of Environment with comments of the CEA to be sent to the Legal Draftsman Department

6. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION AND AWARENESS DIVISION (EE &A)

MISSION OF THE EE & A DIVISION

“To Create Education and Awareness for Various Target Groups Among Public to Obtain Their Active Participation for the Protection and Conservation of Healthy Environment”

The Environmental Education and Awareness Division of the Central Environmental Authority is responsible for creating and improving awareness and providing education for the public towards obtaining their participation for the conservation of environment and to make environmental friendly management process. In order to achieve its' objective, Environmental Education and Awareness Division implemented the following programs for various target groups among the public. The necessary funds to implement the following programmes were provided by the Treasury.

6.1 Primary level school programme – Grade 1 to 5 (Eco club Programme)

Environmental activities through Eco clubs have been introduced to school children in primary level in order to change the values, behaviours and attitudes of them. These clubs are formed with the students who are in grade 1-5 in schools.

Following activities are conducted under this programme

- i. Registration of Eco clubs
- ii. Awarding of Badges and Certificates
- iii. Evaluation of programme
- iv. Training programme for teachers and DEOs
- v. Distribution of Teachers guide book

6.1.1 Registration of Eco club

Eco clubs are registered in Environmental Education and Awareness division of the CEA. 12 Eco clubs were streamlined for the year 2011.

6.1.2 Awarding of Badges

The Primary level programme also includes a medal awarding components as one of its major activity of the primary level curriculum. Under this programme, Medals & Certificates were awarded to the 8986 children to honour their environmentally conscious achievements.

Details of awarded medals are as follows in 2011.

Year	Thurulatha	Vihanga	Soba	Certificates
2011	3722	2964	2300	102

6.1.3 Production of Eco club Materials.

Materials for Eco club programme were produced in 2011 are as follows.

Year	Thurulatha	Vihanga	Guide book
2011	6600	6600	5000

6.2 Develop audio visual section

6.2.1 Events Coverings

Audio visual unit make available comprehensive contribution to cover projects, programmes and events which are put into effect in accordance with the CEA's objectives. In the line of duty, audio visual unit covered happenstance 99 in 2011.

6.3 Media Programmes

In order to disseminate environmental concern among various group of the public, printed and electronic media are used by the EE&A division.

6.3.1 Electronic Media – Television Programme

Electronic media or mass media communication is an efficient and effective way of providing publicity on a particular matter. "Sobaketha" & Mr.GREEN are two programmes being telecasted on the television to make the public aware on the environmental issues.

"SOBAKETHA TV Programme"

Sobaketha TV programme is being telecasted on Rupavahini every fort-night under several themes related to environment. 13 programmes were telecasted for the year 2011.

"Mr. GREEN" Television Programme

Mr. Green is a 5 minutes entertainment programme that was produced by the EE&A division of the CEA. As a programme that will be presented following the line of satirical programmes on a timely theme, it will be effective in conveying a strong pictorial communication to the Sri Lankan society.

A total of 36 episodes of "Mr GREEN" television programme were telecasted over Rupavahini in 2011.

Radio Messages

Two radio messages on environment were produced in 2011 in order to broadcast over the Radio in 2012.

6.4 Print Media

Printed materials such as quarterly Environmental News letter, Posters & leaflets and others are produced and distributed to Institutions, Universities & Schools.

6.4.1 Environmental News Letter

The EE&A Division published environmental News letters under the Treasury funds at national level. This news letter is printed quarterly and post for the relevant institutions. Number of copies produced is as follows. From 2011 this news letter was converted into a printed bi-annual Magazine as a pilot programme. In this regard, news and articles were handed over to the press to print 5000 copies.

6.4.2 News & Articles to the Media

A wider area of a society can be made aware using the media. Therefore, the Central Environmental Authority distributes its news, articles and the activities over radio, television and newspapers. Accordingly, numbers of press releases, paper articles and television news sent in 2011, have been listed below.

No. of press release	No. of Paper Articles	No. of Television News
85	46	09

6.4.3 Educational Materials - leaflets

To increase the public awareness on the current environmental issues, leaflets and posters are produced and distributed annually by the EE&A division. With the consideration of the prevailing challenges, leaflets on following topics were printed & distributed to schools, Universities and other institutions on request, during the year 2011.

Topics		2011 (No. of copies)
01	Climate change & Disaster	1,500
02	Human activities Environmental Impact	1,500
03	Biodiversity	1,500

6.5 Arranging Press Conference

Press conferences are organised by the CEA in order to promulgate its news. In this line two press conferences were organised in 2011.

6.6 “Virindu” Competition

A singing competition (*Virindu* competition) related to the environment was conducted for school children and public. The best scripts were selected by the eminent professionals.

6.7 Exhibitions

6.7.1 Participating in Exhibitions

Environmental awareness is promoted through exhibitions harnessing as a powerful tool to address various environmental issues. The Central Environmental authority has participated in 12 exhibitions both local and national level.

- i. EDEX education exhibition at BMICH
- ii. Deyata Kirula, national exhibition
- iii. Exhibition on Science and Medical at St. Mary's College
- iv. Medical Exhibition at faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya
- v. "Sanjanai Media Ceremony." Organised by Department of Mass Communication, University of Kelaniya
- vi. "ROYEX" exhibition at Royal College
- vii. Higher Educational Institute, Naiwala
- viii. "50 Vdhu Arunalu" Educational exhibition at Madhya Maha Vidyalaya, Kiridiwela, Gampaha
- ix. "Sthree Mela" at BMICH
- x. "Family day" programme exhibition at Body line garment factory
- xi. Exhibition on Handicapped soldiers organised by Seva Vanitha branch regiment of artillery at Ja-Ela public play ground

6.7.2 Preparing Exhibition Models

Exhibition models are very powerful tools to motivate the public in an affirmative way. For such, apposite exhibition models were prepared under the theme of "How effect the Impact on Environmental Pollution to the human body" in order to distribute to the provincial offices for their participation at local level.

6.7.3 Preparing Display Boards

For the usages of exhibitions, 56 Display boards were prepared under the following 8 themes related to environment.

- Biodiversity
- Solid Waste Management
- Air Pollution
- Climate change
- EIA
- EPL
- EPP
- Water

6.7.4 Preparing Banners

Banners were also prepared to use in exhibitions. In this connection, 5 Banners were used to illustrate the purpose of the exhibition.

6.8 Strengthening the Island wide Environmental Programmes

In parallel to “Divinaguma” programme, a Divisional Secretary level Home Gardening Project that is for the selected housewives was initiated jointly by the Environment Education and Awareness Division with government and non governmental organisations.

Awareness & Practical programmes for housewives



Ten Awareness programmes that include practical session on creative gardening were conducted for the women living in Colombo district. In this connection, the following Divisional Secretariats in Colombo district were selected and the home gardening projects was implimented keenly.

- Moratuwa
- Hanwella
- Dehiwala
- Kaduwela
- Maharagama
- Homagama
- Padukka
- Kesbewa
- Sri Jayawardanapura
- Attidiya

6.9 Environmental Campaigns on National Environmental Event



Environmental campaigns were launched to mark various national events aiming to raise public awareness.

World Environment Day (WED)

Island wide essay competition for Advance level school children was conducted in both Sinhala & Tamil medium. Selected National level winners were awarded at the final event held at Pinnawale National School. Certificates and

prizes were also awarded for the district level winners.

6.10 Programme and Awareness Campaign Conducted on Current Issues Related to Environment at National Level

Environment Education and Awareness Division endow with the programmes on contemporary issues aiming to alert the public with the way of keeping healthy environment. Under this, Dengue eradication programme was conducted.

Dengue Eradication Programme

Dengue eradication programme was organised comprising Battaramulla North Grama Niladari division with the support of the other institution. 125 contributors from various organisations were deployed to the area where to make the residential dwellers aware on this.



Contributed organizations have been listed bellow.

- Foreign Employment Bureau
- Coconut Development Board
- Ministry of Corporate
- Municipal Council, Kaduwela
- Water Board
- Provincial Hospital, Thalangama.
- Provincial Educational Office
- Department of Health

6.11 Adapt practical programmes

Aiming to provide practical knowledge related to the environment, 05 Nature Field Centres (Soba Ketha) were established. This is a major achievement & a significant land mark in relation to the expansion of environmental education. The centres provide wider facility to implement awareness programmes and practical programmes on site.

Activities of Bellanwila Attidiya Nature Field Centre

Several programmes such as awareness, training, education etc. were conducted for Sobaketha children Club, Pre schools children, school children, Parents, & communities. The programmes were designed to give a comprehensive understanding on each topic especially on environment. Discussions were held on birds, plants, wetland, Fish & aquatic resources, Bio-diversity, organic agriculture, ozone layer, music, dancing, skill development, management of economic opportunity, stars & universe, child right, etc.

Among the programmes for special days Tree planting, Poson, New year, Wetland day, World Environment Day, Children day, Dengue eradication, were there. The programmes were organised and felicitated by CEA. The programmes provided direct benefits to the following participants.

No	Target group	No.of Programmes	No. of participants
1.	Sobaketha Children Club	01	31
2.	Housewives	01	56
3.	School Children	30	2304
4.	Field visitors	11	726

6.12 National Environmental Information Centre

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

The objectives of the centre are as follows

- To create and develop environmental information sources to satisfy the information needs of users
- To analyses and consolidate environmental information
- Coordination with local and international information centres/libraries and dissemination of information.

Progress made by the National Environmental Information Centre in 2011 is as follows:

6.12.1 Development of Environmental Book Collection

395 Number of Environmental books and **25** number of Environmental Journals have been purchased. 4420 Number of books were acquired and classified.

6.12.2 Library Publications

Six publications of "Current Contents" on Environmental Periodicals, four publications of "Environmental News Paper Index", "Index on EIA / IEE Reports" and "Index on National Environmental Act & Regulations" were compiled for the year 2011.

6.12.3 Exchange of Environmental Information

1600 Number of environmental information were exchanged with international and local libraries and other organizations.

575 local users have obtained the library facilities from the Environmental Information Centre and 3455 number of books has been lent by the CEA library staff.

6.12.4 Other Activities

- Preparation of monthly and quarterly reports
- Issued new membership cards to CEA staff
- Renewed the institutional membership of the British Council for 2011/2012 and issued them for CEA staff
- Entering and shelving of fictions- 415 nos.
- Created a new database for EIA/IEE reports
- Created a collection on CEA Repository web page
- Preparation of Project Report for NEIC

Income

Sales of CEA publications - 568 Nos.
(Books, Posters, Leaflets & CDs)

Rs. 39,830.00,

Photocopying charges - 19,362 Nos.

Rs. 86,910.00

7. ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

The major objective of the Environmental Economics & Affair is Environmental Management with a view of promoting sustainable development in the country.

Major Responsibilities

7.1 Implementation of the provisions of the Environmental Conservation Levy (ECL) Act No. 26 of 2008:

The Environmental Conservation Levy Act No. 26 of 2008 is implemented by this unit on behalf of the Ministry of Environment in association with the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Act is able to impose Environmental Conservation Levies (ECL) on specified items owned by a consumer, specified items imported into or manufactured in Sri Lanka and on specified services provided within Sri Lanka which are likely to have a harmful impact on the Environment. However none of Orders under the Act are in operation at present.

In Sri Lanka thin polythene products such as '*Sili Sili*' bags and lunch sheets have been a severe problem in the recycling process of waste polythene and plastics. Therefore the CEA identified that it is essential to reduce the quantity of waste thin polythene generated. Therefore it was planned to put a price on '*Sili Sili*' bags to control use of them by a form of a levy instead of providing them free of charge to customers at points of sale. Project proposal in this regard has been drafted and a legal advice has been obtained.

7.2 Amendment to the National Environmental Act No.47 of 1980:

The National Environmental Act No.47 of 1980 is to be amended for prosecution of violations under the provisions of the Environmental Conservation Levy Act No. 26 of 2008 and for the proper management of the fund which is raised by The Levy Act, for the purpose of Environmental Management and Conservation. A drafted amendment to the NEA No. 47 of 1980 has been forwarded by the Department of Legal Draftsman to the Central Environmental Authority for consideration and presently the Legal Unit of the CEA is in the process of finalizing the discussion on the aforementioned draft amendment.

7.3 Seminar for industrialists/investors on Environmental Requirements in Sri Lanka

Training on Environmental Management has been identified as a priority by the Central Environmental Authority. As an initial step a seminar for industrialists/investors on Environmental Requirements in Sri Lanka with the objective of creating awareness among industrialists and investors on environmental requirements in the country was organized. Subjects such as Environmental Impact Assessment, licensing procedures and standards, Waste Management and Cleaner Production were included in the programme.

The Seminar was successfully held on 31st March 2011 from 8.30 am to 5.0 pm at Salon Orchid, Galadari Hotel, and Colombo. Seven lectures were delivered during the seminar and five resource persons were outsiders of the CEA. Income of the Seminar was Rs.350, 000.00 and total profit was Rs. 147,955.00.

7.4 Contribution in organizing Environmental Forum on “Greening the Economy”

Greening the Economy has been a key requirement in reaching the sustainable development to the country. Therefore celebrating its thirtieth anniversary, the Central Environmental Authority organized an Environmental Forum on a timely important topic, “Greening the Economy” on 18th of August 2011, from 5.00 pm to 7.00 pm at Lobby Terrace, Waters Edge, Battaramulla. The forum discussed strategies, methodologies and practical solutions and shared ideas and experiences among the stakeholders of sustainable development in the country.

In addition to that supporting activities were carried out to organize Green Awards 2011 which was organized by the Environmental Pollution Control Unit of the CEA.

8. PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT

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

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

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

Planning & Monitoring Unit led planning process of formulating various action plans, monitoring plans and timely operational plans based on corporate plan 2008 – 2012 of the CEA. This unit is responsible for coordination and facilitation of said plans for implementation and progress reporting on every aspect of operations of the Unit with regular reports of timely delivery outputs to relevant authorities.

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

8.1 Updating of Corporate Plan

As per the Good Governance Guidelines issued by the Treasury, all public enterprises should have Corporate Plan incorporating strategies regarding the future direction of the enterprises.

Accordingly, the Central Environmental Authority being the regulatory and enforcement body of the National Environmental Authority in Sri Lanka, its Corporate Plan for 2008-2012 has been prepared incorporating the goals and strategies in achieving effective inputs to the environmental sector. In 2011, the Corporate Plan was updated for next five years to lead the CEA in covering more areas of the mandate given by the NEA realistic and attainable manner. The updated Corporate Plan was approved by the Board of the CEA.

8.2 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 08 District offices, one coordination office including Gampaha, Nuwara Eliya, Kaluthara, Rathnapura, Ampara, Batticaloa and Hambanthota were being operated by 2011.

8.3 Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation

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

Treasury funded programmes

- Pilisaru Programme (Rs 637.3 Mil.)
- Post Consumer Plastics Management Programme (Rs.100 Mil.)
- Developing Database for Environmental Polluting Activities in Sri Lanka (Rs. 1.5 Mil)
- School Pioneer Programme (Rs. 5 Mil.)
- Water Quality Monitoring in the Several River Basing Sri Lanka (Rs. 0.5Mil)

Foreign Funded Project

- KOICA (Rs. 21 Mil)

8.4 Complaint Unit

The Complaint Unit was established in November 2007 for handling of complaints which are received to CEA.

The Complaint Unit receives quite a large number of complaints daily from the following sources.

- Complaints forwarded from the Ministry of Environment via the hot line
- Complaints received by the CEA via hot line
- Complaints received from the Chairman's Office
- Complaints received from the Director General's Office
- Complaints received from the Heads of the Divisions / Unit
- Complaints handed over to the Hon. Minister of Environment on the public day
- Complaints lodged by the public themselves
- Complaints received by post

When the Complaint Unit receives a complaint, that complaint, is registered by giving a registration number. Then it is referred to relevant institutions.

Most of the complaints are from activities on violation against the sections of the National Environmental Act, as an e.g. industrial pollution is caused by BOI & large industries in urban areas.

If complaints which are relevant to the CEA, those have been investigated by the officers attached to our relevant units or officers of Provincial Offices in the CEA.

Complaints which are not relevant to the CEA have been referred to the Local Authorities of respective areas for necessary actions. And the balance complaints were referred to the relevant organization (e.g. GSMB, TRC, SLLRDC etc.) for taking necessary actions.

Complaints forwarded from the Ministry of Environment via the hot line. They received by the CEA via hot line that complaint is registered by giving a registration number. Then it is referred to relevant institutions.

For the year 2011, the complain unit has received 1960 complains.

The summary of the complaints were referred to the relevant institutions as follows.

Relevant Institutions	No. of Complaint
Colombo District Office, CEA	364
Gampaha District Office, CEA	233
Kalutara District Office, CEA	78
Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, CEA	01
Natural Resources Management Unit, CEA	04
Solid Waste Management Unit, CEA	08
Environmental Pollution Control Division, CEA	31
Legal Unit, CEA	01
Police Unit, CEA	47
Ampara District Office, CEA	38
Batticaloa District Office, CEA	10
Central Provincial Office, CEA	137
Eastern Provincial Office, CEA	18
Hambantota District Office, CEA	32
Matara District Office, CEA	59
North Central Provincial Office, CEA	79
North Western Provincial Office, CEA	133
Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office, CEA	100
Southern Provincial Office, CEA	94
Uva Provincial Office, CEA	50
Local Authority (relevant)	312
Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation	12
Geological Survey & Mines Bureau	19
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	01
Other relevant Institutions	99
Total	1960

9. DECENTRALIZATION OF THE CEA

9.1 Delegation of powers 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 except North Western Province to ensure a better arrangement for the performance of activities of the CEA and functions relating to management and protection of the environment.

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

9.2 Delegation of powers 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 redelegated in 2008 to LAS to issue EPLs on behalf of the CEA.

9.3 District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC)

In 1995, an administrative arrangement was set up at district level for coordination of environmental matters by establishing a committee called District Environmental Law Enforcement Committee (DELEC) in each administrative district. District Secretary was to function as the Chairman of this Committee and other members of the DELEC were;

- Provincial Director of Health Services
- Senior Superintendent of the Police
- District Forest Officer
- Provincial Commissioner of Local Government
- District Head of the Wild Life Department
- Divisional Secretaries in the District
- Heads of Local Authorities in the District
- Representative of a NGO in the District
- DEO as a secretary

Any other representative can be cooped to the Committee.

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

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

These Committees were held at each District except Northern Districts, monthly under the chairmanship of District Secretaries.

10. REGIONALIZATION PROGRAMME OF THE CEA

10.1 Introduction

The CEA has established eight Provincial Offices (POs) with a view to streamlining its activities on a provincial basis covering the entire country except North Western Province where enforce a Provincial Statute titled North Western Province Environmental Statute No. 12 of 1990 (NWPES). They are as follows;

- Central Provincial Office
- Eastern Provincial Office
- North Central Provincial Office
- Northern Provincial Office
- Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office
- Southern Provincial Office
- Uva Provincial Office
- Western Provincial Office

However, it is learnt that there were no proper institutional arrangement to address provincial requirement in the North Western Province. Therefore, The Management of the CEA decided to establish a Provincial Office in NWP to carry out programmes related to solid waste management, environmental education and promotional work. This provincial office will not attend to any regulatory functions like other provincial office do.

The main objective of establishing a provincial office for North Western Province is to make better institutional arrangement to perform solid waste management programmes, other environmental programme and environmental education and awareness programmes in the NWP effectively and efficiently with closer respective of management of the CEA. The following out puts are expected by setting up of this provincial office.

- Provision of environmental services with regard to solid waste management closed to the people.
- Assure clean and healthy environment through well manage solid waste.
- Create committed and environmentally conscious People in the area.
- Create and maintain environmentally active and responding group in the area.
- Conserve and enhance quality of environment by implementing environmental projects in the areas.
- Solve Public complaint, on environmental issues.

During the year, the assigned duties were performed effectively by the provincial Officers ensuring protection and management of the environment. A better arrangement for the performance of the CEA that is under the direct supervision of the Director General with the technical guidance of respective Divisional Heads of the Head Office was also done by the provincial officers.

10.2 Functions of Provincial Offices (POs)

Each Provincial Office was performed functions based on administrative functions and Environmental functions in the region.

10.2.1 Administrative Functions

- a) General administration of the office
- b) Administration of the staff attached to PO
- c) Administration of Divisional Environmental Offices (DEOs)
- d) Human Resource Development in the Region
- e) General establishment matters in the PO
- f) Financial matters in the PO
- g) Representing the CEA regional meetings.

10.2.2 Environmental Functions

- a) Environmental protection
 - Pollution control (industrial waste, solid waste, emission, noise pollution etc.)
 - Environmental Protection License Procedure for activities not delegated to Local Authorities
 - Site clearance for new industries
 - Public complaints on environmental issues
 - Monitoring the EPL work delegated to Local Authorities
 - Legal action where necessary
- b) Environmental management
 - Management of Natural Resources
 - Undertake Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs)
 - Compliance monitoring of EIA approved projects
 - Site clearance for non IEE/EIA projects
- c) Environmental education and awareness
 - Strengthening Environmental Pioneer Brigade in schools
 - Awareness programmes for the public, NGOs, CBOs, industrialists etc.
 - Conducting exhibitions

10.3 Performance of Provincial Offices (POs)

10.3.1 Environmental Protection

10.3.1.1 Implementation of Environmental Protection License Procedure (EPL)

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

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

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

The prescribed activities coming under the issued EPLs are legally bound. Therefore, any offence or violation is punishable according to the provisions of the NEA. The majority of prescribed activities are located within the geographical area of the Western Province. According to the data available at the CEA, 60% of the prescribed activities are located in the Western Province. It is 13% in the Central Province and 17% in the Southern Province. The rest that is 10% prescribe activities are located within other Provinces namely; Sabaragamuwa, Eastern, North Central, Uva and Northern. The industrial survey that is being conducted by the DEOs under the guidance of Research and Special project unit will reveal the exact number of activities located within each province.

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

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

Prov ince	District	No. of EPLs issued						No. of EPLs renewed					
		2009		2010		2011		2009		2010		2011	
		"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
WPO	Colombo	135	211	223	236	148	210	166	-	427	-	512	20
	Gampaha	110	212	142	227	168	166	137	-	218	-	260	14
	Kalutara	43	112	91	134	69	103	68	-	174	-	200	21
CPO	Kandy	49	63	83	121	74	88	22	3	54	1	81	4
	Matale	23	58	37	49	32	33	14	3	35	2	64	5
	Nuwaraeliya	8	13	4	7	13	9	3	-	16	-	7	
SuPO	Galle	30	111	34	100	63	129	37	23	63	15	79	11
	Matara	15	91	53	74	23	96	36	18	31	22	79	6
	H'thota	22	48	27	41	39	45	5	7	20	-	26	1
SaPO	Kegalle	37	108	38	91	36	69	5	-	32	1	39	3
	Ratnapura	32	94	56	89	40	79	-	-	31	12	39	7
NcPO	A'pura	21	90	39	151	38	55	12	-	26	1	64	3
	Polonnaru	11	21	11	27	5	18	8	-	155	4	22	1
EPO	Trincomalle	18	61	19	48	21	28	8	-	10	9	23	4
	Ampara	24	46	13	58	7	62	4	-	7	7	15	
	Bataloa	12	34	17	58	2	37	1	-	-	-	3	8
	Vavunia	-	2	8	1	14	3	-	-	-	-	7	
	Mannar	-	6	1	3		5	2	-	14	16	1	
UPO	Badulla	13	31	11	36	17	37	3	26	13	9	26	6
	Monaragala	14	21	6	24	2	33	7	-	13	-	4	1
NPO	Jaffna	5	3	5	35	12	24	2	6		-	25	1
	Kilinochchi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
	Mulathi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Total		622	1436	918	1610	823	1329	540	86	1204	100	1576	116

10.3.1.2 Issuing Environmental Recommendation for new industries

The screening of new industrial sites by the CEA has several benefits and ensures that industries are not located in unsuitable locations. There have been instances in the past, when industries have been located in totally unsuitable locations, resulting in many problems both for the industry as well as to neighbouring residents. Since 2000 however, the CEA grants site clearance only for a limited (80) number of activities which are high polluting in active. But, the number has increased up to total of 1523 recommendations (1395 approvals and 128 rejections) by 2011. With the establishment of POs, new site recommendations are issued by the POs.

Recommendations for siting of new industries

Province	District	No. of Applications received			No of inspections made			No of Approvals granted			No of Rejections		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
WPO	Colombo	81	111	136	84	108	192	65	83	82	9	1	
	Gampaha	82	119	154	62	116	110	38	112	58	3	17	15
	Kalutara	69	86	135	42	77	125	57	64	102	5	4	8
CPO	Kandy	59	56	155	63	44	91	33	50	77	7	7	10
	Matale	23	17	72	15	50	61	34	27	54	1		8
	Nuwaraeliya	7	6	19	8	9	18	4	14	14	0		
SuPO	Galle	34	69	102	47	73	118	46	43	67	11	10	19
	Matara	46	47	80	28	44	79	23	34	59	3	8	21
	H'thota	22	33	58	23	31	54	21	23	39	0	2	6
SaPO	Kegalle	49	31	96	42	27	56	38	15	58	4	1	5
	Ratnapura	49	59	83	38	50	34	31	18	48	5	3	15
NCPO	A'pura	102	172	164	93	113	126	67	112	81	4	6	2
	Polonnarua	31	18	16	20	15	14	14	9	11	1		
EPO	Trincomalle	16	48	98	10	39	66	10	15	91	0	2	7
	Ampara	51	61	28	34	55	34	19	27	60	1		3
	Bataloa	44	37	89	40	35	92	32	18	88	0		
	Mannar	0	9	56	0	8	47	0	6	69	0		2
	Vavunia	0	6	37	0	7	37	0	13	26	0		
UPO	Badulla	54	63	117	69	68	98	75	48	79	0	1	1
	Monaragala	24	38	44	23	27	30	21	24	28	6	2	
NPO	Jaffna	31	276	155	23	152	120	20	161	97	6	16	3
	Kilinochchi	0	14	117	0	24	107	0	6	99	0	2	3
	Mulathi	3		11	1		9	1		8	0		
Total		877	1376	2022	765	1172	1718	649	952	1395	66	82	128

The above data shows that majority of these sites were in Kalutara, Jaffna" Killinochchi and Trincomalle districts which indicates that entrepreneurs prefer for the investments. It shows that Investment have been tremendously increased from 2009-2011 in Killinochchi, Bataloa and Trincomalle Districts.

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

In 2011, No. of 1676 industrial pollution complaints and 341 natural resources management related complaints, total of 2017 complaints were handled by the POs.

District	No. of complaints received		No. of complaints solved		Referred for legal action	Referred to other Institutions		Referred to EPL
	EPC	NRM	EPC	NRM	EPC	EPC	NRM	
Kaluthara	359	7	325	6	3	6		5
Colombo	225		96		6	15		14
Gampaha	243	53	55	13	8	54	27	20
Kandy	80	24	7	7		7		
Matale	31	7	2	1	2			4
Nuwaraeliya	39							
Galle	178	94	37	17	11	1	13	7
Matara	143	24	111	24	1			
H'thota	39	2	23			2	1	
Kegalle	42	50	16	26	1	5	19	4
Ratnapura	59	57	26	39	6	14	23	2
Polonnaruwa	56				1	3		2
A'pura	125		4		4	4		10
Ampara	17	2	2	1		6		
Bataloa	9	2	2	1		1		
Mannar								
Vavunia								
Trincomalee	6	1	1					1
Monaragala	2	3						
Badulla	29	15						
Kilinochchi	1							
Mulathi								
Jaffna	25		8					
Total	1676	341	715	135	43	118	83	71

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 institute for necessary action.

10.3.2 Environmental Management

10.3.2.1 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 mitigatory 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:

Province	District	No. of Applications Received			Approval granted			No of Rejections		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
WPO	Colombo	2		2	1					
	Gampaha	1	9	4			2			
	Kalutara	0		1	3					
SuPO	Galle	1	2	11	1		5		1	
	Matara	1	3	9		3			3	
	H'thota	2	5	1					2	
CPO	Kandy	275	303	237	192	302	226	1	9	17
	Matale	51	30	42	86	197	175	1	3	2
	Nuwaraeliya	94	34	97	11	35	115			
SaPO	Kegalle	45	7	23		4	4			
	Ratnapura	14	20	5	1	3	4	1		
UPO	Badulla		10	2	1	1	4	1		
	Monaragal		1	3						
EPO	Trinco		20			14				
	Ampara		4			3	1			
	Bataloa	1	2			2				
	Mannar		2			1				
	Vavunia					4				
NCPO	A'pura			1						
	Polonnarua									
NPO	Jaffna	14	47		2	19			1	
	Kilinochc			2						
	Mulathi			3						
Total		501	499	443	296	581	536	4	19	19

10.3.2.2 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 3530 site clearances have been issued during the year for projects such as hotel projects, land fallings, 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.

Recommendations for Non-Prescribed Activities

Province	District	No. of Applications received	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
WPO	Colombo	72	17	1	
	Gampaha	269	71		
	Kalutara	327	650	18	22
SuPO	Galle	61	124	3	10
	Matara	8	33	6	
	H'thota	41	90	2	30
CPO	Kandy	258	439	5	7
	Matale	61	240		2
	Nuwaraeliya	31	20		
SaPO	Kegalle	107	279	19	
	Ratnapura	129	217	3	
UPO	Badulla	466	380	4	1
	Monaragala	252	164	1	
EPO	Trincomalle	205	216	1	
	Ampara	87	137	3	
	Bataloa	94	103		
	Mannar	102	97		
	Vavunia	40	38		
NCPO	A'pura	279	158		1
	Polonnaruwa	123	47		
NPO	Jaffna	36	2		
	Kilinochchi	59	6		
	Mulathi	91	2		
Total		3198	3530	66	73

The table above indicates the details of such recommendations granted in 2011.

10.3.3 Environmental Education and Awareness**10.3.3.1 Establishment of Environmental Pioneer Brigade Programme**

School Environmental Programme known as School Environmental Pioneer Programme is being implemented by the CEA since 1984, with the basis objective of producing a group of environmentally friendly citizens who make decisions in an environmentally sustainable manner, in future environmental conservation process, by promoting environmental education, knowledge, understanding and skills among school children. Under this programme, numbers of following sub activities are implemented by the Head Office with the assistance of POs.

Teacher training programmes, awareness among the Principals on EPP, badge Promotion activities, environmental camps

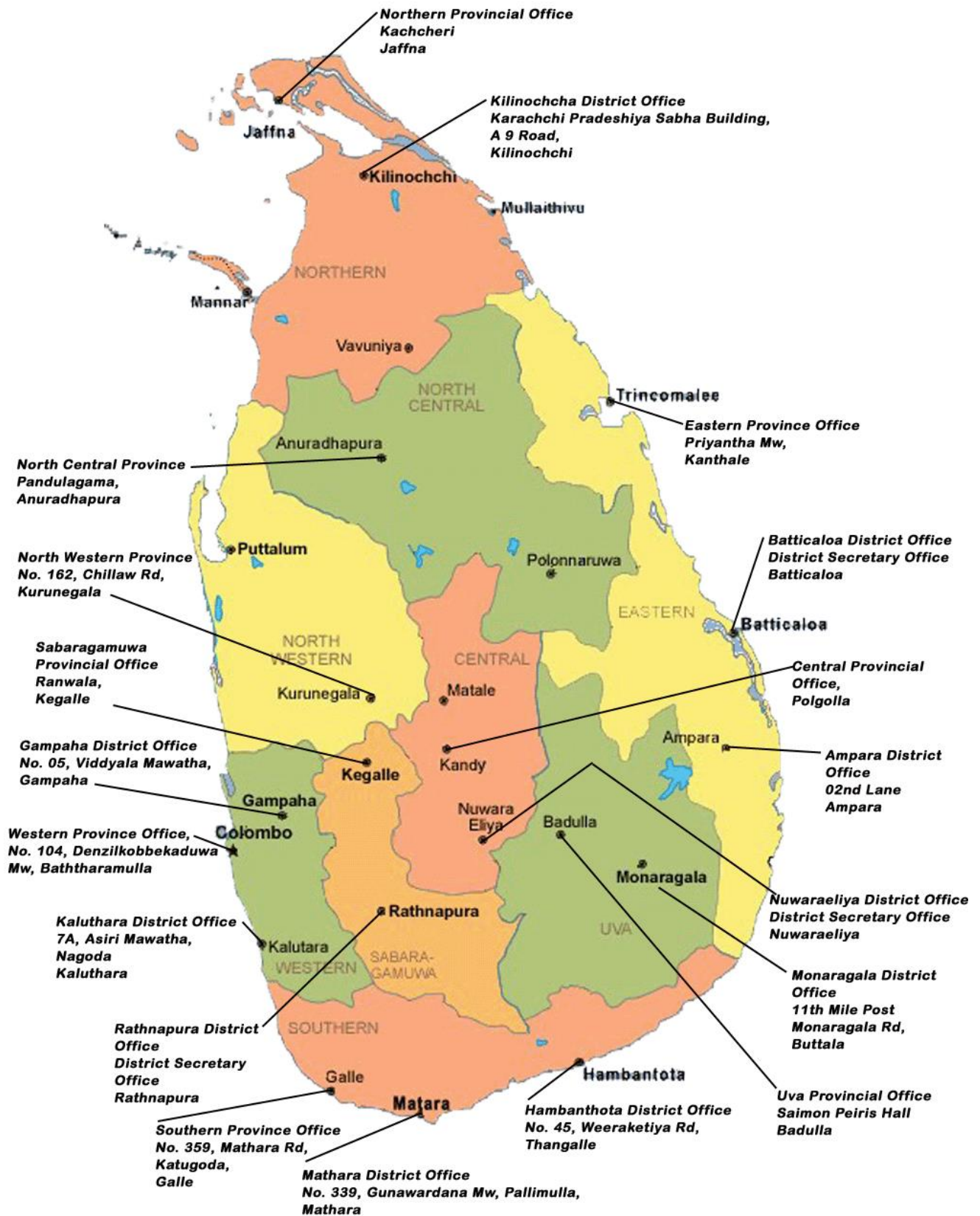
10.3.3.2 Special Programmes

Special programmes in various thematic areas were conducted by the Pos of the CEA. They were as follows;

- Environmental camps at zonal level
- School environmental educational programmes
- Assessment of teachers engaged in the programme
- Environmental educational programmes to various groups
- Training opportunities provided for University students
- Dengue prevention programmes
- Environmental educational and awareness exhibitions
- Cultural day programmes
- Nature field centre programmes
- Special day programmes
- Programmes for Haritha Month (October 15th – November 15th)

Income and Expenditure of the Provincial Offices' in 2011 (Rs)

Province	Income			Expenditure		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
WPO	21,111,655	30,993,000	33,070,4	6,988,566	10,695,000	15,267,71
CPO	6,702,240	9,549,000	9,872,67	3,765,026	5,169,000	5,430,070
SuPO	6,455,015	8,300,000	9,558,09	5,683,694	6,691,000	7,854,991
SaPO	5,777,339	8,361,000	9,021,31	3,438,751	3,970,000	6,103,985
NCPO	4,459,628	8,616,000	8,657,64	2,241,553	2,804,000	3,092,921
EPO	5,493,750	8,784,000	9,718,90	3,373,736	3,858,000	3,815,073
UPO	3,970,639	6,230,000	8,305,52	1,650,571	2,378,000	2,228,682
NPO	708,400	2,573,000	4,060,13	589,128	717,000	927,773
Total	54,678,666	85,416,000	92,264,734	27,731,025	38,291,000	44,721,214



11. TREASURY FUNDED SPECIAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY CEA

11.1 National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project

In enlightening of the proper disposal of plastic / polythene waste management in order to achieve the green environmental perspective in our country, the National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project (NPCPWMP) under the direction and the purview of the Central Environmental Authority and the Ministry of Environment was initialized and implemented. The programs being operated throughout the year in a strategic view of aware, guiding, standardizing and developing post consumer plastic waste collecting & recycling mechanism in the country focusing three main aspects as; developing regional plastic collection mechanism, developing plastic recycling network and implementing propaganda to aware the people on insisting of disposal of plastic waste. Accordingly, two Local Government Authorities (LGAs) named Balangoda and Kurunagala were selected. In that selected LGAs, two plastic / polythene recycling model plants are being successfully constructed in order to strengthen and implement a proper plastic / polythene waste management and recycling system. In addition, a waste sorting yard is being constructed at Sri Padha Nallathanni in collaboration with Ambagamuwa Pradhesiya Sabha in order to achieve the same objective as above. As stipulated in the action plan 2011, three operational divisions of the project (Training Development & Awareness Raising, Waste Collection & Recycling Logistics and Promotional Campaigns) implemented the objectively oriented and designing activities in stipulated and result oriented manner as follows;

1. Awareness & training programs for different communities (school children, local govt. authorities etc),
2. To demonstrate the educating and awareness banners on polythene / plastic waste management with distributing leaflets and other project reading materials.
3. To distribute the woven polypropylene bags (Orange – plastic, Blue – paper, Red – glass), waste collecting bins (Orange – plastic/polythene, Blue – Paper, Red – glass & Green – degradable)
4. To implement the shramadhana campaigns on waste collecting & referring into recycling by school children and communities
5. To telecast the environmental friendly TV programs (Sobaketha, Mr. Green TV programs on Sri Lanka Rupavahini),
6. To publish publicity advertisements in souvenirs, and bar type advertisements with the promotion by hotline (0773-909090)
7. To make the publicity sponsorships for National Green Awards Ceremony held at BMICH – 23.08.2011 and international Conference on Building resilience Heritage Kandalama Hotel – 19th to 21st of July 2011 sponsorships and conducting waste management promotional campaigns by way of shramadhana, awareness, training & participatory community events and exhibitions at sacred and specific places; Sri Padha, Kataragama, Tissamaharamaya, Anudhapura & Mihintale, Kandy Esala Perahera, Trincomalee.

To prepare and disseminate stalls and propaganda programs at

- a. Deyata Kirula National Exhibition - 04th to 10th of Feb. 2011 at Gamudhawa Site in Buttala, Monaragala,
- b. World Environmental day - 04th to 05th of June 2011 at Pinnawala National School, Kegalle,
- c. Future Mind - 17th to 19th of June 2011 at BMICH,
- d. Vidulka Exhibition by the Sustainable Energetic Authority, - 11th to 14th of August 2011 at BMICH,
- e. Royex Exhibition - 27th to 28th of September 2011 by Royal College, Colombo,
- f. Educational Exhibition - 10th to 13th of October 2011 simultaneously held with the World Children Day 2011 at Walisinghe Harischandra Vidyalaya,
- g. Sthree Mela by Voice of Sri Lankan Women, 08th to 10th of December 2011
- h. Christmas Mela 21st to 23rd of December 2011 Seva Vanitha Unit Sri Lanka Army, Artillery Regiment
- i. Educational & Trade Fair - 25th to 31st of December 2011, Kirindiwela Central College.
- j. Published web banners on the Asian Mirror web site - www.asianmirror.lk on aware connecting recycling network at the project office.

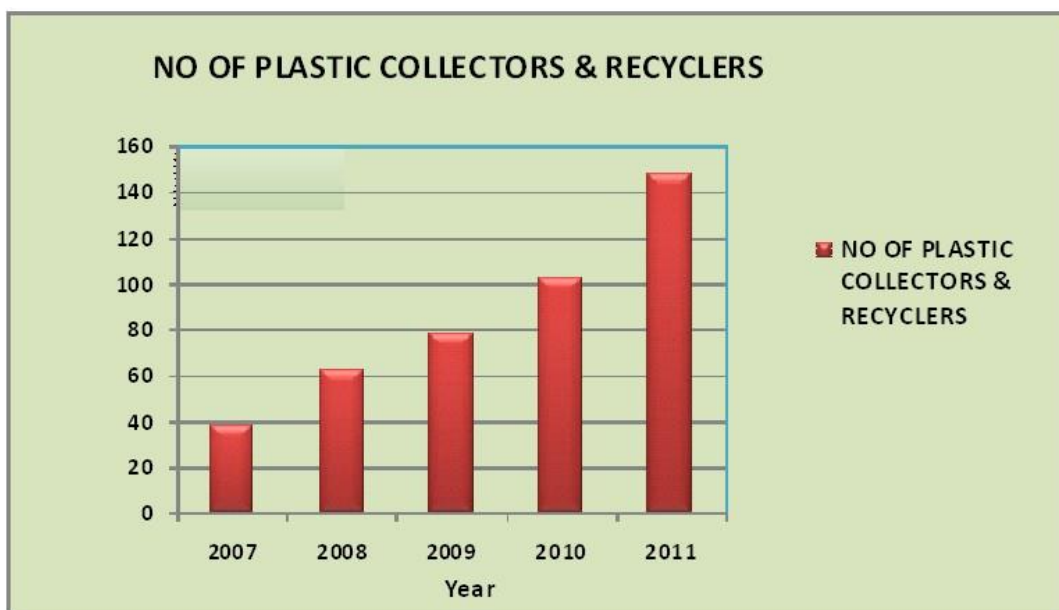
No. of events implemented to obtain the progress in the year 2011 is as follows.

Type of events	No. of programs / items
Training workshops in schools & for teachers	33
Training workshops in Local Authorities	2
Awareness events (schools , teachers, daham schools NGO/CBO, Residential camps & other training events)	54
Residential training / Awareness events	8
Bags distributions	23225
Bins distributions	1000
Waste collecting trailers	01
Promotional campaigns - National level	09
Promotional campaigns - Domestic Level	06
No. of environmental programs telecasted - Sobhaketha (Rupavahini)	14
No. of environmental programs telecasted - Mr. Green (Rupavahini)	40

A few of the important highlights extracted from the program events is shown below.

Increase of Polythene / Plastic Collectors & Recyclers

Year	No of Plastic Collectors & Recyclers
2007	38
2008	62
2009	78
2010	103
2011	148



Mr. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, the Minister of Environment and Mr. Charitha Herath, Chairman of Central Environmental Authority are in observation at the project exhibition stall of Deyata Kirula National Exhibition – Buttala, Monaragala – February 2011.

A joint promotional campaign conducted by Pure Bevarages & Co. Ltd. (Coca-Cola) & Plastic waste management Project at the National Housing Scheme Raddolugama – June 2011





Delivering a plastic waste bins to Dammissara Maha Vidyalaya, at an awareness program in Nattandiya – June 2011

Environment pioneer camp held at Ruhunu National College of Education - Kuruduwaiththa, Galle - August 2011



Construction of the first plastic / polythene waste recycling model plant at Bankiyawatte, Area of Balangoda Urban Council– December 2011

Construction of the second plastic / polythene waste recycling model plant at Sundrapola. Area of Kurunegala Municipal Council – December 2011

The ultimate aim of the project is to support the Srilankan people's lives economically by encouraging them to reuse post consumer plastic/polythene waste through a proper recycling system.



11.2 School Environmental Pioneer Programme

The Environment Education and Awareness Division of the Central Environmental Authority is responsible for creating and improving awareness and providing education to the public towards obtaining their participation for the conservation of environment and to make them to more concern on environment. In order to achieve the objective, Environmental Education and Awareness Division implements the following programs for various target groups among the public. The necessary funds to implement the following programmes were provided by the Ministry of Environment.

11.2.1 Developing Educational activities at pre-school level

The pre-school educational program on environment is implemented to improve the consciousness of pre-school children on various environmental aspects, through various Environmental related activities. This programme would be help to change of attitude from their childhood.

11.2.2 Evaluation of pre-school guide book

Under this programme, pre-school teacher's guidebook was evaluated & amended.. New facts were included by the experts on pre childhood development. The drafted guide book was over-viewed & comments were received from pre-school teachers who are expert in that field. Eventually, 3,000 guide books were printed in 2011.

11.2.3 Programme for Secondary level students (Grade 6 to 13)

The secondary level Environment Pioneer Programme (EPP) is one of the plans of action to achieve part of the objectives of the EE&A division of the CEA is executed since 1984. The objective of this programme is to sensitize school children at a young age on environment issues. At present the EPP programme being implemented in 6,936 secondary level schools with the co-operation of the Ministry of Education. As a means to strength the EPP programme within school system, island wide EPP coordinators, Principals, Teachers, school children have been educated & trained.

11.2.4 Environmental Pioneer In charge Teacher Training

Under this programme the EE&A division of the CEA executes awareness & trainings on environment for teachers who are in charge of Environmental Pioneer groups in schools. In 2011, 8 training programmes have been conducted for the teachers of EPP in the North Western Province as listed below.

S.N	Name of Zone	No.of participants
1.	Giriulla	64
2.	Nikaweratiya	74
3.	Kuliyapitiya	100
4.	Kurunegala	87
5.	Ibbagamuwa	77
6.	Maho	94
7.	Puttalam	64
8.	Chilaw	77
Total		639

11.2.5 Awareness programmes conducted for school children at CEA auditorium

Awareness programmes for school children at CEA auditorium is also organised throughout the year by Environmental Education and Awareness Division in order to highlight contemporary issues prevailed. The following programmes were conducted in 2011.

Number of Programmes	: 10
Number of Students Participated	: 2562
Number of Teachers Participated	: 47

11.2.6 Increase badge holders and membership

Expansion of environmental Pioneer programme is being continued with the view of making more active participation of school children to the EPP. Trained Divisional Environmental Officers in Provincial and District offices attempt to expand the EPP in schools. DEOs have been targeted and accomplished to streamline 10,230 of new Environmental pioneers in schools Island wide for the year 2011.

11.2.7 Production of EPP Materials

Materials for the efficacious implementation and expansion of the EPP programme were produced for the year 2011 are as follows.

S.No	EPP Materials	No of Materials in 2011
1.	Environmental Pioneer Medals	18,000
2.	Haritha - Green	2000
3.	Rajatha- Silver	1,000
4.	Suwarna - Gold	500
5.	Certificates	1500
6.	EP Caps	4,500
7.	EP Note books	6,000

11.2.7.1 Distribution of Medals and certificates

Under highest intense point of this programme, Medals and Certificates are awarded to honour the pioneers for their significant achievements in sympathetic sphere of action on environment. In this trend, following Medals were awarded for the year 2011.

S.No	Names of Badges	No of badges 2011
1.	Environmental Pioneer	11,036
2.	Haritha - Green	2,756
3.	Rajatha - Silver	1,250
4.	Suwarna - Gold	123
5.	President	---
6.	Certificates	250
7.	EP Caps	4,500

11.2.7.2 Materials issued

The following accommodating materials were issued for the EPP programme in 2011.

S.No	Materials	No of Materials 2011
1.	EP Note books	4,718
2.	Environmental Song Cassettes	775
3.	Environmental Song CDs	339
4.	Environmental Flags	460

11.2.8 Interact Activities on cultural events

Environmental pioneers participate in various cultural events to enhance the awareness of pilgrims on keeping environment clean, protecting and conserving it especially employing environmentally friendly solid waste disposal practices. In the line of thought, Education and Awareness Division organised interact programs parallel to the following events in 2011.

- A. Esala festival at Kataragama
- B. Esala festival in Kandy
- C. Poson pilgrims' festival in Anuradhapura

11.2.9 Environmental Pioneer National Camps

Silver, Gold and Presidential Medallist of the Environmental pioneers represent the National Environmental Camps in which the pioneers live and learn together. This is an amazing first-hand experience of multiculturalism in action, an opportunity to interact and participate with others from different cultures and schools to build solidarity and understanding across cultural and geographical boundaries. The Environment Camps truly are an amazing unique experience for pioneers, teachers, principals, pioneer commissioners who come to see the camp in action. These events help to improve the environmental friendly activities of the students while they identify each other. This camp would enable to express their ideas and views among them and irrespective religion and nationals all they get together and attend for all activities as a team through which they could able to develop their friendship and relationship further.

In this line, Environmental Pioneer National encamping programme was held at Siyane National College of Education, Veyangoda from 1st to 3rd of September 2011 with the participation of 37 Schools Island wide. Details of the participants are given below.

Details	Number of Participants
Pioneers	375
Teachers	50
Total	425

11.2.10 Environmental Pioneer Progress Review



Environmental Pioneer Commissioners play a role to co-ordinate the EPP among schools at divisional, zonal and district educational levels and provide vital contribution for the successful implementation of it. Taking into account, Zonal and Divisional Commissioners were appointed in nine provinces to streamline the EPP in a fruitful manner.

The details of the appointments are given below.

Details	Number of Appointments
Zonal Commissioners	99
Divisional Commissioners	277
Total	377

11.2.11 Printing of District Environmental News Letters on EPP at District Level

Indisputably, District Environmental News letters are powerful arm to develop and disseminate environmental knowledge among Environmental Pioneers. The Environment Education & Awareness division supports to print environmental news letter at district level for each district. 2000 copies of News letters in each district were printed & published in 2011. This progrsm was implimented in 14 districts.

District			
1	Hambantota	8	Batticaloa
2	Nuwara Eliya	9	Mannar
3	Galle	10	Vavuniya
4	Gampaha	11	Trincomalee
5	Kaluthara	12	Jaffna
6	Moneragala	13	Matara
7	Kurunegala	14	Colombo

11.2.12 “Suwasara Thaksalawa” Selection of best environmentally friendly schools

The programme named “Suwasara Thaksalawa” was initiated in 2002 in order to keep a healthy environment within the school premises. The programme was planned to select the best 03 environmental pioneers’ schools in each district of the country. Long term objective of the programme is to ascertain a behavioural change among school children at school level.

For the second time in 2009, a questionnaire survey was conducted to evaluate the environmental pioneers’ schools situated in 23 districts. Accordingly, 138 schools were evaluated in 2010 and 2011. Price given ceremony will be held in near future.

11.2.13 National Tree Planting Campaign (Deyata Sevana - Shelter for the Nation)

Tree planting programme was conducted under “Deyata Sevana” programme close to “Janakala Kendraya”, Battaramulla. 500 selected Pioneers from Colombo district were participated.

11.3 Developing a data base for Environmental Polluting Activities in Sri Lanka for Protection of Environment – Kurunegala District

Financial Progress

Total allocation for 2011	-	1.5million
Total expenditure	-	1.475 million

Physical Progress

Under this project, environmentally related information and Socio economic data were collected at the Grama Niladhari (GN) division level for 30 Divisional Secretariat Divisions in Kurunegala district. The data was incorporated into Industrial database and GIS based Environmental Information System of Sri Lanka which is being improved and updated by the Geo-informatics unit of the CEA. Total Industries located in Kurungala district were about 4502 excluding 04 DS division's data.

This is the central environmental database of the country. The central database of the country is used for various purposes such as environmental planning, management, monitoring, and analysis, identification of suitable sites for development projects and preparation of SEA, EIA reports, disaster preparedness plans, and awareness activities in Sri Lanka.

11.4 Treasury Funded Water Quality Monitoring Project

In the year 2011, Rs. 500,000.00 had been allocated for the projects to monitor the quality of water in the *Maha Oya*, *Dadugama Oya*, *Benthota* River and the *Mahaveli* River.

Under this, physical, chemical, microbiological and heavy metal properties were monitored monthly for the year 2011. The result revealed that the most common pollutant is the faecal but in most of the times; the other parameters have not shown a significant impact on the quality of the water.

12. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Central Environmental Authority is an organization established under the special Act namely National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, with recurrent 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 31.12.2011 was 802 and the existing staffs were 683.

12.1 Board of Members

The Board of the CEA comprises of three members, appointed by His Excellency the President, in consultation with Minister of Environment.

The Board has scheduled to meet every month and subsequently held 12 meetings guiding and directing a numbers of major issues relating to environmental management during the year under review in taking responsible for the overall management of the CEA and establishing effective systems of control as checks and balances with responsibility shared widely amongst senior managers.

12.2 Audit Committee Meetings

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

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

This Committee which chaired by Deputy Director, Department of National Budget as Treasury representative comprises Director General, Deputy Director General (HRD, Admin, Finance), Director (Finance), Director (Admin), Deputy Director (Planning & Monitoring), with a participation of Audit superintendent from Auditor General's Department.

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

During the financial year 2011, four Audit Committee meetings were held.

The Committee;

- Review of the accounting & internal control system.
- Examination of financial & operating information
- Review of the economy, efficiency & effectiveness of operations including non financial control of the organization

- Review of the operational compliance with laws, regulation & Other internal requirement
- Carry out ad hoc investigations on any matters required by the management

12.3 Monitoring and Evaluation of Performance of the CEA

Annual action plan with budget prepared based on the Corporate Plan was submitted to the Board to evaluate Annual Plans and budgets in ascertaining the reliability of targets and goals and to ensure that optimum capacities could be reached and to get approval for implementation. After getting approval of the Board unit wise progress of the activities against the action plan was submitted to the Board to ensure that actual performance is in line with the plan and to get advice on wherever necessary to revise the plans.

Likewise, monthly, quarterly and annual performance reports including the Auditor General's report, cash flow statement and details on procurements of materials were being submitted to the Board at frequent intervals so as to hold Senior Managers responsibility for their assigned functions and also to ensure transparency.

In term of proper system for coordinating and monitoring activities of the CEA, it was organized separate progress review meetings every month under the chairmanship of the Hon. Minister, Ministry of Environment, with the agencies comes under the Ministry to ensure performance made and to discuss issues and problems with regard to the subject matters and to review development activities undertaken by the Authority.

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

12.4 Performance Appraisal

Performance appraisal system which the CEA adopts for the evaluation of performance of all staff is solely for the purpose of approving the annual increment due to each employee at the end of duty dates. Directors in charge of separate units are required to complete a report indicating particulars of knowledge, skills, attitudes, target achievements, accuracy, public relations, honesty attendance, disciplinary action taken and other details which are required for approving the annual increment.

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

12.5 Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan for the institution has been prepared for the period of 2008 – 2012 and it is being updated annually to lead the CEA in covering more areas of the mandate given by the NEA effectively and efficiently. 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.

Annual Action Plans in 2011 were prepared based on the corporate plan considering deviations & it was approved by the Board of the CEA for implementation.

13. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

As reflected in the above title, this Division has three units namely, Human Resources Development & Human Resources Management unit, Administration Unit and Finance Unit headed by Directors.

13.1 HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Training & Development of the staff is one of the main functions of the HRD Unit. A part from that handling disciplinary action is also a function under this unit.

The following training opportunities both local and foreign were provided to the staff during the year 2011.

(i) Local Training -

1. Arranged and facilitated **45** training programmes for CEA staff including Senior Managers, Middle Managers, SEO, DEO, Management Assistants and the staff of Library, Legal and Internal Audit Units during the year 2011
2. Under such programmes, following group trainings and Workshops were arranged during the year 2011.
3. Arranged and facilitated Two Diploma course on Business Accounts & Finance Management

Name of the training Pro./ Workshop	No. of officers participated
1. One Day Workshop on Presentation skill Development Programme	40 officers
2. One Day Programme on Event Management	32 officers
3. Five Days Training Programme on EIA with CSE India	46 officers
4. Using Safe and Scientific Vehicles	10 officers
5. Celebration the International Bio-diversity Day	10 officers
6. Prior Training for the Retirement	26 Officers
7. One Day Training Programme for Primary Level Officers	16 Officers
8. Three Days Training Programme on Inspection & Report Writing for DEOs attached to the Uva & North Central Provinces	43 Officers
9. Tamil Language Training Course	29 officers
10. Four Day Training Programme on EIA with CSE India	40 Officers

11. Training Programme for DEOs in Western Province	50 Officers
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Above group training and the individual training opportunities were provided under the Treasury Fund.

(ii) Foreign Training -

118 officers were given opportunities and **84** were selected to be trained mainly on short term foreign training in the field of Environmental Management, Environmental Pollution Control, Hazardous Waste Management, Solid Waste Management, Air Quality Monitoring, Ambient Water Quality Monitoring, Geographical Information System, Climate Change Environmental Education.

(iii) Disciplinary Action -

During 2011, **19** Nos. of preliminary inquiries carried out by the HRD Unit.

13.2 Human Resource Management Unit

Total approved cadre of CEA as at 01.01.2011 was 802. In accordingly, approved cadre of CEA as at 31.12.2011 was 802 and the existing staffs were 683.

Recruitment, Promotions, Resignation, Vacation of Post and Retirement of Year 2011 New Recruitments to the CEA

Following posts were recruited to the CEA and presently they are working in the Head Office and provincial offices of the CEA.

Assistant Legal Officer	01
Div. Env. Officers/ Environmental Officers	26
Management Assistant (Non Tech)	03
Primary Level (Skilled) Driver	01
Primary Level (Un Skilled) Labourer	06

Promotion

Deputy Director General	02
Director	01
Assistant Director	01

Retirement

Deputy Director General	01
Director	01
Divisional Environmental Officer	01
Transport Officer	01

Resignations

Director	01
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Planning Officer	01
Senior Environmental Officer	01
Div. Environmental Officer / Emt. Officer	07
Emt. Enforcement Officer	03
Laboratory Assistant	01
Management Assistant (Non Tech)	02
Primary Level (Un Skilled) Labourer	03

13.3 FINANCE Unit

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

1.1 Domicile and Legal Form

The Central Environmental Authority is a statutory body. The head office is located at No. 104, "PARISARA PIYASA" Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha, Battaramulla, Sri Lanka.

1.2 Principal Activities and Nature of Operations

The principal activities of the Central Environmental Authority are, to protect and enhance the quality of the environment through pollution control, natural resource management and environmental education based on our technical expertise and commitment.

1.3 The Number of Employees

The number of employees at the end of the year was 683.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of Central Environmental Authority comprise the balance sheet, statement of income and expenditure, Cash flow statement and note to the financial statements. These statements are prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka (ICASL).

2.2 Basis of Measurement

The financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost Basis. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors in the financial statements

2.3 Functional and presentation Currency

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

3.1 Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of Property, plant and equipments is the cost of acquisition or construction together with any expenses incurred in bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Subsequent to the initial recognition as an asset at cost, revalued assets are carried at revalued amount less any subsequent depreciation thereon. All other Property, Plant and Equipments are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Where an item of Property, plant and equipments comprises major components having different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate item of Property, plant and equipments.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

Property, Plant and Equipment- Received as Grant

Property, Plant and Equipment acquired under any grant are capitalized at cost.

Property, Plant and Equipment other freehold land are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Free hold land is stated at cost.

Depreciation is charged on all Property, Plant and Equipment other than freehold land to write off the cost over the estimated useful lives.

Depreciation has been provided for the year of purchase and in the case of disposal, no depreciation will be provided for the year 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 SLAS 18.

1. Motor vehicles 25% - p.a.
2. Furniture & Office Equipment 10% - p.a.
3. Lab Equipment 10% p.a.
4. Library Books 10% p.a.
5. Building 2.5% p.a.
6. Building – Color Washing 20% 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.

3.2 Inventories

The inventories used during the financial year had been charged to the income & expenditure statement at cost.

Balance stock has been valued at cost, selling price or net realizable value whichever is lower. In case of chemicals and glassware the entire purchases during the year had been treated as consumption. This method had been adopted due to the difficulty in measuring these items and also due to the comparatively low cost of usage.

3.3 Short Term Investment

Investments in money market instruments with a maturity period over three months are treated as short term investment and are stated at cost.

3.4 Cash and Cash equivalents

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

3.5 Cash flow Statement

Cash flow Statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

3.6. Liabilities and Provisions

Liabilities are recognized in the balance sheet when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. Obligations payable at the demand of the creditors or within one year of the balance sheet date are treated as current liabilities in the Balance sheet.

Provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the CEA has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

3.7 Taxation

Tax expenses reported in the financial statement and computed in accordance with the provision of the Inland Revenue Act No.10 of 2006 and its amendments thereto.

3.8 Employee Benefits

- **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.

- **Define Benefit Plan**

Gratuity is a define benefit plan. The CEA is liable to pay gratuity in terms of the relevant statute. In order to meet this liability , a provision is carried forward in the balance sheet, equivalent to an amount calculated base on a half month's salary of the last of the financial year of all employees for each completed year of service, commencing from the first year of service.

Provision is made for retirement gratuity for all employees in respect of gratuity payable under the payment of gratuity Act No. 12 of 1983. This item is grouped under non current liabilities in the balance sheet.

According to The Treasury, a fund is not necessary, as they will grant the funds when required.

3.9 Revenue Recognition

The expenditure as well as revenue has been accounted on accrual basis. Income generated from issuing of licenses which is issued for 3 years has accounted only for 1/3 of the earned income for 2011 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.

3.10 Comparative information

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

3.11 Events occurring after balance sheet date

All material post balance sheet events have been considered and where appropriate adjustment or disclosures have been made in respective note to the financial statement.

3.12 Commitments and contingencies

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

3.13 Accounting of Grants

- **Government Grants**

The accounting policy adopted for Government Grants including the methods of presentation as per SLAS 24 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 A/C 2011.
- c. Government Grants for School programmer is treated as expenditure for the year as there is no tangible assets arising out of same.

- **Capital Grants received from other agencies**

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

- a. Cost of assets is recognized as income over the period of useful life of the assets.

Central Environmental Authority has received following grants during the year 2011

	Rs.
Treasury - Recurrent	275,997,000
Treasury - Capital – in cash	19,700,000
Treasury - Capital – Motor Vehicle	5,600,000
Plastic Project	1,244,880
E- Waste Project	60,000
Donation	428,422

Capital grant has been used as follows (Rs.)

Conducting Secondary School Level Environment Education Programs	4,904,704
Office equipment - Treasury	5,693,032
Office equipment - Plastic	832,330
Office equipment – E-Waste	60,000
Office equipment - Donation	383,200
Library Books- Treasury	520,650
Library Books - Donation	45,222
Furniture	169,247
Building - Plastic	412,550
Lab Equipment	391,100
Regional Office Capital Expenses	1,662,797
Motor Vehicle - Treasury	521,000
Motor Vehicle - Donation	5,600,000
GIT & WIP	4,573,203

3.14 Sundry Debtors

Mr. Sri Lal Kaldera died in 2006; action will be taken to write off the advance given to him when the Court decision is granted.

3.15 Investment

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

3.16 Contingencies & Commitments

It may be noted that the 13 number of cases have been filed at court against the Central Environmental Authority, for which there will be no financial commitments. (Annexure)

Polipto Lanka (Pvt) Ltd which has been formed jointly by CEA (60%), University of Moratuwa (10%) and Mr. N.V. Ananda Vithanage (inventor – 30%) had been brought under the purview of the Ministry of Power & Energy on 04th October 2010 by an extraordinary gazette notification. The Ministry of Power & Energy informed us that they will take steps to reimburse Rs. 22,790,683.26 once the Ministry of Power & Energy received the funds from the Treasury.

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2011					
		Note	2011 (Rs.)	2010(Rs.)	
<u>Operating Revenue</u>	-				
Recurrent Grant	- Treasury		275,997,000.00	260,000,000.00	
	- Others	4	53,586,855.36	57,804,092.57	
Differed Revenue			37,263,985.30	31,616,696.53	
Other Revenue		4	142,354,783.66	111,087,594.76	
School Programme	- Treasury		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	
Total Revenue			514,202,624.32	465,508,383.86	
<u>Operating Expenses</u>	-				
Personnel Emoluments		5	303,173,110.42	278,426,496.63	
Travelling		6	14,539,339.06	11,558,168.61	
Supplies & Consumable Used		7	27,429,863.08	19,787,436.97	
Maintenance		8	18,086,067.68	12,921,496.59	
Contractual Services		9	33,576,278.78	31,345,708.87	
Research & Development		10	15,102,434.34	11,068,466.44	
Depreciation and Amortizations		11	37,263,985.30	31,616,696.53	
Other Operating Expenses		12	4,010,894.40	2,444,368.58	
Project Activities		13	54,412,218.54	56,928,814.93	
Total Operating Expenses			507,594,191.60	456,097,654.15	
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities			6,608,432.72	9,410,729.71	
<u>Finance Cost</u>	-				
Bank Charges			303,171.62	539,617.68	
Total Non Operating Expenses			303,171.62	539,617.68	
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period			6,305,261.10	8,871,112.03	

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011			
	Note	2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	14	325,038,024.93	346,011,157.29
Investment	15	9,960,000.00	9,960,000.00
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress	16	4,573,203.00	-
Current Assets			
Inventories	17	5,998,630.19	7,733,106.72
Trade & Other Receivables	18	67,626,955.39	54,054,404.67
Prepayments	19	4,410,304.74	4,319,165.49
Cash & Cash Equivalent	20	87,294,990.94	75,134,681.77
Total Assets		504,902,109.19	497,212,515.94
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payable	21	37,108,280.67	38,113,007.72
Accrued Expenses	22	43,959,269.64	34,237,800.39
Differed Revenue Reserve		10,137,020.00	10,670,729.46
Compost Bins Reserve		7,802,480.63	7,442,330.63
Bank Overdrafts- BOC Pelawatte - 2937341		-	100.00
Non Current Liabilities			
Recurrent Grant	23	26,521,836.03	32,452,141.26
Provision for Gratuity	24	110,125,260.56	96,123,022.50
Total Liabilities		235,654,147.53	219,039,131.96
Total Net Assets		269,247,961.66	278,173,383.98
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated Fund		73,573,242.64	73,573,242.64
Excess B/F		(53,178,545.18)	(62,049,657.21)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		6,305,261.10	8,871,112.03
Capital Grants	25	242,548,003.10	257,778,686.52
		269,247,961.66	278,173,383.98

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2011			
	Note	2011 (Rs.)	2010(Rs.)
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Operating Activities</u>			
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		6,305,261.10	8,871,112.03
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	11	37,263,985.30	31,616,696.53
Surplus on Motor Cycle Ownership Transfer		(7,555,887.12)	
Adjustment to Office Equipment		-	262,113.78
Differed Revenue		(533,709.46)	2,458,008.58
Finance Cost		303,171.62	539,617.68
Provision for Gratuity	5	17,162,990.56	8,964,854.75
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		52,945,812.00	52,712,403.35
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	17	1,734,476.53	(294,378.28)
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade & Other Receivable	18	(13,572,550.72)	(947,153.16)
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments	19	(91,139.25)	1,214,691.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	21	(1,004,727.05)	4,945,904.03
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	22	9,721,469.25	4,959,705.29
Increase/(Decrease) in Compost Bins Reserve		360,150.00	409,950.00
Recurrent Grants	23	(5,930,305.23)	(7,324,989.70)
Cash Generated from Operations		44,163,185.53	55,676,132.53
Finance Costs Paid		(303,171.62)	(539,617.68)
Gratuity Paid		(3,160,752.56)	(2,236,154.75)
Net Cash Flows from /(used in) Operating Activities		40,699,261.35	52,900,360.10
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities</u>			
	-	-	-
Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	14.1	(16,291,127.69)	(18,472,527.47)
Goods in Transit and Work in Progress	16	(4,573,203.00)	-
Proceeds from Motor Cycle Ownership Transfer		7,556,161.93	-
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities		(13,308,168.76)	(18,472,527.47)
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities</u>			
		-	-
Proceeds from Capital Grants	25	(15,230,683.42)	(12,753,794.92)
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities		(15,230,683.42)	(12,753,794.92)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		12,160,409.17	21,674,037.71
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	20	75,134,581.77	53,460,544.06
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	20	87,294,990.94	75,134,581.77

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2011				
	Attributable to owners of the controlling entity			Total
	Accumulated	Operating	Capital Grants	Net
	Fund (Rs.)	Surplus/(Deficit) Rs.	Rs.	Assets /Equity (Rs.)
Balance as at December 31,2010				
Accumulated Fund	73,573,242.64			73,573,242.64
Excess B/F		(62,049,657.21)		(62,049,657.21)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		8,871,112.03		8,871,112.03
Capital Grants			257,778,686.52	257,778,686.52
	73,573,242.64	(53,178,545.18)	257,778,686.52	278,173,383.98
Changing in net assets/equity for 2011				
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		6,305,261.10		6,305,261.10
Proceeds from Capital Grants			(15,230,683.42)	(15,230,683.42)
Balance as at December 31,2011 carried forward	73,573,242.64	(46,873,284.08)	242,548,003.10	269,247,961.66

<u>Note 4 A</u>		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			
<u>Other Recurrent Grants</u>			
Environmental Resources Information System		245,956.00	851,565.33
Male Declaration Project		404,986.69	337,633.84
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting		1,360,001.91	1,056,292.42
KITA Programme		142,301.43	519,539.85
Plastic Waste Management Project		42,820,635.04	50,459,231.04
Ambiant Air Quality Programme		651,000.00	283,536.54
Water Quality - Large Scale		506,459.20	956,188.22
Environmental Pioneer Programme-Ministry		5,000,000.00	2,341,000.00
Community Base Waste Quality Mgt.		527,241.00	296,650.00
Water Quality Monitoring Programme		374,699.96	400,000.00
Monitoring of Water Quality in Three Main		374,443.11	302,455.33
Wetland Day CBL		887,212.00	-
E Waste Programme		291,919.02	-
Total		53,586,855.36	57,804,092.57

Note 4B		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
Operating Revenue			
Other Revenue			
Inspections Fees			58,780,107.87
License Fees			30,540,457.47
BOI Inspections Fees		2,727,500.00	2,858,500.00
BOI License Fees		2,980,000.00	1,375,250.00
Consultancy Fees		742,351.66	656,747.29
Test Blast		2,152,564.63	,671,069.42
EIA & IEE Projects Income		5,158,674.72	3,996,902.80
Hazardous Waste Programme		494,108.27	94,710.47
EIA & MHP Ownership Transfer		175,000.00	100,000.00
Water Quality		906,103.78	18,957.81
Court Case Income		37,167.00	40,400.00
Digital Map		68,463.21	117,932.00
World Environmental Day		15,000.00	54,000.00
Wetland Day Income		-	826,820.80
Environmental PB Camp		75,000.00	-
Go Green Tree Planting Project		50,000.00	-
Proficiency Testing Programme		02,500.00	-
Bolgoda Name Board		50,000.00	-
Seminar for Investors & Industries		76,255.00	-
Building Rent		4,171,370.76	4,195,495.89
Auditorium Fees		55,500.00	2,000.00
Interest Income		2,097,613.63	2,146,718.28
Sale of Books & Publications		17,566.50	41,153.00
Weeravila Bungalow Fees		02,453.00	8,116.13
Non Refundable Tender Deposit		74,839.49	57,713.00
Vehicle Hiring Charges MALE and		-	53,750.00
Settlement of Bond-Mrs.		25,000.00	00,000.00
30th Anniversary Donation		1,000,000.00	-
Insurance Claims -CEA		73,200.26	48,340.21
Miscellaneous Income		93,026.99	12,452.32
Surplus on Motor Cycle Ownership		7,555,887.12	-
Transfer of Non Moving Recurrent		9,513,928.45	-
Total		142,354,783.66	111,087,594.76

Note 5		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>			
Salaries and Wages		239,382,297.75	226,376,651.28
EPF Contribution		33,206,189.61	31,573,493.33
ETF Contribution		6,644,690.45	6,315,796.97
Overtime & Holiday Pay		6,504,587.73	4,994,391.38
Provision for Gratuity		17,162,990.56	8,964,854.75
Allowance to Board Members		121,116.00	30,200.00
Allowance to Council Members		60,712.00	107,056.32
Entertainment Expenses		90,526.32	64,052.60
Total		303,173,110.42	278,426,496.63

Note 6		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Travelling Expenses</u>			
Domestic		10,788,619.67	9,618,653.33
Foreign		3,750,719.39	1,939,515.28
Total		14,539,339.06	11,558,168.61

Note 7		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Supplies & Consumable Items</u>			
Stationery & Office Requisites		6,065,403.16	4,320,074.21
Fuel & Lubricants		19,661,648.67	14,874,068.27
Uniforms		201,673.40	172,520.87
Printing		74,729.00	4,300.00
Newspapers		88,137.00	41,581.00
Periodicals, Fax sheet and Posters		,138,271.85	74,892.62
Total		27,429,863.08	19,787,436.97

Note 8		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Maintenance</u>			
Vehicles Repairs & Maintenance		10,446,005.66	6,322,122.67
Building & Structure		3,374,428.27	2,785,786.08
Office & Lab Equipments		4,122,717.93	3,802,970.40
Generator		142,915.82	10,617.44
Total		18,086,067.68	12,921,496.59

Note 9		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Contractual Services</u>			
Electricity		9,672,649.37	7,892,751.25
Security Services		5,841,327.74	5,891,929.29
Insurance		3,747,335.16	3,790,849.48
Postage		1,852,406.30	1,811,232.19
Telephone		5,312,166.90	5,158,501.51
Building Rent		2,396,656.54	2,086,076.58
Water Supply		771,338.21	916,052.82

Economic Service Charge		100,774.75	848,887.33
Nation Building Tax		2,114,257.28	2,091,993.68
Audit Fees		710,787.00	800,205.00
Membership Fees		1,056,579.53	57,229.74
Total		33,576,278.78	31,345,708.87

Note 10		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Research & Development</u>			
Envt. Education & Awareness Expenses	10.1	3,876,869.50	5,337,240.38
Envt. Pollution Control	10.2	4,067,649.69	2,430,434.97
Cost of Compost Bin		30,360.00	467,253.34
Legal Expenses		1,831,049.23	884,138.38
Envt. Management & Assessment	10.3	2,488,835.80	1,536,129.84
Human Resources Development		2,807,670.12	413,269.53
Total		15,102,434.34	11,068,466.44

Note 11		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Depreciation</u>			
Building		4,859,163.85	4,863,209.79
Building - Color Washing		635,526.77	-
Motor Vehicles		7,340,157.71	8,239,504.46
Nature Field Centre		484,630.65	121,157.65
Furniture & Fittings		5,453,188.60	133,933.93
Office Equipment		9,925,286.37	9,486,051.61
Laboratory Equipment		6,246,882.95	6,499,781.73
Library Books		568,432.25	507,503.72
Name Board & Garden Chairs		87,790.17	86,074.55
Plant & Machinery		731,290.14	774,037.92
Regional Office		931,635.84	905,441.17
Total		37,263,985.30	31,616,696.53

Note 12		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>			
Advertising		349,697.52	197,953.20
Miscellaneous		425,996.06	627,550.69
Welfare Expenses		2,331,302.97	1,618,864.69
30th Anniversary		903,897.85	-
Total		4,010,894.40	2,444,368.58

Note 13		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Project Expenses funded by Foreign</u>			
Male Declaration	13.1	404,986.69	337,633.84
Plastics Waste Minimization Project	13.2		50,459,231.04
Environmental Resources Information	13.3	245,956.00	851,565.33
KITA Programme	13.4	142,301.43	519,539.85
Ambiant Air Quality Programme		272,359.22	217,116.12
Water Quality - Large Scale			147,331.00
Development of Data Base for EP	13.5		1,056,292.42
Environmental Pioneer Program-	13.6		2,341,000.00
Water Quality Monitoring in Three Main		374,443.11	302,455.33
Community Based Water Quality	13.7	527,241.00	296,650.00
Water Quality Monitoring Programme		374,699.96	400,000.00
Wetland Day CBL		887,212.00	-
E Waste Programme		291,919.02	-
World Environmental Day		115,000.00	-
Environmental PB Camp			-
30th Anniversary Donation Expenses			-
Go Green Tree Planting Project		5,000.00	-
Bolgoda Name Board		150,000.00	-
Total		54,412,218.54	56,928,814.93

Note 14		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Property, Plant & Equipment</u>			
Land		27,453,088.65	27,453,088.65
Building	14.1	147,391,382.74	155,015,628.07
Building - Color Washing	14.1	2,542,104.71	-
Motor Vehicles	14.1	11,842,418.92	13,061,851.38
Mobile Laboratory	14.1	3.04	3.04
Furniture & Fittings	14.1	20,410,150.58	25,694,092.18
Office Equipment	14.1	52,571,765.10	55,528,489.87
Laboratory Equipment	14.1	20,559,310.07	26,415,093.02
Library Books	14.1	3,484,440.31	3,487,000.75
Plant & Machinery	14.1	1.00	731,291.14
Regional Office	14.1	34,376,606.08	33,645,444.64
Name Board	14.1	442,857.51	530,647.68
Nature Field Centre	14.1	3,963,896.22	4,448,526.87
Total		325,038,024.93	346,011,157.29

Note 15		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Investment</u>			
Treasury Bills - Bank of Ceylon		9,960,000.00	9,960,000.00
Total		9,960,000.00	9,960,000.00

Note 16		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Goods in Transit and Work in</u>			
Desktop Computers 07 Nos		671,160.00	-
UPS 07 Nos		31,773.00	-
Laser Printers 04 Nos		60,000.00	-
Office Equipment - Laboratory		999,360.00	-
High End Computers 04 Nos		547,300.00	-
Laptop Computers 05 Nos		486,000.00	-
Lab Equipments		648,300.00	-
Furniture - Monaragala		159,943.00	-
Furniture - Kilinochchi		159,943.00	-
Furniture - Kurunegala		72,424.00	-
Regional Office Construction - Kandy		400,000.00	-
Regional Office Construction - Galle		94,000.00	-
Regional Office Construction -		243,000.00	-
Total		4,573,203.00	-

Note 17		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Inventories</u>			
Stationery & Office Requisites		1,646,445.26	2,110,110.78
Welfare Items		-	18,116.08
Books & Publication		4,163,720.46	5,301,992.31
Motor Spare Parts		160,608.71	123,652.96
Generator Items		-	142,915.82
Electrical Items		27,855.76	36,318.77
Total		5,998,630.19	7,733,106.72

Note 18		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Trade & Other Receivable</u>			
Sundry Debtors		-	153,750.00
Miscellaneous Advances	18.1	251,762.10	296,819.74
Purchase Advances	18.2	2,055,802.62	360,483.60
Distress Loan		8,224,064.28	5,149,202.31
Tsunami Loan	18.3	21,111.29	29,074.09
Festival Advances		747,600.00	38,700.00
GST Receivables		143,738.62	43,738.62
Deposits Receivables	18.4	33,515.00	42,407.00
Motorcycle Insurance (DO)		14,192.13	475,901.88
Family Medical Insurance		1,685,083.20	797,282.38
Special Advances		05,708.50	59,708.50
VAT Receivable		9,346,724.68	11,180,735.40
EIA Projects	18.5	-	57,549.75
Receivable-Pilisaru Project		-	2,205,453.65
Motorcycle Loan -Drivers	18.6	07,320.00	7,320.00
Rent receivable -Plastic & Pilisaru Project		59,000.00	-
Plastic Waste Management Project	18.7	-	362,423.75

EIA Advance	18.8	157,690.00	55,854.00
Receivable - WHT		80,000.00	180,000.00
Cash Imprest		90,000.00	90,000.00
Cash Advance -GIS	18.9	-	20,000.00
Cash Adv. -Development of Data Base for	18.10	22,920.00	-
Community Based Water Quality	18.11	-	278,000.00
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	18.12	-	150,000.00
Flood Loan Receivable	18.13	1,854,404.97	-
Plastic Waste Cash Advance	18.14	26,318.00	-
Total		67,626,955.39	54,054,404.67

Note 19		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Prepayments</u>			
Payments in Advance	19.1	3,410,304.74	2,377,536.13
Plastic Waste Management Advance		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00
Total		4,410,304.74	3,377,536.13

Note 20		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Cash & Cash Equivalents</u>			
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - Main A/C 0-		73,550,089.82	66,530,564.96
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - MALE -		2,722,546.84	2,035,726.53
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - DEO -		(475,897.17)	743,268.42
Bank of Ceylon, Corporate Branch, 1608		9,964,045.75	4,294,925.16
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Polycess		1,534,205.70	961,417.99
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Pilisaru		-	544,903.71
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Green Tax		-	23,875.00
Total		87,294,990.94	75,134,681.77

Note 21		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Payable</u>			
Deposit Payable	21.1	53,000.00	53,000.00
National Camp		8,000.00	8,000.00
Chairman's Fund		8,218.66	8,218.66
EIA Projects	21.2	32,936,421.45	26,930,990.17
MHP Projects	21.3	86,518.00	86,518.00
Refundable Tender Deposit		1,099,640.97	913,185.65
Medical Insurance Claims		222,318.98	186,775.56
Motor Cycle Claim Payable		-	63,578.00
DEO Motor Cycle Loan Recovery		-	7,067,175.21
Upper Kothmale Water Quality		728,146.75	697,097.75
Basel Convention		-	146,365.45
Land Fill Construction at Mawanella		156,584.00	156,584.00
Stamp Duty Payable		907,887.05	742,596.65
Interest Received in Advance (Fixed		351,337.25	436,819.21
Retention for construction		276,991.11	223,103.41

Refundable Tender Deposit Pilisaru		-	385,000.00
Recovery - Camera		32,000.00	8,000.00
Motor Cycle Insurance		63,851.00	-
Implementation Basel Convention		174,365.45	-
Solid Waste Management Allowance (DO)		3,000.00	-
Total		37,108,280.67	38,113,007.72

Note 22		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Accrued Expenses</u>			
Salaries and Wages		13,144,268.84	12,385,677.71
Employee Provident Fund		2,951,866.47	2,621,620.73
Employee Trust Fund		591,281.61	524,324.19
Over time		517,476.03	386,251.33
Gratuity Allowance		681,939.75	150.00
Local Travelling		1,790,481.13	480,044.05
Foreign Travelling		27,767.22	12,000.00
Welfare Expenses		85,749.00	87,754.66
Repairs & Maintenance of Building		276,757.59	203,129.29
Repairs & Maintenance of Office		224,716.50	212,607.36
Repairs of Motor Vehicles		664,683.11	320,459.78
Security Charges		1,375,049.39	1,845,530.65
Electricity Charges		735,541.50	618,440.48
Fuel and Lubricant		1,292,478.67	1,053,913.85
Stationery		139,108.34	331,751.47
Postage		23,631.00	47,453.00
Telephone Charges		408,061.64	594,297.21
Admin Overhead		589,807.00	466,000.00
Newspapers		2,150.00	16,370.00
Water supply		35,692.94	29,459.62
Legal Expenses		213,340.00	360.00
Miscellaneous Expenses		-	9,204.00
VAT(VAT to Accrued Expenses)		2,758,666.15	1,036,302.49
Printing of Quarterly Newsletter		115,000.00	91,000.00
Office Furniture		1,011,987.00	791,227.00
Admin Pay for Judges		109,500.00	131,500.00
Pollution Control Guideline		-	4,000.00
Purchase of Lab Chemicals		264,266.50	324,670.63
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring		327,174.40	23,876.96
Audit Fees		1,400,000.00	700,000.00
Office Building Rent		89,780.00	164,592.50
Local Training		-	62,585.27
Development of Data Base for Evt.		173,699.18	35,000.00
Plastic Expenses		830,288.85	1,344,846.44
Office Equipments		4,130,685.14	3,002,498.16
T.V.Programme		2,469.09	25,330.04
Stamp Duty		801,425.90	765,390.80
School Program Provision		-	4,000.00

Nation Building Tax		404,642.02	210,878.97
Regional Office Construction		1,023,618.93	-
Construction of Building		148,677.48	935,325.99
Distress Loans- Stamp Duty		1,725.00	800.00
Membership Fee		-	10,500.00
Economic Service Charges		-	285,524.40
Gio- Informatics		9,917.00	73,000.00
Strengthening Ent. Pinior Programme		-	78,895.00
Allowance to Board Members		-	3,600.00
Implementation of NFCs		-	17,352.62
NRM Division		437,987.84	105,525.00
Conduct Awareness Programme		170,516.00	5,992.00
Organization of Promotional Exhibitions		-	269,000.00
Promotion of E,E&A		195,360.00	4,372.50
Planning and Operational Unit		428,118.14	300,000.00
Maintenance of Lab Equipment		182,338.91	368,818.91
Monitoring of Water Quality in Three Main		184,589.38	302,455.33
Community Based Water Quality Mgt.		250.00	112,140.00
Water Quality Monitoring Programme		13,884.25	400,000.00
E Waste Management Project		5,300.00	-
Motor Cycle Loan		225.00	-
Bolgoda Name Board Expenses		150,000.00	-
Development of Educational Materials		163,000.00	-
Promote Environmental Friendly Products		941,224.00	-
Conduct Campagn on Environ		71,850.75	-
EPC Division		760,880.00	-
Lab Equipment		843,300.00	-
Allowance to Council Members		1,200.00	-
Environmental Pioneer News Letters		33,875.00	-
Total		43,959,269.64	34,237,800.39

Note 23		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Recurrent Grants</u>			
IEMP - Recurrent Grant		-	745,466.55
Tsunami Grant		-	133,006.26
Dutch Project Receipts		-	2,447,673.06
ACAIR Projects Australian Aids		-	370,388.68
Colombo Beach Strip..., UDA		-	490,000.00
APPLLE Projects		-	65,246.08
Pilot Project Measurement		-	156,300.00
Male Declaration		3,958,050.38	3,271,230.07
UNITAR 234A		-	246,547.86
UNITAR 234B		-	147,231.04
UNITAR 234C		-	201,574.67
UNITAR 234D		-	764,220.71
UNITAR 234E		-	179,027.55
UNITAR 234F		-	178,855.74

UNITAR 234G		-	164,406.41
UNITAR 234H		-	125,623.00
743 A - Water Sample - Dandugam		-	197,518.51
745 - Water Quality Galle Face Greens		-	18,914.33
745A - Kandy Lake Water Quality		-	78,800.00
746 - Southern Express Way		-	833,340.91
EA1P Water Quality Kelani Gaga		-	30,000.00
Gem Mining Industries		-	400.00
Household Waste Minimizing Project -		-	952,974.41
Plastic Waste Grant		14,920,878.42	14,286,393.46
E-Waste Grants		-	11,690.13
UNEP Grants		-	165,680.50
Post Tsunami Grant		-	185,017.27
Basic Urban Service Projects		-	77,662.50
FRMP Recurrent Grant		-	274,998.80
Lab Consultancy Charge		-	160,000.00
GIS Project		197,859.63	443,815.63
Pilisarua Compost Bin		-	1,891,651.80
South Asia Conference		-	17,009.32
Pilisarua Fund Deposit		-	100,000.00
Piyakaru Purawara		-	44,354.16
Rumaswela Soba Ketha		-	50,000.00
Development of Data Base for Evt.		261,391.07	121,392.98
Large Scale Water Quality Grants		659,936.65	659,936.65
KITA Grant		105,822.02	248,123.45
Pilisarua Office Equipment Recovery		-	89,886.32
Water Quality Monitoring Programme		425,300.04	300,000.00
Community Based Water Quality Mgt.		526,109.00	1,053,350.00
Water Quality Three Main Water		290,619.84	472,432.45
E Waste Grant		5,048,080.98	-
Wetland Day CBL		127,788.00	-
Total		26,521,836.03	32,452,141.26

Note 24		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
Provision for Gratuity		10,125,260.56	96,123,022.50
Total		110,125,260.56	96,123,022.50

Note 25		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
Capital Grant			
UNITAR Capital Grant		165,155.53	193,064.57
FRMP Capital Grant		279,226.82	326,412.36
Dutch Capital Grant		21,960,691.05	25,671,749.15
EA1P Grant		4,405,769.87	5,150,285.05
Capital Grant - Treasury Fund		88,490,418.38	79,713,671.63
USAID		81,187.35	94,906.91
Netherlands		480,409.07	561,591.67
Asian Development Bank		1,163,205.11	1,359,770.95
UNDP		545,643.50	328,068.44
WHO		1,322,950.10	1,546,510.67
UNICEF		51,353.37	60,031.39
APPELL Project		38,249.40	44,713.03
Maligawatte Improvement Funds		20,951.30	24,491.79
NAREEP		154,830.20	180,994.40
UNIDO (IRRP)		1,213,390.85	1,418,437.40
World Bank		1,506,047.48	1,760,549.02
NORAD		1,458,658.30	1,705,151.71
Hundred Million Trees		206,593.52	241,505.02
Sacap Focal Activities Funds		56,244.64	65,749.22
Greater Colombo Flood Contribution		87,471.74	102,253.27
Survey on Industries		40,707.45	47,586.46
NWP(ADB) Projects		9,231.97	10,792.05
NAREPP (Local Authority)		22,763.60	26,610.34
Env. Promotional Projects		3,928.36	4,592.20
Foreign Aids		156,296.53	182,708.52
Upgrading of E-Mail Facility		5,921.36	6,921.99
IS EIA Projects		29,436.59	34,410.97
Grant of Library Books		414,694.00	431,907.88
NAREPP (Office Equipments)		265,215.08	310,032.82
International Development Association		91,970,825.17	107,512,643.73
IRMP		672,748.95	786,434.37
UNEP		400,687.59	468,398.34
Ceylon Tobacco Company		13,350.18	15,606.18
Grant of Motor Vehicle		235,648.28	275,469.63
UNEP Capital Grant		5,998.33	7,011.97
E-Waste Capital Grant		53,079.91	62,049.69
Plastic Waste Management Capital Grant		4,180,290.85	3,431,455.36
GIS Capital Grant		863,448.48	1,009,359.53
Household Waste Minimizing Project -		266,667.48	311,730.66
Post Tsunami Capital Grant		120,160.91	140,466.47
Nature Field Centre Grant		282,200.36	329,888.38
Anniversary Grant		1,034,198.69	1,208,964.20
Mezzanine Floor		16,215,500.04	18,955,699.00
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting		1,339,031.24	1,565,309.31
South Asia Program		79,324.12	92,728.82
Safe Disposal Mobile		60,000.00	-
John Keels Foundation		118,200.00	-
Total		242,548,003.10	257,778,686.52

Note 10.1			2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Envt. Education & Awareness Expenses</u>				
307	Environmental News Letters		222,000.00	
319.01	Develop Educational Materials		234,980.00	-
319.02	Strengthen Environmental		381,095.00	-
319.03	Formation of Eco Clubs		635,360.00	-
319.04	Effective use of Electronic and Print		470,000.00	-
319.05	Promote Environmental Friendly		763,449.00	-
319.06	Adopt Practical Programmes		613,491.75	-
319.07	Conduct Awareness Programmes on		49,912.00	-
319.08	Awareness Programme		204,880.00	-
319.09	Conduct Campaign on Environmental Issues and		51,430.75	-
319.10	Develop Audio Visual Section		50,271.00	-
317.1	Preparation of Educational Materials & World		-	1,659,235.94
317.2	Programmes for Govt. & Non Govt. Organiz. and		-	369,809.19
317.3	Development of Youth Clubs		-	71,937.00
317.4	Formation of Eco Clubs		-	877,355.00
317.6	Organize Programme Exhibitions		-	517,990.00
317.7&8	Implement of Nature Field Centers		-	1,167,231.28
317.9	Conduct Awareness Programmes in		-	59,127.00
	World Environmental Day		-	36,000.00
Total			3,876,869.50	5,337,240.38

Note 10.2			2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Environmental Pollution Control Expenses</u>				
	Hazardous Waste Unit		463,623.50	89,231.10
	Pollution Control Unit		805,380.36	532,413.70
	Purchase of Lab Chemicals & Glass ware		1,134,291.00	1,234,883.09
	Maintenance of Lab Equipment		174,275.00	378,056.48
	Ambient Air Quality Monitoring		1,490,079.83	195,850.60
Total			4,067,649.69	2,430,434.97

Note 10.3			2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Environment Management &</u>				
	Natural Resources Management Unit			
	Wetland Day		-	581,795.60
	Environmental Impact and Assessment		494,111.00	101,410.50
	Research and Special Project Unit		728,475.16	76,299.00
	Planning Unit		570,000.00	300,000.00
Total			2,488,835.80	1,536,129.84

Note 13.1			2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Male Declaration Programme</u>				
	Foreign Travelling		38,185.00	70,605.00

Overtime Days Payment & Subsistence		182,540.79	239,235.20
Miscellaneous Expenses		17,438.40	11,118.00
Bank Charges		-	936.64
Fuel Charges		66,822.50	15,739.00
Total		404,986.69	337,633.84

Note 13.3		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>National Post Consumer Plastic Waste</u>			
Develop. of Plastics Waste Collection System		480,236.11	16,618,089.73
Research and Development Programmes		1,455,000.00	8,872,683.29
Promotional Campaign		20,973,964.24	14,418,179.08
Operations Activities		9,476,639.28	10,550,278.94
Strengthen of Local Authorities for plastic waste		8,014,148.91	-
Exhibitions & District Development		2,420,646.50	-
Total		42,820,635.04	50,459,231.04

Note 13.5		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Environmental Resources Information System</u>			
GPS Data Collection		26,156.00	274,565.33
Purchasing Digital Data		-	300,000.00
Data Collection and Entering Data Clearing		-	204,000.00
Presentation of output		219,800.00	73,000.00
Total		245,956.00	851,565.33

Note 13.6		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>KITA Project</u>			
Chemical and Other expenses		5,906.43	165,561.50
Guide Book & Instruction Sheets		136,395.00	-
Book Printing		-	265,250.00
Translating		-	10,750.00
Postage		-	9,978.35
Supporting Staff Payment		-	68,000.00
Total		142,301.43	519,539.85

Note 13.7		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting</u>			
Training and Paper Advertisement		3,500.00	38,119.70
Random monitoring by GIS Lab		49,590.00	96,024.70
Data Collection and Entering Data		179,500.00	868,816.42
Printing Questionnaires		25,000.00	-
Continuation of GPS Data Collection		971,902.89	-
Purchasing of Digital Data & Equipment		78,259.02	-
Contingencies		52,250.00	-
Presentation of output		-	53,331.60
Total		1,360,001.91	1,056,292.42

Note 13.8		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Environmental Pioneer Programme -</u>			
Promote E,E& A Programmes at School		1,160,602.16	974,768.54
Meeting with EPP Commissioners		179,410.00	164,236.06
Pre School Teachers Guidelines		2,240,458.87	-
Environmental Programmes for Target		127,550.00	-
Selection of Best Environmental School		27,000.00	-
Production of EPP Materials		1,169,682.84	-
Strengthen Environmental Pioneer		-	1,000,211.20
Events Covering		-	31,997.00
Implement of Eco Projects		-	169,787.20
Total		4,904,703.87	2,341,000.00

Note 13.9		2011 (Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
<u>Community Based Water Quality</u>			
Tree Planting		85,000.00	273,995.00
Operation & Maintenance		32,477.00	22,655.00
Tree Planting in five catchment areas		84,600.00	-
Launching of tree planting campaign		52,410.00	-
09 numbers of Nurseries		183,470.00	-
Awareness workshop for CBOS		89,284.00	-
Total		527,241.00	296,650.00

14. REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிபதிதிணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය }
 எனது இல } TM/L/CEA/FA/2011
 My No }

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது இல }
 Your No. }

දිනය }
 திகதி } 05 September 2012
 Date }

The Chairman,
 Central Environment Authority.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Central Environment Authority for the year ended 31 December 2011 in terms of Section 14(2)(c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

The audit of financial statements of the Central Environment Authority comprising the balance sheet as at 31 December 2011 and the income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, 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 Environment Act, No. 47 of 1980. My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the Annual Report of the 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 16 July 2012.

1:2 Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka 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.

අංක 306/72 පොල්දූව පාර,
 බත්තරමුල්ල, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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 Telephone. }

இல. 306/72, பொல்துவ வீதி,
 பத்தரமுல்லை இலங்கை

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1:3 Auditor's Responsibility

My responsibility is to express an opinion based on my audit. I conducted my audit in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards. 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 judgments, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the 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 qualified 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 of 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 Environment Authority as at 31 December 2011 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards.

2:2 Comments on Financial Statements

2:2:1 Accounting Deficiencies

The following deficiencies were observed.

- (a) As under provision for depreciation for the previous year had been made the value of furniture and fittings and the depreciation thereon had been overstated and understated by Rs. 5,452,045 respectively.
- (b) According to the register of fixed assets, purchase of furniture and fittings for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,354,887 but it was stated in the financial statements for the year under review as Rs. 169,247.
- (c) The building rent for the year under review in respect of operating the Authority at Maligawatta building had not been paid but the provision for such rent amounting to Rs. 11,790,000 had not been made in the accounts.

2.2.2 Unexplained Differences

Although the provision for gratuities relating to the year under review shown in the accounts amounted to Rs. 110,125,260, according to the computation it should have been Rs. 109,606,316 and as such an over provision of Rs. 518,944 had been made.

2.2.3 Accounts Receivable and Payable

The following observations are made.

- (a) An age analysis for debtors amounting to Rs. 57,626,955 shown in the financial statements was not made available. Three trade and other receivable balances totalling Rs. 413,738 had remained outstanding for 2 to 4 years.
- (b) An age analysis of creditors totaling Rs. 37,108,281 as per balance sheet was not made available. Five payable balances valued at Rs. 312,320 had remained unsettled for 2 to 4 years.
- (c) An age analysis for the payable security expenses of Rs. 830,610 existed since the period during which the Maligawatta office complex was operated was not made available.
- (d) An overprovision of accrued expenses amounting to Rs. 1,710,938 had been made in the year 2010 and furniture and equipment had been purchased in the year 2012 out of that by incurring a sum of Rs. 166,448 without following the tender procedure. Even though such furniture and equipment had been received during the year under view it had not been recorded. Accordingly over provision of accrued expenses had been used to settle unapproved expenses in the year under review and subsequent years. The Director General had replied that "accrued expenses could not be specifically estimated".
- (e) Action had not been taken to recover the court fines of Rs. 339,333 receivable.

2.3 Lack of Evidence for Audit

Transactions totalling Rs. 8,585,101 relating to 3 instances could not be satisfactorily vouched in audit due to non – availability of relevant evidence.

2.4 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulating and Management Decisions

The following non - compliances with laws, rules and regulations and management decisions were observed in audit.

Reference to Laws Rules Regulations
etc.

Non- compliance

(a) Treasury Circlers

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Circlers No 842 of 19 December 1978 | Although a register of fixed assets was available it had not been properly up dated. |
| (ii) Circlers No. I/A/I/2002/02 of 28 November 2002 | A computer register had not been maintain as per circular instructions. |

(b) Establishments Code section 1.1 of chapter xvi

An incidental allowance of US \$ 50 per day had been paid to 19 officers who proceeded abroad for activities within the definition of academic and training Accordingly a sum of Rs. 251,247 had been over paid.

(c) Circlers No. 01/2010/01 dated 11 October 2010 of the Ministry of Financial and Planning

Instead of paying combined allowance payable to the second category officers an overpayment of Rs. 72,107 had been made to a female officer, It had not been recovered even up to the end of the year under review.

- (d) Chapter III of the Establishments Code as amended by Public Administration Circular No. 06/97 of 03 February 1997.

Acting appointments can be made only for the period of 3 months. Nevertheless 08 officers of the Authority had been working in the acting posts of this period and in excess of this period and for the period ranging from 3 months to 3 years.

- (e) Financial Regulations

- (i) F.R. 371 (2)(c)

There was an advance balance remained for more than 16 years. Action had not been taken to recover the money by implementing the writ of execution in terms of court case No. 25161 filed by the Authority. The General Manager had informed that this dependent now deceased.

- (ii) F.R. 757

Board of survey had not been carried out in 06 Regional Offices.

2.5 Transactions of Contentious Nature

The following observations are made.

- (a) A sum of Rs. 47,541 paid to the Director of previous Project in the previous year for foreign travel had not been reimbursed from the project up to 31 July 2012.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 1,709,312 had been shown in the accounts as stamp fees payable for the year under review. Only a sum 801,425 had been paid in January 2012 and the balance of Rs. 907,887 had been retained. The reason for such retention had not been explained.

3. Financial Review

3.1 Financial Results

According to the financial statements presented the operation of the Authority for the year ended 31 December 2011 had resulted a surplus of Rs. 6,305,261 as compared with the surplus of Rs. 8,871,112 in the proceeding year. Accordingly, the surplus for the year had decreased by Rs. 2,565,851 as compared with that of the preceding year. Increase in the operating expenditure in the year under review by Rs. 51,496,538 had been the main reason for this increase.

3.2 Analytical Financial Review

The following observations are made. ,

Significant finial data as compared with the previous years data is given below.

	2011	2010
	-----	-----
	Rs. (000)	Rs. (000)
Recurrent grants	275,997	260,000
Other grants	53,596	57,804
Other income	142,354	111,087
Total operating expenditure	507,594	456,097
Surplus	6,305	8,871

3.3 Working Capital Management

Liquidity Ratios	Standard Ratio	year		
-----	-----	2011	2010	2009
		-----	-----	-----
Current Ratio	2:1	1.7:1	1.56:1	1.54:1
Liquid assets Ratio	1:1	1.6:1	1.48:1	1.44:1

Working capital ratios had been at a favorable position as compared with the preceding year.

4. Operating Review

4.1 Performance

The following observations are made.

- (a) Financial performance in the Environmental Management Evaluation Division, Environment Pollution Control Division and Environmental Education Operating Division had been below the level of 50% .
- (b) Out of a provision of Rs. 100,000,000 made for the Post Usage Plastic Waste Management National Project, the expenditure incurred up to the end of the year under review was amounted to Rs. 44,700,000. 22% out of it had been spent on salaries and wages. The under utilization of this provision amounted to Rs. 55,000,000 representing 55% .
- (c) The physical and financial performance of the following activities stated in the Action plan to be achieved during the year under review in the Post – Usage Plastic Waste Management National Project is given below.
 - (i) According to the performance report a sum of Rs. 3,155,000 had been spent on the activity No. C.1.12 waste Management Activities in Public and Private Institutions which had not been included in the Action Plan.
 - (ii) The entire provision of Rs. 8,920,000 or 100% made for the activity No. 20 which had not been implemented had been saved.
 - (iii) Number of Activities in which provisions had been saved between 99% to 50% amounted to 14 and the value of savings amounted to Rs. 35,919,000.

4.2 Operating Inefficiencies

Even though an advance of Rs. 300,000 had been paid out of a cost of Rs. 600,000 agreed in the year 2009 for the installation of a software system in the Regional offices and the Complaints Division of the Authority it had not been installed even up to the end of the year under review.

4.3 Vehicles utilization

There was a motor vehicle fleet of 50 belonging to the Authority in the year under review comprising 21 assigned vehicles, 13 pool vehicles and 13 vehicles attached to Regional Offices. While there were 50 motor vehicles a sum of Rs. 6,462,813 had been spent for hired vehicles.

4.4 Personal Management

The following observations are made.

- (a) The approved and actual cadre of the Authority as at 31 December 2011 amounted to 802 and 683 respectively and as such there were 119 vacancies.
- (b) Acting allowance of Rs. 439,121 and the fuel allowance of Rs. 216,000 had been paid for the period, exceeding the acting period of 3 months up to 31 December 2011 to 08 officers.
- (c) In terms of Public Enterprises Circular No. 52 of 25 November 2008. An officer who is completed 60 years of age could not be re-employed. Nevertheless the Director General of the Authority had been sent on retirement after completion of 60 years but she had been serving in that post furthermore without any authority.

5. Accountability and Good Governance

5.1 Action Plan

Targets had not been determined in the progress review report prepared for the year under review by the Authority. Further, the Officers who were responsible to achieve goals and targets had not been named in the action plan in terms of Section 5.1.2 of Chapter 5 of the PED/12 Circular dated 02 June 2003.

5.2 Internal Audit

The following observations are made.

(a) The Internal Audit Assistant post had been in vacant position in the year under review as well.

(b) Internal audit reports had not been presented to the Auditor General in terms of Section 13 (5)(d) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971

5.3 Procurement Plan

Although a summarized procurement plan had been prepared for the year under review the file, which includes detailed information was not made available for audit. Therefore it could not be satisfied whether the procurement plan was realistic, was reviewed and had been utilized as a instrument of procurement control.

5.4 Budgetary Control

The Board of Directors had approved the budget at the beginning of the year under review and it had been revised at the end of the year under review and the approval of the Board of Directors had been obtained. As the actual expenditure in respect of 7 items had varied from the budget ranging from 95% to 957% the budget had not been made use as an instrument of management control.

5.5 Tabling the Annual Report

The annual report for the year 2007 had been tabled in parliament on 12 June 2009. Reports for the years 2008 and 2009 had not been presented to parliament even up to the beginning of the year under review.

5.6 Fulfilling the Environmental and Social Responsibilities

The following observation are made.

(a) Issue of Spray Painting Licenses

- (i) In doing spray painting emission is released to the atmosphere but the Authority had not taken any action thereon.
- (ii) The Security License had been issued despite the application was not completed.
- (iii) In doing tinkering the Authority had not ensured whether they maintain the soundness less than 63 decibel in terms of Regulation No. 02 of the schedule 1 of 924/12 dated 21 May 1996.
- (iv) Although the License for spray panting works had been issued, it was not revealed at least in 3 times of field tests whether spray painting had been done inside the cottage.
- (v) In terms of condition No. 1:4 of the Environment Protection License a soundness measurement report, and a report on action of the air emission control system in terms of condition No. 2.3 should be obtained from an institution approved by the Central Environment Authority and submit by the industrialist within 06 months after issuing the license. Nevertheless such conditions of the license had not been fulfilled.

- (vi) One complain had been received several times within the period of 5 years from 12 March 2007 to 11 October 2011 and the Authority had not established the purpose for which the Environment protection License had been issued in respect of that complain.

(b) Amendment to the National Environment Act. No. 47 of 1980

- (i) The approval of the Cabinet of Ministers had been granted to amend the National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980 and to instruct the Legal Draftsmen to draft the required amendments in a manner inclusion of requirements stated in the paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Cabinet Memorandum dated 21 July 2006 submitted by the Hon. Minister of Environment referred as amendment.
- (ii) The Cabinet of Ministers had directed the Legal Draftsman to draft a bill to amend the National Environment Act No. 47 of 1980 Accordingly 18 items had been identified for improvements. Those amendments had not been made up to 31 July 2012.
- (iii) Although it was directed by the Parliamentary Series No. 119 dated 15 November 2011 that the National Environment Act should be amend alluding to the Corporate Plan for the period of 2008-2012 under identified major issues, such amendments had not been made even by 24 May 2012.

(c) Examination of Environment Complains

- (i) The total Complains received by the Authority relating to the year 2011 amounted to 1974 out of which 371 complain from Colombo District and 234 from Gampaha District. 02 and 15 complaints had related to the industries registered with the Board of Investments respectively. Those 17

Complains had been referred to the Board of Investments but no follow up action had been taken.

- (ii) As there is no system of obtain a reference number from the Head Office in respect of complains received by Regional Offices, the Head Office could not clearly identify whether all complains received by regional offices have been resolved and how many complains have been received.
- (iii) According to the progress reports of the complains called for by 30 March 2012, at the sample test in the Western Province office 233 complains, Comprising 70, 84 and 79 complaints for the Kalutara, Southern and North Central Provincial offices had been received. 28 Complains out of them had been referred to the Provincial Offices and 22 of the balance complains had not been followed up and 31 had not been resolved 10 complains had not been even examined.
- (iv) In the examination of complains received by the Western Provincial office, 18 complains against the industries, out of 371 complains received from industries which obtained environment protection licenses had been received. Despite the licenses had been issued to those industries it was stated in the complains that those Industries had acted in a manner, nuisances to the environment. Accordingly attention had not been drawn industries whether in compliance with the license and the environmental nuisances by the Authority and the local Authorities.
- (v) Of the complains received to the Authority by July 2011, 31 Complains had been referred to the Environment Pollution Control Division for solutions. Of them, 12 had been in respect of installation of Telecommunication towers. Although all those complains had been referred to the Communication Regulatory Commission those had not been resolved.

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.

- (a) Budget
- (b) Fixed assets
- (c) Maintenance of records
- (d) Foreign travels
- (e) Procurement procedure
- (f) Recurrent grants
- (g) Provision for gratuity

H.A.S Samaraweera

Auditor General

15. 'PILISARU' NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

15.1 Introduction

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

In view of the fact that the infrastructure and resources for waste collection and disposal are lacking in most parts of the country, scattering and dumping of garbage in environmentally sensitive places takes place in an uncontrolled manner. There are no proper facilities for final disposal of most of the solid waste produced by households and industries. Waste that is improperly dumped can impede water-flow in drainage channels, and provides breeding places for disease vectors such as flies, mosquitoes and rats. Open dumping sites in natural areas cause pollution of ground and surface water, and will facilitate encroachment. Open burning of waste at low temperatures is also widespread. It contributes to atmospheric pollution and may cause serious health problems.

In Sri Lanka, the entire responsibility for Solid Waste Management (SWM) lies on Local Authorities (LA) under respective legal enactments. The powers in relation to SWM has 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.

15.2 Establishment of the Pilisaru Project

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

Taking the aforesaid circumstances into consideration, the Minister of Environment & Natural Resources launched a national level solid waste management programme titled '**Pilisaru**' under the direction of MENR & CEA along with the participation of other government organisations, private Institutions, NGOs & experts in this field.

The word Pilisaru means re-resource in Sinhala language. This has become the main goal of the program. The concept of this programme is to maximize the reutilization of resources

discarded as wastes & to dispose the non utilizable residue in an environmentally acceptable manner.

Having considered the importance of addressing this issue in a nationally coordinated approach, the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources (MENR) submitted a Cabinet Paper to implement 'Pilisaruru' Waste Management Program for which the Cabinet of Ministers has given approval in principle on 25th July 2007.

This program includes inter alia the following activities;

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

The Pilisaruru National Solid Waste Management Project (also known as Pilisaruru Project (PP)) was established in the CEA with effect from 1st January 2008 subsequent to the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers on 19th December, 2008 for a Cabinet Memorandum titled '*Pilisaruru Programme- A National Approach for Solid Waste Management in Sri Lanka- Establishment of the Pilisaruru Project,*' which was submitted by the MENR.

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

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

This MENR, having noted the magnitude of the scope and the tremendous amount of tasks lined up to be executed during the period 2008-2010, had made arrangements to setting up the 'Pilisaruru Project' in Central Environmental Authority with a dedicated project staff with specific responsibilities assigned to ensure the timely implementation of the project activities identified under the Project Report of the Pilisaruru Programme.

Considering the importance and the timely necessity of this project, the Cabinet of Ministers has given approval to extend the project for further three years period from 1st January 2011.

Accordingly, a programme of action has been formulated for three years (2011-2013) and activities, which have not so far been completed, have been incorporated in it.

15.3 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.

15.4 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.

15.5 Scope

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

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

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

ii. Evaluation of Project proposals

Evaluation of Proposals put forward by LAs are carried out and necessary assistance is provided to implement them on the ground. An evaluation procedure is formulated and assistance is sought from various technical experts for the successful implementation of the proposals.

iii. Establishment of Waste Recycling Banking System

The Pilisaru Project negotiates with the SANASA Development Bank with regard to the possibility of implementing a waste banking system. The Bank collects the recyclable waste, particularly the plastics and polythene from the account holders and an amount equal to the value of the waste handed over is credited in the account of the account

holder. The collected waste is sold by the Bank to recyclers regularly to recover the money paid to the account holders with a nominal profit to cover the bank expenses. In fact, this is an innovative approach introduced by the Pilisaru Project with the 'SANASA Bank'.

iv. Establishment of waste collecting centres

v. Technical Support, Institutional strengthening and capacity building

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

Waste plastic, metal, glass, papers are the preferable items used for recycling. An increasing number of Private sector organizations are now providing plastics and paper collection services. One of the main activities of the Pilisaru project is establishment of proper collection network system for paper and plastic wastes. Especially education and awareness programs are launched through schools, community organizations, women societies and Local Authorities are encouraged for recycling of such wastes material.

vii. Establishment of Compost plants at Local Authority level

As an effort to find a scientifically acceptable and reasonable solution for the problem of haphazard dumping of solid waste in open lands and water bodies, Pilisaru project takes an initiative to assist the establishment of a composting plants and an environmentally safe waste disposal facility with appropriate technologies utilizing the expert knowledge of members of the technical committee established under the National Committee on SWM.

viii. Construction of low cost sanitary land fills for disposing residual waste

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

ix. Promoting Home Composting

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

x. 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 carryout proper SWM practices. Regular evaluation and monitoring of SWM programs being implemented by LAs are carried out by a Monitoring & Evaluation Committee which consists of the DEOs and the Pilisaru Staff as the Committee members.

15.6 Pilisaru Action Plans

In addition to three year action plans (2008 – 2010 & 2011-2013) of the Pilisaru Project, annual action plans are prepared for respective years. Accordingly Pilisaru Action plan 2011 was formulated giving all the activities to be implemented along with the budget envisaged for corresponding activities. However, the Pilisaru Action Plan -2011 was subjected to several amendments during its implementation to adjust the changes envisaged from time to time.

Similarly, some of the activities and corresponding budgetary allocations planned in the beginning of the year had to be changed during the course of implementation to incorporate necessities surfaced at later stages, particularly to overcome a number of issues and problems, most of which are beyond the control of the Pilisaru Project. The approval of the National Pilisaru Platform and/or the Board of Management of CEA has been obtained for such changes as and where necessary.

15.7 Progress of the Pilisaru Project

The progress of the Pilisaru Project is given under each and every action included in the Action Plan -2011 for easy understanding and clarity. However It should be emphasized that the one would note certain actions showing very little progress (in certain instances ‘no progress’) and this is mainly due to the fact that the Management Services Department of the General Treasury has not granted the approval for some of the posts approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Similarly, the Pilisaru Project had to provide its support, both in terms of manpower and financially to implement several national programs though they were not included in the action plan.

15.8 Construction of Compost Plant Complexes (Major projects)

The Action Plan envisaged construction of number of compost plant complexes covering several provinces of the country including the Northern Province. The proposed projects are as follows
Proposed Composting plants;

- Compost plant at Potuwilkubura, Kolonnawa
- Compost plant at Pohorawatta, Kalutara
- Compost plant at Hikkaduwa, Galle (Plannign & design only)
- Compost plant at Maligawatta, Dompe
- Compost plant at Kurunagala MC
- Composting plants in northern province(vavuniya, Jaffana, Kanniya)

15.8.1 The Major Composting Plants

Considering the composition of solid waste generated in Sri Lanka and paying attention to available technology, composting can be identified as the most suitable method of waste treatment. Thus, it was adopted by Pilisaru Project to manage the solid waste generated in large amounts. Thus, provision of Major and Mini composting Plants is a main activity of Pilisaru Project.

The Major Composting Plants under Pilisaru Project are given for Local Authorities which have solid waste generation exceeding 10MT per day. These facilities are to be provided around the country to Medirigiriya, Anuradhapura, Kaluthara, Kolonnawa, Kurunegala, Hikkaduwa, Dompe, Matale, Trincomalee and Gonadigawatta. And three major plants are to be provided for Northern Province at Vaunia, Jaffna and Kanniya. Madirigiriya, Anuradhapura, Kalutara Plants were completed by 2010 and are functioning successfully. Kolonnawa and Hikkaduwa are under construction and the others are in the planning stage.

After the construction, until one year is completed, monitoring is done by Pilisaru Project. The workers are provided a training on production of compost at Weligama PS. Mostly these facilities are provided where solid waste from several local authorities is collected. The Major composting Plants have several important features which are essential for their functioning.

15.8.2 Important features of a major composting plant

- **Unloading and sorting area**

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

- **Under cover piling area**

This building has to be constructed next to the Unloading and sorting area as the sorted waste end up in this. The waste is divided in to piles to be composted and all the operations are taken place here. The floor is constructed with 1:80 slope to the middle making the leachate to come to the leachate collecting drain in the middle.

- **Packing and store area**

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

- **Facility building**

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

- **Main office**

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

- **Watcher's hut**

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

- **Leachate treatment system**

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

- **Good internal road network**

In the Major Composting Plant areas, lots of heavy vehicles carrying waste mobilize around the site and at the collection times, vehicular traffic is unavoidable. Thus, the road network must prevent blocking of vehicles and must be strong and wide enough to endure the perfect functioning of vehicle movement.

- **Peripheral fence**

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

- **Buffer Zone**

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

It was decided to obtain the services of Consultants to prepare the engineering estimates, structural designs, BOQs and all other architectural drawings of major composting plant complexes. Accordingly, National Procurement Guidelines were followed and consultants were selected to carry out the engineering designs, estimates etc.

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

- Development of concept
- Preparation of project proposal

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

15.8.3 Construction of composting plant complex at Pothuwilkumbura, Kolonnawa

Kolonnawa composting plant was designed to manage 40 tons of daily tonnage of waste generated within the Kolonnawa Urban Council limits. The project located on a 4 acre land at Pothuwilkumbura area at Kolonnawa. The estimated construction cost for the project was Rs.98.28 Mn.

Under the construction of major composting plants by Pilisaru Project, it was decided to provide one such facility to Kolonnawa UC to manage the generation of solid waste in Kolonnawa UC and Mulleriyawa PS. The daily waste generation by these local authorities is 58 MT from which 35 MT are bio degradable. A daily compost production of 7.5 MT is expected from the plant. Later, Mulleriyawa PS decided to manage their waste separately causing the daily waste generation to reduce to 35 MT.



No	Facility	Area (Sq. feet)
01.	Under cover pilling space	2727.00m ²
02	Open Pilling space	1820.00 m ²
03.	Rest room, Shredder, Siever & Store building	186.40m ²
04.	Office	46.07m ²
05.	Security	16.00m ²
06.	Final sorting space, Changing room & Toilet	357.35m ²
07.	Weigh bridge & Stores	52.25m ²
08.	Garage & Maintenance	112.06m ²
09.	Bicycle shed	21.58m ²
10	Total floor area	5337.07m ²

The Construction period was extended to 20th April 2011 considering 7 months from 20th September 2010.

As per the agreement every fortnight the progress of the construction work is reviewed by the progress review committee chaired by Chairman of Kolonnawa Urban Council. In addition to that the site is being supervised by a team comprising Commissioner of Local Government, Provincial Engineer of Department of Local Government and an Assistant Engineer appointed by the Provincial Engineer and the Pilisaru Project staff.

The contractor has faced difficulties during the constructions due to poor site condition. Such as.



- It was difficult to manage the extremely grave ground conditions within the limited budget.
- It was very difficult to progress with the pile driving, as the total area is covered by a waste layer of 18 meters.
- The garbage trucks were continually travelling through the site, causing the contractor to lose control and security of the site as well as blocking the site.
- Driving of piles could be only done during day time, to avoid disturbances to the public, due to the security of the machinery and due to unhygienic working conditions.
- There was a lack of workers willing to work in the unhygienic conditions of the site and many accidental injuries and illnesses were caused among the work force and the staff.
- Though the workers were provided safety gear such as boots, helmets, masks, they were not accustomed to using them.
- The staff of contractor and CLG frequently fell ill due to the unhygienic environment and therefore contractor claimed that a deficiency of work force.

The construction is carried out successfully by the contractor with having site difficulties and it's completed by July 2011 after given extension by considering the difficulties faced.



15.8.4 Kaluthara- Pohorawatta Major Composting Plant

Construction work completed in year 2010 and contractor has done the defects appeared in the complex during this year in time to time. The supervision is done through Commissioner of Local Government in Western Province and periodic supervision is done by Pilisaru Officials visiting the site.

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The table below indicates the details of the facilities constructed at the Kalutara, Pohorawatta site.

Facility	Area (Sq. feet)
Under Cover Pilling Space (1)	40522.00
Open Pilling Space (2)	7839.52
Stores for Recycling Material	671.34
Stores, Shredding & Sieving area	1295.00
Workers Changing room	232.87
Washing area & Toilet area	568.75
Unloading area for Preliminary Sorting	6410.00
Store & Main Office	671.34
Security hut	36.00



15.8.5 Construction of Compost Plant complex at Monroviawatta, Hikkaduwa

As the Galle site was not suitable for a large scale compost plant complex due to its location in a sensitive area, a site at Rajgama Monroviawatte was selected as an alternative solution by the Pilisaru Project. Since the land is belonged to the Land Reform Commission (LRC) several discussions were held between stakeholder institutions and finally the LRC agreed to release an area of 20 acres for the said activity on long term lease basis.

In 2008, PP proposed to develop a composting plant and a sanitary landfill in the balance area of Monroviawatta, having an area nearly of 28 acres, to provide composting and final disposal facility to serve 7 local authorities namely, Rajgama PS, Hikkaduwa UC, Ambalangoda PS, Ambalangoda UC, Balapitiya PS, Galle MC, Bope-Poddala PS. Ambalangoda PS and Balapitiya PS

informed that they don't need the composting facility at Rajgama - Monrowiawatta composting plant, but confirmed that they need the land filling facility at the discussion had with officials of Southern Provincial Council, officials from the aforesaid seven local authorities, officials from ACLG and officials from PP.

The tender was called for the construction of the plant in year 2010 and awarded the contract to the contractor in February 2011. The construction period is Seven Months.

An Engineer and an Engineering Assistant was appointed by the CLG of Southern Province with his supervision for the supervision of constructions.

The contractor has completed the construction work in November 2011 with obtaining of Three Months extension due to unexpected bad weather condition and the change of rain pattern in this area in 2011. The Total cost of the Construction is Rs, 79,250,248.83

Facility	Area (Sq. feet)
Under Cover Pilling Space (1)	21670.00
Open Pilling Space (2)	14450.00
Stores for Recycling Material	483.00
Stores, Shredding & Sieving area	870.00
Workers Changing room	312.00
Washing area & Toilet area	430.00
Unloading area for Preliminary Sorting	2415.00
Main Office & other facilities	210.00
Security hut	36.00



Existing compost plant – Rajgama PS



Land for compost plant & proposed sanitary landfill



Completed undercover yard



Completed Water Tank & undercover Yard

15.8.6 Construction of Compost plant complex at Maligawatta, Dompe

Subsequent to a request made to Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources by the Dompe Pradeshiya Sabha seeking assistance from Pilisaru project to make available the requisite facilities for the proper management of solid waste generated within the limits of the said PS, a suitable land covered with exotic forest species such as *Acacia*, *Pinus* etc at Maligawatta was identified to establish a solid waste management project for the Dompe PS.

This Local Authority generates a total of 5 MT of solid waste daily, from which 50% is bio degradable. The site is a 5 Ha land in Maligawatta forest in Dompe PS from which 3 Ha is to be used for the composting plant.



Proposed land for the sanitary Landfill site & Compost Yard at Dompe

A compost plant will be established close to the proposed landfill with a view to process the organic (biodegradable) fraction of the garbage collected within the limits of the Dompe PS and the designs work has already been completed by the Pilisaru project. The Chairman of the Dompe PS was informed to obtain the council approval for the proposed waste management project and a request made to grant approval for the building application which was submitted to Dompe PS along with the necessary plan & designs, in order to proceed with the construction work.

But, the progress was considerably delayed due to various reasons such as public protest and political influence manifested by a group of people. Legal action had to be taken regarding physical harassment made to the Pilisaru Officials by the villagers.

The specialty of this Composting Plant with relevant to other Major Composting Plants is Pilisaru Project being the Consultant and Client, both. The Engineer's Estimate for this was Rs.16, 198,063.75 with 10% contingencies. And tender was called for contractors and the pre bid meeting was held on 27.08.2010. The tender was opened on 06.09.2010 to which twelve bidders had sent quotations. The Engineers' Estimate for the construction is Rs. 18 Million. The bid evaluation is finished and the award is stop because of commenced the landfill site earth work in January 2011 at the same site and within the range of same premises.

15.8.7 Kurunegala – Sundarapola Major composting Plant

Considering both Municipal Council and Pradeshiya Sabha of Kurunegala, no satisfactory waste management system has existed for the past years. Thus, Kurunegala Municipal council (KMC) planned to set up an "Environmental Preservation Center Development Project" through the National Solid Waste Management Supporting Center (NSWMS) with the financial assistance from Pilisaru Project. However, through the implementation of the plan, it was decided to do it directly with Pilisaru Project, to avoid the delay in working with a third agency.

Site Condition

Currently, the waste is illegally dumped in an area of 11.3 acres in the Sundarapola forest in Kurunegala PS belonging to the Forest Department. The present dumping site is located at Sundarapola in Kurunegala PS and the area of the dumping site is approximately 5 hectares. There is a natural slope of the land that causes surface runoff when rain occurs. During rainy season, the stagnated water appears and the groundwater level becomes high through deep percolation. Most of the site is covered by dumping existing waste layer of approximately 2-3 meters. There are about twenty households on the south dumping site while the north, east and west are surrounded by the forest.



Present site condition

Some of the generated waste are collected and recycled by the informal sector while some are engaged in diverting food wastes for large number of piggeries in and around the town.

The MC has the control over the dumpsite while forest department has the land ownership. Frequent fires and scattering of waste is occurring in many parts of the dumpsite. However, MC makes an effort to excavate the soil and cover the wastes. The waste from service stations and motor repair works are scattered and burnt for recovery of metal, etc.

The Plant is to consist of 3 conveyor belts to ensure efficient sorting of waste, a 6m wide internal road and a buffer zone of 450m of length and a width of 10m. There are to be two Undercover Piling Areas, and a part of these will be left as Open cover for the initial weeks of compost production.

It is decided to have a Major Composting Plant at Sundarapola, for a daily waste collection of 42 MT from which 25 MT is compostable. From this, waste generation from Kurunegala MC is 35.6 MT/day and the remaining 6.4 MT/day waste is from Kurunegala PS. Approximately, a production of 8.4 MT of compost is expected daily which are to be sold to the public.

And according to the request from the Pilisaru Project, the Forest Department has allocated a land of 12.6 acres to the KMC to initiate the project on 2010.07.21. The surveying of the selected land was done by the Surveying Department.

The KMC was prepared the Designs and Estimation with the assistance of Pilisaru Project. Cost estimation was Rs 50 Mn . The tender was called for the construction of the plant in year 2011 and scrutinized the bids. The Tender was cancelled under the instruction of the Hon Minister and he instructed to the project to re tender with including the Sewerage Treatment plant as a new item combined together with compost plant.

Therefore the KMC and the Pilisaru Project is take action to re design the system and is preparing the Engineering Estimation.

15.8.8 Composting plants in Northern Province

Because of the civil war Pilisaru Project were not able to implement any solid waste management programme in Northern Province of the country. But as soon as possible to visit those areas Pilisaru started programmes in Northern Province. The officials of the Pilisaru

project visited to Vaunia and Jaffna and held meetings with the relevant Local Authorities and the officers involved with waste management activities and took several decisions on starting the projects

When the field visit carried out in Jaffna it was revealed that the Jaffna municipal Council has an abundant composting plant and there is a possibility for starting composting process with the few renovations of the plant. Therefore Pilisaru project instructed to prepare the BOQs for renovation activities and forward to Pilisaru project with the relevant documents as a initial steps.

After resaving the estimation and the proposal the Pilisaru project funded the renovation of existing compost plant as a initial step before commence the major project to the Jaffna municipal council and JMC has completed the renovation work and Pilisaru project was funded the renovations.



Addition to that a land was selected by Pilisaru project for major site and initiate the basic work needed for commence the Engineering planning works.

15.9 KOICA funded Sanitary Landfill at Maligawatta, Dompe

In view of the strong public protest demonstrated against the proposed landfill project at Waga, the government decided to suspend the project temporarily. However, with a view to utilize the grant funding the KOICA was going to make available to Sri Lanka, discussions were initiated to seek the possibility of changing the project site from Pelpola, Waga to Dompe. After several attempts lobbied by the Pilisaru Project and CEA, the KOICA agreed to change the project location to Dompe.

This landfill is planned to serve as the final disposal site for Dompe PS, managing 10 tons of waste per day. In addition to the sanitary landfill it is also planned to construct a composting plant within the same site. Originally this site belonged to the Land Reform Commission (LRC) and leased out to Forest Department to setup a commercial forest plantation. The LRC has been taking action to release (lease out on long term basis) 68 acres of the land to the Pilisaru Project and out of which 6 hectares have been selected as the core area to construct the landfill site.

In the meantime, having noticed the difficulty the vehicles would have to face while moving to the site because of the narrow entrance road to the site, a request was made to the LRC to widen the access road up to 20 meters. The LRC in turn has taken actions to resurvey the Access road of the proposed site to amend the survey plan with expanded the access road.

As per the RoD the Sri Lankan government is assigned with the responsibility of carrying out earth works which includes excavating of soil, banking, and ground leveling and providing infrastructure required for the construction of the Landfill such as access road, electricity, water supply, sewage, drainage, telephone facility etc.

The earth work for the construction of the landfill at Dompe was awarded to M/s Orient Construction Company (Pvt) Ltd on 09th December 2010 after having followed the government tender procedure. The final date of completion of the earth work was 15th September 2011. Basically, the BOQ items of the contract could be divided into two components of operations as given below;

Part I - Earth cutting and removing from the site

Part II - On site earth work for construction of the landfill

Operations related to cutting and removing of 109,000 cubic meters of soil is included in the Part I, while land clearing, removing of tree stumps, cutting and piling up of nearly 50,000 cubic meters of soil within the site, preparation of banks using part of the soil piled up in the site, formation of drainage ditches, turfing etc are the activities fallen into Part II.

The Earth Work was temporally suspended from 13-01-2011 to 21-03-2011 due to the local government election. As the election is over, the Contractor, Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd was informed to recommence the earth work and submitted a revised work Program.

At end of the 2011, the contractor has been carrying out the earth work under Part II showing a general progress of about 80%. However, the earth work in Part I has been commenced by the contractor except for a few tipper loads of soil taken away from the site basically for testing purposes.

Although as per the agreement entered into between the contractor and the CEA, the contractor is supposed to pay the CEA an amount of Rs 45/- for each cubic meter of soil being taken away from the site thus totaling to an amount of nearly Rs.4.9 million the contractor now claims that he cannot carry out the said operations under Part I, as he is unable to sell the soil as intended before as the soil was unsuited for other purposes.

On the direction given by me, the CEA also has taken steps to test the soil by the National Building Research Organization (NBRO).

According to the test report it is evident that this material can be use for normal filling, reclamation purposes and road embankment material as per ICTAD Specifications as type 1 and type 11. Further this material can be used for sub-base material of lower layers of the roads and in improvement work where heavy efforts of compaction are applied.

Accordingly, the contractor also has taken step to get the recommendation of Road Development Authority (RDA) to sell the soil for the high Way construction; RDA and main contractors of highway construction have rejected the soil.

Cabinet Paper No. 11/2207/527/027 a Memorandum dated 22.11.2011 submitted by the Minister of Environment on "Payment to Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd., for the Excavation and Removal of Soil at the proposed Sanitary Landfill Site at Maligawatte, Dompe" submitted to obtain following approvals:

To direct the M/s Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd to cut and pile earth of 109,000 cubic meters at a rate of Rs. 295/- per cubic meter and a total cost of Rs. 32,155,000.00

- i. To obtain an extent of 3 acres of adjacent land from the Land Reform Commission and the Forest Department for piling of 109,000 cubic meters of excavated soil after site clearing.
- ii. To reimburse to M/s Orient Construction Co. (Pvt) Ltd. the transportation cost at Rs. 50/- per cubic meter per kilometer to move soil away from the site, if the site referred to in the paragraph 3.2 is not feasible.
- iii. To pay the contractor the cost of excavation, transportation, and pilling of soil through the funds made available to the Pilisaru project under the KOICA action plan.

Cabinet approval was granted to the (ii), (iv) of the above. With regard to the above (i) therein, it was decided that this matter be referred to the Procurement Committee of the Ministry of Environment for its recommendations and that action be taken by the Ministry based on such recommendations. Accordingly, Ministry Procurement Committee meeting was held on 21st December 2011 and approval was granted base on the TEC recommendation.

M/s Orient Construction Co. Ltd has been informed and they resumed the work on 30th December 2011. The M/s Orient Construction Co. (Pvt.) Ltd has submitted a revised detailed schedule of the earth work to ensure the timely execution of the Project activities.



Earth Work Activities

The KOICA Survey team, consisting of a consultant of Sudokwon Landfill site Management Corp, and project contractor's Civil Engineers, visited the Sri Lanka to inspect the condition of site preparation work and work out the work schedule through site survey and meeting held with the Secretary, Ministry of Environment.



Korean experts visited the site

In mean time field visit carried out with the officials from Department of Project Management and Monitoring of the Ministry of Finance and Planning on 19th December 2011 to see the progress of the project.

In accordance with the KOICA- Pilisaru Action Plan, a training program on Compost Facility Management was arranged for a group of 15 personnel selected from various government sector institutions which has a direct stake for the implementation of the Composting project.

Accordingly the following officials were sent to Seoul, Korea from 10th Aril to 23rd April 2011 for two weeks training and awareness on Compost Facility Management and practical aspects of Composting.

No.	Name	Designation	Institution
1	Ms. Ramani Ratnamala Ellepola	Director General	Central Environmental Authority
2	Mr. Kolitha Himal Muthukudaarachchi	Deputy Director General/ Environment Pollution Control	Central Environmental Authority
3	Ms. Hettiarachchige Pathma Sarojinie Jayasekara	Act. Director/Waste Management Unit	Central Environmental Authority

4	Mr. Mohamed Abdul Cuddoos Najeeb	Deputy Director/Ampara District Office	Central Environmental Authority
5	Ms. Vijitha Satiyakumar	Asst. Director/Northern Provincial Office	Central Environmental Authority
6	Mr. Ranjith Mahesh Jaltota	Assistant Director/ Waste Management Unit	Central Environmental Authority
7	Mr. Dolapihilla Mudalige Saman Kumara Ariyawansa	Senior Environmental Officer / Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office	Central Environmental Authority
8	Mr. Dadallage Nihal De Silva	Senior Environmental Officer/ Uva Provincial Office	Central Environmental Authority
9	Ms. Lokuliyana Mangalika	Director/National Solid WASTE Management Supporting Center	Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Councils
10	Ms. Dissanayaka Mudiyanse Jayanthi Kumari Dissanayake	Environmental Management Officer / Policy Planning Division	Ministry of Environment
11	Mr. Mudiyanse Chathura Sudatta Kumara Malwana	Deputy Director/Pilisaru Project	Central Environmental Authority
12	Mr. Chithrasena Aluthgamge Ajith Hemantha Chithrasena	Project Officer/Pilisaru Project	Central Environmental Authority
13	Ms. Gungamuwe Yaddehi Appuhamillage Nilmini	Project Engineer/Pilisaru Project	Central Environmental Authority
14	Mr. Randeni Pidumwaththage Janaka Sirimewan	Project Assistant/Pilisaru Project	Central Environmental Authority
15	Ms. Sunethra Walikala	Quantity Surveyor	Central Environmental Authority

Another a training program on Waste Facility Management was arranged for a group of 14 personnel including the policy makers. Accordingly the following officials were sent to Korea for two weeks training and awareness tour on Waste Facility Management and practical aspects of landfilling on 06th June 2011 to 18th June 2011.

No.	Name	Designation	Institute
1	Mr. R. A. R. R. Rupasinghe	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Environment
2	Mr J M U Indraratna	Deputy Director General	CEA
3	Mr. M. J. J. Fernando	Project Director/ Pilisaru Project (PP)	CEA
4	Mr. N. S. Gamage	Director/Western Province	CEA
5	Mrs. W.G. Kumaragamage	Divisional Secretary, Pannala Divisional Secretariat	Ministry of Public Administration
6	Mrs. Manuja Wimalasena	Deputy Manager (Legal) / Pilisaru Project	CEA
7	Mrs. S.P. Periyapperuma	Deputy Director (Environmental Management & Assessment)	CEA
8	Mr. Premaratne Dissanayake	Deputy Director (Environment Education & Awareness)	CEA
9	Mr. Dulara Gunathilaka	Deputy Manager / Pilisaru Project	CEA
10	Mr. Sunil Udukala	Assistant Director / Media	CEA
11	Mr. A. S. Liyanage	Senior Environment Officer, Central	CEA

		Province	
12	Mr. Dilhan Sendupperuma	Project Assistant / Pilisaru Project	CEA
13	Ms. Lanka Weerasinghe	Project Assistant / Pilisaru Project	CEA
14	Ms. Ishani Munasinghe	Draft Person / Pilisaru Project	CEA



Officials were sent to Korea for two weeks training and awareness tour

15.10 Export Development Corporation Funds (EDCF) for Establishment of sanitary landfill sites

In view of the current financial crises experienced in the country, Pilisaru Project finds it difficult to ensure the uninterrupted implementation of its programs identified in the Pilisaru Action Plan, particularly the major activities such as development of Sanitary landfills. It has been brought to the notice that the Government of Republic of Korea is awarding the Export Development Corporation Fund (EDCF) loan facility to this kind of projects.

Accordingly, Pilisaru Project applied for a loan from Export Development Corporation (EDCF) division in Export-Import Bank, (Eximbank) of the Republic of Korea. In this regard, Project Preparation Assistance (PPA) and project proposal for EDCF funded projects in Sri Lanka were submitted through National Planning Department (NPD) and External Resources Department (ERD) to establish landfill sites at Panadura (Malamulla), Anuradhapura, Hikkaduwa, and Kandy.

The Kunhwa Consulting & Engineering Co. Ltd which is the Designing Company of the Eximbank visited Sri Lanka in several times and made several discussions with CEA and the External Resources Department (ERD) of the General Treasury and submitted the report of the feasibility Study in April 2010.

According to the request made by the Korean Eximbank, preparation of Environment Assessment Reports for the proposed projects at Panadura, Hikkaduwa, Anuradhapura and Gonadikawatte have been completed and submitted to Korean Eximbank for perusal & follow-up actions, whereas the preparation of Environment Impact Assessment Report of the Gonadikawatte in Kandy is in progress.

In the meantime, the CEA has already forwarded the comments on the Draft Loan Agreement sent by the External Resources Department prior to finalizing the agreement.

The Procurement Plan for Consultancy Services & Civil Works were submitted to Korean Eximbank on 20/09/2011 and revised Plan, Draft RFP & TOR for Consultancy Services sent by bank for PP review on 26/09/2011.

The Pilisaru Project's Preliminary comments on revised plan, draft RFP & TOR were sent to bank on 30/09/2011.

15.11 Small- to Medium-scale Compost Plants for Local Authorities

The Pilisaru Project calls for project proposals from Local Authorities (LAs) to provide technical and financial assistance to develop small- and medium-scale composting and recycling projects. The approval of the Board of Management of CEA and the Pilisaru National Platform were obtained to carry out this program while also implementing large scale composting plants and landfill projects. The approval of the Board of Management of the CEA was also obtained to provide funding for small- to medium-scale projects at government institutions such as educational institutions and military bases.

The project proposals of the LAs located within the Western Province were received via the WPWMA with its recommendation while the national Solid Waste Management Centre (NSWMS) of the Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Councils also submitted project proposals to develop Environmental Preservation Centers at four LA areas,; Kuliyaipitiya Urban Council, Nawalapitiya Urban Council, Matara Municipality, Badulla Municipality, Tangalle Urban Council and Wennappuwa Pradeshiya Sabha.

Almost all local authorities in the country were officially informed to submit proposals to the Pilisaru Project if they were interested in seeking the technical and financial assistance of the Project. Proposals submitted by the LAs are subjected to an evaluation by a panel of experts appointed by the National Pilisaru Platform (Apex Body), prior to the release of funds. The sequential procedure adopted by the Pilisaru Project in evaluating each proposal for the consideration of financial support is as follows:

- Receive a municipal solid waste management project proposal from a local authority
- Evaluate the proposals by the Technical Expert Committee (TEC) appointed by the Apex Body
- Conduct a site visit by Pilisaru officials/TEC members along with representatives from the local authority
- If necessary, revise the project proposal and estimates based on the observations made at the site visit and the standards of the Pilisaru Project
- Resubmit the revised project proposal by the local authority through the District Engineer and the recommendation of the Commissioner of Local Government (CLG) of the respective province
- Submit the proposal to the Technical Expert Committee (TEC) for evaluation and approval
- Submit the TEC-approval to the Board of Management of the CEA for authorization for the disbursement of funds to the local authority for the solid waste management project

- Sign an agreement between the Pilisaru Project/CEA and the relevant local authority
- Release a mobilization advance payment to the local authority (20 % of total approved amount). The check is typically disbursed by the Hon. Minister of Environment or Chairman of the CEA to the Chairman of the local authority. A press release is also issued to advertise the launch of a new Pilisaru Project.
- Establish a Monitoring and Evaluation Committee at the local authority to monitor the construction and implementation of the project according to the schedule detailed in the agreement
- Receive bills for the processing of part payments for construction. The bills must be submitted by the local authority with the approval and recommendation of the CLG, District Engineer, and signed report of the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
- Carry out a field inspection prior to processing a bill payment to evaluate the progress of constructions. The field inspections should be done by a Project Officer and/or Project Assistant and an Engineer and/or Quantity Surveyor of the Pilisaru Project and a site inspection report should be submitted by them after each visit.
- Release funds based on the progress of construction as recommended by the local authority, CLG, District Engineer, Monitoring and Evaluation Committee, and the Pilisaru Project officers.
- Continue monitoring of the project by the Monitoring Committee appointed by the local authority to ensure the sustainability of the project. Pilisaru Project officers should also conduct periodic site visits to monitor operations and implementation of the solid waste management project

A similar procedure is followed for the establishment of solid waste management projects with other government institutions including military bases and educational institutions, for example.

Once the TSG's recommendations were received for the proposals, approval of the Board of Management of CEA was obtained prior to releasing the funds. To ensure consistency of the Bill of Quantities (BOQs) and transparency of transactions for the construction of infrastructure facilities (such as composting yard, concrete drying pad, access roads, toilets, office rooms, store rooms, fencing, supply of electricity, water wells, laying of pipelines, etc.), the local authority obtained approval of the BOQ from the District Engineer and submitted their project proposal with the recommendation of the Commissioner of Local Government of the respective Province.

An agreement between the chairman of each local authority and the Chairman of CEA was signed prior to the release of funds. An advance payment equivalent to 20% of the total approved project cost was disbursed as a mobilization incentive to begin project construction work.

All local authorities were instructed to establish a Monitoring & Evaluation Committee to monitor the progress and standards of constructions and also to submit a report for the settlement/reimbursement of construction bills. Bills submitted to the Pilisaru Project for reimbursement must be endorsed by the District Engineer and be recommended for payment by the CLG and be sent along with the signed recommendation report of the Monitoring & Evaluation Committee.

Whenever necessary, the Pilisaru Project staff attended the Monitoring & Evaluation Committee meetings to provide guidance on operations and implementation and streamline the construction process in addition to close monitoring. Typically, the Pilisaru staff conducted site visits prior to disbursement construction payments to local authorities for the reimbursement of bills.

Funds Released for Small- and Medium-scale Composting Projects in 2011

No.	Local Authority	Approved Budget	Total Funds
1	Ambalantota PS	1,266,743.34	253,348.67
2	Jaffna MC	1,272,094.50	869,589.05
3	Mawathagama PS	6,070,157.65	1,214,031.53
4	Rideegama PS	4,034,531.09	806,906.22
5	Mahawa PS	3,871,132.56	774,226.51
6	Nikaweratiya PS	2,465,256.48	493,051.30
7	Thanamalwila PS	1,801,506.27	360,301.25
8	Thanamalwila PS/ Sevanagala	2,595,822.19	519,164.44
9	Ambagamuwa PS	5,148,264.30	1,029,652.86
10	Anamaduwa PS	1,949,120.00	389,824.00
11	Nivithigala PS (SWM Collection Centre)	2,776,609.87	555,321.97
12	Kuruwita PS(SWM Collection Centre)	2,932,546.92	586,509.38
13	6th Bn Sri Lanka Light Infantry Army Camp	1,847,395.35	369,479.07
14	Galenbindunuwewa Pradeshiya Sabha	6,403,314.89	1,280,662.97
15	Galnewa Pradeshiya Sabha	5,295,245.90	1,059,049.18
16	Ipalogama Pradeshiya Sabha	6,042,336.98	1,208,467.40
17	Kahatagasdigiliya Pradeshiya Sabha	6,497,638.42	1,299,527.68
18	Medawachchiya Pradeshiya Sabha	6,497,638.42	1,299,527.68
19	Rajanganaya Pradeshiya Sabha	5,295,245.90	1,059,049.18
20	Rambewa Pradeshiya Sabha	6,497,638.42	1,299,527.68
21	Thirappane Pradeshiya Sabha	5,572,025.61	1,114,405.12
22	Alawwa Pradeshiya Sabha	5,366,118.38	1,073,223.68
23	Chavakachcheri Urban Council	5,606,917.18	1,121,383.44
24	Hambantota Pradeshiya Sabha	512,638.94	102,527.79
25	Ja-Ela Urban Council	1,707,865.30	341,573.06
26	Kattankudy Urban Council	8,708,282.50	1,669,226.50
27	Malimbada Pradeshiya Sabha	1,129,457.90	225,891.58
28	Matara Pradeshiya Sabha	1,000,000.00	200,000.00
29	Polpithigama Pradeshiya Sabha	3,981,693.02	796,338.60
30	Ruwanwella Pradeshiya Sabha	1,043,984.58	208,796.92
31	Wanathavilluwa Pradeshiya Sabha	3,875,896.63	775,179.33
32	Weeraketiya Pradeshiya Sabha	444,269.61	88,853.92
	Total	119,509,389.10	24,444,617.96

15.11.1 Compost Plant at Ambalantota PS



Compost yard and fence

Office room

Watcher hut

Sales center

Ambalantota Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Hambantota District of the Southern Province. The total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 255 km². The total population of the Pradeshiya Sabha area is over 16,500. 80% of the population is farmers.

More than four metric tons of municipal waste (including degradable material such as food scraps, banana tree parts, and non-degradable waste) is collected daily within the Pradeshiya Sabha area. Waste is also collected from the four commercial centers located within the PS.

The Divisional Secretary released a land area of 10 acres to the local authority for the purpose of waste management. The Pilisaru municipal solid waste management project has been built with a total approved cost of Rs. 1,266,743.34 at a site in the Uhapitagoda area. The project has been successfully implemented with four tons of waste being processed daily. Compost produced by the processing of municipal solid waste is currently being sold by the Ambalantota PS.

15.11.2 Compost Plant at Jaffna MC



The compost yard in Jaffna

The Jaffna Municipal Council (MC) is located in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province. The total extent of the Municipal Council area is 20.2 km² and the population is 90,000.

A waste quantity of 40 metric tons is collected from the MC area daily. The Pilisaru Project plans to provide financial and technical

assistance for the construction and implementation of a major compost plant in Jaffna in the future. In the meantime, the Pilisaru Project provided funds for the renovation of an existing compost yard located at a site referred to as Kakaithivu in an area of 2.5 acres.



Siever and produced

The small-scale compost project processes approximately 5 metric tons of waste per day. The Pilisaru Project funded the renovation of an existing compost yard within the Jaffna MC area.

The approved cost for the project is Rs. 1,272,094.50 and a payment of Rs 869,589.05 has been released.

The project has been implemented successfully and produces about 200 kg of compost each day.

15.11.3 Compost Plant at Mawathagama PS

The Mawathagama Pradeshiya Sabha is located in the Kurunegala District of the North Western Province. The total land extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 653 km². The main towns within the Mawathagama PS area are: Mawathagama; Pollgahadeniya; Pillassa; and the Mawathagama Free Trade Zone. The population of the PS area is 42,000 and includes 18,000 households.

The waste management facility funded by the Pilisaru Project is being constructed at a land known as Ulukuela in the Dendran Watta Estate. The project site has an area of 4 acres.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 6,070,157.65 and a 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 1,214,031.53 was released to facilitate the commencement of construction. The compost plant was designed to process a capacity of 6 metric tons of waste per day.

15.11.4 Compost Plant at Rideegama PS

Rideegama Pradeshiya Sabha is located in the Kurunegala District of the North Western Province. The total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 393 km². There are 2 main towns within the Rideegama PS area, namely: Rideegama and Dodangaslanda. The population of the PS area is 24,000 and includes 7,300 households.

The waste management facility funded by the Pilisaru Project is being constructed at a land known as Gonadeniya Watta in the Shekaly Estate. The project site has an area of 4 acres.

The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 4,034,531.09 and a 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 806,906.22 was released to facilitate the commencement of construction.

15.11.5 Compost Plant at Mahawa PS

The Mahawa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Kurunegala District in the North Western Province. The total land extent of the PS is 1,355 km². The population of the PS area is 36,000 and includes 12,300 households. The main towns within the Mahawa PS area include: Ambanpola; Mahawa; and Yapahuwa.

The Nikaweratiya PS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the Pilisaru Project for a municipal solid waste management facility. The total daily waste collection in the area is 4 tons. The Pilisaru Project approved the establishment of a compost plant with a capacity to process 2 tons of waste per day, with the option to expand the compost yard based on demonstration of successful operations.

The total estimated cost of the project was approved at Rs. 3,871,132.86 and a 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 774,226.81 was released to facilitate the commencement of construction.

15.11.6 Compost Plant at Nikaweratiya PS

The Nikaweratiya Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Kurunegala District in the North Western Province. The total land extent of the PS is 998 km². The population of the PS area is 32,000 and comprises 12,000 households.

The Nikaweratiya PS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the Pilisaru Project for a municipal solid waste management facility. The compost plant was approved to be established at a land known as Bogalagama Government Land. The area of the project site is 2 acres, 3 roods, and 8.9 perches.

The total cost of the project was approved at Rs. 2,465,256.48 to construct a solid waste management facility with the capacity to process 2 metric tons of waste per day. A 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 493,051.30 was released to facilitate the commencement of construction.

15.11.7 Compost Plant at Thanamalwila PS

The Thanamalwila Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Thanamalwila Divisional Secretariat in the Moneragala District of the Uva Province. The population of the Thanamalwila division is 70,413 of which most reside in the main city of Thanamalwila.

Approximately 2 metric tons of waste is generated daily within the Thanamalwila area. Sources of waste include: schools; markets; government institutions; and 300 housing units.

The Pilisaru Project approved the construction of a waste management facility at a land known as Kakulkatuwa Wewa in the Bodagama Grama Niladhari Division. The legal ownership of the land belongs to the Thanamalwila PS. The compost yard was approved to be established at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,801,506.27. A mobilization advance of Rs. 360,301.25 was issued to the Thanamalwila PS to initiate the construction of the compost plant at Thanamalwila.

15.11.8 Compost Plant at Thanamalwila PS – Sevanagala

The Thanamalwila Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in Moneragala District in the Uva Province. The compost plant is being constructed in the Sevanagala Divisional Secretariat. The population of the Sevanagala division is 20,613 of which, the majority resides in the main city of Sevanagala.

Approximately 4 metric tons of waste is generated daily within the Sevanagala area. Sources of waste generation include: schools; 4 markets; and 556 housing units. The total waste collected in the area is approximately 2 metric tons per day.

The Pilisaru Project has approved the establishment of a waste management facility to be constructed at a land referred to as Danduma, C-07, Eela. The area of the project site is 0.4047 hectares. The Pilisaru Project approved construction of the compost yard at a total estimated cost of Rs. 2,595,822.19 and released a mobilization advance of Rs. 519,164.44 to the Thanamalwila PS for the construction of the composting plant at Sevanagala.

15.11.9 Compost Plant at Ambagamuwa PS

Ambagamuwa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Nuwara Eliya District and consists of five Divisional Secretariat divisions: Kothmale; Hanguranketha; Walapane; Nuwara Eliya; and Ambagamuwa Korale. The Ambagamuwa PS comprises a population of approximately 12,000.

This waste management project has significant importance to cater the devotees who flock to the area during the sacred season on their pilgrimage to Adam's Peak.

A Pilisaru waste management project was launched with the release of a mobilization advance and a total approved cost of Rs. 5.14 Million.

Currently, the construction progress is approximately 85%.

15.11.10 Compost Plant at Anamaduwa PS

Anamaduwa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Puttalam District in the North Western Province and its domain is of 1,936 km². The population of the PS area is 37,000 and comprises 13,000 households. The main towns within the Anamaduwa PS include: Anamaduwa Town; Pallama; and Mahakubukkala.

The Anamaduwa PS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the Pilisaru Project for a municipal solid waste management facility. The compost plant is to be established in a land known as Pulungahawatta. The area of the project site is 3 acres, 1 rood, and 35 perches.

The total cost of the project was approved at Rs. 1,949,120.00 to construct a solid waste management facility with the capacity to process 3 metric tons of waste per day. A 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 389,824.00 was released to facilitate the commencement of construction.

15.11.11 Collection Center at Nivitigala PS (Collection Center)

The Nivitigala Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Ratnapura District of the Sabaragamuwa Province. The total land extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 272.73 km². The population of the area 101,586. The main towns within the PS are: Nivitigala; Karawita; and Yadehiwatta. There are 44 Grama Niladhari divisions. The PS comprises 21,000 households; 28 institutions; 43 industries; and 1,250 shops; 1 weekly fair; 24 hotels; 3 hospitals; and 49 schools.

The amount of waste collected in the PS area is 2 metric tons per day. Prior to establishing the Pilisaru Project in the Nivitigala PS, open dumping of waste was conducted.

The Pilisaru Project funded the establishment of a collection center to store recyclable waste including glass; metals; polythene and plastics; paper; and coconut shells. The collection center is being constructed within the Nivitigala PS office premises. The total approved cost for the construction of the collection center is: Rs. 2,776,609.87. A 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 555,321.97 was released to facilitate the initiation of construction. Currently, approximately 75% of the construction is complete.

15.11.12 Compost Plant and Collection Center at Kuruwita PS (Collection Center)

The Kuruwita Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Ratnapura District of the Sabaragamuwa Province. The total land extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 263.1 km². The population of the area 114,592.. The main town within the PS is Kuruwita. There are 56 Grama Niladhari divisions. The PS comprises 25,000 households; 2 industrial zones; 3 weekly fairs; 35 hotels; 3 hospitals; 460 shops; and 48 schools.

The Pilisaru Project funded the establishment of a collection center to store recyclable waste including glass; metals; polythene and plastics; paper; and coconut shells. The collection center is being constructed at a land with an area of 5 perches and 3 perches in Delgama. The total approved cost for the construction of the collection center is: Rs. 2,932,546.92. A 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 586,509.38 was released to facilitate the initiation of construction.

15.11.13 Compost Plant at 6th Battalion Sri Lanka Light Infantry Army Camp Mahakanadarawa

The 6th Battalion Sri Lanka Light Infantry is located within the Mihintale Pradeshiya Sabha in the Anuradhapura District of the North Central Province. The total land extent of the army base is 75 acres.

There are 500-600 resident officers at the camp. The total perishable waste generated within the camp is 0.5 metric tons per day.

The main objective for establishing a compost plant within the military base was to minimize open dumping of waste, thereby reducing environmental pollution, and produce compost from the processing of all perishable waste generated within the military base. The compost produced through the processing of solid waste can be utilized as fertilizer for crops grown within the premises of the army base.

A Pilisaru compost project was approved at a total cost of Rs. 1,847,395.33 to provide a solid waste management facility within the army base. This amount was allocated for the construction of a composting yard; unloading and sorting place; shredding and sieving areas; and washing area. A 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 369,479.07 was released on November 29, 2011 to facilitate the immediate establishment of this waste management project in line with the national development initiatives in the Anuradhapura District and the Deyata Kirula 2012 exhibition.

15.11.14 Compost Plant at Galenbindunuwewa PS

The Galenbindunuwewa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Anuradhapura District. The total land extent of the PS area domain is 1,756 km².

The Pilisaru Project approved the construction of a waste management facility at a total estimated cost of Rs. 6,403,314.89 and released a 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 1,280,662.97. The project was envisioned to be constructed to promote proper waste management practices in the region and coincide with the national development initiatives and the Deyata Kirula 2012 exhibition to be held in the Anuradhapura District.

Currently, the project has been put on hold due to legal actions on the Galenbindunuwewa Pradeshiya Sabha. The PS has been accused of misuse of government and non-governmental organization (NGO) funds. Due to the legal issues within the PS, the Commissioner of Local Government (CLG) has acquired all properties belonging to the PS. Thus, the Pilisaru Project at the Galenbindunuwewa PS has been stopped temporarily. The project is planned to recommence under the supervision of the CLG.

15.11.15 Compost Plant at Galnewa PS

The Galnewa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Anuradhapura District. The population of the area is 21,900 and comprises 8,500 households. The main towns within the Ipalogama PS include: Galnewa; Balaluwewa; Aukana; and Balnewa. The total area of the PS is 893 km².

The land allocated for the Pilisaru compost plant is known as the Galnewa Boralu Kapu Wala land and comprises an area of 4 acres, 2 roods, and 11.6 perches.

A Pilisaru compost project was approved at a total cost of Rs. 5,295,245.30 to provide a solid waste management facility with the capacity to process 1 metric ton of waste per day. A mobilization advance of Rs. 1,059,049.18 was released to facilitate the immediate establishment of this waste management project in line with the National Development Exhibition, Deyata Kirula 2012, to be held in Anuradhapura.

15.11.16 Compost Plant at Ipalogama PS

The Ipalogama Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Anuradhapura District within the Ipalogama Divisional Secretariat division. The population of the area is approximately 25,000 and comprises about 8,750 households. The inhabitants of the Ipalogama PS reside primarily in the areas of: Ipalogama; Maha Iluppiana; Ranuwirugama Ranjaya Housing Scheme; and Hirapitiya. The total extent of the PS domain is 720 km².

A Pilisaru compost project was approved at a total cost of Rs. 6,042,336.98 to provide a solid waste management facility with the capacity to process 2 metric tons of waste per day. A mobilization advance of Rs. 1,208,467.40 was issued to the Chairman of the Ipalogama PS by the Hon. Minister of Environment, Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, at an event at the Central Environmental Authority organized to kick off the establishment of waste management projects in the Anuradhapura District in line with the National Development Exhibition, Deyata Kirula 2012, to be held in Anuradhapura.

15.11.17 Compost Plant at Kahatagasdigiliya PS

The Kahatagasdigiliya Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Anuradhapura District. The total land extent of the PS is 1,132 km² and includes the main towns of: Kahatagasdigiliya Town; Gonadiniya; and Seepukulana. The population of the PS is 29,000 and comprises 10,500 households.

The land allocated for the Pilisaru compost plant is known as Madagaaleadahinna Boraluwewa and comprises an area of 2 acres.

The project was designed to process a waste quantity of 2 metric tons per day. The total approved budget for the establishment of the compost plant in the Kahatagasdigiliya PS region is: Rs. 6,497,638.42. 20% of the total approved budget (i.e., Rs. 1,299,527.68) was released as a mobilization advance to initiate the construction of the compost plant and encourage the development of proper waste management practices in the region to coincidence with the National Development Exhibition, Deyata Kirula 2012, to be held in the Anuradhapura District.

15.11.18 Compost Plant at Medawachchiya PS

The Medawachchiya Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Anuradhapura District. The total land extent of the PS is 113 km² and includes the main towns of: Medawachchiya; A-9 Road; Medawachchiya West; Medawachchiya East; and Kuda Medawachchiya. The population of the PS is 36,000 and comprises 16,000 households.

The land allocated for the Pilisaru compost plant is known as Parani Gam Sabha Idame in Kuda Medawachchiya and comprises an area of 1 acre and 2 roods.

The project was designed to process a waste quantity of 2 metric tons per day. The total approved budget for the establishment of the compost plant in the Medawachchiya PS region is: Rs. 6,497,638.42. 20% of the total approved budget (i.e., Rs. 1,299,527.68) was released as a mobilization advance to initiate the construction of the compost plant and encourage development of waste management to coincidence with the National Development Exhibition, Deyata Kirula 2012, to be held in the Anuradhapura District.

15.11.19 Compost Plant at Rajanganaya PS

The Rajanganaya Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Anuradhapura District within the Rajanganaya Divisional Secretariat division. The population of the PS is 24,000 and comprises 11,000 households. The total land area of the PS is 1,100 km² and includes the main cities of: Rajanganaya; Ibalagama; Solewewa; and Puttalam Junction.

A Pilisaru solid waste management project was approved at a total cost of Rs. 5,295,245.90. A mobilization advance of Rs. 1,059,049.18 was released to encourage development of waste management within the District to coincidence with the National Development Exhibition, Deyata Kirula 2012, to be held in Anuradhapura. The project was designed to process a daily waste capacity of 1 metric ton. Construction of the compost facility is currently underway in its initial stages.

15.11.20 Compost Plant at Rambewa PS

The Rambewa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) in the Anuradhapura District is located within the Rambewa Divisional Secretariat division. The population of the Rambewa PS is 38,509 and comprises 10,727 households. The total land extent of the PS is 1,075 km². The largely populated areas within the Rambewa PS are: Rambewa; A-9 Road; and Ikiriyaagolla.

The Pilisaru Project approved the establishment of a waste management facility to process a daily waste quantity of 2 metric tons in the Rambewa PS area at a total cost of Rs. 6,497,638.42. A mobilization advance of Rs. 1,299,527.68 was issued to commence construction of compost

yard within the Anuradhapura District to coincidence with the National Development Exhibition, Deyata Kirula 2012, to be held in Anuradhapura.

15.11.21 Compost Plant at Thirappane PS

The Thirappane Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Anuradhapura District within the Thirappane Divisional Secretariat division. The population of the Thirappane PS is 18,500 and comprises 6,700 households. The main cities within the Thirappane PS include: Thirappane; Dayagama; Maradankadawala; and Nichchiyaduwa. The total area of the PS is 830 km².

A Pilisaru compost project with the capacity to process 1 metric ton of waste per day was approved at a ceiling cost of Rs. 5,572,025.61. A mobilization advance of Rs. 1,114,405.12 was released to facilitate the commencement of construction encourage development in terms of waste management in coincidence with the National Development Exhibition, Deyata Kirula 2012, to be held in Anuradhapura.

15.11.22 Compost Plant at Alawwa PS

Alawwa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in Kurunegala District of the North Western Province. The main cities within the PS include: Alawwa; Giriulla; Polgahawela Road; Boyawalana; Kottawaththa; and Marachchimulla. The population of the Alawwa PS is 67,806 and comprises 4,000 households.

The land allocated for the Pilisaru compost plant comprises an area of 36.29 perches. The land is known as Dawatagalla. The total approved budget for the establishment of the waste management facility in the Alawwa PS region is: Rs. 5,366,118.38. 20% of the total approved budget (i.e., Rs. 1,073,233.68) was released as a mobilization advance to initiate the construction of the compost plant.

15.11.23 Compost Plant at Chavakachcheri UC

The Chavakachcheri Urban Council (UC) is located in the Jaffna District of the Northern Province. The total extent of the UC domain is 19.4km² and the population is approximately 19,500. 5 metric tons of waste is collected daily by the UC.

The land allocated for the Pilisaru compost plant comprises an area of 2 acres. The land is known as Kadalkaraipirai. The total approved budget for the establishment of the compost plant in the Chavakachcheri UC region is: Rs. 5,606,917.18. 20% of the total approved budget (i.e., Rs. 1,121,383.44) was released as a mobilization advance to initiate the construction of the compost plant.

15.11.24 Compost Plant at Hambantota PS



Recently released land

Hambantota Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Hambantota District. It comprises an area of 308 km². The total population of the PS area is 50,320.

More than two metric tons of municipal waste (including degradable material such as food scraps, fish parts, and non-degradable waste) is collected daily within the Pradeshiya Sabha area. Waste is also collected from the large-scale public fair that is conducted twice a week.

Due to the scarcity of suitable lands in the area, it took a considerably long amount of time for the Mahaweli Authority to release the land within the Bolhinda area to the local authority for the construction and implementation of a Pilisaru solid waste management project. The Pilisaru project for the Hambantota PS has been approved for a monetary allocation of Rs.2,563,194.69 for construction of a facility to manage and process a daily municipal solid waste quantity of two tons.

15.11.25 Compost Plant at Ja-Ela UC

Ja-Ela Urban Council (UC) is located in Gampaha District in the Western Province. The population of the Ja-Ela UC is 36,960. The main towns within the UC area include: Ja-Ela; Tudella; and Suduella. There are 7,200 households within the UC which contribute to the generation of waste. The Ja-Ela UC generates 26 metric tons of waste per day, but collects on 20 tons of waste each day. The collected urban waste was being openly dumped at a land in Suduella. This has led to many environmental and health issues.

The main objective of the project is to provide a solution to the management of solid waste and through which produce compost out of perishable waste generated in the area. It is expected that 70% of the waste generated in the area is biodegradable and can be converted into compost.

The land where the compost plant was established is at a land in the Suduella town of Ja-Ela. The legal ownership of the land is the Ja-Ela UC. The land area of the site provided for the Pilisaru solid waste project is only 80 perches. Due to the limited land area, the compost yard could be designed to process only 7 metric tons of waste per day.

The total approved estimated cost for establishment of compost plant is Rs. 8,539,326.48 of which 20% (Rs. 1,707,865.30) was released as a mobilization advance to initiate the construction of the compost plant. The Pilisaru Project awarded the funds for the following

construction activities: land preparation; compost yard; office; rest room; storage for recyclable materials and compost; wash rooms; water supply; culvert; electricity supply; and chain link fence and gate; and the cleaning and filling of low lands.

15.11.26 Compost Plant at Kattankudy UC

The Kattankudy Urban Council (UC) is located in the Batticaloa District of the Eastern Province. The total extent of the Urban Council domain is 6.5 km² and the population is 48,569.

A waste quantity of 9 metric tons is collected daily from the UC area. The Project provided is located at a site comprising 2 acres.

A Pilisaru municipal solid waste management project was approved for the Kattankudy UC at a total cost of Rs. 8,708,282.50. A mobilization advance of 1,669,226.50 was provided to the UC and construction of the compost facility has begun.

15.11.27 Compost Plant at Malimbada PS

The Malimbada Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Matara District of the Southern Province. The main city is Malimbada. The population of the PS area is 23,000 and comprises 7,000 households.

The Pilisaru Project is funding the construction of a waste management facility at a land of area 3 roods, known as Sulthanagoda. The compost yard was approved to be constructed a total estimated cost of Rs. 5,647,289.49 with a capacity to process 2 tons of waste per day. A mobilization advance of Rs. 1,129,457.90 was issued to the Malimbada PS to initiate the construction of the compost plant.

15.11.28 Compost Plant at Matara PS

The Matara Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Matara District of the Southern Province. The population of the PS area is 43,000. The main city is Matara.

The Pilisaru Project approved the construction of a waste management facility at a 1 acre land known as Yakduwa in Nawimana, Matara. The compost yard is being established at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,000,000.00 with a capacity to process 5 tons of waste per day. A mobilization advance of Rs. 200,000 was issued to the Matara PS to initiate the construction of the compost plant.

15.11.29 Compost Plant at Polpithigama PS

The Polpithigama Pradeshiya Sabha is located in the Kurunegala District of the North Western Province. The main towns within the Polpithigama PS area include: Polpithigama; Padeniya Road; Moragollagama; Madalla; and Galtanwewa. The population of the PS area is 88,764 and includes 24,230 households.

The waste management facility funded by the Pilisaru Project is being constructed at a site known as Kirimanagadayaya in a land area of 3 acres. The total estimated cost of the project is Rs. 3,981,693.02 and a 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 796,338.60 was released to facilitate

the commencement of construction. The compost plant was designed to handle a waste quantity of 1 metric ton per day.

15.11.30 Compost Plant at Ruwanwella PS



Selected land



Proposed project site

Ruwanwella Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Kegalle District. It extends throughout an area of 170 km². The total population of the PS area is 70,000.

More than three metric tons of municipal waste is collected daily in 38 GN divisions. Waste is collected from the areas of Karawanella, Ruwanwella, Anguruwella and Kannanthota.

The Pilisaru project facility for the Ruwanwella PS has been designed to manage a daily waste quantity of 3 metric tons and has been approved for financial assistance of Rs. 5,219,922.89.

15.11.31 Compost Plant at Wanathawilluwa PS

The Wanathawilluwa Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Puttalam District. The population of the area is 19,000 and comprises 5,300 families. The main residential areas within the Wanathawilluwa PS include the Wanathawilluwa town; fishing villages, and Internally Displaced Peoples (IDP) camps. The total area of the PS is 710 km².

A Pilisaru compost project was approved to be established at a land of 2 acres. The total cost for construction of the compost yard was approved at Rs. 3,875,896.63 to provide a solid waste management facility with the capacity to process 2 metric tons of waste per day. A 20% mobilization advance of Rs. 775,179 was released to facilitate the commencement of construction.

15.11.32 Compost Plant at Weeraketiya PS

Weeraketiya Pradeshiya Sabha (PS) is located in the Hambantota District and consists of three Divisional Secretariat divisions, namely: Walasmulla, Okewela and Weeraketiya. The population of the Weeraketiya PS area is 70,000.

Due to the scarcity of proper lands in the area, it took considerably a large time to release the current land at which the project has been constructing at a monitory allocation of Rs.2,221,348.5 by 'Pilisaru' to manage two tons of municipal solid waste daily.

15.12 Construction of Biogas Plants & Recycling Centers for LAs; Hospitals; Military Bases; and other Government Institutions

Hospitals, military bases; and other government institutions, such as universities and prisons, requested the financial and technical assistance of the Pilisaru Project to provide practicable solutions for the management of solid waste generated within their premises. In line with the Pilisaru Action Plan for 2011, the Pilisaru Project proceeded to construct biogas units at the government institutions as a solution to the disposal of solid waste within their institutional area. By facilitating the management of solid waste, the institutions can stop disposal of waste in a haphazard manner and significantly minimize environmental pollution.



The biogas unit at the General Hospital,

After evaluation of requests and finalization of specifications by a Technical Expert Committee, the Board of Management of the CEA granted approval on the 28th of June, 2011 for the awarding of construction and maintenance to a contractor for the establishment of 24 biogas units in 19 locations at a total estimated cost of Rs. 21,279,592.50. Isuru Engineering (Pte.) Ltd., was selected as the contractor after having followed the national procurement guidelines.

The following list of institutions was approved to be provided with biogas plants by the Pilisaru Project:

No.	Institution	No. of Units	Capacity (m ³)	Approved Cost/Unit(Rs.)
1	Cancer Institute, Maharagama	1	40	818,930.25
2	Teaching Hospital, Colombo North, Ragama	2	55	1,054,930.50
3	Teaching Hospital, Kandy	2	60	1,113,088.50
4	Teaching Hospital, Jaffna	2	60	1,195,539.50
5	General Hospital, Ratnapura	1	45	891,938.25
6	General Hospital, Polonnaruwa	2	40	879,591.75
7	General Hospital, Nagoda	1	50	993,701.25
8	General Hospital, Gampaha	1	50	993,701.25
9	Base Hospital, Kuliapitiya	1	10	392,310.00
10	General Hospital, Trincomalee	1	22	587,830.00
11	General Hospital, Sri jayawardenapura	1	65	1,206,913.50
12	Northern Naval Command, Karainagar	1	25	726,051.25
13	Northern Naval Command, Kankasanturai	2	55	1,133,073.50
14	Southern Naval Command, Galle	1	35	752,672.25
15	Police Training Center, Boralanda	1	10	421,370.00
16	Open University of Sri Lanka, Nawala	1	10	392,310.00
17	Prison Work Camp, Watareka	1	50	993,701.25

18	Naval Cantonment, Mollikulam	1	35	808,425.75
19	District General Hospital, Moneragala	1	22	547,290.00

Construction of the biogas units at the above locations is ongoing. Due to various reasons, however, the following three institutions that were approved for funding of biogas plants under the Pilisaru Project cancelled their request for assistance: General Hospital, Ratnapura; General Hospital, Sri Jayawardenapura; and the Southern Naval Command, Borlanda. In lieu of the three withdrawals, the Board of Management of the Central Environmental Authority approved the construction of 1 biogas unit of 35 m³ at the Sri Lanka Air Force Base – Anuradhapura and 2 biogas units of capacity 50 m³ at the Teaching Hospital – Anuradhapura for which the total cost is similar to that of the withdrawn sites.

15.13 Providing Household Compost Bins; Collection Bins; and Collection Bags to Local Authorities; Schools; Religious Places; and Institutions

The Pilisaru Project promotes and popularizes the use of compost bins as a means of disposing organic fractions of the municipal solid waste generated in households. The Pilisaru Project bears 50% of the total cost of a bin, while the balance 50% of the cost is co-shared by the distributing local authority and the final beneficiary (the recipient of the bin).

In view of the ever increasing demand for the compost bin, 5,000 compost bins were procured in 2011, as stage III, with the approval of the Board of Management and distributed among local authorities and other institutions as requested. (Note: Stage I involved the procurement of 8,000 compost bins and Stage II, the distribution of 17,000 compost bins.)

A paper advertisement calling tenders for the supply and delivery of 5,000 plastic compost bins were published in the news papers in year 2010.

Having followed the tender evaluation process under Ministerial Procurement Committee, chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, the tender was awarded on 12th January 2011 to M/s RPC Polymers (Pvt) Ltd, Navinna, Maharagama for the supply and delivery of 5,000 Plastic Compost Bins at a unit cost of Rs. 2,276.78 (without tax) and at a total cost of Rs. 12,749,968.00.

Under the Stage III, the Pilisaru Project distributed 4,277 compost bins at a cost of Rs. 1,275.00 each (50% of the total cost) to the local authorities listed in the table below.

Table: Supply of Plastic Compost Bins to local authorities under Stage III

Local Authority	No. of Plastic Compost Bins Supplied
Kadugannawa Urban Council	100
Mawanella Pradeshiya Sabha	200
Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Sabha	100
Paduwasnuwara Pradeshiya Sabha	75
Gampaha Pradeshiya Sabha	600

Local Authority	No. of Plastic Compost Bins Supplied
Meerigama Pradeshiya Sabha	75
Kalutara Urban Council	150
Ja -Ela Pradeshiya Sabha	1250
Godakawela Pradeshiya Sabha	100
Kesbewa Urban Council	51
Hali Ela Pradeshiya Sabha	50
Narammala Pradeshiya Sabha	150
Attanagalla Pradeshiya Sabha	250
Kalutara Pradeshiya Sabha	210
Kegalle Urban Council	50
Wariyapola Pradeshiya Sabha	100
Kalutara Pradeshiya Sabha	60
Biyagama Pradeshiya Sabha	300
Alawwa Pradeshiya Sabha	100
Wattala Pradeshiya Sabha	200
Ampara Urban Council	156
Ja-Ela PS	250
Total	4,277

Table: Supply of Compost Bins to Sacred Places, Schools and Other Institutions under Stage II

Schools	Quantity
I .L. M. Samsudeen Vidyalaya, Beruwela (PHI-Beruwela)	2
Massala Primery School, Beruwela	1
Maligahena Muslim Maha Vidyalaya, Beruwela	2
Beruwela Buddhist Kanishta Vidyalaya, Beruwela	2
Beruwela Ariyawansha Maha Vidyalaya, Beruwela	2
AL Fasiyathul Nasriya Muslim Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Beruwela	2
Halawakanda Primary School, Beruwela	1
Beruwela Primary School, Beruwela	1
Al Humaisara Central College, Beruwela	3
Beruwela Roman Catholic School, Beruwela	2
D.S. Senanayake Central College, Beruwela	2
Naleem Hajjar Balika Vidyalaya, Beruwela	2
Buttala PS (for 11 schools during Deyata Kirula Programme)	15
Kiri Ella Sri Devarakkitha Primery College, Kiri Ella (Ratnapura)	2
Pitumpe Kanishta Vidyalaya, Padukka	1
Madampa Central College, Madampagama, Kuleegoda	1
Thalangama Lanka Sabha Kanishta Vidyalaya, Battaramulla	1
Sangamiththa Balika Vidyalaya, Colombo 10	2
Bandaranayaka Central College, Veyangoda	2
Pinnakelewatta Junior School, Divulapitiya	2
Muslim Ladies College, Colombo 04	1
Samudra Devi Balika Vidyalaya, Nugegoda	4
Gothami Balika Vidyalaya, Gampaha	2
Kegalle Gongala KV	1
Sri Sarananda Maha Vidyalaya, Kuliyaipitiya	2

Ke/Dehi/Muruththettuwa KV	1
Ke/Kadigamuwa Vidyalaya	1
Arewwala Dharmapala Vidyalaya	3
Godakawela Rahula National School	2
St. Andrews's Central College, Puttalam	1
P/ Ananda National School	1
St. Andrews's Primary School, Puttalam	1
Semmandaluwa KV	1
Zahira National School, Puttalam	1
P/Fathima Balika Maha Vidyalaya	1
P/ Hindu Central College	1
Thaladiya Muslim Maha Vidyalaya	1
P/ St. Mary's Tamil Maha Vidyalaya	1
P/ Manalkundru Muslim Maha Vidyalaya	1
P/ Zainab Muslim Girls' Primary School	1
Zahira Primary School	1
Thambapanni Aabdin Muslim Vidyalaya	1
President's Science College, Puttalam	1
Joseph Vasz MMV	4
St. Mary's Primary School	1
Ch/Wen/ Potuwatawana Sri Jinarathana Vidyalaya	2
Wen/Nainamadama Maha Vidyalaya	2
Wen/ Bandiruppuwa Junior School	1
Wen/ Nimala Mariya Vidyalaya	1
Wen/ Dankotuwa Balika Maha Vidyalaya	4
Wen/ roman Catholic School	1
Buddhist Girls' College, Kirimetiya	1
Wen/ Haldanduwana Buddhist Vidyalaya	1
Ch/ Martin De Pores Maha Vidyalaya	2
Holy Family BMV, Wennappuwa	4
Wen/Jankurawela KV, Yogyana	1
Wen/ Holy Family Primary BV	2
Wen/ Thambarawila Government V	1
Ch/ Lunuwila Buddhist KV	1
Ch/ Boralessa St. Anne's Maha Vidyalaya	2
Ch/ Wen/ Gonawila St. Joseph's School	2
Buddhist Girls' College, Kirimetiya	2
CH/Wen/ Sindukumari Vidyalaya	1
Ch/ Wen/ Boralessa Primary School	1
Kammala St. Odiliya KV	1
Wen/ St. Anee's KV	1
Wen/ St. Xavier KV	1
Sh/ St. Rita's College, Thaldeka - Wennappuwa	1
wp/HO/Homagama Maha Vidyalaya, Homagama	3
CEA Matara District Office-23 Schools Pitabeddara	23
Total	149

Sacred Places	Quantity
Siri Vishudharama Maha Viharaya, Wandala, Ruwanwella	2
Sri Lumbini Viveka Senasanaya, Uthuru Thalangama, Battaramulla,	2
Horagampitiya Sri Gangarama Viharaya, Horagampita	1
Total	5

Other Institutions	Quantity
Rodney Warnakula - CEA Welfare Society (Request by Gamini	1
Pannala (Special Programme)	102
Ministry of Environment	61
Infrastructure & Housing Development Project - Puttalam	335
Special Task Force, Colombo 07	15
Pinnawala World Environment Day	19
Institute of Legal Medicine and Toxicology	1
Ministry Of Environment	4
CEA Kurunegala Office	1
Presidential Secretariat Office	2
Airport Ratmalana	3
Police Head Quarters - Colombo	1
Welfare Society - Urban Development Authority, Sethsiripaya	1
Total	546

15.13.1 Distribution of Waste Collection Bins (Large Bin - 200 L)

4,260 waste collection bins were procured from M/s RPC Polymers (Pvt) Ltd, Navinna, Maharagama following National Procurement Guidelines at a unit cost of Rs. 2,901.78 (without VAT) and a total cost of Rs. 12,361,582.80 + VAT and were distributed amongst the general public as follows:

Table: Waste Collection Bins (Separation bins) Supplied to Hospitals, Schools, Security forces, Sacred places, and Other Institutions- (Large Scale Bin -200 L)

Place / Program	Orange	Blue	Red	Green	Total	No. of Sets
Sri Lanka National Commission for UNESCO, Isurupaya, Battaramulla	8	8	8	0	24	8
Lakviru Sevana Shopping Complex - SEVA VANITHA Army Branch,	1	1	0	1	3	1
56 Division, Kokeliya, Vavuniya	0	0	0	2	2	
Zonal Educational Office, Sri Jayawardanapura, Battaramulla	1	1	1	0	3	1
Pannala (Special Programme-Sirimali Restaurant)	15	15		15		15
Buttala PS- for Deyata Kirula 2011	20	20	0	20	60	20
Navy Camp 'Diya Daharai Thuru Viyanai' Nawala	5	5	5	5	20	5
Sir John Kothalawala Defense University	25	25	5	25	80	25
Matara District Office for Pitabeddara	23	23	0	23	69	23

Place / Program	Orange	Blue	Red	Green	Total	No. of Sets
Schools						
Pinnawala Central College, Environmental Day 11	101	101	4	101	307	101
Maharagama Police Station	1	1		1	3	1
Negombo MC, Environmental Day	20	20	0	20	60	20
Institute of Legal Medicine and Toxicology	1	1	0	1	3	1
Udawatta Healthy Village Project	2	2	0	2	6	2
Sri Lanka Law College	2	2	0	2	6	2
Army Camp of Matara	2	2	0	2	6	2
Department of Wildlife Conservation, Battaramulla	3	3		3	9	3
Deputy Minister of Environment, Gampola Office	33	33		33	99	33
Kilinochchi, Hon. Namal Rajapakse function	90	90		90	270	90
Kurunegala Office	1	1		1	3	1
Airport Ratmalana	3	3		3	9	3
St. Anne's Church, Thalavila	25	25		25	75	25
Kandy Procession	10	10		10	30	10
CEA Office, Galle	5	5		5	15	5
CEA Office, Kurunegala	80	80		80	240	80
CEA Office, Jaffna -51 sets						
Northern Provincial Council	3	3		3	9	3
Jaffna (5) District Secretariats (5x3)	15	15		15	45	15
9 Divisional Secretariats	18	18		18	54	18
Nallur Kovil	3	3		3	9	3
Jaffna Teaching Hospital	7	7		7	21	7
5 schools in Jaffna - Uduvil Mann's Maha Vidyalaya -Chunnakam,Uduvil Girls' College, Myliddy North Kalaimagal Maha Vidyalaya, Mylany Saiva Maha Vidyalaya,Kanderodai Tamil Kandial Vidyalaya	5	5		5	15	5
Army Camp, Boossa	5	5		5	15	5
Dharmayathana Viharaya, Narahenpita	4	4		4	12	4
Centre of Environmental Studies, University Of Peradeniya	35	35		35	105	35
CEA Office, Kurunegala (For Provincial Offices @ Puttalam District and Munneswaram Kovil) 37sets						37
Munneswaram Kovil (3 sets)	3	3		3	9	
District Secretariat - Puttalam	2	2		2	6	
Divisional Secretariats -16 Nos of	32	32		32	96	

Place / Program	Orange	Blue	Red	Green	Total	No. of Sets
Office (16x2=32)						
CEA Office, Kandy (for Hospitals and Provincial Offices)	106	106		106	318	106
Central Province-Provincial council 01	3	3		3	9	
District Secretariat- 3 offices (3 for each)	9	9		9	27	
Divisional Secretariats -36 Nos. of Office (36x2=72)	72	72		72	216	
Peradeniya Teaching Hospital	6	6		6	18	
Nawalapitiya Base Hospital	4	4		4	12	
Matale Base Hospital	4	4		4	12	
Dambulla Base Hospital	4	4		4	12	
Nuwara Eliya Base Hospital	4	4		4	12	
Homagama Base Hospital	4	4		4	12	4
Sabaragamuwa Province - sets 74						
Sabaragamuwa Province - Provincial Council 01	3	3		3	9	3
Sabaragamuwa Province-District Secretariat 02	6	6		6	18	6
Sabaragamuwa Province-Divisional Secretariat 28 x2	56	56		56	168	56
Balangoda Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Kahawaththa Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Karawanella Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Wetara District Hospital	2	2	2	2	8	2
Kurunegala PS_to be places in green park wellawa	1	1		1	3	1
Southern Province-130 sets						
Balapitiya Base hospital	4	4		4	12	4
Karapitiya Teaching Hospital	5	5		5	15	5
Mahamodara Teaching hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Thangalle District Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Matara Base Hospital	6	6		6	18	6
Hambantota Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Southern Province- Provincial Council	3	3		3	9	3
Southern Province - Galle District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Matara District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Hambantota District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Galle Divisional Sec (19x2 sets)	38	38		38	114	38
Matara Divisional Secretariat(16x2sets)	32	32		32	96	32
Hambantota Divisional Secretariat (12 x2 sets)	24	24		24	72	24

Place / Program	Orange	Blue	Red	Green	Total	No. of Sets
Uva Province - 67 sets						
Uva Province - Provincial Council	3	3		3	9	3
Badulla District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Monaragala District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Badulla Divisional Secretariats (15x2)	30	30		30	90	30
Monaragala Divisional Secretariats (11x2)	22	22		22	44	22
Mahiyangana Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Diyathalawa Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
North Central province-83 sets						
Madirigiriya Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Thambuththegama Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Kebithigollewa Base hospital	3	3		3	9	3
North Central Province - Provincial Council	3	3		3	9	3
Anuradhapura District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Polonnaruwa District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Anuradhapura Divisional Secretariats (23x2)	46	46		46	138	46
Polonnaruwa Divisional Secretariats (7x2)	14	14		14	42	14
Sri Maha Bodhi - Anuradhapura	5	5		5	15	5
Eastern Province - 110 sets						
Eastern Province Provincial Council	3	3		3	9	3
Ampara District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Trincomalee District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Batticaloa District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Ampara Divisional Secretariats (19x2)	38	38		38	114	38
Batticaloa Divisional Secretariats (13x2)	26	26		26	78	26
Trincomalee Divisional Secretariats (11x2)	22	22		22	44	22
Batticaloa Teaching Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Valaichchenai Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Kantale Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Kalmune (north) Base Hospital	3	3		3	9	3
Western Province - Gampaha CEA Office 45						
Gampaha District Secretariat	3	3		3	9	3
Gampaha Divisional Secretariats (13x2)	26	26		26	78	26
Kelaniya Temple	3	3		3	9	3
Wathupitiwala Base Hospital	4	4		4	12	4
Negombo Base Hospital	4	4		4	12	4

Place / Program	Orange	Blue	Red	Green	Total	No. of Sets
Gampaha Base Hospital	5	5		5	15	5
Pannala M.V. National School	5	5		5	15	5
Siri Pawarabodhirajaramya ,Manimagodalla, Nape, Kosgoda	1	1		1	3	1
Medical Centre Sri Lanka Air Force Colombo	4	4		4	12	4
Sri Lanka Air Force Station Colombo	1	1		1	3	1
Police Head Quarters - Colombo	1	1		1	3	1
Hakmana PS (Requested total 100 bins - 17 bin sets left in Matara District office(17x3=51),Balance 49 supplied by Pilisaru	17	16		16	49	16
Mihidu Seth Madura, Dehiwela Aththidiya	3	3		3	9	3
Colombo Divisional Secretariat, Colombo 12	3	3		3	9	3
Malideeva Maha Vidyalaya, Central Cultural Fund	3	3		3	9	3
President College, Sri Jayawardanapura, Kotte	20	20		20	60	20
Katana Police Academy	3	3		3	9	3
DIG Police Office, Kurunegala	5	5		5	15	5
Kelanithissa Power Station, Ceylon Electricity Board	8	8		8	24	8
Sri Lanka Airforce, Koggala	3	3		3	9	3
Sri Lanka Land Reclamation Development Corporation	3	3		3		
Modara Rock House Army Camp	4	4		4	12	4
Total	1429	1428	25	1421	4139	1319

15.13.2 Distribution of Waste Collection bins (Medium-sized Bin - 110 L)

900 waste collection bins were procured from M/s Wayamba Polymers (Pvt.) following National Procurement Guidelines at a unit cost of Rs. 2,297.97 (without VAT) and total cost of Rs. 2,068,173/= + VAT and were distributed as follows:

Table: Waste collection bins (Separation bins) supplied as follows (Medium size bin -110 L)

No.	Place/Program	Green	Blue	Orange	Total	No.of Sets
1	Police Station Kuruduwaththa	10	10	10	30	10
2	National Youth Services Council,	8	8	8	24	8
3	Deputy Minister Abdhal Kadar	1	1	1	3	1
4	Buttala Deyata Kirula Provincial Office11	16	16	16	48	16
5	Sooriyawewa PS (for World Cup Cricket)	15	15	15	45	15
6	Pannala (Sirimali Restaurant)	61	61	61	183	61
7	Pinnawala Central College, Environmental	52	52	52	156	52
8	Muslim Ladies College, Colombo 04	2	2	2	6	2
9	Samudra Devi Balika Vidyalaya	3	3	3	9	3
10	Isipathana MV	3	3	3	9	3
11	Schools @ Puttalam UC	14	14	14	42	14
12	Debarawewa	2	2	2		2
13	Shariputhra maha Vidyalaya,Bussa	1	1	1	3	1
14	Joseph Vaz College,Wennappuwa	4	4	4	12	4
15	Asian International School,Colombo	1	1	1	3	1
16	Visaka Vidyalaya,Colombo	4	4	4	12	4
17	Nalanda College,Colombo	4	4	4	12	9
18	Kularathne Central College,Godakawela	2	2	2	6	2
19	Elpitiya Sri Siddhartha Maha	1	1	1	3	1
20	Rahula National College, Godakawela	2	2	2	6	2
21	St. Anthony's College,Rakwana	1	1	1	3	1
22	Werahara Dharma Vijaya Vidyalaya,	1	1	1	3	1
23	Bibilegama Maha Vidyalaya, Godakawela	1	1	1	3	1
24	Nalanda Vidyalaya, Colombo	4	4	4	12	4
	Total	213	213	213	633	218

15.14 Training on operational & maintenance for stakeholders of large and medium scale composting and land filling / Awareness and education in ISWM for all stakeholders /Training and Capacity Building of Project staff

The PP organized 2-day residential training programs for following officials:

Officials	Date
Officials from Security Forces	26.05.2011-27.05.2011
Officials from Jaffna District Local Authorities	22.06.2011-23.06.2011
Local Authorities, officials from Local Authorities	06.07.2011-07.07.2011
Heads of Local Authorities which are funded by the Pilisaru Project	25.08.2011-26.08.2011

This special training program was arranged to provide a hands-on experience to the above officers. The curriculum of the training program was developed in such a way that the trainees are exposed to theoretical knowledge as well as practical hands-on experience on windrow

composting. Detailed theoretical knowledge on the scientific aspects of land filling was also included in the program to harness the latest techniques of land filling.

An exposure on the composting process using the solid waste as raw material was given to the newly recruited workers attached to the Kolonnawa Pradeshiya Sabha through a seven day training program conducted at Weligama Composting site.



Heads of Local Authorities attending the training at Weligama Composting site

An evaluation to assess the effectiveness and overall success was carried out at the end of all the training programs. More than 95% of the attendees has scored very high ratings and commented that the training was highly successful in the context of the course content, technical integrity, practical experience exposed, and the logistic arrangements etc.

15.15 Waste Management Promotional Activities

15.15.1 Exhibitions

The main objective of participating in the exhibitions is to educate the stakeholders especially, the public and school children on proper waste management. This opportunity is also capitalized to make them aware about the Pilisaru project and its activities. Since some of the waste treatment and disposal systems are new to this country, models are used as education material to elaborate the process and the functions.

Basically, people are educated regarding in following areas at the exhibitions.

- Segregation of waste according to color code
- waste minimization
- Composting.(Domestic methods and windrow system used in composting yards)
- Sanitary land filling
- Application of above techniques in Sri Lanka and Internationally

Following is list of exhibitions the Pilisaru Project participated, where materials like Display Boards, banners, Video Visuals, Models, Cutouts, Leaflets, Posters, and Calendars were used to disseminate the message.

Table: Exhibitions attended by Pilisaru Project

No.	Exhibition	Location	Date
1	Edex 2011 Exhibition	B.M.I.C.H	January 2011
2	Deyata Kirula 2011 Exhibition,	Kundasale, Kandy	4 th – 10 th February
3	"Soba" 2011 - National Environmental day	Pinnawala Central	05 th June 2011
4	Ratasaru Pilisaru - Cartoon exhibition	Pinnawala Central	05 th June 2011
5	Exhibition at Dehiattakandiya Public Ground	Dehiattakandiya	06 th - 07 th June
6	Exhibition at Saranathissa M.V Mathugama	Mathugama	August 2011
7	Govijana Udanaya Exhibition held at	Galgamuwa	September - 2011
8	Exhibition at Royal College, Colombo	Colombo	September - 2011
9	Exhibition at Henegama Central College	Henegama	October 2011
10	Ratasaru Pilisaru - Cartoon exhibition	National Library	November 2011
11	Exhibition at Kalutara Public Ground	Kalutara	November 2011
12	'Isthee Mela' Exhibition at BMICH	BMICH	December 2011
13	Bodyline (Pvt.) Ltd. "Family Day" exhibition organized by Mas Holdings chain	Horana	December 2011
14	"Christmas Festival" Exhibition at Ja-Ela	Ja-Ela	December 2011
15	Kiridhiwela Central Collage 50th anniversary	Kiridhiwela	December 2011

*DEYATA KIRULA-2011 Nation Exhibition at Butthala*

15.15.2 Awareness at the Opening of the Waste Management Projects completed by the Pilisaru Project

In view of the tremendous importance of raising awareness of the general public towards extending their support facilitating the solid waste management programs initiated by the respective Local Authorities established with the technical & financial assistance from the Pilisaru Project, several education & awareness programs were conducted in parallel to the opening / foundation stone laying ceremonies organized by the relevant Local Authorities, taking the advantage of mass gathering of citizens as well as school children . Below is list of events of openings of the projects completed by the Pilisaru Project.



Kalutara Pohorawaththa Major Compost site opening

Table: Awareness Programs Conducted at ceremonies of Declared Opening / Foundation Stone Laying / Agreement Signing

No.	Local Authority / Gov Institution	Date of Opening
1	Started to build entire Waste Management System including compost yard to Royal College, Colombo	21 January 2011
2	Kalutara Major Composting Site Opening	1 st March 2011
3	Foundation Laying Ceremony of the Kurunegala Pilisaru Composting Plant	October 2011
4	Kobeigane Site Opening Event	November 2011

15.15.3 Production & Telecast of Documentary & Docudrama on Solid Waste Management & Sanitary Land filling

- A message was broadcasted over the three radio channel during the Environmental month.
- Broadcast the Ratasaru Pilisaru Radio Docudrama on SLBC
- Arranged a Sobaketha TV Programme on Solid Waste Project of Yatiyanthota PS and Kegalle UC
- A Tamil radio program was broadcast with parallel to the awareness program held for heads of Local Authorities in Jaffna District.

15.15.4 Publishing of Advertisements in Newspapers / Souvenirs

- Souvenir advertisement for Derana Community Development Foundation
- Souvenir advertisement Published for Green Forest Associations.
- Published souvenir advertisement in X'mas coral souvenir of St.Josephs's Collage
- Published St.Josephs's Collage Collage sport meet Advertisement
- Designed & published paper advertisement for National Environment day on Proper Waste Management

15.15.5 National Awareness Workshop for Journalists on Environmental Preservation

Two day (17-18/ 12/2011) National level awareness Program was conducted for journalists to make them aware on the importance of environmental preservation. This workshop was held from 17 - 18th December 2011 in Kalpitiya, Puthtalama, Marawila & Kuliypitiya area.

Altogether there were 50 National level Media Representatives nominated by the respective institutions and companies. The participants had the opportunity to expose themselves for the real environmental and socio-economic problems and other issues faced due to improper disposal of waste. They also had the opportunity to acquire hands on training on the scientific aspects of composting process and various physical parameters which need to be maintained if compost produced by the municipal garbage is to be of expected quality.





National level environmental journalist's workshop at Kalpitiya, Puthtalama, Marawila & Kuliyaipitiya area.

15.15.6 Other Programs

- i. Organized the "Diya daharai Tueru Wiyanai" programme
- ii. Organizing event for Distributing Compost bin and Waste Separation bin for all Religion place and Government institute in Katugampola area
- iii. Held a awareness programme of waste separation at sunday school in Sri Nigrodaramaya, Bussa
- iv. Held the Price giving event for the Pilisaru Pivithuru school programme in Western Province under Patronage Minister of Environment
- v. Organized an awareness workshop for all Local authorities of Puttalam District.
- vi. Organized an awareness workshop for provincial council officials of Jaffna district.
- vii. Organized the National Environmental Pioneers Camp at Siyanaa Teaches Training College, Veyangoda
- viii. Held an awareness programmes on "Pilisaru pivithuru pasal" programme for principals of 100 schools in Kurunagla District *School*



Awareness programme at Gintota central College



"Pilisaru pivithuru pasal" Awarding ceremony at auditorium central environmental authority



Awareness programmes on "Pilisaru pivithuru pasal" programme for principals of 100 schools in Kurunagla District



Funding for Royal College mini compost yard



Distributing Compost bin and Waste Separation bin for all Religion place and Government institute



Kothlawala Defense Academy compost yard opening event



Jaffna District local Authority Awareness work shop



Providing facility for local authority



Funding for national Green Award Ceremony

15.16 Financial Progress 2011

During the year 2011, the Pilisaru project has extended its assistance to various stakeholders, the Local Authorities being the prime beneficiary, to improve the solid waste management situation in the country. The vivid assistance supported by the PP includes construction of compost plants (small – medium scale and large scale plants), distribution of compost bins at a subsidized rate, recycling facilities, biogas plants, training programs, development of education & awareness materials, formulation of technical reports & guidelines etc.

A total of Rs. 465,100,000.00 has been spent in the year 2011 out of the total allocation of Rs. 637.3 million to implement the activities in the Pilisaru Action Plan - 2011 recording a 73% financial progress.

Total expenditure of the KOICA-funded sanitary landfill project in Dompe was Rs. 21,100,000.00 in the year 2011.

Pilisaru Project
Statement of Financial Performance
For the year 2011

	Note	2011		2010	
<u>Revenue</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1		486,200,000.00		374,723,510.59
Sales Proceeds from Compost Bins	2		8,645,737.50		20,274,674.80
MISL Income			-		510.40
Non refundable deposits	3		102,500.00		-
Deferred Revenue			15,682,013.11		15,196,416.47
			510,630,250.61		410,195,112.26
<u>Expenses</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Establishment of Compost Plants Landfill Sites</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Compost Plants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Kolonnawa exsisting dumping yard	4	64,810,561.09		34,736,589.30	
Pohorawatta dumping yard, Kalutara		19,895,100.43		59,107,320.84	
Composting at Galle	5	87,855,551.81		1,653,276.72	
Composting at Kurunegala		75,116.16			
Comp. Plant at Anuradhapura, Nuwaragampalatha		13,533,107.88		56,329,173.64	
Composting Plant at Medirigiriya, Polonnaruwa		68,118.43		5,393,746.45	
Composting at Gonadikawatta		132,950.95		-	
Operation & Management Cost for Compost Plant		5,974,918.59		672,067.65	
Composting at Vauniya		-	192,345,425.34	99,075.12	157,991,249.72
<u>Establishment of Landfill Sites & Tansfer Stations</u>					
Implementation of Planninn aspects of EDCF funded Landfills		4,564,976.99			
Waste Management Improvement Programme in Matara & Ambalangoda		7,235,528.89	11,800,505.88	-	
Landfill at Medirigiriya, Polonnaruwa				101,515.12	101,515.12
<u>Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes</u>					
Small scale compost plants for Local Authorities	6	29,845,603.14		33,666,023.16	
O& M and improvements for Small scale compost Plants		718,943.56			
Monitaring of Oprations of Compost Plants etablised by Pilisaru Project		130,618.99			
Bio Gas Plants for Local Auhorities, Hospitals, Military Camps Government Institutions		12,488,434.13			
Management of E-waste, Biomedical-Healthcare Waste, Chemical Waste		4,395,479.62			

Pilisaru Project
Statement of Financial Performance
For the year 2011

	Note	2011		2010	
Providing Household Compost Bins & Collection bins/ Provide Private Public NGO Partnership		31,519,722.92		46,539,592.15	
Supply of Waste Collection & Transport Vehicles and Land filling equipment		19,435,582.18		45,376,641.04	
Waste Management Promotional Activities		20,810,203.65		35,063,950.73	
Establishment of SWM Projects by National SWM Supporting Center		14,405,855.37		35,700,024.09	
Deyata Kirula National Development exhibition		75,559,706.63			
Monitoring of ground and surface water quality in relation to waste management		223,051.00			
Development of GIS data base		3,630,004.04			
Land fill site Monitoring		4,208,400.00			
National approach for recognition of waste minimisation		3,383,896.61			
Provide Marketing Opportunities		16,052.00		4,790.00	
Research & Development		535,500.00		105,000.00	
Training on operational & maintenance for stakeholders of large and medium scale composting land filling, awareness and education in ISWM for all stakeholders		3,455,806.48			
Establishment of SWM Training Center		521,053.50			
Rehabilitation Of Bloemendhal				2,573,643.25	
Rehabilitation Of Karadiyana				3,414,698.04	
			225,283,913.82	-	202,444,362.46
KOIKA Expenses	-	-	-		
Administrative Measures		27,389.82		29,400.00	
Measures Of Construction Of Landfill	7	18,757,204.43		43,316.00	
Project Operation & Maintenance		197,737.20	18,982,331.45	150,794.86	223,510.86
Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Training and Capacity Building of project staff		-		746,197.20	
Transport (Fuel & maintenance)		2,765,910.19		2,691,188.91	
Office Supplies		1,317,123.16		680,717.78	
Salaries for Project Staff	8	19,671,372.96		18,563,176.53	
EPF		1,745,348.24		2,192,150.41	

Pilisaru Project
Statement of Financial Performance
For the year 2011

	Note	2011		2010	
ETF		440,652.35		482,447.92	
Over Time, Subsistence & Special Allowance		2,277,630.72		1,701,001.51	
Communication / postage		904,967.00		1,159,478.35	
Rentals		3,528,800.00		3,228,983.37	
Project Coordination, Management		128,603.75		276,793.56	
Bank Charges and Debit Tax		273,779.62		531,446.87	
Contingencies / Miscellaneous - Other		91,271.02		803,132.23	
Depreciation of non Current Assets	9	15,682,013.11		15,196,416.47	
Insurance		535,795.14		521,166.58	
Vehicle Services & Repair		2,487,159.19	<u>51,850,426.45</u>	659,666.01	<u>49,433,963.70</u>
Total Cost			500,262,602.94		410,194,601.86
Revenue over Expenses			10,367,647.67		510.40
			510,630,250.61		410,195,112.26

Pilisar Project
Statement of Financial Performance
For the year 2011

Componet	Note	2011(Rs.)		2010(Rs.)	
<u>Revenue</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	1		486,200,000.00		374,723,510.59
Sales Proceeds from Compost Bins	2		8,645,737.50		20,274,674.80
MISL Income			-		510.40
Non refundable deposits	3		102,500.00		-
Deferred Revenue			15,682,013.11		15,196,416.47
			510,630,250.61		410,195,112.26
<u>Expenses</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Establishment of Compost Plants Landfill Sites</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Compost Plants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
Kolonnawa existing dumping yard	4	64,810,561.09		34,736,589.30	
Pohorawatta dumping yard, Kalutara		19,895,100.43		59,107,320.84	
Composting at Galle	5	87,855,551.81		1,653,276.72	
Composting at Kurunegala		75,116.16			
Comp. Plant at Anuradhapura, Nuwaragampalatha		13,533,107.88		56,329,173.64	
Composting Plant at Medirigiriya, Polonnaruwa		68,118.43		5,393,746.45	
Composting at Gonadikawatta		132,950.95		-	
Operation & Management Cost for Compost Plant		5,974,918.59		672,067.65	
Composting at Vauniya		-	192,345,425.34	99,075.12	157,991,249.72
<u>Establishment of Landfill Sites & Transfer Stations</u>					
Implementation of Planninn aspects of EDCF funded Landfills Waste Management Improvement Programme in Matara & Ambalangoda		4,564,976.99			
Landfill at Medirigiriya, Polonnaruwa		7,235,528.89	11,800,505.88	-	
				101,515.12	101,515.12
<u>Small Scale Composting Plants & Facilitation of SWM Programmes</u>					
Small scale compost plants for Local Authorities	6	29,845,603.14		33,666,023.16	
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Monitarining of Oprations of Compost Plants etablisbed by Pilisar Project		130,618.99			

Bio Gas Plants for Local Authorities, Hospitals, Military Camps Government Institutions		12,488,434.13			
Management of E-waste, Biomedical-Healthcare Waste, Chemical Waste		4,395,479.62			
Providing Household Compost Bins & Collection bins/ Provide Private Public NGO Partnership		31,519,722.92		46,539,592.15	
Supply of Waste Collection & Transport Vehicles and Land filling equipment		19,435,582.18		45,376,641.04	
Waste Management Promotional Activities		20,810,203.65		35,063,950.73	
Establishment of SWM Projects by National SWM Supporting Center		14,405,855.37		35,700,024.09	
Deyata Kirula National Development exhibition		75,559,706.63			
Monitoring of ground and surface water quality in relation to waste management		223,051.00			
Development of GIS data base		3,630,004.04			
Land fill site Monitoring		4,208,400.00			
National approach for recognition of waste minimisation		3,383,896.61			
Provide Marketing Opportunities		16,052.00		4,790.00	
Research & Development		535,500.00		105,000.00	
Training on operational & maintenance for stakeholders of large and medium scale composting land filling, awareness and education in ISWM for all stakeholders		3,455,806.48			
Establishment of SWM Training Center		521,053.50			
Rehabilitation Of Bloemendhal				2,573,643.25	
Rehabilitation Of Karadiyana				3,414,698.04	
			225,283,913.82	-	202,444,362.46
KOIKA Expenses	-	-	-		
Administrative Measures		27,389.82		29,400.00	
Measures Of Construction Of Landfill	7	18,757,204.43		43,316.00	
Project Operation & Maintenance		197,737.20	18,982,331.45	150,794.86	223,510.86
Operating Expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Training and Capacity Building of project staff		-		746,197.20	
Transport (Fuel & maintenance)		2,765,910.19		2,691,188.91	
Office Supplies		1,317,123.16		680,717.78	

Salaries for Project Staff	8	19,671,372.96		18,563,176.53	
EPF		1,745,348.24		2,192,150.41	
ETF		440,652.35		482,447.92	
Over Time, Subsistence & Special Allowance		2,277,630.72		1,701,001.51	
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Rentals		3,528,800.00		3,228,983.37	
Project Coordination, Management		128,603.75		276,793.56	
Bank Charges and Debit Tax		273,779.62		531,446.87	
Contingencies / Miscellaneous - Other		91,271.02		803,132.23	
Depreciation of non Current Assets	9	15,682,013.11		15,196,416.47	
Insurance		535,795.14		521,166.58	
Vehicle Services & Repair		2,487,159.19	51,850,426.45	659,666.01	49,433,963.70
Total Cost			500,262,602.94		410,194,601.86
Revenue over Expenses			10,367,647.67		510.40
			510,630,250.61		410,195,112.26

Pilisaru Project
Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 31st December 2011

	2011(Rs.)	2010(Rs.)
Cash flows from (used in) Operation Activities		
Surplus	10,367,647.67	510.40
Adjustment for Depreciation	15,682,013.11	15,196,416.47
Deffered Revenue	(15,682,013.11)	(15,196,416.47)
Operating Profit Before working capital changes	10,367,647.67	510.40
Increase/Decrease in Current Assets	(39,361,491.06)	(1,604,639.95)
Increase/Decrease in Current Liabilities	25,179,797.21	5,082,471.27
Net Cash flows from /(used in) Operating Activities	(3,814,046.18)	3,478,341.72
Cash flows from /(used in) Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property & Equipment	14,529,637.40	13,726,829.80
Net Cash flows from /(used in) Investing Activities	10,715,591.22	17,205,171.52
Cash flows from (used in) Financial Activities		
Proceed from Capital Grants	(8,433,162.12)	(15,180,125.47)
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities	2,282,429.10	2,025,046.05
Add		
Cash & Cash Equilents at the beginning of the year 01/01/2011	9,071,815.71	7,046,769.66
Cash & Cash Equilents at the end of the year 31/12/2011	11,354,244.81	9,071,815.71

ACCOUNTING POLICIES OF PILISARU PROJECT

1. Corporate Information

1.1 Domicile Legal Form

A Cabinet Memorandum titled “Pilisaru Program -A National Approach for Waste Management in Sri Lanka establishment of the Pilisaru Project” was submitted by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources with a view to address the issue of improper Solid Waste Management in a Nationally coordinated approach was approved by the Cabinet Ministers on 19th December 2007 and accordingly, the Pilisaru Project was established in the CEA with effect from 01st January 2008.

Considering the importance and the timely necessity of this project, the Cabinet of Ministers has given approval to extend the project for further three years period from 01st January 2011.

Objectives

Major objectives set in the Pilisaru Program.

i. To ensure proper conservation of resources & proper SWM

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

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

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

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

iii. Implementation of SWM projects

To provide necessary technical knowledge and Resources Island wide to LAs where SWM Project are ongoing and to LAs which are awaiting to start SWM Projects. Also to take action to find out the reasons behind abandoned SWM projects of LAs & to restart these projects. The project has assisted over 80 local authorities with the construction of small-scale (receiving less than 10 tons of waste per day).

iv. Monitoring of SWM programmers

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

v. Providing facility to facilitate SWM

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

vi. Provision of necessary financial facilities for SWM

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

vii. Establishment of waste Recycling Banking System

According to this waste banking system a reputed bank must agree to collect waste from the account holders and an amount equal to the value of the waste should be credited to their bank account. The collected waste would be sold by the bank to recyclers and converted to money. Biogas units: construction of 24 biogas units at 19 locations, including hospitals and military bases, is currently underway across the island.

2. Notes to the final account 2011

Accounting Policies and Notes to the Account

Summary of Accounting Policies

2.1 General

2.1.1 Statement of Compliance

The Balance Sheet and the related Statement of Financial Performance, Cash Flow and the Accounting Policies and notes to the Accounts of Pilisaru Solid Waste Management Project have been prepared in accordance with the Sri Lanka accounting Standards laid down by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Sri Lanka.

2.1.2 Basis of Preparation of Final Account

The Final Account of the project is prepared in accordance with historical cost conversion with generally accepted accounting policies. No adjustments have been made for inflationary factors affecting the account. The said Account is prepared in Sri Lankan Rupees (Rs.)

2.1.3 Comparative Information

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

2.1.4 Property Plant and Equipment

2.1.4.1 Recognition and Measurement

The Property Plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. When an asset is appreciated, any increasing in the carrying amount is credited directly to the Capital Grant account.

The cost of the Property Plant and the equipment is the cost of purchase or construction together with any expenses incurred in brining the assets its working condition for its intended use. The cost of the Property Plant and the equipment is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date i.e date of purchase as per the SLAS 18.

2.1.4.2 Depreciation

Provision for Depreciation is calculated by using the straight line method on cost of revaluation of all Property Plant and equipment in order to write off such amount over the estimated useful economic life of such asset.

Asset Category	
Motor Vehicle	Over 04 Years
Office Equipment	Over 04 Years
Furniture	Over 10 Years
Laboratory Equipment	Over 10 Years
Building	Over 40 Years

2.1.5 Inventories

Cost of Inventories

The cost of Inventories are comprises all cost of Purchase incurred during the inventories to their present location.

The project provides households' compost bins at deeply subsidized rates and provides waste segregation bins free of charge for National level functions, School exhibitions etc on their request.

The balance number of Compost bins and the separation bins value has been adjusted for the Final Account at the end of the year of the Project.

Available balance at the end of year of Promotional items such as Pilisaru Caps, T-shirts and Cloth Bags also considered as closing Stocks.

2.1.6 Cash and Cash equivalents

For the purpose of Cash flow Statement cash and cash equivalents are defined as cash in hand and cash at bank.

2.1.7 Liabilities and Provisions

Liabilities classified as current liabilities on the Balance Sheet at those which fall due for payment on demand or within one year from the Balance Sheet date.

Provisions and liabilities are recognized when the Project has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of the economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

2.1.8 Terminal Benefits to Employees

- **Defined Benefit Plans**

The Retirement Benefit Plan adopted is as required under the payment of Gratuity Act No: 12 1983.

Provision for Retiring Gratuity in the accounts of the project staff have been made from the first year of service of the employee in conformity with Sri Lanka Accounting Standard No; 16 –“Cost of Retiring Gratuity”

- **Defined Contribution Plans –EPF and ETF**

All employees who are eligible for defined Provident Fund Contributions and Employee Trust Fund Contribution are converted by relevant contributory funds in line with respective status

2.1.9 Deferred Revenue

2.1.9.1 Government Grants

Government Grant are credited to the Statement of Financial Performance over the periods necessary to match them with the related expenses which they are intended to be compensated on a systematic basis.

Grants related to assets, including non –monitory grants at fair value is deferred in the Balance Sheet and credited to the Income Statement over the useful life of the related assets.

2.2 Statement of Financial Performances

2.2.1 Revenue

- **Government Grants**

Grants related to revenue nature recognized in the Statement of Financial Performance in which it is received as per the SLAS 24.

- **Income from Compost Bins**

Income from compost bins have been recognized in cash basis at a deeply subsidies rate.

- **Non Refundable Deposits**

Receipts from non refundable deposits have been considered as miscellaneous income and recognized on cash basis.

2.2.2 Expenditure

All expenditure incurred in the running of the Project and the marinating the Property Plant and Equipment in the Project of efficiency has been charged to statement of performance in arriving at the proper presentation of the Account.

2.3 Other Information

There were 35 number of employees employed in the project at the end of the year 2011 including 05 numbers from the Central Environmental Authority.

Schedule 01
Non Current Assets

	Balance as at 01.01.2011	Additions During ther Year	Disposals During the year	Balance as at 31.12.2011	Cumulative depreciation as at 01.01.2011	Depreciation for the year 2011	Deprecia tion on Disposal	Cumulative Depreciation as at 31.12.2011	Net Value
Motor Vehicle	51,406,752.00	-	-	51,406,752.00	21,115,216.00	12,984,850.34	-	34,100,066.34	17,306,685.66
Furniture	2,554,960.50	182,883.00	-	2,737,843.50	490,964.92	276,464.63		767,429.55	1,970,413.95
Buildings (Garage)	1,500,000.00	-		1,500,000.00	36,765.82	37,500.00		74,265.82	1,425,734.18
Equipment	8,677,119.30	443,686.48		9,120,805.78	4,208,142.74	2,296,960.68		6,505,103.42	2,615,702.37
Laboratry Equipment	862,374.60	-	-	862,374.60	53,898.41	86,237.46		140,135.87	722,238.73
	65,001,206.40	626,569.48	-	65,627,775.88	25,904,987.89	15,682,013.11	-	41,587,001.00	24,040,774.89

Note 01**Non Current Assets Additions during the year**

Date	Description	Category	Nos	Amount(Rs.)	Total
18.10.2011	Cleark Table	Furniture & Fittings	8	115,832.00	182,883.00
18.10.2011	Arm Chair(DEO)		7	15,596.00	
18.10.2011	Arm Chair(Visitor)		12	26,736.00	
18.10.2011	Executive Table		1	16,943.00	
18.10.2011	Executive Chair		2	7,776.00	
11.04.2011	Laser Jet Printers	Equipment	3	141,000.00	443,686.48
07.02.2011	DVD Player		1	7,134.00	
18.07.2011	Vedio Camera		1	130,999.99	
29.07.2011	Fedestal Fan		4	23,400.00	
11.08.2011	Water Boiler		1	12,800.00	
26.08.2011	Polyolithin Sealer Machine		1	2,700.00	
15.09.2011	Tender Box		1	2,350.00	
29.09.2011	Air Conditioner Casing		1	118,502.49	
14.10.2011	Electric Kettle		1	4,800.00	
					626,569.48

Note 02**Depreciation on Non-Current Aseets**

	Amount (Rs.)
Motor Vehicles	12,984,850.34
Euipment	2,296,960.68
Furniture	276,464.63
Building	37,500.00
Laboratory Equipment	86,237.46
	15,682,013.11
(Refer Statement of Performance Note 09 -Calculation for depreciation for further	

Stocks

Description	Quantity	Rate	Value Rs.
Compost Bins	50	2,550.00	127,500.00
Waste Collection Bins WYCO	305	2,599.00	792,695.00
Waste Collection Bins RPC	326	3,250.00	1,059,500.00
Cloth Bags	50	93.40	4,670.00
T'Shirts	34	475.00	16,150.00
Pilisaru Caps	33	126.50	4,174.50
Total			2,004,689.50

Schedule 03**Prepayment**

Date	Description	Amount
30.12.2011	Insurance-SLIC	218,212.32
20.09.2011	Office Rent- N A K Perera	320,000.00
30.12.2011	Insurance-SLIC	289,618.48
	Total	827,830.80

Schedule 04**Current Assets-Advance Receivable**

Date	Voucher No.	Description	Cheque No,	Amount (Rs.)	Susequent Settlement
13.08.2010	P/G/10/77	Kandy Perehera-CEA Central Province	000502	556,690.74	
20.06.2011	P/G/11/114	Kandy CEA	087227	230,000.00	02.01.2012
30.06.2011	P/G/11/124	Booking of BMICH for Green Award	087282	25,000.00	
05.10.2011	P/G/11/179	Gabage Crusher Machine	087561	30,000.00	
19.11.2011	P/G/11/195	Printing banner or south Asia Programme	175674	15,000.00	02.01.2012
30.11.2011	P/G/11/203	Commissioner appoinment Function	175764	22,000.00	29.02.2012
01.12.2011	P/T/11/34	Fuel Advance for data collection	175766	10,000.00	05.01.2012
02.12.2011	P/T/11/35	Fuel Advance for data collection	175772	10,000.00	02.01.2012
06.12.2011	P/G/11/56	Warm Cloth- Advance	062555	13,533.75	02.01.2012
26.12.2011	P/G/11/216	Data Collection Industrial Survey	175842	10,000.00	05.01.2012
				922,224.99	

Schedule 05**Recoverable amount of Mobilization Advances**

Major Projects	Rs.	Rs.
Access Road -Anuradhapura	1,357,149.20	
Land fill site -dompe	3,785,234.94	
Mini land fill site Matara	811,378.32	5,953,762.46
Mini Projects Local Authorities		
Boralesgamuwa	326,906.64	
Elpitiya	300,000.00	
Polgahawela	350,392.24	
CDF CAMP Galketiwegama	51,353.97	
Armand Crops	129,478.03	
Beliatta	1,254,606.18	
Mulathiyana	337,201.44	
Madawarachchi	1,299,527.68	

Kelaniya	1,667,503.23	
Nikaweratiya ps	493,051.30	
Redeegama	806,906.22	
Mawathagama	1,214,031.53	
Maho PS	774,226.51	
Tanamalwila PS	360,301.25	
Tanamalwila Sevana gala	519,164.44	
Ambagamuwa	1,029,652.86	
Anamuduwa	389,824.00	
Ambalanthota	253,348.67	
Ipologama	1,208,467.40	
Galenbindunuwewa	1,280,662.97	
Thirappane	1,114,405.12	
Rmbewa	1,299,527.68	
Kahatagasdigaliya	1,299,527.68	
Rajanganaya	1,059,049.18	
Galnewa	1,059,049.18	
Mahakanaderawewa Army Camp	369,479.07	
Matara	200,000.00	
Weraketiya	444,269.61	
Jaella	1,707,865.30	
Wanathawilluwa	775,179.33	
Pollpithigama	796,338.60	
lawwa	1,073,223.68	
Ruwanwella	1,043,984.58	
Hambanthota	512,638.94	
Malimbada	1,129,457.90	
Kaththnkudy	1,669,226.50	
Chilawakachcheri	1,121,383.44	
Kobeugane-expantion	96,214.02	
Kegalle	622,729.54	
university Kelaniya	271,158.31	31,711,314.22
		37,665,076.68

Schedule 06

Receivables

Date	Descpition	Amount Rs.
09.12.2009	Fuel Deposit	100,000.00
	Nadesha Travels	
		100,000.00

Schedule 07
Accrued Expenses

Description		Amount	Date of Payment
Composting at Kolonnawa		108,572.37	30.01.2012
Composting at Gonadikawatta		22,423.95	30.01.2012
Composting at Monraviawatta		157,875.45	30.01.2012
Planning aspects of EDCF		80,092.81	
Waste Management Promotional		911,680.28	
Waste Management Promotional		40,584.52	11.01.2012
Costruction of Biogas Plans		5,998.21	23.01.2012
E-waste, Biomedical		1,356,654.19	01.02.2012
Provision for Printing expenses		515,000.00	
SLBC and production fees		258,300.00	13.02.2012
Waste Management Promotional		1,139,820.40	09.01.2012
GIS Base Information System		22,896.70	02.01.2012
Laboratory Equipments		4,208,400.00	
Stamp Duty		2,150.00	30.01.2012
Swm Training centres		181,357.50	23.01.2012
Transport fuel ,rentals		159,474.70	06.01.2012
Vehicle Maintenance		75,793.20	04.01.2012
Salaries for Project Staff		206,436.20	30.01.2012
Cancelled Cheques		188,416.91	
Communication /Postage		199,104.23	11.01.2012
Consultancy Payments -team 4		904,211.81	17.02.2012
Consultancy Payments -wpssp Jayasuriya		796,569.29	
RPC Polyimer compost binsProducts		1,555,493.90	
Nikini Automation		8,380,832.96	03.02.2012
		21,478,139.58	

Schedule 08
Retention Payable

Description	Amount (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)
Retention Payable Major Construction		
Kolonnawa-Square Mesh Engineering (Pvt)Ltd.	2,513,104.52	
Retention Payable-Kolonnawa Fence	79,172.50	
Retention Payable-Anuradhapura Access Road	508,230.40	
Payment for trainig Camp -Medirigiriya	21,902.25	
-Electric Fence	68,118.43	
Nikini -Convey Belts for major sites	806,804.12	
Dompe Land fill Site - Orient Construction	1,669,688.36	
Hikkaduwa Compost-G.G.C International	4,171,621.33	
Mini Land Fill- Matara	412,605.41	10,251,247.32
Retention Payable Mini Construction		
Attanagalla	270,305.36	
Bandarawela	409,528.92	
Bulathsinghala	235,409.04	
Gampaha01	15,698.50	
Gampaha02	19,696.50	
Horana	224,267.00	
Kirindapuhulwella	281,519.59	
Rambukkana	135,256.64	
Rajgama	14,364.71	
Wallallavita	42,523.69	
Karandeniya	54,488.04	
Niyagama	60,082.77	
Baddegama	35,789.48	
Elpitiya	105,812.34	
Mathugama	100,221.23	
Rattota	154,987.17	
Mathale PS	132,478.59	
Mathale MC	111,010.18	
Haliela	324,927.70	
Polgahawela	332,523.99	
Galketiyagama	44,867.15	
JKDU	51,566.15	
rmoured Crrps	86,318.69	
Sri Lanka Navy	10,331.00	
Pahatha hewahate	207,237.88	
Udubeddegama	22,584.81	
Beliatta	123,097.29	
Galgamuwa	290,155.95	
Wariyapola	247,531.29	
Kobeigane	248,223.16	
Sethawake	64,300.12	
Mulathiyana	114,291.16	
Kelaniya	694,793.01	
Akurana	269,748.21	
Kakethive	63,604.73	
		5,599,542.04
		15,850,789.36

Schedule 09
Gratuity Provision as at 31.12.2011

No.	Date of Join	EPF No	Name	Basic Salary per month	No of Years	Amount Provided Rs.
1	07.04.2008	1061	C H Meepage	18,275.00	3.67	33,534.63
2	02.05.2008	1068	R B Premarathna	40,000.00	3.67	73,400.00
3	02.05.2008	1069	G D D Gunathilaka	85,000.00	3.67	155,975.00
4	09.05.2008	1074	P L D K Rohan Liyanage	40,000.00	3.67	73,400.00
5	02.06.2008	1079	K A G S Perera	13,560.00	3.50	23,730.00
6	02.06.2008	1080	M H M I U Munasinghe	14,520.00	3.50	25,410.00
7	09.06.2008	1081	G A D Perera	13,560.00	3.50	23,730.00
8	11.08.2008	1089	H Sunethra Ranatunga	40,000.00	3.33	66,600.00
9	06.10.2008	1124	Anupa Pasqual	40,000.00	3.17	63,400.00
10	01.04.2009	1135	U A D Upul Priyashantha	12,680.00	2.67	16,927.80
11	08.04.2009	1136	T W Nanayakkara	12,680.00	2.67	16,927.80
12	08.04.2009	1137	Sanath Jayamaha	12,680.00	2.67	16,927.80
13	21.04.2009	1138	S.A. Thushara Thilanka	12,680.00	2.67	16,927.80
14	04.06.2009	1148	T Karunarathna	12,030.00	2.50	15,037.50
15	07.07.2009	1149	S H Abeynayake	13,440.00	2.41	16,195.20
16	07.07.2009	1151	S W Chamila	17,695.00	2.41	21,322.48
17	05.10.2009	1162	R.P.J. Sirimewan Randeni	17,985.00	2.25	20,233.13
18	17.06.2010	1165	P A Lionel	17,985.00	1.50	13,488.75
19	16.08.2010	1195	S M D Sendupperuma	17,695.00	1.33	11,767.18
20	16.08.2010	1203	Sunil Seneviratne	35,000.00	1.33	23,275.00
21	26.10.2010	1205	N T K Kulathilaka	13,320.00	1.17	7,792.20
22	01.03.2011	1210	M D A Jayasekara	13,320.00	0.83	5,527.80
23	07.07.2011	1222	U D W A Gunawardana	85,000.00	0.50	21,250.00
24	12.09.2011	1227	S M D C A Senarathne	13,320.00	0.25	1,665.00
25	12.09.2011	1225	J A S P Jayasinghe	75,000.00	0.25	9,375.00
26	15.09.2011	1226	D K C Pahalage	75,000.00	0.25	9,375.00
						783,195.00
Note : Gratuity provision has been made on the employees who are employing currently in the Project and who has terminated the employment has been disregard for the calculation.						

Schedule 10 Refundable Deposits- 2011

Date	Name	Receipt No	Amount(Rs.)
18.08.2010	Wemara Construction(Pvt)Ltd.	61022	10,000.00
20.08.2010	ST.Mary's construction	61003	10,000.00
23.08.2010	Chaminda Construction	61009	10,000.00
23.08.2010	Panthila Civil Enginerring	61010	10,000.00
23.08.2010	Furni Dianamic Engineering (Pvt)Ltd.	61012	10,000.00
23.08.2010	Gamini Construction	61015	10,000.00
25.08.2010	Sooriya Builders	61019	10,000.00
25.08.2010	Sumanasekera Construction	61021	10,000.00
26.08.2010	Star Constructionand Engineers (Pvt)	61025	10,000.00
27.08.2010	Isuru EngineeringServices (Pvt)Ltd.	61033	10,000.00
30.08.2010	G.G.C.International (Pvt) Ltd.	61036	10,000.00
30.08.2010	Asiri Consruction	61039	10,000.00
17.08.2010	RH Steel Buildings Systems (Pvt)	61193	10,000.00
18.08.2010	N & A Engineeering Services (Pvt) Ltd.	61199	10,000.00
28.04.2011	Teshan Engineering (Pvt) Ltd.	61990	10,000.00
29.04.2011	Wemara Construction(Pvt)Ltd.	61992	10,000.00
02.05.2011	RH Steel Buildings Systems (Pvt)	61195	10,000.00
04.05.2011	ASB Constructions (Pvt)Ltd	61198	10,000.00
05.05.2011	Statte Engineering Corporation	62401	10,000.00
09.05.2011	G.G.C.International (Pvt) Ltd.	52403	10,000.00
11.05.2011	Panthila Civil Engineers	62404	10,000.00
11.05.2011	Industrial Engineering Enterprises	62407	10,000.00
12.05.2011	KES Engineering (Pvt)0Ltd.	62408	10,000.00
23.05.2011	Aanthony Builders	62418	10,000.00
13.05.2011	Asselaarachchi Construction (Pvt)Ltd.	62411	10,000.00
19.05.2011	Gamine Construction	62415	10,000.00
04.05.2011	Subasingha Constructions	62420	10,000.00
24.05.2011	Wahid Constructions	62422	10,000.00
25.05.2011	New Land Industries (Pvt)Ltd.	62423	10,000.00
25.05.2011	Access International (Pvt)Ltd.	62426	10,000.00
			300,000.00

Schedule 11 Capital Grant and Surplus

	2011(Rs.)	2010 (Rs.)
Capital Grant(Noe 01)	28,126,457.58	36,559,619.70
Surplus 2009	8,102.08	8,102.08
Surplus 2010	510.40	510.40
Surplus 2011	10,367,647.67	-
	38,502,717.73	36,568,232.18

Capital Grants (Note 01)

	Rs.
Openning Balance	36,559,619.70
Cost apreciation of Non current	525,806.22
Depreciation 2011	(15,682,013.11)
Recurrent Grant	6,723,044.76
As per the Balance Sheet	28,126,457.58

Notes to the Statement of Performance as at 31.12.2011**Note 01**

	Rs		
Grant in the year of 2011	Pilisaruru	KOICA	Total
Received Grants	465,100,000.00	21,100,000.00	486,200,000.00
	465,100,000.00	21,100,000.00	486,200,000.00

Note 02

Compost Bin Income	Rs.
MC Colombo	2,411,975.00
Minisrty of Environment	70,025.00
Gampaha PS	637,500.00
Haliella PS	63,750.00
Kalutara UC	19,285.70
Housing Development Project	573,750.00
Urban Council-Kegale	60,000.00
Attanagala-Pradeshiya Subha	318,750.00
Pradeshiya Sabha -Attanagalla	191,250.00
Urban Council-Kegale	3,750.00
Pradeshiya Sabha -Wriyapola	127,500.00
Aluthgama	31,875.00
Pradeshiya Sabha -Kalutara	76,500.00
K.B Gunapala	5,100.00
Alawwa PS	127,500.00
Wattala PS	255,000.00
Infrastures and Housing	280,500.00
Department of Local Government	399,750.00
Ampara UC	399,075.00
PS Ja-ella	318,750.00
CEA from 2010	1,891,651.80
Pradeshiya Sabha -Biyagama	382,500.00
	8,645,737.50

Note 03**Non- Refundable deposits- 2011**

Name	Date	Receipt No;	Amount
Green Tec	04.01.2011	61970	2,500.00
Theshan Engineering	28.04.2011	61991	5,000.00
Wemara Construction(Pvt)Ltd.	29.04.2011	61992	5,000.00
RH Steel Buildings Systems (Pvt)	02.05.2011	61196	5,000.00
ASB Constructions (Pvt)Ltd	04.05.2011	61199	5,000.00
State Engineering Corporation	05.05.2011	62000	5,000.00
G.G.C.International (Pvt) Ltd.	05.05.2011	62402	5,000.00
Panthila Civil Engineers	11.05.2011	62405	5,000.00
Industrial Engineering Enterprises	11.05.2011	62406	5,000.00
KES Engineering (Pvt)Ltd.	12.05.2011	62409	5,000.00
Asselaarachchi Construction (Pvt)Ltd.	13.05.2011	62411	5,000.00
Gamine Construction	19.05.2011	62416	5,000.00
Anthony Builders.	23.05.2011	62417	5,000.00
Subasingha Constructions	04.05.2011	62419	5,000.00
Wahid Constructions	24.05.2011	62421	5,000.00
New Land Industries (Pvt)Ltd.	25.05.2011	62424	5,000.00
Access International (Pvt)Ltd.	25.05.2011	62425	5,000.00
Tudawa Traiding	30.12.2011	62989	2,500.00
RPC Poylimers (pvt)Ltd.	30.12.2011	62990	2,500.00
Wayamba Poylima	30.12.2011	62997	2,500.00
JinasenaLtd.	30.12.2011	62990	2,500.00
Chales Sons	30.12.2011	62992	2,500.00
Melan Industreis	30.12.2011	62996	2,500.00
Lanka Projects	30.12.2011	63001	2,500.00
Communication and Business Equipment (Pvt) Ltd.	30.12.2011	62994	2,500.00
			102,500.00

Note 04

Kolonnawa exsisting dumping yard	Rs.
Paid amount	62,297,456.57
(+) Retention Payable as at 31.12.2011	2,513,104.52
	64,810,561.09

Note 05

Composting Plant Hikkaduwa	Rs.
Piad amount	82,729,485.74
(+) Retention Payable as at 31.12.2011	5,126,066.07
	87,855,551.81

Note 06

Small scale compost plants for Local		
Paid amount to Local Authorities		55,957,375.34
(+) Retention		5,599,542.02
		61,556,917.36
(-) Mobilisation Advances Paid		(31,711,314.22)
		29,845,603.14

Note 06**Small scale compost plants for Local Authorities**

Paid amount to Local Authorities	55,957,375.34
(+) Retention	5,599,542.02
	61,556,917.36
(-) Mobilisation Advances Paid	(31,711,314.22)
	29,845,603.14

Note 07**Earth Works for Land fill site -Maligawatta-Dompe**

Paid amount	20,872,750.99
(+) Retention Payable as at	1,669,688.38
	22,542,439.37
(-) Mobilization advance to be	3,785,234.94
as at 31.12.2011	18,757,204.43

Note 08**Salary Cost of the Project**

Directly Under Projects	14,306,385.95
Stamp Duty	2,150.00
Payee Tax	57,563.00
Gratuity for Project Staff	783,195.00
Recruited from CEA	4,522,079.01
	19,671,372.96

Note 09
Calculation for Depreciation

	Opening Balance	Rate	Depreciation on opening balance 2011	Depreciation on additions in 2011	Depreciation on cost appreciation 31.12. 2010	Total Depreciation for 2011
Motor Vehicle	51,406,752.00	25%	12,851,688.00	-	133,162.34	12,984,850.34
Furniture	2,554,960.50	10%	255,496.05	3,810.16	17,158.42	276,464.63
Buildings	1,500,000.00	2.5%	37,500.00	-		37,500.00
Equipment	8,677,119.30	25%	2,169,279.43	53,541.82	74,139.43	2,296,960.68
Laboratry	862,374.60	10%	86,237.46	-		86,237.46
	65,001,206.40		15,400,200.94	57,351.98	224,460.19	15,682,013.11



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிப்பதினைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



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 எனது இல } TM/L/PILISARU/
 My No } FA/2011

ඔබේ අංකය }
 உமது இல }
 Your No. }

දිනය }
 திகதி } 19 December 2012
 Date }

The Chairman,
 Central Environmental Authority

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of the Pilisaru Project for the year ended 31 December 2011

The audit of financial statements of the Pilisaru Project for the year ended 31 December 2011 was carried out under my direction in pursuance of provision in Article 154(1) of the Constitution of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

1:2 Objectives of the Project

- (a) To Ensure Conservation of Resources and Solid Waste Management.
- (b) To Create Awareness regarding Solid Waste Management issues relevant to personnel and Improve their Skills.
- (c) Implementation of the Solid Waste Management Projects.
- (d) Observation of Solid Waste Management Programmes.
- (e) Providing Facilities for Management of Solid Waste.
- (f) Provision of Necessary Financial Provisions for Solid Waste Management.
- (g) Establishment of a Solid Waste Recycling Banking System.
- (h) Taking Legal Action on Local Authorities which do not dispose of Solid Waste in the proper manner.
- (i) Establishment of a National Structure to facilitate Management of Solid Waste.

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1:3 Execution and Implementation of the Project

The Pilisaru Project is implemented by the Pilisaru Project Division established in the Central Environmental Authority and executed by the Ministry of Environment.

1:4 Project Period

According to the Project Proposal, the Pilisaru Project was scheduled to be commenced on 01 January 2008 and expected to be completed by 31 December 2010. As the Project had not been completed within the specified period, the Cabinet of Ministers has recommended by the Cabinet Paper No. 10/1905/432/008 and Cabinet Memorandum No. 10/2010, to extend the Project period by 03 years with effect from 01 January 2011 and that the provisions needed for the 03 ensuing years for the implementation of the Project should be limited to Rs.5.6 billion approved for the project period (2008-2010). According to the Action Plan for the year 2011 the estimated cost for the Project was Rs. 712,400,000.

1:5 Funding Arrangement

According to the Funding Arrangement, the total provision for 06 years amounted to Rs.5.6 billion and it was expected to obtain a sum of Rs. 2.675 billion from the General Treasury and a sum of Rs. 3 billion from the "Green Levy" introduced by the Budget for the year 2008.

2 Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles and for such internal control as the management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud and error.

2:1 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. 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the project'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 project'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 the financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my qualified audit opinion.

2.2 Scope of Audit and Basis for Opinion

The balance sheet as at 31 December 2011 together with the schedules and the other connected financial statements for the year then ended were examined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, methods and practices and the examination included such tests of systems and controls, transactions, assets, liabilities and accounting records as deemed necessary to assess the following.

- (a) Whether the systems and controls were adequate from the point of view of internal control so as to ensure a satisfactory control over Project Management and the reliability of books, records, etc. relating to the operations of the Project.

- (b) Whether adequate accounting records were maintained on a continuing basis to show the expenditure of the Project from the funds of the Government of Sri Lanka, the progress of the Project in financial and physical terms and the assets and liabilities arising from the operations of the Project.
- (c) Whether the expenditure had been correctly identified according to the classification adopted for the implementation of the Project.
- (d) Whether the financial statements had been prepared on the basis of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.
- (e) Whether the funds, materials and equipment supplied under the Project had been utilized for the purposes of the Project.

2.3 Basis for Qualified Opinion

My opinion is qualified based on the matters described in paragraph 4 of this report.

3. Qualified Opinion

In my opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in paragraph 4 of this report, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Pilisar Project as at 31 December 2011 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

4. Financial Statements

4:1 Comments on Financial Statements

4.1.1 Accounting Deficiencies

The following accounting deficiencies were observed.

- (a) Although mobilization advances amounting to Rs. 2,090,167 had not been settled during the year, it had not been brought to accounts as current assets in the financial statements as at 31 December 2011.
- (b) Although a mobilization advance of Rs. 1,357,149 given to construct a road in Anuradhapura had been settled on 29 December 2011, a sum of Rs. 1,357,149 had been brought to accounts in the financial statements as a recoverable advance.
- (c) The retention money amounting to Rs. 3,380,352 relating to 03 construction contracts had not been brought to account as current liabilities in the financial statements.

4.1.2 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations

The following non-compliances were observed.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations	Non-compliance
(a) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	
(i) F.R. 371 (2) (c)	Although advances obtained should be settled immediately after the completion of the purpose for which it is granted, advances of Rs. 611,690 given in 3 instances had not been settled for the period ranging from 2 to 16 months.

(ii) F.R. 104 (I)

Irrecoverable loss of Rs. 145,207 from the insurance out of the damages incurred due to a Cab had met with an accident had not been recovered from the responsible officers.

4.1.3 Operating Inefficiencies

Eventhough the objective of the compost yard at Kolonnawa constructed at a cost of Rs. 100,560,121 is to manage 35 MT of waste daily, the daily receipts during the past 7 months was only 15 MT. Accordingly, it was observed that the project activities had not been properly planned.

4.1.4 Underutilisation of Funds

Out of the provision of Rs. 712.4 million allocated to the Pilisaru Project during the year under review a sum of Rs. 72 million for the construction of a new building for the Ministry of Environment and a sum of Rs. 3.1 million for the formulation of a Waste Management System in the Colombo district, high level road area had been transferred under Financial Regulation 66. The Project had informed the Ministry stating that due to non-availability of Pilisaru Project staff, this provision was saved. Accordingly, the Project had not been implemented according to the action plan during the year under review.

4.1.5 Idle and Underutilized Assets

The following advances had remained idle.

Pradeshiya Sabha/ Urban Council to which Advances were given	Amount of Advances given Rs.	Period of Idle (months)	Others
-----	-----	-----	-----
1. Urban Council, Panduwasnuwara	1,540,026	10	Project had not been commenced. Refunded on 10 August 2011
2. Urban Council, Kaththankudi	1,669,226	8	Project had not been commenced.
3. Urban Council, Ja-Ela	1,707,865	9	Project had not been commenced.

5. Personnel Management

The following matters were observed.

- (a) The approved cadre for the Pilisaru Project as at 31 December 2011 amounted to 52 and the actual cadre was 35. Eighteen vacancies were in existence during the year.
- (b) According to the action plan for the year 2011, a sum of Rs. 25,000,000 had been allocated for the salary of Project staff. Total expenditure of salary for the year under review for 35 permanent staff and employees recruited on contract basis and short term basis amounted to Rs. 23,301,809. Thus 45 per cent of the total operating expenditure had been incurred on staff salaries and wages.

6. (a) Budgetary Control

Following matters were observed in the examination of the estimated and actual income and expenditure in respect of the financial statements of the year 2011.

- (i) Provision for the year under review amounted to Rs. 712.4 million. According to the financial statements the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 486.2 million. Accordingly, the underutilized amount was Rs. 226.2 million in considering the estimated provision and it was 31.8 per cent of the total provision.
- (ii) Out of the provision made as per action plan, provisions for 13 activities ranging from 51 to 99.8 percent had been saved during the year under review while out of the provisions made for 4 activities a sum of Rs. 27 million or 100 percent had been saved. A sum of Rs. 28.7 million had been spent in excess of the provisions in respect of 06 activities. Thus it was observed in audit that the Budget had not contributed as an effective instrument of financial control for the Project activities.

(b) Physical Performance

- (i) The main objective of the Pilisaru Project is the management of solid wastage. The General Treasury had allocated provisions amounting to Rs. 5.6 billion for the period of 03 years from 2008 to 2010 for the achievement of the above objective and the period had been extended to 3 years from 2011 to 2013 within the same provision. The provision according to annual estimates and the actual expenditure are as follows.

9

	2008	2009	2010	2011
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provision made from the consolidated fund	107,553,359	877,080,000	695,000,000	712,400,000
Actual expenditure	107,553,359	252,743,886	410,194,602	500,262,603
Utilization as a percentage	100%	29%	59%	70%

The expenditure incurred in the year 2011 had included a sum of Rs. 204,145,931 spent on the construction of compost yards and land filling, a sum of Rs. 29,845,603 paid to the Urban Council and Pradeshiya Sabhas for the establishment of small scale Solid Waste Management Projects and Rs. 14,405,855 paid to the Projects implemented by the National Solid Waste Management Supporting Centre with the financial assistance of the Pilisau Project. The physical performance had not been submitted.

- (ii) According to the Action Plan Waste Banking, Awareness, Material, Propaganda and Advertisements for promoting the Segregation Systems, Waste Reduction and Recycling Activities are classified under the waste management promotion activities of the Pilisauru Project and a sum of Rs. 100,000,000 had been provided in respect of awareness programme of the Pilisauru Project for the year 2011. According to the Financial Statements only a sum of Rs. 20,810,204 had been spent under the waste management promotion activities. Accordingly a provision of Rs. 79,189,796 had not been utilized on this activity.
- (iii) Forty awareness programmes had been held during the year 2011 within the amount of Rs. 20,810,204 spent. In those programmes held, a sum of Rs. 5,173,945 had been spent for conducting workshops and field trips for the

7. Management Inefficiencies

Following observations are made.

- (a) After nine days from the date of advance amounting to Rs. 1,280,663 given to 'Galen Bindunu Wewa' Pradeshiya Sabha for the small scale compost projects, the properties of this Pradeshiya Sabha had been restrained by a court order and the bank accounts had also been suspended. The amount of Rs. 1,280,663 given had not been recovered even up to the date of audit.
- (b) Disposed clinical waste from Kalutara North medical laboratory had been taken to the Kalutara compost yard. Further a sum of Rs. 2,961,500 was paid to a construction company to remove deposited waste and cover the project area with earth and sand.
- According to the field inspection report dated 06 January 2012 the deposited waste had not been covered with earth as well.
 - Malamulla project has not yet been commenced to dispose remaining solid waste of the compost yard and this waste was disposed to a nearby land belonging to the Urban Council.
 - Although this compost yard had been constructed to recycle the waste of four local authorities, at present only the waste of Kalutara Urban Council and Kalutara Pradeshiya Sabha is received and the project is not operated its maximum capacity.
 - Liquid wastage is seeping outside the project premises. Even though, it was stated that necessary precautions would be taken, in respect of overflowing liquid waste of tanks in the year 2010, the matter was at a discussion level even by February 2012. It was also observed that environmental factors had not been considered in planning the capacity of the liquid waste collection tanks.

8. Operational Inefficiencies

The following activities estimated to be implemented in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 in the three year-action plan of 2008-2010 had not been achieved up to the date of audit (September 11, 2012).

- (a) Nine land fill sites projects to which a provision of Rs. 1,151 Million was provided (Malamulla, Gonadikawatta, Oluvil, Pampaimadu, Karkaitheevu, Petiyakanda, Wagawatta, Anuradhapura, Madirigiriya, Hikkaduwa) had not been established.
- (b) Although a sum of Rs. 1,746 Million was estimated for the establishment of Gonadikawatta, Oluvil, Pampaimadu, Chemnaniwaga compost yards, they were not established.
- (c) The proposed small and medium scale projects in Nuwara Eliya, Hambantota, Puttalam, Monaragala, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mulathivu, Batticaloa, Ampara, and Trincomalee Districts had not been implemented.
- (d) Although a sum of Rs. 2,729,013,395 was provided within the estimated amount in the action plan for solid waste management from 2008 to 2011, only a sum of Rs.1,270,754,450 was incurred.

9. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and controls observed during the course of audit were brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Authority from time to time. Special attention is needed in respect of the following areas of control.

- (a) Accounting
- (b) Budget
- (c) Settlement of Advances
- (d) Maintenance of Registers
- (e) Construction Contracts
- (f) Personnel Management

H.A.S.Samaraweera

Auditor General

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	-	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOI	-	Board of Investment
CEA	-	Central Environmental Authority
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CETRAC	-	Construction Equipment Training Centre
DDG	-	Deputy Director General
DEO	-	Divisional Environmental Officer
DO	-	District Office
E & NR	-	Environment & Natural Resources
EE & A	-	Environmental Education Awareness
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM & A	-	Environmental Management & Assessment
EMS	-	Environmental Management System
EPC	-	Environmental Pollution Control
EPL	-	Environmental Protection Licence
GSMB	-	Geological Survey and Mining Burro
HRD	-	Human Resource Management
HWM	-	Hazardous Waste Management
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IEMP	-	Integrated Environmental Management Project
ITI	-	Industrial Technological Institute
JBIC	-	Japan Band of International Cooperation
KPS	-	Kuruvita Pradeshiya Sabha
NBRO	-	National Building research Organization
LLF	-	Load Based Licence Fee
NEA	-	National Environmental Act
NEIC	-	National Environmental Information Centre
NERD	-	National Engineering Research & Development Centre
OP & M	-	Operational Planning & Monitoring
PO	-	Provincial Office
PVC	-	Polyvinyle choride
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 Environmentla Law Enforcement Committee
NWS&DB	-	National Water Supply & Drainage Board
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
MENR	-	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resource
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