

The Western Province Solid Waste Management Master Plan (MP)- STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) REPORT

Responses to review comments

Part A. Central Environment Authority’s recommendations for WPMP

Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Remarks	Amend to WPMP	Status of MP as of 18/05/2023
1	SEA of proposed Master plan does not evaluate the master plan from the national point of view but justifies it. Therefore, the SEA does not meet the expectations of conducting a SEA for the proposed Master plan.	SEA already discussed about conformity of masterplan with the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).		Updated SEA with Section 5.8 Conformity of MP with National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) (pp 118-129).
2	Proposed master plan needs to be adjusted to satisfy the requirements specified in the national environmental policy and the national waste management policy.	MP aims to carry forward “The strategic action plan for waste management in the Western Province “drafted in 2019. MP considered the relevant national policies for solid waste management in developing mission, vision and strategies (Chapter 4).	Updated with additional information on policy statements, strategies and actions in Section 4.1. Principles of waste management in the Western Province (pp 104-114).	Updated in MP.
3	Proposed master plan should comply with the policies of Western provincial waste management authority. (Concept of Eco cities in Japan can be considered as an example)	MP aims to carry forward “The strategic action plan for waste management in the Western Province “drafted in 2019. MP considered zonal concepts introduced by the WMA-WP in Section 4.2.3. Introduction of the “Zonal Concept of Waste Management”. MP has adopted the policies of WMA, specifically, 7-steps of waste management (Section. 4.2.4.	Considered and not amended as the relevant information is included in the MP.	Updated in MP.

Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Remarks	Amend to WPMP	Status of MP as of 18/05/2023
		Adoption of the seven steps of municipal solid waste management, pp 114, Section 4.2.8. Introduction of a provincial platform for waste management, pp 117).		
4	Include an executive summary in the master plan.			
5	Master plan requires an analysis which evaluates solid waste management practices conducted in the past within the Western province or entire country.	MP described relevant waste management practices, past and current issues and limitations of existing facilities/practices in Sections 2.4, 2.5, 2.6). Issues and solutions to existing waste management practices of LAs are discussed in Section 2.6.4. Issues and solutions (pp 36). and Section 2.8. SWM issues (pp 41-44).	Added an evaluation in Section 3.2. Time dependency on the establishment of ISWM systems (pp 57-59). An evaluation is added, rather than an analysis to formulate a realistic MP with least cost approach while reducing landfilling.	Updated in MP.
6	Master plan requires a situation analysis or a SWOT analysis or PESTLE analysis.	MP described the situation analysis of SWM in the Western Province in Chapter 2. Data for this analysis was obtained from the field research for the MP and were well discussed in the WG meetings.	Updated with additional information in Section 2.4.3. Intermediate treatment and final disposal of waste (pp16).	Updated in MP.
7	All available technologies for solid waste management in the region have to be identified, validated and summarized in the master plan before selecting the best option. A clear justification for the selection of the best option and the methodology of developing the master plan are required to be mentioned in the plan.	The planning team for the MP, along with relevant stakeholders, considered feasible alternatives for SWM in the Western Province.	Considered and updated for clarity with a justification in Section 3.2. Time dependency on the establishment of ISWM systems (pp 57-59). Section 3.4 has been updated with a clear explanation for selecting alternatives based on technical and economic reasons. 3.4. Evaluation of the alternative scenarios for the SWM system (pp 69-72) 3.4.2. Cost evaluation for SWM system (pp 73-75) 3.5. Selection of the optimal SWM alternative plan (pp104)	Updated in MP.

Part B. Review comments for SEA WPMP

Comment No.	Institute	No	Review comments	Remarks based on last submitted version of (SEA)	Remarks based on last submitted version of (MP)	Amended MP (18-05-2023)	Final version of SEA (24-05-2023)
1	Solid Waste Management Unit, Central Environmental Authority	1	Encouraging community collection points of waste over door-to-door collection, as it utilizes less resources such as vehicles, fuel, manpower etc.	More efficient waste collection strategies considered by the MP are explained in Section 2.5.4. Improvement of waste collection system (pp 13) and Section 5.7.3. Expand the solid waste collection area and waste collection system (pp113).	The MP aims to provide efficient SWM collection than door-to-door collection. The concept is based on providing the best service to protect the environment and human drudgery.	Not revised as MP considered better options based on best service.	Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
2	Solid Waste Management Unit, Central Environmental Authority	2	Regarding the ash disposal of Waste to Energy Project-Kerawalapitiya, the bottom ash is planned to be used in brick formation and the destination of fly ash will be decided depending on the analytical report of the fly ash sample.	Discussed the need of safe disposal of ash in a hazardous waste landfill. See Section 5.7.5. Increase the capacity of thermal recovery facilities (pp 115).	Necessity of proper ash disposal is discussed in sections 2.4.3 Intermediate treatment and final disposal of waste (pp16-17).	Further explanation is provided in Section 3.23. Time dependency on the establishment of ISWM systems was added to MP (pp57-59).	Already mentioned in SEA. Already mentioned and updated in MP.
3	Solid Waste Management Unit, Central Environmental Authority	3	It is proposed to include tipping fee for waste to energy projects, in order to maintain the sustainability of the project.	Already discussed in sections 2.5.1. Actions promoting waste reduction (pp 11) 6.1.2. Recommendations for the institutional arrangements (pp 134).	Already discussed and described in Section 4.5.3. Financial sustainability analysis (FSA) (pp 165).	Not revised as already discussed.	Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
4	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, Central	1	This SEA study merely justified the master plan but not critically analysed with the existing national policies and current	The SEA report provided the compliance of the MP with most relevant policies and programs for solid waste management. See	MP aims to carry forward "The strategic action plan for waste management in the	Considered and updated in MP Section 3.2. Time dependency on the	Updated in SEA the Section 3.4 and Section 5.6 with

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	Environmental Authority		practical scenario of solid waste management on the ground.	Section 3.4. Provincial policies/strategies applicable to MP (pp 30) and Section 5.8 Conformity of MP with National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (pp 118-126).	Western Province “drafted in 2019.	establishment of ISWM systems was added to MP (pp 57-59) and in Section 4.1.3. National policy statements, strategies, and actions on solid waste management (pp 104-114).	addition analysis on policies. Updated in MP.
5	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, Central Environmental Authority	2	It appears that the justification made in the SEA are not align with the National Solid Waste Management Policy	SEA is based on the National Solid Waste management policies. Section 3.4. Provincial policies/strategies applicable to MP (pp30) and Section 5.8 Conformity of MP with National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (pp 118-126).	Same as above.	A discussion on the shortcomings of not enacting EPR for improvements in recycling was added to MP in Section 3.2. Time dependency on the establishment of ISWM systems (pp 57-59), and Section 4.1.3 was added to include all policy statements on solid waste management in MP (pp 104-114).	Update in SEA Chapter 3 and Chapter 5 with further analysis. Updated in MP.
6	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, Central Environmental Authority	3	Alternative analysis appears as a justification of the master plan. Other possible alternatives have not been considered comprehensively.	SEA focused on alternatives provided in the MP See Section 5.6. Summary of alternative comparison (pp 108).	The alternatives had been discussed in detail in stakeholder meetings during plan preparation, and considered to have more practical strategies for SMW in the Western Province.	Evaluation and justification are done in Section 3.2. Time dependency on the establishment of	Updated in SEA in Section 5.1. Selection of sustainable alternatives (91-92) with a justification as to why the SEA

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						ISWM systems (pp57).	focused on the alternatives already provided in the MP. In MP, further justification can be done via a discussion of stakeholder participation in planning stage.
7	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, Central Environmental Authority	4	Issues pertaining to the existing waste to energy plant and the Metro Colombo Solid Waste management project have not been considered and analysed.	Implemented/proposed relevant mega projects are discussed in Section 3.4 Provincial policies/strategies applicable to MP (pp 30)	These are discussed in Section 3.2 of MP.	Considered and updated. The evaluation in Section 3.2. Time dependency on the establishment of ISWM systems (pp 57) states that “It is recommended to upgrade the Kerewalapitiya power plant to combust with RDF so that downtime is not an issue while improving the thermal efficiency of the plant”.	Updated in SEA with further information. In MP, further explanation can be included in relevant sections where current facilities are discussed for their potential and limitations.
8	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, Central Environmental Authority	5	Calculation of the lifespan of the Aruwakkalu sanitary landfill site and the operational plans of the project has not been considered. The designed lifespan of the Phase I and Phase II of the	This information has been discussed in sections 2.5.7. Reduction of waste to be disposed (pp 19), 6.1.3.6. Promotion of recycling at intermediate treatment facilities	Necessity of operation and landfill management plan as a mandatory sub-activity in the MP is already mentioned.	This topic will be discussed in the Coordination Committee.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.

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			Aruwakkalu Sanitary Landfill is 12.5 years in full capacity. Ex: In the report it was taken as 20 years	(pp 137) and 6.1.3.7. Reduction of waste to be disposed (pp 138).			
9	Environmental Impact Assessment Unit, Central Environmental Authority	6	Recent initiatives made by the stakeholder agencies on promoting circular economy have not been comprehensively taken into account.	Already considered these topics in SEA. Section 4.6.1 Global trends in solid waste management (pp76).	MP is based on circular economy principles and aims to promote 3R. The MP has already explained the 3R initiatives taken by LAs/WMA in Section 4.4.3. Key strategic actions for the SWM system (pp 136).	This topic will be discussed in the Coordination Committee.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
10	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	1	The proposed project is expected to provide 30 MV to the national grid from burning waste. The project is expected to start in 2042.	Already mentioned.	Already mentioned.		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
11	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	2	The project expects to promote waste segregation, the 3R concept, and household compost production (in situ) from the waste generated in Gampaha district by 2042. It also expects to reduce waste from 0% to 10% through 3R awareness activities in the Gampaha district.	Already discussed in Section 2.3. Quantitative targets of the MP (pp 9).	Already discussed in Table 4.3 (pp121).		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
12	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	3	The project aims to increase waste collection from 45% to 70% in the Gampaha district. Gampaha district aims to expand waste collection services to underserved areas and increase the number of collection vehicles with funds from this initiative.	Already discussed in Section 2.3. Quantitative targets of the MP (pp 9).	Already discussed (to increase waste collection from 43% to 70% in the Gampaha district.) See Table 4.3 (pp121).		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.

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	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	4	This project aims to improve the conditions of the waste transfer system in Kelaniya.	Already discussed. 2.5.5. Improvement of waste transfer system (pp 14)	Already discussed		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
13	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	5	This currently brings the proposed waste capacity to 750 tonnes/day and the capacity expected to increase to 1500 tonnes by 2028.	Already discussed	Already discussed		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
14	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	6	Currently, for the Western Power Waste to Energy project licensed by the Board of Investment, 750 pieces of garbage collected daily within the Colombo city limits provide 10 MV of electricity to the national grid, but there is no proper disposal method for fly ash and bottom ash generated by it.	Already discussed for management and mitigation options in the MP and SEA.	Already discussed		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
15	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	7	The project is Sri Lanka's first electric waste incinerator expansion, which began in January 2021 and is planned to burn 800 tons of waste every day for a duration of 20 years. Despite the fact that it expected 800 tonnes, it presently receives 700 tonnes, which has an impact on electricity generation.		Some numbers could be different from what was expected in the MP.	This will be discussed in the coordinating committee. As the MP is needed to be reviewed occasionally, to be adopt the actual changes.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
16	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	8	Accordingly, it appears that the construction of a new incinerator for the Gampaha district by the proposed Western Provincial Master Plan for Strategic Waste			Same as above.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.

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			Management will cause problems with the effectiveness of the currently constructed project by Western Power and the proposed project.				
17	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	9	In addition, it is not observed that the technical administrative and management problems of the existing project have been identified and improved or that information has been used sufficiently to make the project successful.	MP has considered mega projects operated/ planned to operate in Western Province. Section 3.4 Provincial policies/strategies applicable to MP (pp 30)		This will be discussed in the coordinating committee.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
18	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	10	And since the amount of solid waste generated at the moment is not sufficient to be used for electricity generation, it is not a pressing issue at this time, rather than a proposal for a strategy for a construction project to be carried out again. A decision must be made based on data obtained from the EIA.		AS shown in the 3.1. Pre-conditions for formulating a MP, there are several preconditions discussed in the WG, to estimate the waste generation amount for 20 years.	Since the actual number could be changed, MP will be monitored and reviewed by the Coordinating Committee.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
19	Gampaha District Office – Central Environmental Authority	11	Apart from that, various projects are being implemented in Gampaha district and it is observed that sufficient attention regarding those projects (ex: Pethiyakanda, Manelgama) is not considered in this report.	MP has considered mega projects operated/ planned to operate in Western Province. Section 3.4 Provincial policies/strategies applicable to MP (pp 30)		It will be discussed in the Coordinating Committee and will be revised if necessary.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
20	Kalutara District Office- Central	1	With the growth of population, it is obviously reviled that a master plan for manage solid waste	Already considered	Already considered in Table 3.1. Estimated population		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.

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	Environmental Authority		which will be generate within next twenty years in Western Province is timely needed.		growth rate and population projection (pp46).		
21	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	2	As the statutorily responsible body for the management of waste generate in Sri Lanka, every local authority and local authority area within the Western Province should be include and cover from this Master Plan.	All the LAs in WP are already included in the MP document	All the LAs in WP are already included in the MP.		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
22	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	3	Every Local Authority in Western Province should be connected to the network consisting of Primary Transfer Stations (PTS), Transfer Stations (TS) and Thermal Recovery Facility (TRF).	Already discussed in Section. 2.5.5 Improvement of waste transfer system (pp 14).	Already discussed		Already mentioned in SEA and MP.
23	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	4	There are number of small-scale incinerators are operated by private sector within industrial premises. All these incinerators should be considered in the proposed Master Plan and proper mechanism should be addressed to disposed fly ash, bottom ash generate from those incinerators.		MP's target waste is only Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). Other special waste including hazardous waste were studied and those are needed to be regulated but not the scope of MP.		Updated in SEA.
24	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	5	As well as there are number of CEA registered and non-registered waste collectors for collect and recycle solid waste, Hazardous waste, and electronic waste etc. A proper mechanism should be incorporate to this		These requirements are addressed in the Ground Level plans, not in the MP.	Detailed plans will be formulated by local authorities and WMA, MP described the policy and strategy.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.

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			Master Plan for closely monitor them.				
25	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	6	In every year considerable amount of expired chemicals, contaminated or unidentified chemicals are removed from industries, laboratories, schools, and universities. But there was no proper mechanism to dispose them. Therefore, a proper mechanism introduces to dispose such chemicals is essential.	MP focused on the municipal solid waste.	Other special waste including hazardous waste were studied and those are needed to be regulated but not the scope of MP.		Updated in SEA with a clarification on the scope of the MP in Section 2.1. Purpose of the MP for the Western Province (pp 5-6).
26	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	7	There are no sufficient disposal facilities for dispose sludge generate from the industrial wastewater treatment plants. Because of that if it is able to introduce proper disposal method or facilities to dispose such sludge is very useful.	MP focused on solid waste.	Liquid waste was studied and those are needed to be regulated but not the scope of MP.		Updated in SEA with a clarification on the scope of the MP in Section 2.1. Purpose of the MP for the Western Province (pp 5-6).
27	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	8	There are number of fibre- based boat and related products manufacturing industries are operated within Western Province. But there is no proper mechanism to dispose fiber waste. Therefore, suggest for introduce a proper mechanism to dispose solid waste such as fiber.	MP focused on solid waste.	Fiber wastes were studied and those are needed to be regulated but not the scope of MP.		Updated in SEA with a clarification on the scope of the MP in Section 2.1. Purpose of the MP for the Western Province (pp 5-6).
28	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	9	It is observed that waste reduction and segregate at the source is a very important step of the waste management process.	Segregation of the waste at source was discussed in		Detailed plan of waste reduction and segregation at source will be	Already discussed in the SEA. Addressed in MP.

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			Therefore, strong, and friendly public awareness program is much needed to incorporate to the proposed master plan.	2.5.2 Actions promoting source separation and reduction at the discharge (pp 12) stage		developed by WMA and Local Authorities following the sub policy/strategy of MP. 4.1.3 National Policy Statements, Strategies, and Actions on Solid Waste Management (pp104) was added to facilitate activities align with national environment policies.	
29	Kalutara District Office- Central Environmental Authority	10	As mentioned in the 4.2.5 at the Western Province Solid Waste Management Master Plan in Sri Lanka implementation of the polluter pays principal and extended producer responsibility is much needed.	Described in Section 2.2.3 Key strategies of the MP (pp 7) 5.8 Conformity of MP with National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) pp118 -126		Details will be discussed in Coordinating Committee.	Already mentioned in the SEA. Addressed in MP.
30	Ceylon Electricity Board	1	Regarding compliance with LTGEP The “Western Province Solid Waste Management Master Plan” proposes generation of electricity by waste incineration as one solution for the waste management. PUCSL approved			Noted.	Noted.

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			Long Term Generation Expansion Plan (LTGEP) 2023-2042 allows the provision for Municipal Solid Waste Based Power Generation. Being a non-intermittent form of generation, the LTGEP has not imposed any limitation on Municipal Solid Waste power plants and shall be considered depending on the feasibility and availability of grid interconnection. If connecting power plant with CEB network is possible, CEB can purchase electricity generated from solid waste-based power plants at the tariff applicable at the time.				
31	Ceylon Electricity Board	2	Regarding applicable tariff For projects of capacity up to 10 MW the three-tier tariff effective from 01/09/2022 will be applicable until any further amendments. However, it only specifies tariff applicable for 'Agricultural and Industrial Waste' category and not for Municipal Solid Waste category. Furthermore, the existing Western Power Company Pvt. Ltd power plant operates with a negotiated flat tariff (Rs.36.20) of which CEB has agreed to bear only a portion of it (Rs 23.10, which is the flat tariff proposed			Noted.	Noted.

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			for non-specified technologies in the NCRE tariff came into place on 07/03/2014 with effective from 01/01/2012). Balance (Rs. 13.10) is to be re-imbursed by the treasury.				
32	Ministry of Environment	1	The newly proposed project approving methodology needs to be considered in legalizing the SEA to minimize delays in project approval processes.			Will be discussed in Coordinating Committee.	Addressed in MP.
33	Ministry of Environment	2	SEA should consider complying to (i) National Environment Policy - 2022 (ii) National Environmental Action Plan 2022-2023: Pathway to Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka. (iii) Sustainable Consumption & Production Policy - 2019 (iv) Green Procurement Procedure & Green reporting system			Considered and updated with information was in Section 4.1.3.	Addressed in SEA with updated information in Section 3.1. Policy Framework. Addressed in MP (pp 22-25).
34	Ministry of Environment	3	Environment impacts and management recommendations of liquid waste and gaseous waste in relation to Municipal Waste Management (MSW) is not adequately addressed.	MP focused on solid waste	Not considered in MP as MP focused only on MSW.		Addressed in MP with an updated Section 2.1 Purpose of the MP for the Western Province (pp 5-6) to clarify the scope of the MP.

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							In the MP, need to discuss briefly to clarify the scope of the MP. This can be described in Chapter 1.
35	Ministry of Environment	4	Sewage disposal/ Gully bowser disposal on to waste dumpsites creates many environmental and health issues.	MP focused on solid waste	Not considered in MP as MP focused only on MSW		Same as above.
36	Ministry of Environment	5	Usage of waste as a fuel / energy source besides waste to energy plants need to be promoted to minimize pollution. Eg. Biogas generation promoted to households/institutions/and sewage treatment facilities.	Already discussed in Section 6.1.3.3. Actions for waste reduction at the discharged stage (pp 136) biogas as an option to waste reduction at discharge stage.			Already mentioned in SEA.
37	Ministry of Environment	6	RDF (Residual Derived Fuel): Most of the Industries in Gampaha District are powered by bio mas, where a rapid decrease is the green cover (Cutting of trees) is experienced. This leads to bio diversity loss and environmental damage. As a win-win situation RDF can be promoted as a fuel for industries to overcome this situation.				Updated in SEA.
38	Ministry of Environment	7	Expansion of service provision of waste collection to rural areas is recommended, but operational cost could be minimized by promoting individual or	Already discussed in recommendations section 6.1.3.4 Improvement of waste collection system(pp136)		Increase of waste collection rate in rural area (PS) is included to estimate 20 years of	Already discussed in SEA and MP.

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			community composting and promote value addition to produce compost to be used as a fertilizer in agriculture.			waste amount to be managed.	
39	Ministry of Environment	9	Developing “ Samurdhi Recipients” as entrepreneurs of recyclable collectors/ recyclers/, will help to collect recyclables to selected centres, which will help to avoid door to door collection of waste by LAs.		Already mentioned in Section 5.2 (p189).	Detailed recycling plan will be developed by WMA and Local Authorities following the MP’s strategy /policy.	Addressed in MP.
40	Ministry of Environment	10	Occupational Health & Safety measures addressed are not adequate. Regular medical check-ups for permanent long-term workers are essential. Rewarding systems and developing recognition for waste handlers is very important.	Already discussed in Section 4.4.6.1. Occupational Health Risks (pp 69).	Out of MP scope, but need to be addressed as WMA/Local Authority rules.		Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
41	Ministry of Environment	11	Development of waste collection of sea beaches needs to be established to prevent marine pollution as at present Local Authorities do not have a mandate to collect waste from sea beaches			Will be discussed in Coordinating Committee.	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
42	Ministry of Environment	12	Spot fines could be enforced using by laws to protect environment sensitive areas, eg wetlands.			Will be discussed in Coordinating Committee	Updated in SEA. Addressed in MP.
43	Ministry of Environment	13	Construction & Demolition Waste processing facility needs	MP focused on Municipal solid waste.		Need to clarify in MP the scope	Updated in SEA the scope of MP in

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			to be established to promote circular economy.				Section 2.1. Purpose of the MP for the Western Province (pp 5-6). In MP, need to clarify the scope.
44	Ministry of Environment	14	Closure/ rehabilitation of waste dumps should be prioritized considering the severity of the environment damage caused.	Already discussed in Section 2.5.7 Reduction of waste to be disposed (pp19) Section 5.7.8 Closure of dumping sites. (pp 118)	Already discussed pp154		Already discussed in SEA and MP.
45	Ministry of Environment	15	Awareness creation based on a needs assessment has to be carried out.	Already discussed about awareness raising in section 2.5.1 (pp12)			Already discussed in SEA.
46	Ministry of Environment	16	“Polluter Pays” and load-based waste collection mechanism will help to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste.		The MP has already proposed implementation of these strategies.		Addressed in MP.
47	Ministry of Environment	17	As per the National Policy on Waste Management – 2019, the following needs to be addressed. (i) Considering the difficulty in obtaining suitable land for waste management clustering of LAs for-waste management, (ii) Develop mechanisms to dispose “Bulk Waste”, and slaughterhouse waste			Will be discussed in Coordinating Committee	In MP, need to provide a discussion of constraints and scope.

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			(iii) Reporting and publishing the Annual Performance of the LAs (iv) Periodical Skill Development for the workforce (v) Development of Service Standards (vi) Develop mechanisms to obtain feedback from general public & other institutions. (vii) Develop conflict resolution mechanism to settle waste related issues				
48	Disaster Management Centre	1	Solid waste management plan and the connected strategic plan is one of the most important initiatives of Sri Lanka to minimize and mitigate the impact of connected disasters which could create more environmental damages ultimately leading to fatal catastrophes such as to dumpsite collapse in urban area Methotamulla dumpsite in 2017. Disaster Management Center has been involving in coordinating, mitigating and responding to such hazards aligned with global and local guidelines, strategies, policies and plans.	Already discussed in SEA. Role and responsibilities are described in Annexure 6.		Noted.	Addressed in SEA and MP.
49	Disaster Management Centre	2	DMC would like to take your keen attention to the guidelines, strategies, and plans to adhere			Will be discussed in Coordinating Committee	Update in SEA with additional information in

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			<p>with disaster management and solid waste management activities under the guiding principles of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) , Disaster Management Act of 2005 , National Emergency operation plan and local DRR Plan . Further, under - mentioned guidelines and plan should also be incorporated with the new solid waste management master plan.</p> <p>a) Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Guidelines (SFDRR) - There is a need to integrate with the priorities of SFDRR , Understanding disaster risk , manage and disaster risk for resilient , enhance disaster preparedness for Prevention and reducing disaster risk including through cooperation , sharing responsibilities between the central government and national authorities , Empowering of local authorities,</p> <p>b) Disaster Management Act no 13 of 2005 - National council involvement to guide and advise 9 provincial ministers with chief secretaries.</p>				Chapter 3: Policy and legislative framework relevant to waste management. Addressed in MP.

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			c) Local Disaster Risk Reduction Plan - Disaster coordination through Local Authorities. d) National Emergency Operation Plan - National and local disaster response and operation mechanism.				
50	Disaster Management Centre	3	In addition, the " Male Declaration " and " Paris Agreement " should also be aligned with Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) report in the western province Solid Waste Management Master Plan in Sri Lanka. a) " Male Declaration " discusses on control and prevention of air pollution and its likely transboundary effects for South Asia and inter - governmental network. b) Paris Agreement aims to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions in an effort to limit the global temperature in this Century			Noted	Addressed in SEA with additional information in Chapter 3: Policy and legislative framework relevant to waste management. Addressed in MP.
51	Disaster Management Centre	4	In case of an emergency or a disaster, search and rescue activities are coordinated by Disaster Management Centre according to National Emergency Operational Plan (NEOP). National Disaster Relief Service Center (NDRSC) as well as			Noted	

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			Disaster Management Center have developed a guideline and SOPs to camp management at a disaster situation. This guideline also may incorporate with the SEA report.				
52	Disaster Management Centre	5	Further, Remuna tank listed in table 4-2 of the irrigation tanks in the Western Province, is mistakenly be shown in Gampaha district and it should go to Kaluthara district. Therefore, above mentioned comments and suggestions are forwarded for your necessary action please.	Table 4 .2 List of irrigation tanks in the Western Province – pp 42			Addressed in SEA.
53	Ministry of Urban Development & Housing	1	There should be some other alternatives with, without Aruwakkalu and TRF facility. There will be some other combinations for that.	Already discussed in section 6.1.3.7 Reduction of waste to be disposed (pp 138)			Updated in SEA with a justification as to why other alternatives were not considered in Section 5.1. Selection of sustainable alternatives (91-92).
54	Ministry of Urban Development & Housing	2	Better to add the "Ministry responsible..." rather than directly pointing out the Ministry name				Noted.
55	Ministry of Urban Development & Housing	3	Add financial feasibility	Already mentioned in SEA in Sections 5.6 Summary of alternative comparison and	Detailed financial feasibility analysis was done in MP in Section		Addressed in SEA and MP.

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				Annexure A. 5.2 Financial evaluation.	4.5.3. Financial sustainability analysis (FSA)		
56	Urban Development Authority	1	<p>3.3 Strategies and Guidelines (Page 25 - 27)</p> <p>Table 3.3 – Summary of Key Strategies and Guidelines relevant to Solid Waste management section in Sri Lanka Followings should be added to the Table 3.3</p> <p><i>2019 (for 2019 – 2030) New Planning & Building Regulations (General) -UDA Part IV- Regulation for Planning, Designing and calculation of the Development. In No 42 – Solid Waste Disposal</i></p>				Addressed in SEA by updating this information in Table 3.3. Summary of key strategies and guidelines relevant to solid waste management sector in Sri Lanka (pp 28-30).
57	Urban Development Authority	2	<p>In Annexure 6 – Page No 141</p> <p>Key Stakeholder relevant to SWM sector and the MP Stakeholder (Role of the Stakeholder in Western Province Waste Management Master Plan) Relevance Direct/ Indirect</p>				Addressed in SEA.

Comment No.	Institute	No	Review comments	Remarks based on last submitted version of (SEA)	Remarks based on last submitted version of (MP)	Amended MP (18-05-2023)	Final version of SEA (24-05-2023)
			<p>Urban Development Authority (UDA) (Possess and develop land resources to effectively improve utilization for public services and revenue generation).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop city/ township and urban development plans. • Plan, develop and implement waste management facilities and infrastructure. • Authorize to create environmental standards and plan environmental improvements in UDA decayed areas (should be change in to declared areas) Indirect (Direct) 				