

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY



ANNUAL REPORT 2010

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 2010 has been prepared based on the information provided by the Directors/Heads of 15 Divisions/Units in the Head office, 08 Provincial Offices and Environmental Council. It is also included information and performance of special projects undertaken by the CEA. In this report, the information has been provided based on the key performance of key Divisions/ Units in the Head office and Provincial Offices.

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

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

Planning & Monitoring Unit

MESSAGE OF CHAIRMAN

It is my pleasure to present to you the Annual Report of the CEA and audited accounts comprising the balance sheet, cash flow statement and the Auditor General's Report for the financial year ended from 31st December, 2010.

The CEA prepares its yearly action plan based on Corporate Plan 2008 - 2012. In order to address the current environmental concerns in the country and to be aligned with national and international environment obligations and the national sustainable development strategies, the existing Corporate Plan was updated in 2010. This clearly indicates that the expectation of environmental pollution control, environmental management and environmental education and promotion leading to sustainable development in the country.

As the CEA has the main responsibility in protecting the environment according to the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, the CEA initiated a programme to revise existing Industrial Effluent Discharge Standards published in the gazette notification no. 1534/18 dated 2008.02.01

It was realized that existing standards are need to be revised to diversify the standards for different discharging models, practical difficulties in analyzing the colour standards and verification of present values. This process was developed through a participatory process involving all relevant stakeholders in the field.

In 2010, the CEA expanded its capacities by implementing water quality monitoring programmes with the assistance of international cooperation such as Korea and Japan. Kitakyusha International Techno Association (KITA) of Japan had provided funds for the implementation of environmental education programmes to evaluate the levels of water pollution in stream water by using biological indicators method. As well, Korean Environmental Cooperation (KECO) of Korea had provided funds for implementation of water quality monitoring programme in three water bodies declared as Environmental Protection Areas under the NEA. Accordingly, this programme was carried out in Thalangama Wewa, Benthota River and Bolgoda Lake to collect baseline data on water quality.

As the unavailability of well established sustainable mechanism or developed infrastructure to manage e waste in the country, the CEA has taken initiatives to identify and provide strategic solutions to the emerging e waste problem, facilitating entire e waste management practices adhering to 3R principle to the maximum extent possible in an environmentally sound manner to ensure minimizing of adverse environmental and health impact, caused by the haphazard disposal of e waste in the country. In this endeavor, the CEA along with fourteen business organizations in home electronic, information technology, telecommunication industries and waste management service providers have launched a corporate electronic waste management project to eradicate the growing e waste crisis in Sri Lanka with the participation of the Hon. Minister of Environment, Anura Priyadarshana Yapa and CEOs of this fourteen partner organizations.

It is pleased to note that having considered the magnitude of the scope and the tremendous tasks lined up to be executed, Cabinet of Ministers approval could be obtained to extend the period of a national level solid waste management programme titled “Pilisarū” for further three years period from 2011 – 2013. Accordingly, national, provincial and Local Authority level programmes are being implemented with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders to address issues relating to waste management in the country.

National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project seeking solutions to post consumer plastic waste menace in the country was executed during period from January 1st 2007 to 31st December 2009 on the approval of Cabinet of Ministers. Considering the importance and the timely necessity of this project, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved to extend the project for further three years period from January 1st 2010 to 31st December 2012.

The CEA initiated action to carry out Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) for the Greater Hambanthota Development Plan and for the Northern Province. The finalized Zoning Plan including the permitted activities and the recommendations of the SEA of Hambanthota Development Plan has been forwarded to the Urban Development Authority for necessary action while SEA report of the Northern Province is under preparation.

I wish to thank the Director General, Management, staff and employees of the CEA for making their contribution to achieve the CEA’s objectives and set goals during the year under review. I also take this opportunity to thank the Members of the Board of Management of the CEA and Members of the Environment Council for their excellent corporation, guidance, advice and support given to me in the management of the affairs of the CEA. Also I wish to thank Secretary, Addl. Secretaries and all officers of the Ministry of Environment for their corporation, attention and advice. Lastly, let me take this opportunity to thank the Hon. Minister of Environment, Anura Priyadarshana Yapa for his excellent advice and guidance.

Charitha Herath
Chairman

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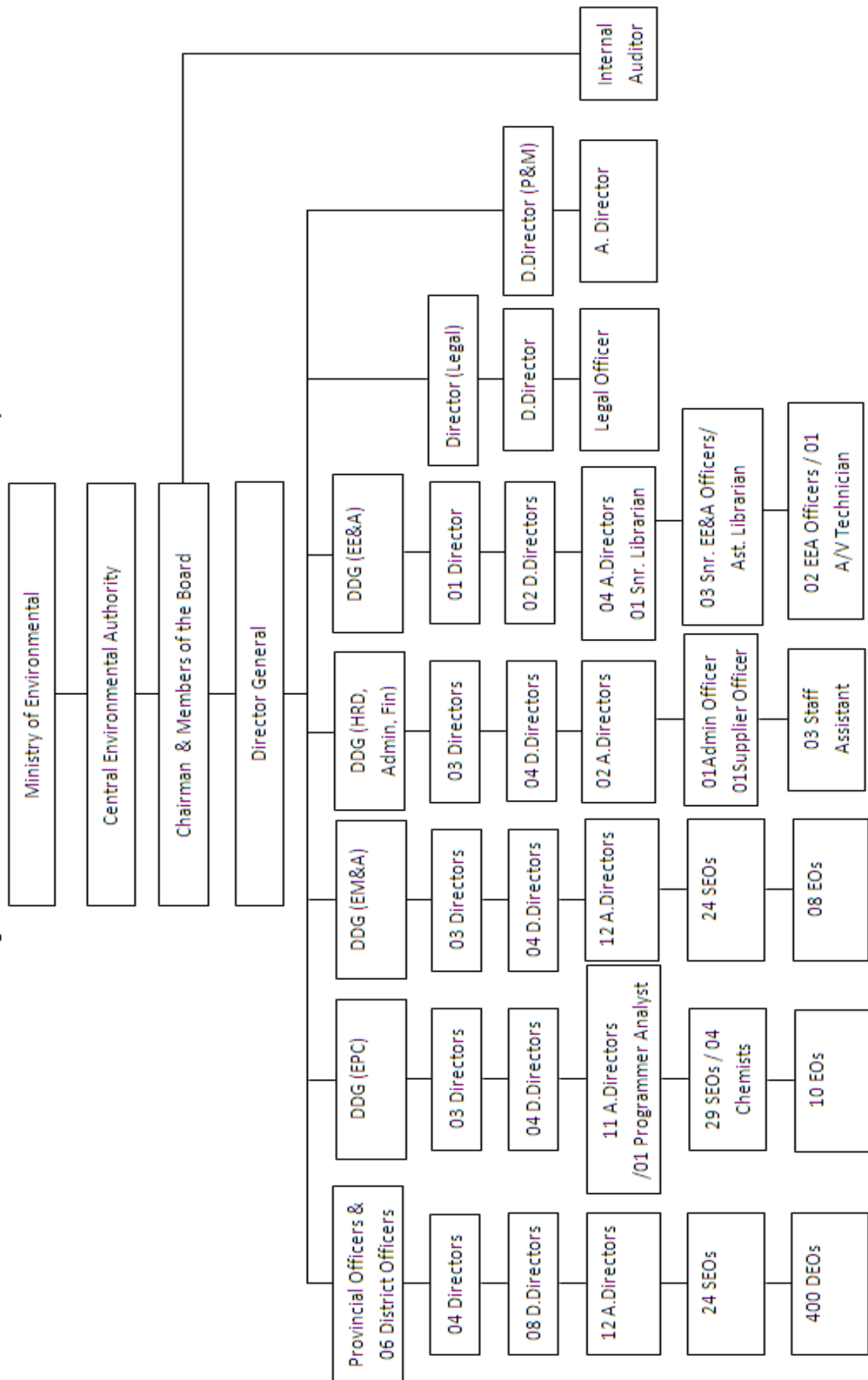
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STRUCTURE OF THE CEA

Organization Structure of the Central Environmental Authority



SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM OF THE CEA

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
Vacant	DDG (EE & A)	
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. U.K.D.G Jayasinghe	Actg. DDG (EM & A)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Mr. B.G Wijepala	Actg Director (Admin.)	B.A., B.L.E, Dip. Per. Mgt., NIBM
Mr. M.S.A.E Thismalpola	Director (HRD)	Attorney – at - Law
Mr. M.K.S Nanayakkara	Director (Finance)	B.Com. (Hons.), Licentiate – SLICA, MAAT
Mr. U.K.D.G Jayasinghe	Director (NRM)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Ms. Kanthi de Silva	Director (EIA)	B.Sc, M.Sc
Mr. M.A.A.N Hemakumara	Director (Geo-	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. T.W.A.W.Wasanthe	Director (Laboratory Services)	NDT (Chemi. Eng.)
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	Actg.Dy.Director (NCP)	B.Sc, M.sc
Ms. Vijitha Sathyakumar	Actg. Asst. Director (NPO)	B.Sc, M.Sc, PGD (Envtl.Science Licentiate, SLICA, MAAT)

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY

1. Introduction

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) having established in 1981 under the National Environmental Act No. 47 of 1980, completes twenty nine years service by 2010. 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 2010 contains the performance of the CEA including 8 Provincial Offices, 7 District Offices and special Projects implemented by the CEA for 2010, 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.

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 The Members of the Authority

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

At the inception of the year, the Board Members of the CEA comprised of the following members.

Prof. W. Abeywicreme	-	Chairman, CEA
Dr. Suren Batagoda	-	Member of the Authority
Mr. H. R Wimalasooriya	-	Member of the Authority

Mr. Pasan Gunasena, Director General of the CEA worked as Secretary to the Board. He had given his resignation as Director General of the CEA with effect from 09.07.2010 and Mrs. Ramani Ellepola assumed duties as Director General of the CEA with effect from 22.07.2010.

Prof. W. Abeywicrama gave resignation as Chairman of the CEA with effect from 07.05.2010. Mr. Charith Herath was appointed by His Excellency 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 His Excellency the president as new 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. Charith Herath	-	Chairman, CEA
Mr. M. Lalith De Silva	-	Member of the Authority
Mr. Saman De Silva	-	Member of the Authority

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

1.4 Environmental Council

1.4.1 Introduction

Environmental Council was established under the section 7 of the National Environmental Act No: 47 of 1980 as amended by National Environment (Amendment) Act No-56 of 1998 and 53 of 2000

Main roles of the Environmental Council

The major Functions of the Environment Council are,

- Generally advice the CEA on matters pertaining to its responsibilities, powers, duties and functions and
- To advice the authority on any matters referred to the council by the authority.

Structure of the Environmental Council

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

In year 2010, two separate sessions were conducted by the Environmental Council as follows.

- 10th Session - from January to May
- 11th Session - from June to December

Each Session had its own set of members and a Chairman.

Activities

10th Session

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

1.4.2 Members of the Council

Institution Represented

Name of the Member

Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Council	Mr. D.P. Hettiarachchi
Ministry of Finance & Planning	Dr. B. M.S. Batagoda
Ministry of Industrial Development	Mr. Asitha Senevirathna
Ministry of Highways & Road Development	Ms. S. S. Senanayake
Ministry of Tourism	Ms. N.B.H. Dharmawardhana
Ministry of Textiles	Mr. D.N.S. Kuruppumullage
Ministry of Plantation	Mr. W.W.C.B. Medagoda
Ministry of Trade Cooperative & Consumer Affairs	Mr. D. Jeevanathan
Ministry of Defence & Public Security Law & Peace	Mr. Wilie Gamage
Ministry of Railway & Transport	Mr. U.N. Mallawarachchi
Ministry of Power & Energy	Mr. S. Manthrinayaka
Ministry of Health & Nutrition`	Dr. Nirupa Pallewatta
Ministry of Labour and Foreign Employment	Mr. P.G. Jayasinghe
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Ms. Yasoja Gunasekara
Ministry of Education	Ms. B.L.D. Balasuriya
Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources	Mr. N. Abeywickrama
Ministry of Agriculture Development	Mr. Ranjan Dharmawardhana
Ministry of Entrepreneur Development of Investment	

& Promotion
Department of Customs
Central Environmental Authority

Mr. H.S. Devmith Rohana
Mr. Samantha Gunasekara
Mr. Pasan Gunasena - **Secretary**

Representatives from the NGO's

International Society for Nature Conservation
Social Development Foundation
"Vana Aruna" Organization
Attorney-at-Law
UNDP
Sewa Lanka Foundation
Sri Lanka Sarvodaya Shramadhana Society

Dr. Ranjith Mahindapala
Rev. Hedigalle Wimalasara Thero
Rev. Missaka Kamalasiri Thero
Mr. Lakshitha Jayawardhana
Ms. Sherein Samarasooriya
Mr. Ajith Dhammika Thennakoon
Ms. Gothami Abeygunawardhena

Experts on Environmental Protection and Management

Attorney-at-law
University of Colombo

Mr. Jagath Gunawardene -Chairman
Dr. P. N. Dayawansa

Meetings held for 10th session

In the year 2010 five meetings have been held from January to May for the 10th session.

Meeting	Month	Date
208	January	15
209	February	18
210	March	18
211	April	22
212	May	20

Matters of concern:

- Clinical waste disposed by hospitals.
- Environmental pollution by election campaigns.
- Addition of hormones to animal food.
- Representation of the Central Environmental Authority at the set of sub committees situated under the Ministry of Trade and Consumer affairs.
- Declaring Bolgoda as an Environmental Protection Area.
- Foreign countries obtaining patent rights for Sri Lankan Floral and Fauna diversity matters.
- Dengue threat in Sri Lanka.
- Protection of flood retention areas in Colombo city.
- Discharge of black oil at Udahamulla Bus Depot.
- Environmental damage at Vilpattu National Park.
- Wasp attacks at Sigiriya.
- Black oil discharge near Sedawatte Bridge.
- Gem mining in river beds and in other water ways.

11th Session

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

Institution Represented***Name of the Member***

Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Council	Mr. D. Subasinghe
Ministry of Finance & Implementation	Mr. R. Hemasinghe
Ministry of Lands and Land Development	Ms. A. M. K. K. Attanayaka
Ministry of Industrial Development	Mr. A. K. Seneviratne
Ministry of Highways & Road Development	Ms. S. A. D. S. Subasinghe
Ministry of Technology and Research	Mr. P. S. Gunasekera
Ministry of State Resources and Enterprise Development	Ms. Sumana Premaratne
Ministry of Plantation Industries	Mr. W.W.C.B. Medagoda
Ministry of Co-operatives and Internal Trade	Ms. D. C. N. A. Kumarasinghe
Ministry of Defence & Public Security Law & Peace	Ms. N. K. Abeyratne
Ministry of Railway & Transport	Mr. U.N. Mallawarachchi
Ministry of Power & Energy	Ms. Indrani Withanage
Ministry of Health & Nutrition	Dr. Piyasena Samarakoon
Ministry of Labour relations and Productivity improvement	Mr. W. M. D. S. Gunaratne
Ministry of External Affairs	Ms. Samantha Jayasooriya
Ministry of Fisheries & Aquatic Resources	Ms. Indra Ranasinghe
Ministry of Agriculture Development	Ms. L. U. N. Sumanasekera
Ministry of Economic Development	Ms. M. A. S. Perera
Central Environmental Authority	Ms. Ramani Ellepola- Secretary

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

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 held for 11th session

Meeting No.	Month	Date
213	August	30
214	September	23
215	October	28
216	November	29
217	December	27

Matters of concern:

- Separate provincial authority of the North Western Province and its adverse effect over the whole country in approving projects that have a national effect.
- Wetland zoning map and wetland zoning plan by the Urban Development Authority.
- National Physical Planning Policy and Plan (2007)
- Role of Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation in conservation and management of wetlands.
- Antenna structure development by the Telecommunication Regulatory Commission.
- Objectives, strategy and the progress of 'Pilisaru' project of the Central Environmental Authority.
- Declaration of water retention areas as Environmental Protected Areas.
- Haphazard erection of billboards.

2. DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CEA

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 Parliament committees, courts and HRC
- Introduce new strategies/tools for effective pollution control

Waste Management Unit

- Introduction & implementation of Hazardous Waste Management (WM) 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 on waste management technical guidelines
- 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
- Monitor the compliance of the Environment Standards
- Monitor the ambient water, air in selected areas
- Carry out research & surveys in the environment sector related to air, noise, vibration & water quality
- Formulation of regulations on air quality, water quality & noise

Environment Management & Assessment Division

There are three units Under the Environmental Management Assessment Division

Environment 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

Environment Education & Awareness Division

- Environment education and awareness programme 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
- Provide 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
- Effecting 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 Center/Region coordination
- 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.
- Examine the financial and operating information. This may include review of the means used to identify measure, classify and report such information and specific inquiry into transactions, balances and procedures.
- Review of the economy, efficiency and effectiveness of operations including non-financial controls.
- Review of compliance with laws, regulations and requirements of management policies and directives and other internal requirements.
- Carry out investigations into any matters as required by the management

Provincial Offices

- Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for development projects with localized impacts.
- Environmental recommendation for siting 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 2010 are succinctly explained in the following section.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION CONTROL DIVISION

3.1 Environmental Pollution Control Unit

The Environmental Pollution Control Unit of the Environmental Pollution Control Division is mainly responsible for prevention and control environmental pollution. The main legal instrument through which the Pollution Control Unit performs this function is the Environmental Protection Licence (EPL).

The Environmental Pollution Control (EPC) unit of the Environmental Pollution Control Division is mainly responsible for prevention and control environmental pollution. The main legal tool implement by CEA to control industrial discharges and emissions is the Environmental Protection License (EPL).

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

1. Implementation and facilitation for EPL scheme
2. Provide technical expertise on pollution control
3. Provide technical facilitations to industrial activities
4. Introduction of new strategies for pollution control
5. Development activities on existing pollution control laws and regulations
6. To attend related meetings and workshops and other works
7. Under above main activities the following sub activities were carried out by EPC unit of the CEA in year 2010.

1. Implementation and facilitation for Environmental Protection License Scheme

Environmental Protection Licensing is the regulatory tool under the provisions of the NEA. A valid EPL shall be obtained from the CEA or respective Local Authority under the provisions of the NEA and the Amendment Acts No 56 of 1988 and No 53 of 2000 to carry out activities prescribed in the Gazette Extraordinary No 1533/16 dated 25.01.2008. The prescribed activities that require EPLs are listed under part "A", "B" and "C" of the Gazette.

EPC unit is responsible in facilitation of Provincial Offices and Local Authorities for

better implementation of EPL scheme. Therefore all relevant applications and formats were printed and distributed on their requests.

Coordination of Local Authorities and Provincial Offices also a very important in the case of pollution control issues in the EPL process. In addition to that EPL process on telecom towers in western province are implemented by EPC Unit and issued 102 EPLs.

(a) Preparation of Industry Specific Model Conditions for the EPL Procedures of "C" category industries

Prescribed activity list "C" in the new Gazette notification No.1533/16 of 25.01.2008 is consist of 25 activities and they are comparatively low polluting activities and therefore the responsibility of issuing EPLs for these activities has been delegated to Local Government Authorities, namely

Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Saba.

EPC unit has prepared a set of industry specific model conditions for "C" list industries to distribute among Local

Authorities for their easy reference and implementation in the process.

(b) Resolving Public Complaints on Environmental Pollution /Nuisance

EPC unit investigate complaint regarding severe polluting activities which were directly forwarded by Chairman and DG of the CEA.

The EPC Unit continued to investigate only the complaints in relation to the activities of BOI approved industries and other complaints, which were directly forwarded

by the Complaint Unit, Chairman and DG of the CEA. During 2010, 62 complaints with regard to the activities of BOI approved industries were investigated and remedial and follow up action were taken. 08 other complaints forwarded by DG and Chairman, were investigated and remedial action were also taken.

(c) Granting concurrence to BOI Projects

In the established procedure BOI issued site recommendations and EPL s for those activities after obtaining CEA concurrence according to the BOI act. The Environmental Pollution Control unit operates concurrence procedure to new sites and existing BOI registered industries. Senior Environmental Officer of the EPC Unit worked with the Environmental Division of the BOI in order to process applications received from

investors and to carry out investigations on priority basis.

As a result of the above process, EPC unit granted 42 concurrences for new EPL s, 201 for EPL renewals and 34 concurrences for new sites Site recommendations for Telecom Towers were issued by BOI. EPC unit is granted 113 concurrences to the BOI for telecom towers in 2010.

(d) Compliance monitoring of BOI approved Industrial Activities

Follow up monitoring of industrial activities are carried out to check, the performance of pollution control systems established in the industry and whether the industry complies with conditions stipulated in the EPL. In this contest, the EPC Unit carried out follow up monitoring activities for the BOI approved industries. Monitoring activities were carried out by inspecting the industries at regular intervals and going through the

reports on wastewater analysis, noise and vibration measurements and reports on efficiency/evaluation of pollution control systems adopted in an industrial activity.

Compliance monitoring has been carried out for 21 BOI approved industries in 2010 and necessary instructions has been given to the relevant industrialists.

(e) Maintain a standard EPL numbering system

The activities for which an Environmental Protection License (EPL) has to be obtained are prescribed in the Gazette No: 1533/16 dated 25.01.2008 under three lists according to the intensity of pollution. The part "A" consists of 80 high polluting activities, part "B" consist of 33 relatively less polluting activities and part "C" consist of 25 low polluting activities. The EPL of the industrial activities in parts "A" and "B" are issued by the CEA.

According to the new regulations part "A" industries are high polluting, the EPL is issued by the CEA and the EPC Unit issued licence numbers for EPL "A" category for the purpose of maintain an accurate database for high polluting industries. 971 new license numbers were issued and 870 renewal license numbers were also issued.

2. Provide technical expertise on pollution control

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

Numbers of polluting industries which discharge industrial effluents already exist in the vicinity of this river. In addition, applications are also being received by the regulatory Authorities for the sitting highly polluting and effluent generating types of industries in this area. For the purpose of protection of water quality in Kelani River has thus become a major issue from a point of view of long term reliability.

Therefore a committee was formed to determine the sitting of High and Medium Polluting Industries outside the Industrial Estates and Export Processing Zones. This is one of the important decision making committee of the EPC Unit. This committee consists of members from the BOI, National

Water Supply & Drainage Board, Industrial Ministry, 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 demand in the Greater Colombo Area. But now the committee considers the H&M industries situated outside the Kelani river basin which generate high amount of wastewater.

5 such meetings were conducted by the EPC Unit and 14 project proposals submitted by the industrialists were evaluated.

(b) Technical Committee to Evaluate Project Proposals

In the process of effective pollution abatement in both existing and proposed industries, it is an essential requirement to appraise technical reports provided by such industries based on environmental performances with respect to the practical applications of the rules and regulations enacted under the provisions of the NEA.

The technical proposals for pollution control submitted by industrialists to provincial offices of the CEA need proper evaluation in order to have a correct decision. Earlier, technical proposals were accepted without adopting proper evaluation system, which created enormous environmental and social issues when implementation of such proposals.

During the process of EPL and Environmental Recommendation for industrial siting; the CEA requests industrialists to provide technical proposals on the mitigation of pollution. In such instances a committee with competent experts is a need for the evaluation of the proposals. In response to this urgent need a committee was formed with competent senior officers who are engaged in pollution control activities.

The evaluated proposals which were not up to the expected levels were amended by informing respective consultant / Specialist before implementing the proposed methodology. In the year 2010, 07 meetings were conducted by the EPC unit and 27 project proposals were evaluated by the committee.

(c) Technical Expertise on Pollution Aspects for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)

The officers of the EPC unit served as members of the Technical Evaluation Committees, which were assigned to assess EIAR and IEER for prescribed projects. The

officers were involved in EIA/IEE procedures by giving comments and recommendations pertaining to their expertise subject areas in the environmental pollution control.

In this regard, officers of the EPC unit participated for 14 projects as TEC members for the EIA processes in 2010.

(d) Court Appearances to give expert evidence

During the year under review, officers of the EPC Unit appeared in courts to give expert evidence in relation to the cases filed by the CEA, the Police, general public and Non Governmental Organizations.

During the year 2010 officers of the EPC Unit appeared in court for 5 instances for giving expert witnesses. In addition to the court

appearances, 4 technical reports on industrial pollution were also submitted to the courts at their requests.

Officers of the EPC Unit participated in 3 legal consultations at Attorney Generals Department to provide technical inputs for the ongoing cases filed by CEA.

3. Provide technical facilitations to industrial activities

(a) Update the consultants and Laboratory lists annually

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.

The sole purpose of this venture is to provide the industrialists an island wide low cost, genuine service and motivate them in their pollution abatement and compliance monitoring activities. At the same time consultants and laboratories will be able to rectify their shortcomings and update their knowledge to supply the best available competitive service.

At present 31 laboratories and 40 Consultants were applied for registration, and after the monitoring and evaluation 28 Laboratories and 36 Consultants were selected as CEA recognized Laboratories and Consultants for 2011 lists.

As the consultants & laboratories are benefited from this programme, by up loading their names to CEA website and also through printed lists which will be given to almost all the EPL and Environmental Recommendation holders.

(b) Awareness programme for laboratories & consultants registered in CEA

Environmental Pollution Control Division (EPC) of the Central Environmental Authority has started the registration of consultants and laboratories with a novel approach in the year 2010. During the monitoring and evaluations of consultants and laboratories, several non conformities were identified and it was concluded that uniformity among the reports and procedures are essential.

To overcome these issues it was proposed to conduct an awareness work shop for

consultants / specialists and laboratories about the environmental regulations, matters concerned with regard to EPL and guide them according to CEA's expected targets.

The work shop addressed the issues related to presentation of proposals, environmental monitoring and analysis procedures which were recognized as different from CEA's criteria by regular monitoring and evaluation throughout the year.

4. Introduction of new strategies for pollution control

(a) Awareness 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 residences. Therefore people are claimed on odour, dust and pollution of drinking water sources from livestock industries. To overcome these issues and for environment friendly livestock farming Central Environmental Authority along with the Ministry of Livestock & Rural Community Development and the Ministry of Health were jointly conducted a workshop for relevant government officials on

preparation of a long term programme to bring up livestock industry in eco friendly manner.

This awareness workshop was held on 30th November 2010, at Central Environmental Authority (CEA) auditorium to disseminate the idea of Eco friendly approach for Livestock farming industry in Sri Lanka. 75 participants were engaged in this programme and National and District level communities were formed for workout the future programmes.

(b) SAICM project on Chemical Accident Prevention programme

EPC unit of the CEA has been involved with novel industrial pollution control methods which are having significant impact on human and living environment of the country.

Most chemical disasters or accidents could have been avoided if correct precautionary measures taken at appropriate time and continuously monitored.

Under the international norms this programme was initiated by discussion with UNEP and CEA's programme was named as Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness programme (CAPP).

EPL is the compliance monitoring method of the industries prescribed under the regulations in the gazette notifications of 1533/16 of 25.01.2008. The industry is having chemicals in their processes which may have potential threat to environment. When it applied to industry "Chemical Accident Prevention and Preparedness Programme (CAPP) could be monitored with the conditions of the EPL.

In this connection CEA with Asian Disaster Management Center and UNEP Business, industry and Commerce Unit have jointed to apply for this grant programme and in the year 2010 and approval was granted.

5. Development activities on existing pollution control laws and regulations

(a) Review water quality standards

Water quality standards are measuring tools used as an indicator for the water pollution. According to the existing environmental status, requirements and practical problems present standards have to be reviewed and amended accordingly. 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.

For this purpose existing data should be analyzed, sorted and assessed to confirm

their reliability. A clarification of present values of existing standards should also be evaluated to identify the most suitable norms and standards.

In this connection 14 meetings were held in year 2010 for different types of effluent standards with participation of number of relevant institutions. Literature surveys and problem analysis of the task were completed in year 2010. Finalized document will be prepared in first quarter of the year 2011.

6. Trainings / workshops, meetings and Presentations

Training is one of the most essential components, which is required for effective implementation of functions and responsibilities assigned to officers of any capacity.

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

- 2 workshops. One workshop for the consultants and specialists of laboratories. And the other is for the government officers of livestock farming sector and provincial level CEA officers.
- 08 Presentations /Lectures conducted on pollution related subjects
- EPC unit attended 40 Trainings, workshops and Meetings related to pollution control

Summary of the progress: 2010 - EPC Unit

Activity	Progress		Remarks
	Physical	Financial	
1. Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme - BOI			
New site Recommendations for Industries	34		Operational expenses were borne by the BOI
New site Recommendations for Telecom Towers	113		
Concurrence for new industry	42		
Concurrence for EPL Renewals	201		
Complaints inspected BOI	66		
Solved BOI	10		
2. Implementation of Environmental Protection License Scheme – Non BOI			
EPL for Telecom Towers	102		
Complaints inspected Non BOI	21		
Solved Non BOI	4		
3. Review and update of the existing list of consultants and list of laboratories annually			
Received applications for laboratory Registration	31	Total budget allocation for the EPC Unit in year 2010 was Rs.5, 00,000/=.	
Received applications for Consultants Registration	40		
Selected laboratories	28		
Selected consultants	36		
4. Court appearances and provide Expert Evidence		From this allocation Rs.570253.00 were utilized by EPC Unit.	
Court Appearances to give expert evidence	5		
Reports submitted to the courts	4		
Legal Consultations	3		
6. Committee to Evaluate Project Proposals		To continue the scheduled work, special requests were made to Director General for obtaining extra financial allocation.	
Meetings conducted	7		
Evaluated project proposals	72		
7. H&M Committee			
Meetings conducted	5		
Evaluated projects proposals	14		
Recommended project proposals	8		
8. Review water quality standards			
Meetings conducted	14		
9. Handle standard EPL numbering system			
“A” Category- Fresh EPLs	971		
“A” Category new file numbers	1418		
“A” Category- EPL Renewals	870		
12. Trainings / workshops			
Presentations / lectures delivered by EPC unit	8		
Conducted workshops	2		
Attended work shop	09		
EPC unit attended Meetings	40		
13.EIA TEC committee meeting	14		

3.2 Lab Services Unit

3.2.1 Air Quality Laboratory Services Unit

1. Ambient Air Quality Monitoring

Air quality monitoring has been carried out at Colombo Fort using continuous automated monitoring station from 1997 to 2008 for CO, NO₂, SO₂ and PM₁₀. Increasing trend for NO₂, SO₂ were observed while decreasing trend for CO and PM₁₀ * at Colombo Fort (2003-2008).

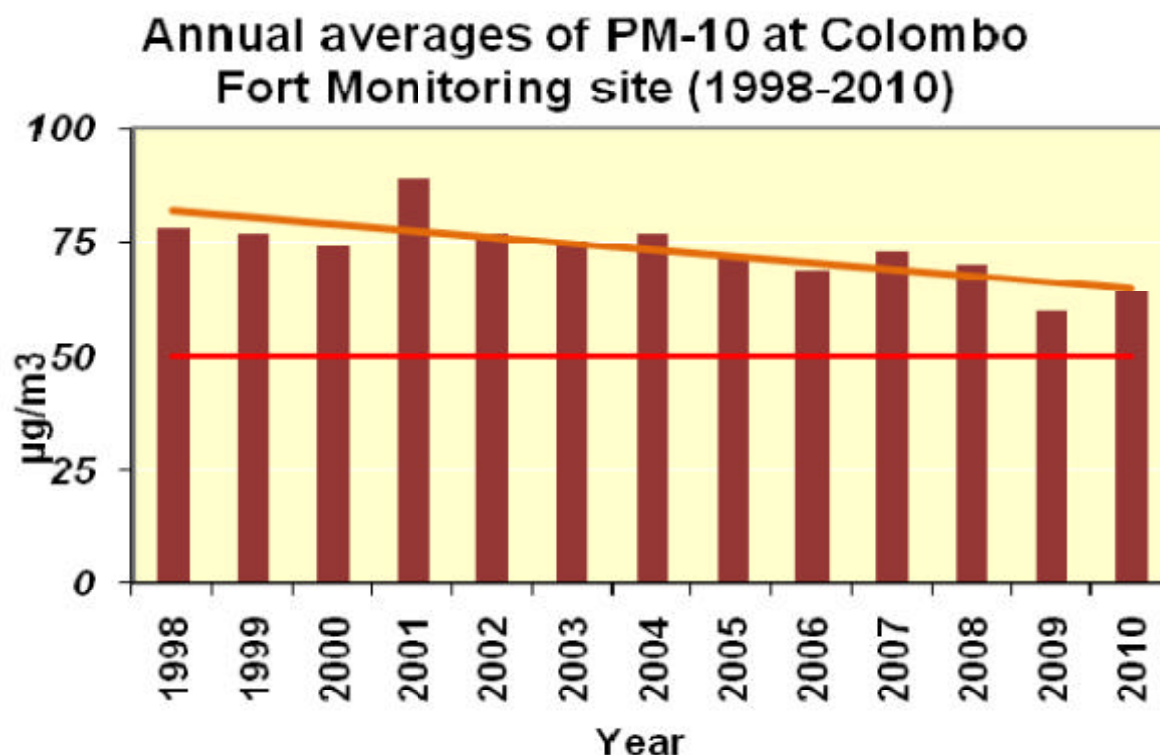
At present only PM₁₀ monitoring is being carried out as other instruments are out dated and even mother company does not manufacture spare part for these 15 years old equipments.

2. Air quality 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 10 years.

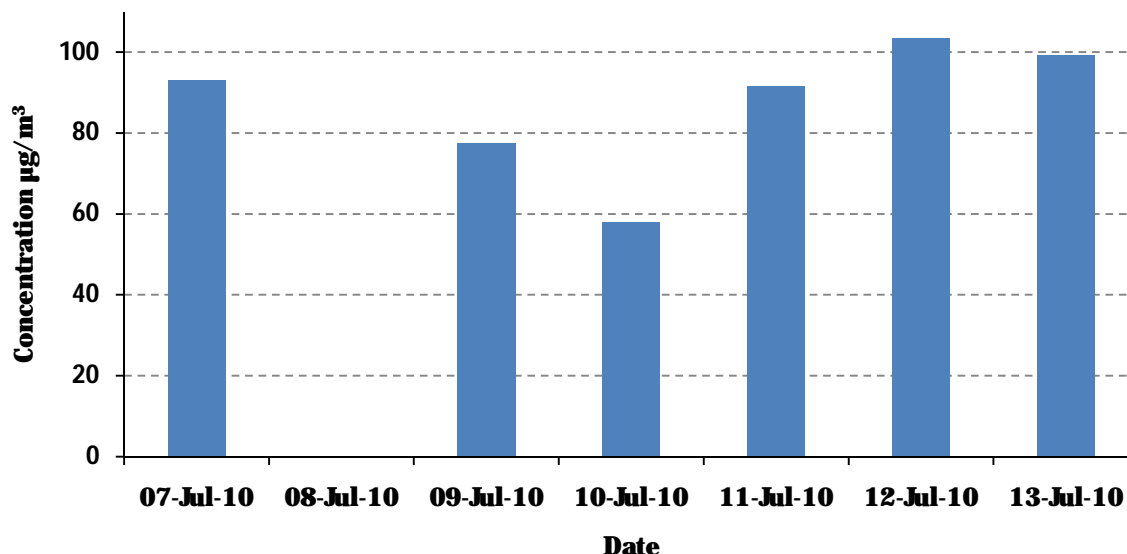
Particulates of Aerodynamic diameter are less than 10 micron.



Parallel to the above activities, Ambient air quality of Kandy City was monitored. Sulfur Dioxide, Nitrogen Dioxide, and Carbon monoxide concentrations at Kandy city were well below the national ambient air quality

standards. However PM10 concentrations were marginal to the National ambient air quality standards. PM10 concentration in Kandy city is shown below.

**Variation of PM-10 Concentrations in Kandy City
(During the period From 6th July to 13th July 2010)**



3. 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, CEA is in the process of formulating Source Emission Standards and it is in the draft stage now and will be finalised and the regulations will be gazetted in the year 2011.

How ever at present source emissions are controlled by interim emission standards established by CEA on the case by case basis.

In the mean time staff member of the Air Quality Monitoring Unit obtained an opportunity to JICA training on “Air Pollution Source Management”.



**Training in Japan in ‘Air Pollution Source Management’
2010.10.13 to 2010.12.18**

4. Trans-boundary Air pollution monitoring

4.1. Male Declaration Project

The Laboratory of the Central Environmental Authority is the National Implementing Agency for the implementation of Male' Declaration activities on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and its likely

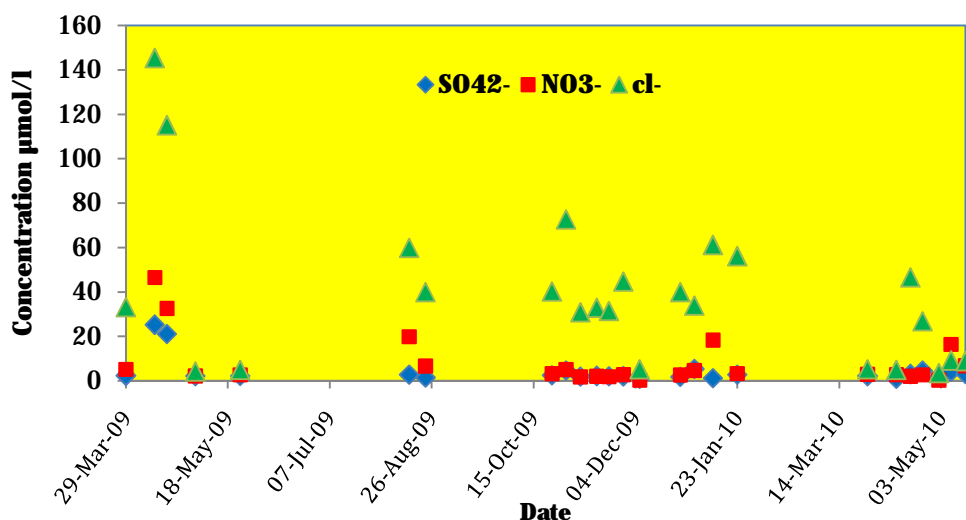
Trans boundary Effects for South Asia. Laboratory is carrying out the study of trans-boundary air pollution monitoring program under the Malé Declaration in parallel with other South Asian countries.

4.2. Acid Rain Monitoring

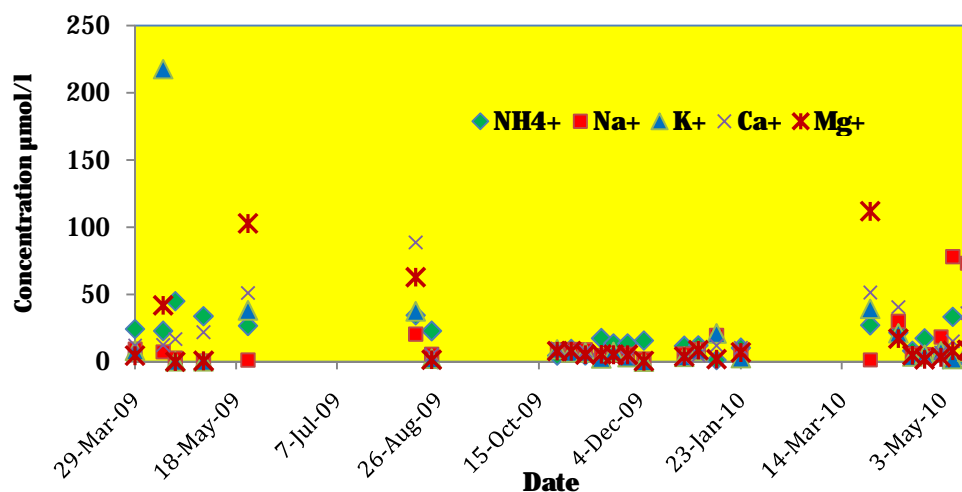
Laboratory is engaged in acid rain monitoring program to identify any possible acid rains due to trans-boundary air pollution. Under this program sampling site is identified in Doramadawala Mihinthale and rain water collected in wet only collectors and bulk

collectors are analyzed for anions, cations and amount of precipitation. Variations of anion and cation concentrations and pH of rain water collected during year 2009 and 2010 are given below.

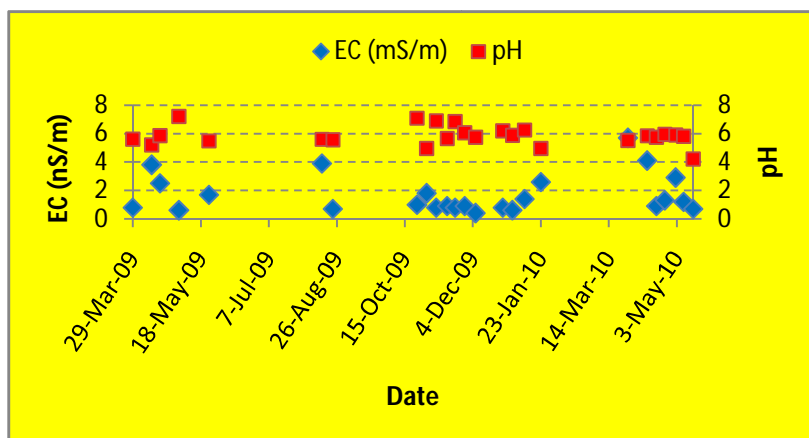
Variation of anion concentrations at Doramadawala site



Variation of cations concentrations at Doramadawala site



Variation of pH and Conductivity at Doramadalawa site



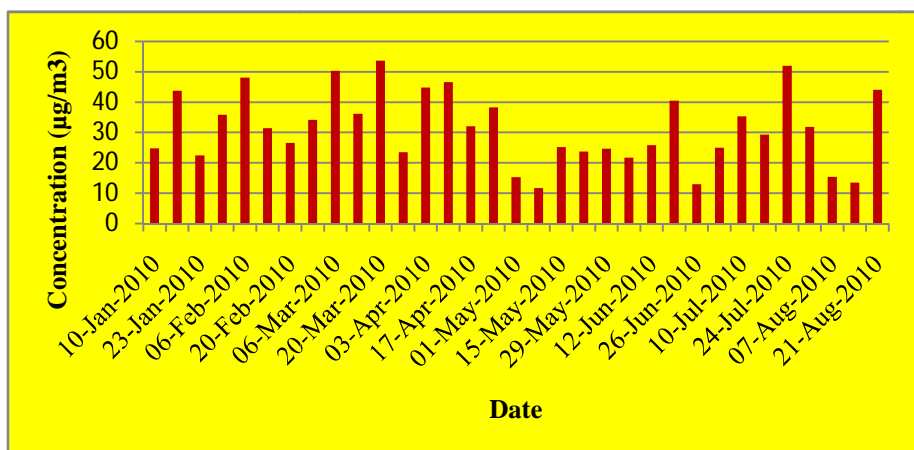
4.3. Transboundary Air pollution Monitoring

With the use of passive samples, air quality analysis is carried out at the Dutuwewa site and Doramadalawa site for initial comparisons of NO_2 , SO_2 and

ground level ozone in ambient air on monthly basis. PM_{10} is also being carried out on weekly basis at Doramadalawa site in Anuradhapura District.



Instruments installed at Doramadalawa monitoring site



Variation of PM₁₀ concentration at Doramadala site

4.4 Corrosion Studies on Building Materials.

In order to ascertain the possible air pollution impacts on structures and monuments, corrosion study is being carried out under the funds allocated by Male Project. The corrosion rack to

monitor amount of corrosion was mounted at the Central Environmental Authority. Final set of samples has to be removed and sent to Swedish Corrosion Institute for analysis



Corrosion rack mounted at CEA

4.5. 11th Intergovernmental (IG) Meeting on Malé declaration



Participants for the IG 11th Meeting

The Eleventh Session of the Intergovernmental Meeting (IG11) on the Malé Declaration on Control and Prevention of Air Pollution and Its Likely Transboundary Effects for South Asia was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 20-21 January 2010. The meeting was attended by the Ministries of Environment National Focal Points (NFPs) and

National Implementing Agencies (NIAs) of the participating countries, South Asian Cooperative Environment Programme (SACEP), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNEP Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RRC.AP), a resource person and an independent facilitator.

The main areas of discussion during the meeting were:

- the progress of the Malé Declaration implementation during 2008/2009
- the data report for 2008/2009 the work programme for 2010
- the implementation of the Task Force for Future Development (TFFD), and of the sustainable and appropriate financial mechanism for national level operations of the Malé Declaration

4.6. Second meeting of the task force on future development of Malé Declaration

The second meeting of task force on future development of male declaration was held on 29-30th of November 2010 in

Intercontinental hotel at Colombo, Sri Lanka.

The main areas of discussion during the meeting wer:

- responses for sustainable and appropriate financial mechanism of the Malé Declaration from participating countries
- Feasibility report on strengthening the framework on air pollution reduction and control in South Asia by establishing regional pollution control guidelines.
- Feasibility report on Establishment of regional centres for different air management mechanisms based on the expertise of each country

- Work plan for 2011.

In this meeting the laboratory of CEA was selected as the regional centre for emission inventory preparation.

4.7. Noise and vibration measurements / industrial noise measurements.

Noise pollution is also a major environmental problem causing public nuisance in Sri Lankan community. Laboratory receives many complaints on noise pollution caused by industrial activities and community activities.

Laboratory performs noise level measurements for compliance

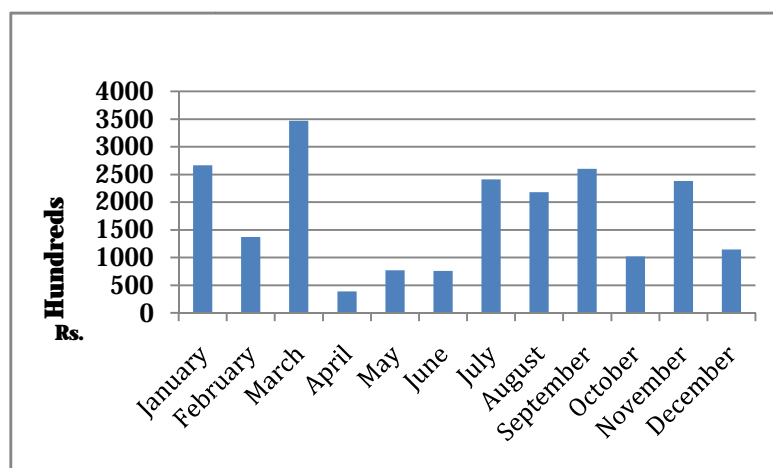
monitoring in case of issuance or renewals of Environmental Protection License for industries and review of complaints from general public. We entertain requests made by clients for the purposes of industrial noise level measurements on commercial basis.



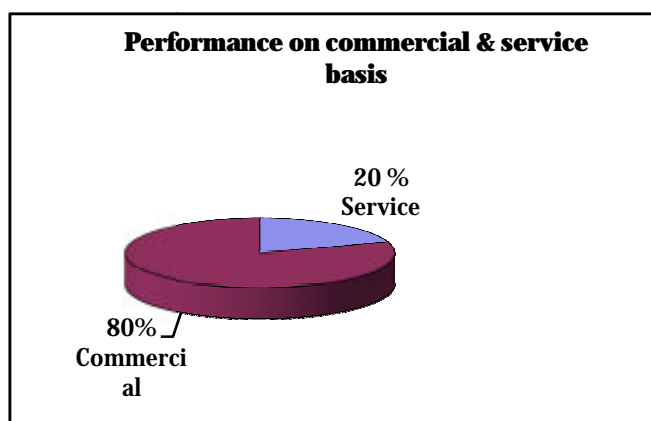
Noise Measurements in the field are in progress

5. Annual performance of Air Quality Monitoring Laboratory

Type of Measurement	No of Measurements	Measurements carried out on commercial basis	Measurements carried out on service basis
Noise level Measurements	162	130	32
SPM measurements	30	28	02
Ambient Air Quality Measurements	12	12	0
Ambient air Quality Monitoring in Colombo Fort Monitoring Station	PM10- 113 samples were collected	Continues Monitoring thorough out the year for PM10 and metrological parameters like solar radiation, wind direction, wind speed, temperature and humidity ,	
Volatile organic carbon concentration measurements	06	06	0
Asbestos fiber counting	01	0	01
Acid Rain Monitoring Male Project	38 samples analyzed	0	38
Passive Samples Mal? Project	60 sample collected	0	60



Commercial Testing performance of air, noise & vibration monitoring unit



3.2.2 Water Quality Monitoring Laboratory

Participation of the Performance Evaluation conducted by United Nations GEMS Programme

The water quality monitoring laboratory of CEA had been involved in performance evaluation programme conducted by United Nations Global Environmental Monitoring system (UN/GEMS) in the year 2010. We have been participating for this programme since 2005. The purpose of this programme is to evaluate the laboratory testing performance

through out the world and the participated laboratory could be able to upgrade the quality control procedure accordingly. Testing samples had been prepared by the organizing committee and distributed to the well recognized laboratories through out the world including European countries.

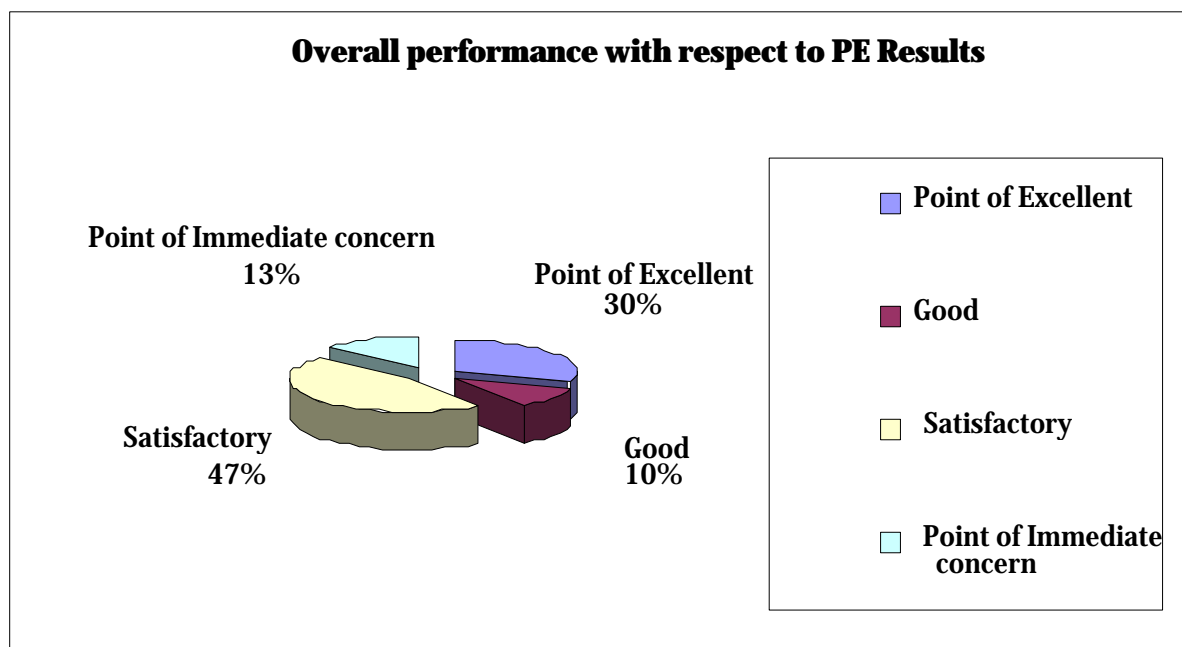
All the test results provided by the participated laboratory had been classified into six categories as mentioned

below. The CEA laboratory performance is also indicated for your easy reference.

Relative Performance	Z score	CEA Laboratory Performance			Percentage of Performance
		No of PE test results	No of QC test results	Over all Total	
Point of Excellent	0-0.15	11	11	22	29.72973
Good	Between 0.15-0.32	3	5	8	10.81081
Satisfactory	Between 0.32-1.645	17	17	34	45.94595
Point of Immediate concern	Greater than 2.58	7	3	10	13.51351
Outlier	Completely out of the expected range	0	0	0	29.72973

The evaluation of the CEA laboratory test results as per the internationally acceptable method is mentioned below.

Relative Performance	Internationally Acceptable percentage	Rating of CEA Laboratory
Point of Excellent	12%	29.7%
Good	65%	10.8 %
Satisfactory	21%	45.9
Point of Immediate concern	2%	13.5%



Foreign Funded water quality monitoring project

The laboratory could be able to receive fund from Japan and Korea for two different water quality monitoring project.

Evaluation of the level of water pollution by using indicator organism in Sri Lankan Water Streams

Kitakyushu International Techno association (KITA) had provided funds for the implementation of the environmental Education programme to evaluate the level of water pollution in stream water in Sri Lanka by using Biological indicator method. Preparation of the relevant guide book and picture card had been completed by the year 2009. Printing of the guide manual and instruction sheet in Sinhalese and English

medium and implementation of the education programme has been completed in two districts in western province. The laboratory could be able to complete two programmes in Colombo and Gampha district by November 2010. The other programme scheduled to be held in Kalutara by December could not be conducted due the prevailing weather condition during that period.



Collection of bio- Indicator in stream water



Awareness programme on Evaluation of level of pollution by using Bio-indicator in in Attenagala Gama in Athaudakanda



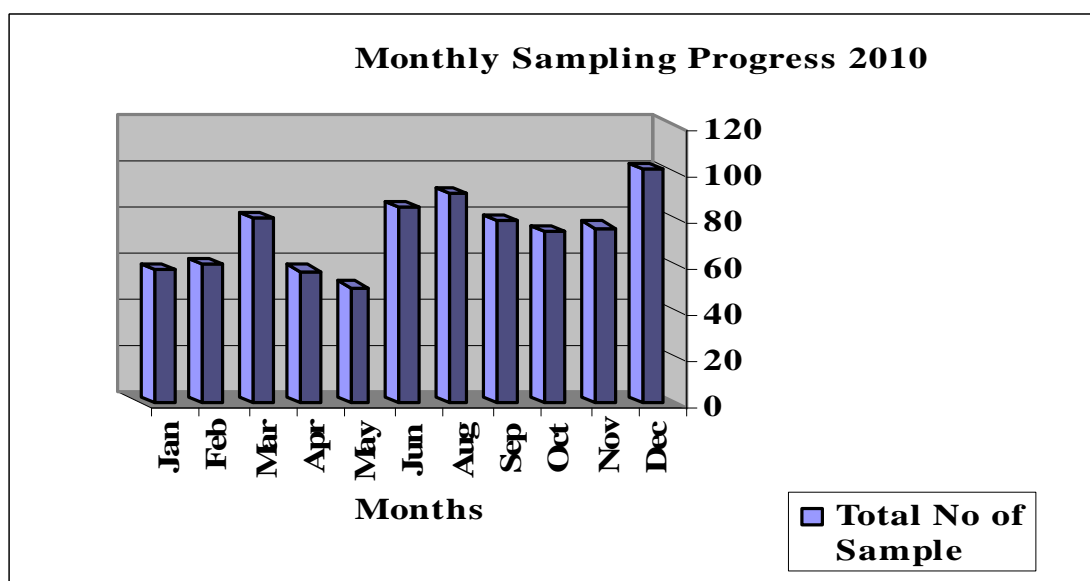
Studying of the evaluation methods

Korean Funded Water Quality Monitoring Project

Water quality monitoring programme in three water bodies named Thalangama Wewa, Boldoga Lake and Benthota Ganga under the funds of Korean Environmental Cooperation (KECO) have been carried

out by the Laboratory during 2010. The objective of this project is to collect the base line data on water quality of three selected water bodies named Thalangama Wewa, Bolgoda Lake and Benthota Ganga

Facilitation of the Divisional, Provincial and External Clients Laboratory Requirement



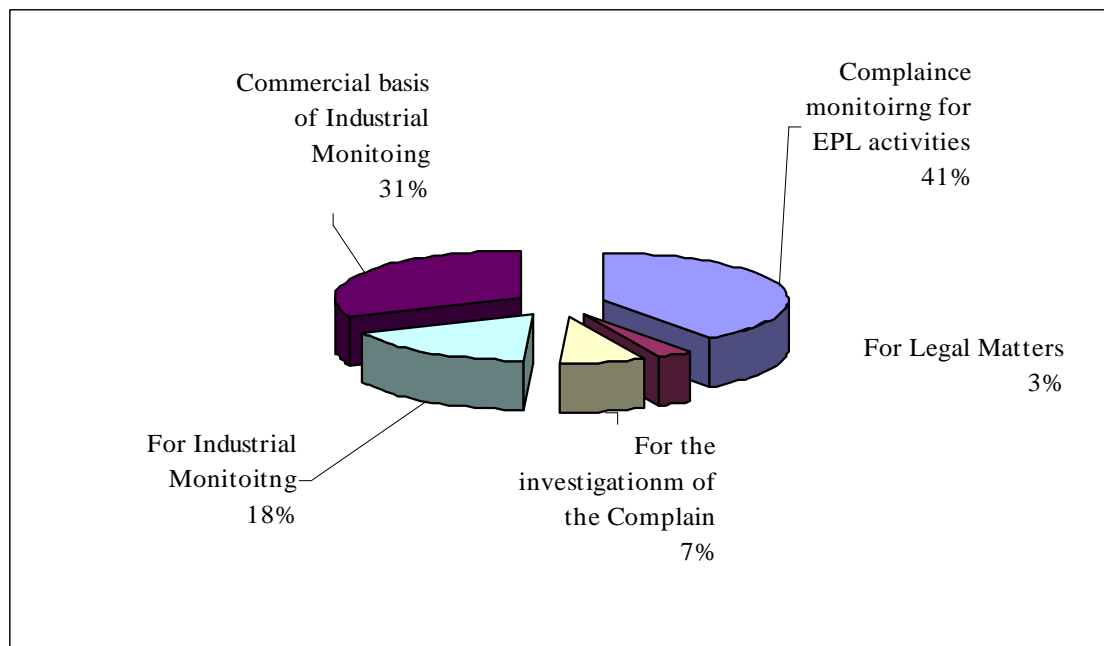


Figure 1 overall performance on Collection of Industrial Samples

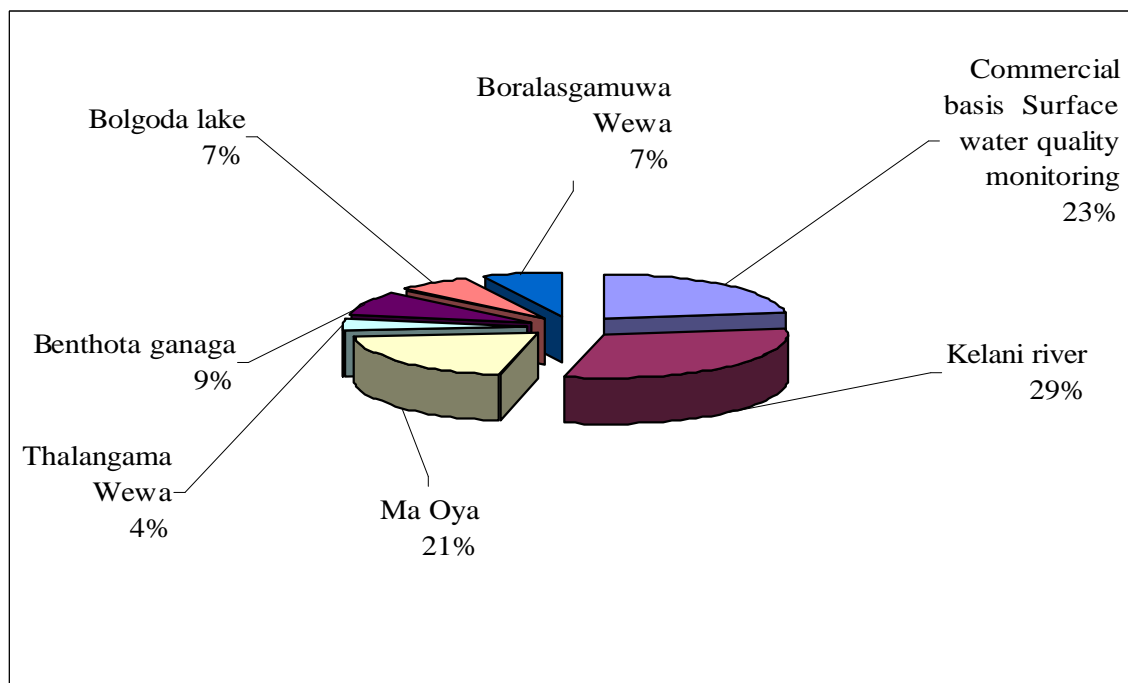


Figure 2 Over all performance on Collection of surface water samples

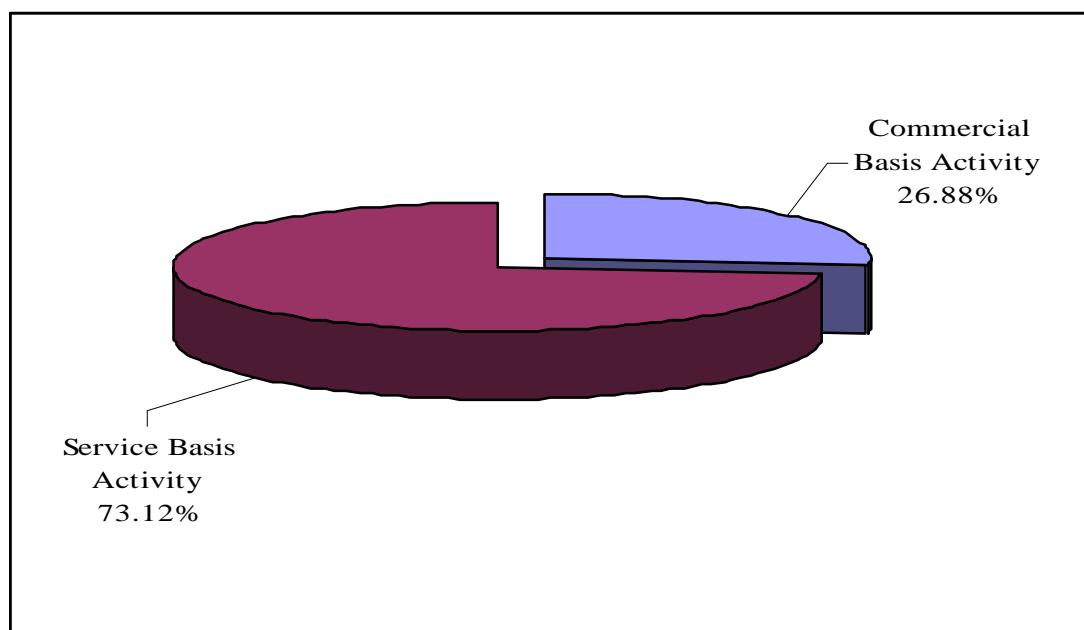


Figure 3 Percentage on commercial basis over service basis activity

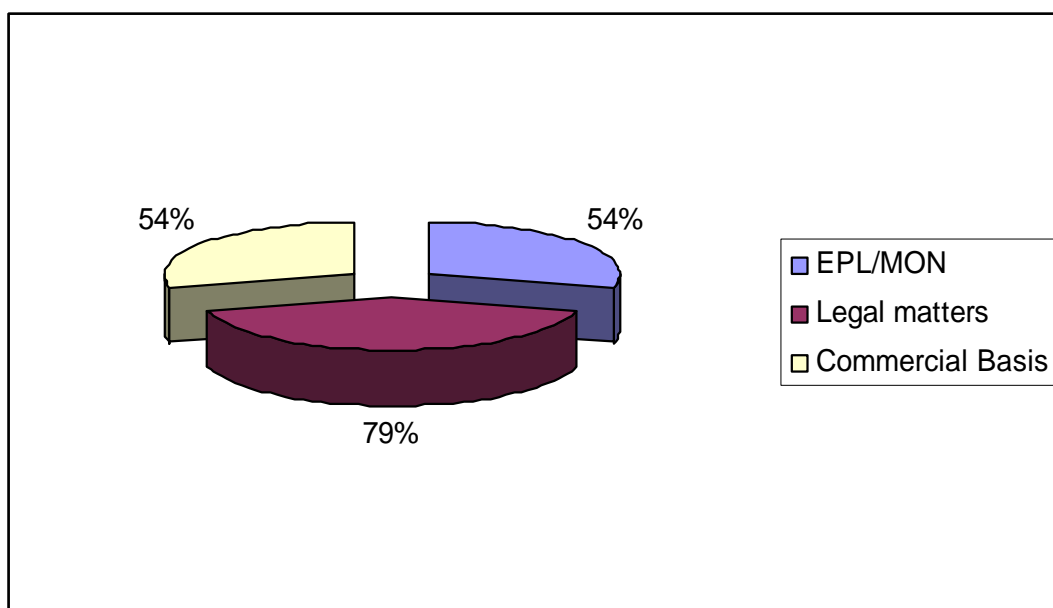


Figure 4 Percentage of Compliances on effluent quality with respect to purpose of monitoring

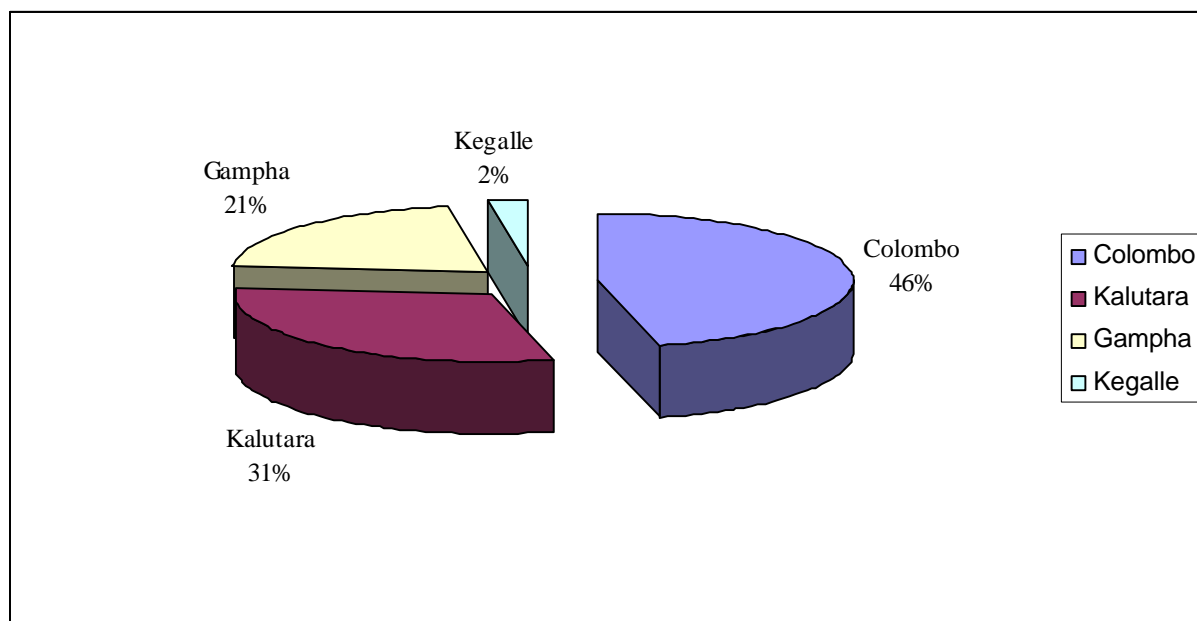


Figure 2 Overall country basis Percentage of compliances with respect to Effluent Quality relate to EPL Condition

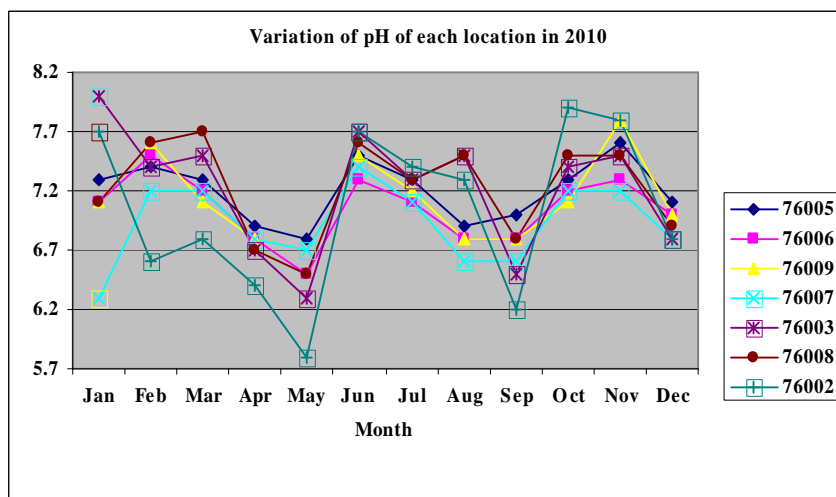
Surface Water Quality Monitoring

Several water quality monitoring programme has been carried out by the laboratory of Central Environmental Authority. These include the Kelani River, Maha Oya, Bentota Ganga Thalagam Wewa and Bolgoda Lake. In addition to that monitoring of water quality in the Mahaweli River has been carried out by the regional laboratory of the CEA.

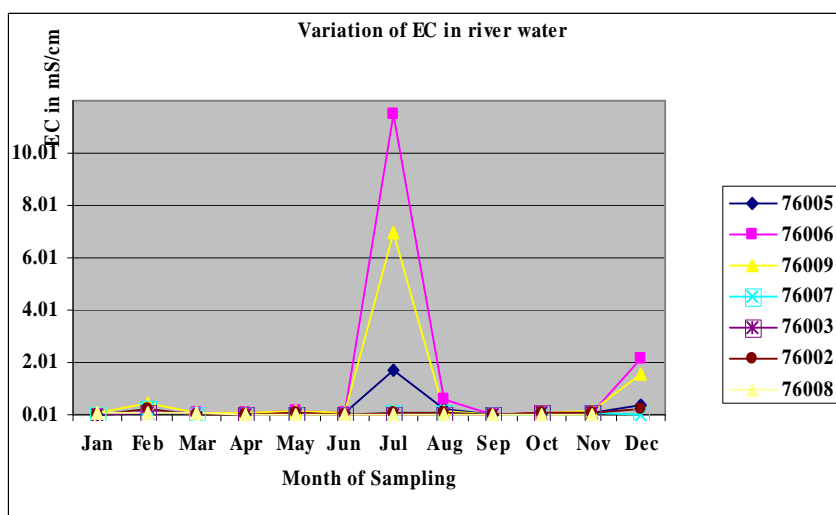
Physical, chemical and the microbiological parameters of the water have been measured for several selected locations of these water bodies. Water quality of Kelani and Ma oya has been monitored though out the year. The monitoring has been started from august 2010 and will be continued up to February 2011 for other three water bodies.

Monitoring of Water Quality in the Kelani River

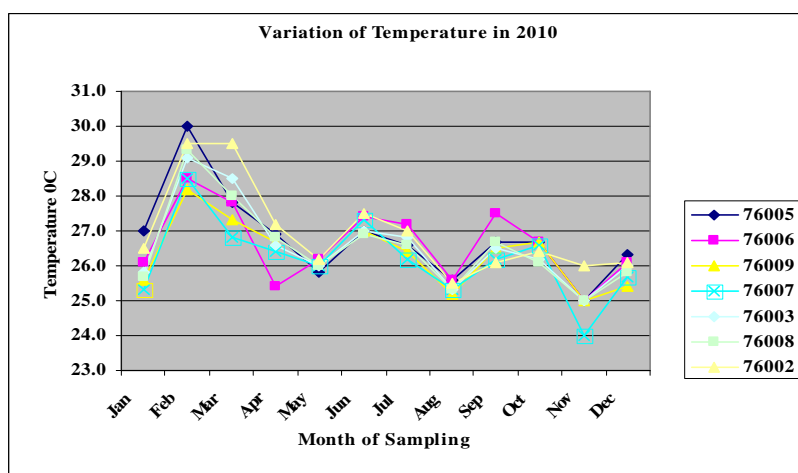
River water quality has been monitored for seven pre selected locations. These locations are Thalduwa Bridge (76005), Seethawake Ferry (76006), Pugoda Ferry (76009), Hanwella Bridge (76007), Welivita Bridge (76003), and Kaduwela Bridge (76008) Japanese Friendship Bridge (76002).



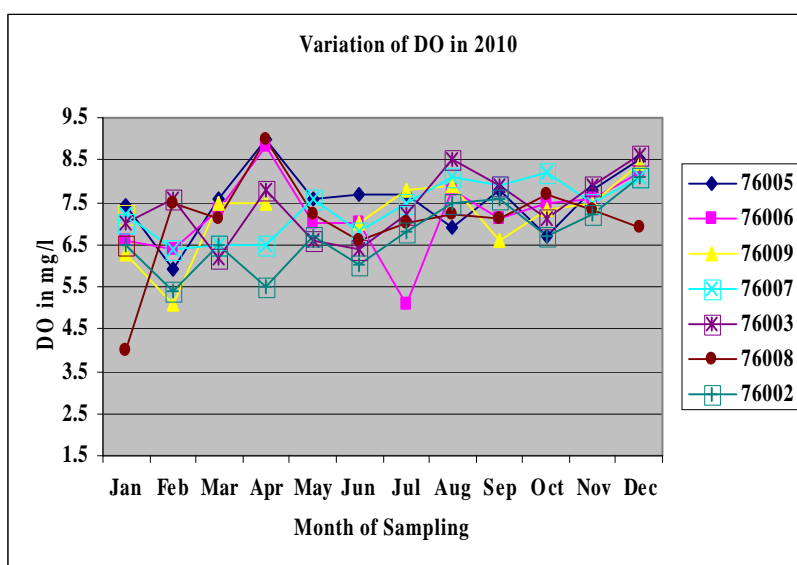
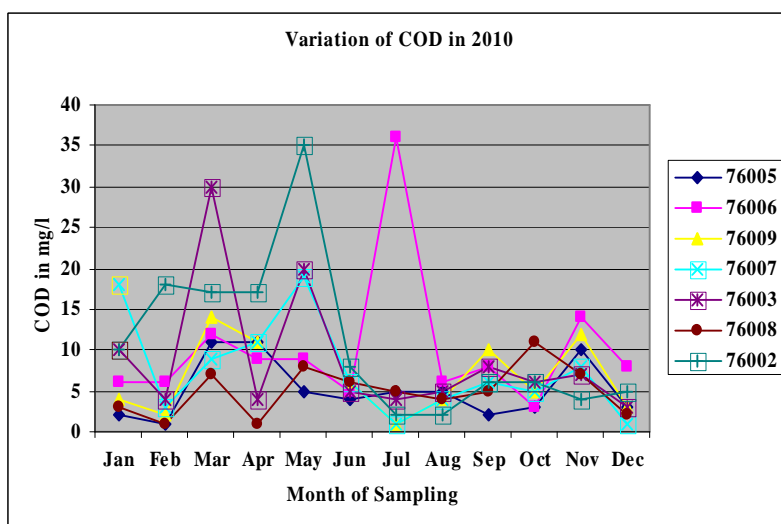
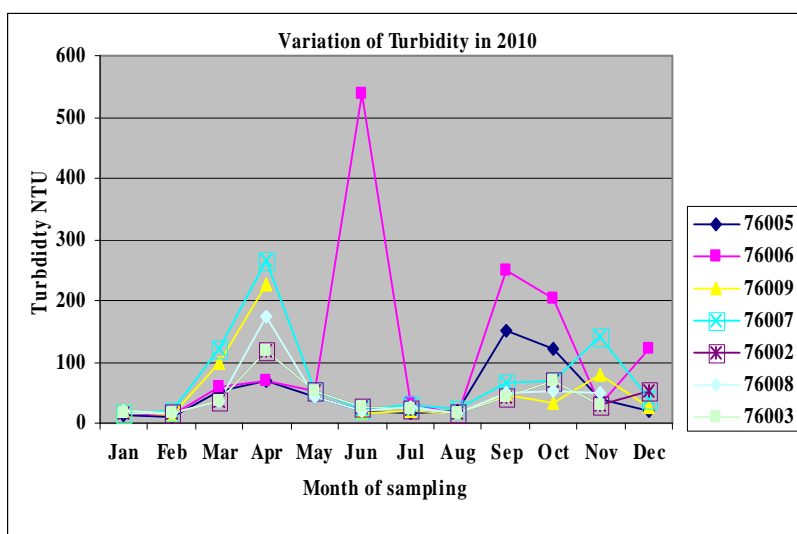
When compare the pH variation in all the locations pH of the river water is within in the expectable range except at Japanese Friendship Bridge. It is revealed that deviation of expectable range in month of May.



When compare the EC variation in all the locations EC of the river water is within in the expectable range except in the seasonal variation due to salinity intrusion that is highlighted in February to march. In addition to that the variation of EC has being drastically raised at Thalduwa Seethawake Pugoda Ferry due to the incoming effluent from the Seethawake Industrial areas and



The variation of turbidity is always associated with the incoming suspended material along with the storm water.



Fluctuation of the COD and DO could be observed through out the monitoring period. It is revealed that higher COD and Lower DO is always reported immediately after receiving of effluent from the industrial zones located that is Biyagama Seethawake and individual industrial activity operated upper

streams of the river .But it does not impact the river water significantly.

But River water is being highly contaminated with faecal matter. All most all the place where the samples are being tested for microbiological contamination shows higher level which indicated faecal contamination from up stream to down stream.

3.3 Waste Management Unit

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

- a) Implementing the regulations related to Hazardous Waste Management,
- b) To deal with the international treaties and
- c) To implement the requisite projects/programmes related to both hazardous waste and solid waste management as identified in the Action Plan 2010.

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), 53 licenses were issued during year 2010.

Generation of hazardous waste	46 numbers of licenses (25 numbers of licenses were issued for healthcare waste generating facilities).
Multiple activities of collection, Transportation, storage and recovery/treatment of Hazardous Waste	07 numbers of licenses

Launching of Technical Guidelines on Scheduled Waste Management

In order to facilitate the implementation of amended regulation on Scheduled Waste Management in 2008, the guidelines on Hazardous Waste Management were reviewed and

launching of the book was held on 08.02.2010 with the participation of stakeholder agencies.



At the launching of the book

2. Implementation of Basel Convention

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).

inspections have been undertaken to inspect the respective industries and the containers imported during the year consignments and one consignment was rejected.

During year 2010 the CEA has received 21 proposals/requests from industries for the importation of waste items and these proposals/requests were tabled at

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, 49 numbers of

2010. The CEA has issued letters of no objection to release the containers for 48

the TEC meetings (05) and recommendations were given according to the decisions made by TEC.

2.2 Transboundary movement of hazardous waste

Being the competent authority for the implementation of Basel Convention in Sri Lanka, during the year 2010 CEA has given the approvals for 06 transits and 01 exportation (transboundary movement)

of waste materials listed in the List "A" of the Basel Convention. In addition CEA has given approvals for 03 importations of waste materials listed in the List "B" of the Basel Convention.

3. Implementation of Rotterdam Convention

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

During the year 2010 two meetings of Technical Advisory Committee for Chemical Management were held and it was decided to make National Level Policy to eliminate the Asbestos related diseases in Sri Lanka by controlling the use of Asbestos in Sri Lanka.

A proposal to carry out a study in this regard has been prepared. Accordingly now it is in the process of the preparation of a Policy Paper in order to submit to the Cabinet of ministers in the parliament.

3.2 Updating National Chemical Profile of Sri Lanka and preparation of a Chemical Management Plan

Initiatives were already taken to implement this Project once the funds is received from the “Strategic Approach to

International Chemical Management” (SAICM) Programme.

3.3 Controlling the lead (Pb) content in all decorative paints used in Sri Lanka

Initial discussions were held to start this task. Participated in reviewing the existing SLSI Standards on Lead in Paints

and requested Consumer Affairs Authority to make it compulsory under the provisions of CAA Act.

4. Disposal of consumer goods rejected by the customs

In response to requests made for environmental clearances by the Department of Customs, the CEA issues clearances for the disposal of rejected consumer goods. In the year 2010, CEA

received 04 proposals for the disposal of rejected goods/items and accordingly recommendations were given to dispose them in environmentally sound manner.

5. Raiding Programme

In the year 2010 raiding programmes were carried out for proper implementation of thin polythene

regulation through the Provincial Offices of the CEA. The progress of the raiding programmes is as per the following.

Province	Total no of places inspected	No of samples Comply	No of samples Not comply
Western province	104	44	60
Sabaragamuwa Province	13	09	04
Southern Province	42	11	31

6. Research on Waste Management

Research on “Environmental and Economic Analysis of Plastic Recycling industry in Sri Lanka”.

With understanding the importance of the research on plastic recycling field, the Waste Management Unit had decided to conduct a research on plastic waste recycling industry in Sri Lanka and in order to full fills the requirement of the information of the plastic recycling field.

The research was offered to the University of Sri Jayawardenapura (USJ) under the supervision of Mrs Nilanthi Bandara, Senior Lecturer, Department of Forestry and Environmental Science.

The financial assistance was obtained from the National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project under the 2010 action plan. The total amount allocated was Rs 150,000/=-, based on the proposal provided by USJ.

The TOR was prepared by the Waste Management Unit collaboratively with National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project and agreement was signed by the CEA and the USJ on 22.04.2010.



Agreement signed by the CEA & USJP on 22.04.2010

The overall progress monitored by the technical evaluation committee on 10.05.2010 and 23.11.2010 separately, based on the TOR.

The research team submitted final draft on 23.11.2010 and submitted the final report on 31st December, 2010.

7. Crisis Management

a) Chemical waste disposal incident

Due to disposal of chemical waste at Hellummahara from an industry in

Biyagama Export Processing Zone, about 16 no. of wells were contaminated.

Immediately after the incident was reported, the officers of Waste Management Unit inspected the site and

actions were taken to restore the site and to mitigate the health impacts arising from the incident.

b) Damaged dangerous cargo

It has been observed that damaged cargo containing dangerous chemicals is being dispatched from the Colombo Port for reworking purposes frequently. These cargo shipments have arrived in Colombo as trans- shipments. During the year 2010 three incidents of accidental fires and spills due to the mismanagement of such cargo have been reported to the

CEA. Accordingly the CEA has given necessary approval for the disposal of damaged cargo. Considering the significance of the issue under reference the relevant authorities have been informed to take initiative to ensure proper and systematic handling of dangerous cargo at port.



Incident of damaged hydrogen peroxide cargo

8. Management of Waste Electronic and Electrical Equipments (WEEE)

Electronic waste or E- waste has become a rapidly growing environmental problem in the world. Following its harmful impact to environment affecting human health, Electrical and Electronic waste (e-waste) were recognized by the Basel Convention as a hazardous waste and priority issue requiring urgent attention. The need for action was considered especially important to the Asia Pacific region. Over the past few years Sri Lanka demonstrated a significant growth in electronic device usage and since most of items imported were used ones with decreased life span,

E- waste collection was rapid causing many environmental issues.

All these electronic equipment contain a range of substances that are harmful if the devices are not disposed of properly. Heavy metals such as Mercury, Lead, Cadmium, Antimony, Beryllium, Arsenic and Ruminated flame, retardants are present with these devices. These substances are linked to cancers and other disorders in human body, and therefore they can have a devastating impact if they are released to the environment. Having recognized the

importance of making organization aware of this situation, CEA conducted several

awareness workshops on E- waste management.

Awarding Token of Appreciation

Today there are several organizations involved in managing E-waste in Sri Lanka and they have become active partners with the Central Environmental Authority in E-waste management sector. Therefore, considering their valuable contribution to conserve environment,

Central Environmental Authority decided to award token of appreciation to ten selected organizations in recognition of their commitment for E- waste management in Sri Lanka.



Hence, token of appreciation were awarded by the Hon Minister of Environment and Natural Resource Management, Patalie Champika Ranawake on 18th March 2010 at the Central Environmental Authority to Special Task Force Sri Lanka Police Department, Mobitel (Pvt) Ltd., Dialog

Telecom PLC, Etisalat Lanka (Pvt), Suntel Ltd., Etal Group (Pvt) Ltd., Abans Environmental Services (Pvt) Ltd, EWIS Peripherals, The Geocycle (Holcim Lanka Ltd) and NS Gunarathne & Company (Pvt) Ltd..

Chairman, Director General of Central Environmental Authority and senior officers in defence and banking sectors

and some electronic vendors also participated at the awarding ceremony.

Launching Co operate E waste Management programme

As the unavailability of well established sustainable mechanism or developed infrastructure to manage E waste in the country, CEA has already taken several initiatives to identify and provide strategic solutions to the emerging e-waste problem, facilitating entire e-waste management practices adhering to 3R principle to the maximum extent possible in an environmentally sound manner to ensure minimizing of adverse environmental and health impacts caused by the hap hazard disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipments (WEEE) in the country.

In this connection the Central Environment Authority (CEA) along with fourteen business organizations in home electronics, information technology, telecommunication industries and waste management service providers have launched a co operate electronic waste

management project to eradicate the growing e-waste crisis in Sri Lanka. This programme was launched under a common Logo and a common theme “Ensuring an E waste Free Environment” on 4th November 2010 at the “Mihilaka Mandala” Auditorium at BMICH with the participation of Minister of Environment Hon. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa. Deputy Minister of Environment Hon Faizar Mustapha and CEO s of the 14 partner companies namely including Sri Lanka Telecom, Mobitel, Dialog, Etisalat, Hutch and Lanka Bell from the telecommunications industry, Singer and Abans from the home appliances industry, Metropolitan, E-Wis, Virtusa and ABC Trade & Investments from the office appliances industry together with service providers Geo Cycle and Green Link for bulk quantities and e-waste.



Common logo of the programme

These 14 companies had created an island wide collection network to channel E waste to a proper management practice using there island wide business network. The CEA provided the

information of these organizations to the National Information Centre so as the general public can easily get the information of the E waste management facilitators just dialling 1919.



At the launching event

9. Activities/Programmes implemented in collaboration with other government institutions /private sector

9.1 Training Programme on Handling & Transporting of Hazardous Materials

Improper disposal of Hazardous Waste (HW) has great possibility to cause an enormous threat to the public health and the environment. Therefore HW has to be carefully managed particularly during collecting, transporting, storing, recycling/disposing and exporting etc.

In this circumstance the CEA has identified the necessity of building the capacities of the personnel who are directly involved in handling and management of Hazardous material and also it is a legal requirement to employ trained personnel in transporting the HW

as per the National Environmental (Protection & Quality) regulation No.01 of 2008 by the extra ordinary gazette notification No 1534/18 dated 01.02.2008.

To cater this requirement the CEA together with the Industrial Technology Institute has organized a one day training programme for the personnel who are involved in transporting of hazardous material with the assistance of Holcim (Lanka) Limited.

The training covered the following thematic areas with demonstrating sessions.

1. Introduction of Hazardous material
2. Occupational safety and health concerns
3. Regulatory requirements
4. Handling and operation of vehicle and other equipment
5. Emergency management



Demonstration of responding to a spillage

9.2 Experience and knowledge sharing

Waste Management Unit has extended its contribution by participating as resources persons at number of projects / awareness programmes implemented by other agencies and also organizing and conducting target group training and

providing expert advices and inputs to initiate Waste Management programmes. The following programmes were implemented during the year 2010 as per the requisitions of those organizations/institutions.

- Handing over of waste collection bins to Rathmalana Air Force camp
- Awareness Programmes at Bogala Graphite Pvt Ltd
- Awareness Programmes at Borlanda Police training school



Handing over of waste collection bins

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT & ASSESSMENT DIVISION

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) UNIT

1. Implementation of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Process

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

During the year 2010, total of 41 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 09 projects were granted. 32 projects were pending decision.

List of projects approved during 2010 under EIA /IEE regulations by the EIA Unit;

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
1.	Punagala Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
2.	Ingiriya Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
3.	Proposed Export Processing Zone II at Pearth Estate, Horana (change of location of the treatment plant site)	Supplemental EIA
4.	Eriyagama New Town Development Project at Peradeniya	EIA
5.	Development in 400m strip of marsh at Muthurajawela	IEE
6.	Matara – Kataragama Railway Extension Project Phase II	EIA
7.	Ellewewa Dendro Power Project	IEE
8.	Proposed House Boat Project & Hotel Complex in Nuwara Eliya	IEE
9.	Ridigaha oya Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE

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

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
1.	Uma Oya Multipurpose Development Project	EIA
2.	Proposed Investment Promotion Zone at Sooriyawewa, Hambantota	EIA
3.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Woodsite State Plantation, Meda Mahanuwara	EIA
4.	Forest Rock Garden Hotel in Anuradhapura	EIA
5.	Bibile Sugar Development Project at Ridimaliyadda	EIA
6.	Proposed Project to set up a Surfactant and Detergent manufacturing industry at Matugama	EIA
7.	Offshore sand mining project at Kerawalapitiya	EIA
8.	Proposed Aurvedic Herbal plant Cultivation project at Doluwa	EIA
9.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Alakole State Plantation, Alakole, Panvila	EIA
10.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Kalebokka State Plantation, Kalebokka, Panvila	EIA
11.	Proposed Kurunegala, Habarana (Via Dambulla) Railway Extension	EIA

No.	Name of the project	EIA / IEE
	Project	
12.	Enderamulla Town Development Project	EIA
13.	Akuressa Town Extension Project	IEE
14.	Proposed Extension to the Clinical Waste Management Project by Finlay Rentokil Ceylon Ltd.	EIA
15.	Proposed project for rehabilitation of Gohagoda dump site and development an integrated solid waste management system for Kandy Municipal Council area	EIA
16.	Proposed Anaerobic Digestion facility and Rehabilitation of dump site at Karadiyana	EIA
17.	Proposed project for Municipal solid waste treatment, recovery and waste to energy production at Nawagamuwa, Kaduwela	EIA
18.	Proposed 40 MW mixed municipal solid waste to energy project at Kerawalapitiya, Muthurajawela by Orizon Renewable energy (Pvt. Ltd	EIA
19.	Proposed Waste Water Disposal Facility for Galle Municipal Council area	EIA
20.	Proposed Waste water disposal facility at Negambo Municipal Council Area	EIA
21.	Yan oya Reservoir project	EIA
22.	Badulla, Haliela and Ella Integrated Water Supply Scheme	IEE
23.	Proposed weir across Kelani River for the extraction water to Seethawaka Industrial Park	IEE
24.	Gem Mining Expansion Project at Welgahwadiya, Hasalaka (Phase II)	IEE
25.	Proposed Sports Complex Project in Nuwara Eliya	IEE
26.	Timber Extraction and Replanting of Cotta ganga State Plantation at Theldeniya	IEE
27.	Proposed alteration to the Interchange at Kerawalapitiya of Outer Circular Highway to the city of Colombo Project	EIA
28.	Malimboda Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
29.	Proposed Pinus tree harvesting and replanting project at Wariyagala Estate, Upper Division Nillambe	EIA
30.	Proposed Branch school project for Maristella College, Negambo	IEE
31.	Kithulgala Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
32.	Changes to the Mirigama Export Processing Zone	IEE

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

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

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	IEE
2.	Timber Harvesting project at Harepark Estate plantation	IEE
3.	Proposed Galle Matara 132 KV Transmission line	IEE
4.	Proposed 132 KV Transmission Line from Kilinochchi to Chunnakam	IEE
5.	Proposed 3MW wind power project inside Ambewela cattle farm	IEE
6.	Proposed Tourist Resort, Passekudah	IEE
7.	Proposed 132KV Transmission line from Habarana – Valachchena	IEE
8.	Proposed 220KV Transmission line from Habarana – Veyangada	IEE
9.	Proposed Victoria Hydro Power Expansion Project	EIA
10.	North – East Transmission line Project	IEE
11.	Proposed Diggala Mini Hydro Power Project at Matale	EIA
12.	Proposed Kiula Mini Hydro Power Project at Matale	EIA
13.	Proposed Owala Mini Hydro Power Project at Matale	EIA
14.	Proposed Ankanda Mini Hydro Power Project at Matale	EIA
15.	Proposed Uduwankanda Mini Hydro Power Project at Palinda Nuwara	IEE
16.	Proposed Madugate Mini Hydro Power Project at Neluwa	IEE
17.	Mahiyangana – Padiyathalawa Kandy Road Devt. & Rehabilitation Project	IEE
18.	Port city development Project at Galle Face	EIA
19.	Moragahakanda Agriculture Development Project	EIA
20.	Thirippana Dendro Power Project	IEE
21.	Maize cultivation project at Kantale	IEE
22.	Proposed Exploratory / Appraisal Drilling project in SL-2007-01-001 Block located in the Gulf of Mannar	IEE
23.	132KV Transmission line from Rantambe to Mahiyangana	IEE
24.	Blue Oceanic Beach Hotel and Seashell Hotel at Negambo	IEE
25.	Ross Estate Mini Hydro Power Project at Sudu Ganga, Mathale	EIA
26.	Koladeniya Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
27.	Rajjammanna Mini Hydro Power Project	EIA
28.	Dambuluoya Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
29.	Proposed Development of Saltern in Kuburupitiya, Trincomalee	EIA
30.	Proposed Holiday Home at Attidiya	EIA
31.	Proposed Metal Quarry at Kayankulum, Omantha	IEE
32.	Proposed Housing Project at Halmulla, Kotikawatta	IEE
33.	Wind Farm Project at Punarin	IEE
34.	Urban Park at Polonnaruwa	EIA
35.	Metal Quarry at Hangawatta, Divulapitiya	IEE
36.	Metal Quarry at Kekirawa, Embulgaswewa	IEE
37.	Proposed 428 Room Hotel Project at Katunayake	IEE
38.	Proposed 200 Room Hotel Project at Katunayake	IEE
39.	Proposed Fishery Anchorage Facility in Suduwella	IEE
40.	Bulatwatta Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
41.	Menik ganga Mini Hydro Power Project	IEE
42.	Devt. of Kokduwa / Uruduwa at Bolgoda Lake, Panadura	IEE
43.	Proposed Fishery Anchorage Facility in Nilwella	IEE
44.	Metal Quarry at Millaniya Estate, Bandaragama	IEE
45.	Metal Quarry at Kadawara Forest at Hambantota	IEE
46.	Metal Quarry at Halbarawa, Padukka	IEE
47.	Metal Quarry at Koratota, Kaduwela	IEE
48.	Metal Quarry at Hangawatha, Madithiyawala, Divulapitiya	IEE

No.	Name of the project	EIA /IEE
49.	Metal Quarry at Kurulupettigala, Nochchiyagama	IEE
50.	Metal Quarry at Kuppiyagama, Vavuniya	IEE
51.	Metal Quarry at Arangala, Hokandara	IEE
52.	Metal Quarry at Chinnapullumalai, Baticaloa	IEE
53.	Proposed sub division of land at Gorakana, Panadura	IEE
54.	Proposed 40 storied mixed development at Sethsiripaya premises	IEE

2. Monitoring of Approved EIA/IEE projects

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

The projects, which were monitored during year 2010, 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
- Upper Kothmale Hydro Power Project
- Hydroclave project for private sector hospitals
- Gurugodaoya Mini Hydro Power Project
- Kiriwaneliya Mini Hydro Power Project
- Adavikanda Mini Hydro Power Project
- Ethamala Ella Mini Hydro Power Project
- Proposed Public Servants Housing Scheme at Habaraduwa
- 300 MW Combined Cycle Power Plant at Kerawalapitiya
- Land Blocking out project at Thelawala, Moratuwa
- Gem Mining Project at Welgahawadiya, Hasalaka (Phase 1)
- Hambantota Port Development Project
- International Airport Hambantota
- Walawe Ganga Salinity Barrier

4. Streamlining of EIA/IEE procedure

• Inter Agency Co-ordination of EIA procedure

The implementation of the EIA procedure by the Project Approving Agencies is coordinated through the Inter Agency Co-ordination Committee chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment. Four meetings of the committee were held during 2010. At these meetings the progress of on

going EIA/IEE were monitored and any problems causing delays in the processing of IEE /EIA were resolved. In addition, issues relating to Project Approving Agencies were discussed at this meeting and remedial actions were taken

- **Review of the EIA Process**

A study was done with the assistance of the World Bank to study and review of Selected Aspects of the EIA process in Sri Lanka. The study was mainly focused on assessing the effectiveness of the present Project Approving Agency system. The World Bank study team has submitted a report on their findings. These recommendations are to be further discussed with the Project Approving Agencies prior to taking further action in this regard.

- **Review of the prescribed project list**

The list of prescribed projects were gazetted in the Government Gazette extraordinary 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 for further processing.

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

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

- **Preparation of guidelines on IEE for CEA Provincial Offices.**

A guideline book for the CEA Provincial Offices on implementation of IEE procedure was drafted

5. Implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- **SEA for the Greater Hambantota Development Plan**

EIA Unit initiated action to carry out SEA for the greater Hambantota Development Plan. The consultancy to carry out the SEA study was awarded to the University of Moratuwa.

The main objective of carrying out Hambantota SEA was to identify and preserve the unique and sensitive environmental features in the Hambantota District while facilitating the development projects to go ahead as planned.

An assessment committee comprising of all relevant stake holders was appointed by the CEA to assist the SEA study team. The committee met at the CEA several times and had site visits also to identify the issues of the area. The EIA unit organized these committee meetings and site visits and actively participated in the SEA study. All stakeholders contributed to these assessments committee meetings. Based on the comments and recommendations of the relevant stakeholders a zoning plan for the Greater Hambantota area was developed.

One of the major achievements of the Hambantota SEA is the identification of a Managed Elephant Range for free movement of elephants, in order to solve the human – elephant conflict in the area. In addition adequate land has been allocated for other development projects such as Airport, Seaport, Cricket Stadium, Industrial Estates, Agricultural & tourism projects. The finalized zoning plan including the permitted activities within each zone and the recommendations of the SEA study has been forwarded to the Urban Development Authority for necessary actions.

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

EIA Unit initiated action to carry out a SEA for the Northern Province in collaboration with the Disaster Management Centre with 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 SEA team which includes a team leader, a coordinator, all related state institutions and some subject specialists was appointed to carry out the SEA study.

The CEA appointed a team leader and identified institutions 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 Archeological Department to do special studies to identify environmentally sensitive areas as well as resources availability in the Northern Province. The Terms of Reference for these special studies have been prepared and submitted to these agencies.

The SEA team had meetings with the District Secretaries and Government officials of the Northern Province to obtain their comments and recommendations. The team also had several field visits to gather data and information. A workshop was held with all relevant stakeholders to get their views and observations. The progress of the study has also been presented to the Governor of the Northern Province and to the Ministry of Economic Development.

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

The SEA report is now under preparation. The recommendation of the study will be very useful for future planning of development projects.

- **Training programmes on SEA**

A two day SEA training workshop for government officers has been conducted by the EIA unit and the lectures were delivered by an international SEA specialist.

6. Other activities

In addition to the above activities, following meetings / site inspections were also attended by the EIA unit during 2010.

- Steering Committee meetings on Road Project Preparatory Facility
- 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
- Steering Committee meetings on Moragahakanda & Kaluganga Development Project
- Project Coordinating Committee meetings on Colombo – Katunayake Expressway Project
- Project Coordinating Committee meetings on Outer Circular Highway Project
- Observation of test blasts carried out for Southern Transport Development Project
- One Stop Shop for Tourism Sector Projects
- Steering Committee meetings on Provincial Road Projects
- Project Committee meetings on Greater Colombo waste water Management Project
- Project Committee meetings on SEA of the Cauvery Basin.

4.2 NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT & MONITORING UNIT

Main responsibility of the N R M Unit includes management of the country natural resources in coordination with other relevant institutions. Preparation of regulations and guidelines pertaining to natural resources management, declaration of environmentally significant areas as Environment Protection Areas (EPAs), management and monitoring of declared EPAs, and implementation of project approval procedure within the EPAs include the functions of this unit. Implementation of the Wetland Management Action Plan, issuance of Environmental Recommendations for non-prescribed activities under the NEA, compliance monitoring and attending to the public complaints related to the natural resources are the other responsibilities of this unit.

(1) Declaration of EPAs:-

1.1 One EPA has been declared as per the criteria and procedure

- Hanthana EPA - by Gazette Notification No. 1641/ 28 dated 17/02/2010.

1.2 Draft Gazette Notification for proposed Bentota Environmental Protection Area has been prepared and sent for the approval of the Ministry of Environment.

1.3 Preliminary work for declaration of the proposed Koggala Lake EPA, and Dedigamuwa Kanda EPA has been completed.

1.4 Implementation of administrative procedure for permitted activities within the EPA.

EPA	No. of Projects	Whether Prescribed under Part IV C	Approval granted	Approval rejected	Legal action taken
Gregory Lake	04	-	03	01	-
Knuckles	04	04	-	-	-
Bolgoda	04	01	-	-	06
Hanthana	17	-	09	04	-

2) Preparation of Mgt. plans and implementation of Management actions

2.1 Three (3) Management Plans for Muthurajawela, Thalangama and Gregory Lake EPAs have been prepared. A cabinet Memorandum has been submitted to obtain approval of the budget of the proposed project for Bolgoda EPA.

2.2 An Academic Forum was established in association with the University of Peradeniya, for Preparation of a Management Plan for Hanthana EPA.

2.3 Boundary demarcation and erection of sign boards in the Gregory Lake EPA have been completed.

3) Monitoring of declared EPAs

3.1 Forty Two (42) Monitoring inspections have been carried out in the declared EPAs during this period.

- Ceased illegal construction within EPAs	-	04
- Referred to Provincial offices of CEA to obtain EPLs	-	04
- Referred to Legal Unit for legal action	-	06

4) Education / Awareness Activities

The NRM & Unit has conducted 04 Awareness Programmes within proposed and, declared EPAs.

5) Wetland Management

The Wetland Management sub unit established within the NRM & M Unit is responsible for implementation of the conservation strategies highlighted in the National Wetland Policy (NWP).

5.1 Three (3) National Wetland Steering Committees Meeting, were held during 2010. These meetings were chaired by the Secretary of Ministry of Environment. It was decided to organize the World Wetland Day jointly by the CEA & DWLC and one institute must be taken the lead role. Progress of the Village Committees of Thalangama weva and Muthurajawela, EPAs were presented at these meetings. It was also decided to conduct a study on wetland valuation in order to manage the wetland wisely.

5.2 To commemorate the World Wetland Day, an all Island Landscape drawing competition among school children was organized. This competition was held in District, Provincial & National Levels. An exhibition of the winning entries was held at the National Art Gallery in parallel to the National Day Programme in which the Hon. Minister of Environment was the Chief Guest. Parallel, Provincial Offices of CEA were also organized the wetland day programmes.

5.3 Updating the National Wetland data base is in progress. Data entry has been completed in North Western, Western, Southern, Uva, Sabaragamuwa Provinces and Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Jaffna Districts.

6) Issuance of Environmental Recommendation

6.1 Environmental Recommendations were granted for following projects:-

- i) Float Plane Operation in Negambo Lagoon by Sri Lankan Air Lines Ltd.
- ii) Dredging of Ja-ela and Dandugam Oya.
- iii) Establishment of Doppler Radar System, at Gonagala, Deniyaya.

7) Technical guidance on Environmental Management activities implemented by other institution.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------|
| i) Planning Committee Meetings - (SLLRDC) | - | 4 Nos. |
| ii) Planning Committee Meetings - (UDA) | - | 3 Nos. |
| iii) Project Committee Meetings: | - | 54 Nos. |

- Kalutara Town Development Project
- Hambantota Development Project
- Northern Road Connectivity Project
- Sethsiripaya Stage II Project
- Issuing of licenses for Hatcheries
- South Container Terminal Colombo Port Expansion project
- Installation of 24 Mw Power Generation Plant in Jaffna Peninsula
- Augmentation of Grid substation for absorption of Renewable Energy Project
- Time Charter Vessel for maintenance and emergency response work connected with operation of single Buoy mooring facility
- Off-shore Sand mining and pumping for construction industry – Kerawalapitiya
- Development of Mahagama Vein Quartz Deposit
- Manufacturing of fiberglass boats for deep sea fishing

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|
| iv) Steering Committee Meetings | - | 38 Nos. |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|

- Controlling of Invasive Species
- Lunawa Environmental Improvement Project
- Tourism Resources Improvement Project
- Flood Mitigation Task Force
- Inter-Ministerial Committee meeting on extraction of Pinus
- South Asian Tourism Development Plan
- Kuchchaveli Tourism Development Plan
- Issues on Quartz Mining
- National Aquaculture Development
- Coast Conservation Advisory Council

(8) Attending to Public Complaints on Environmental issues

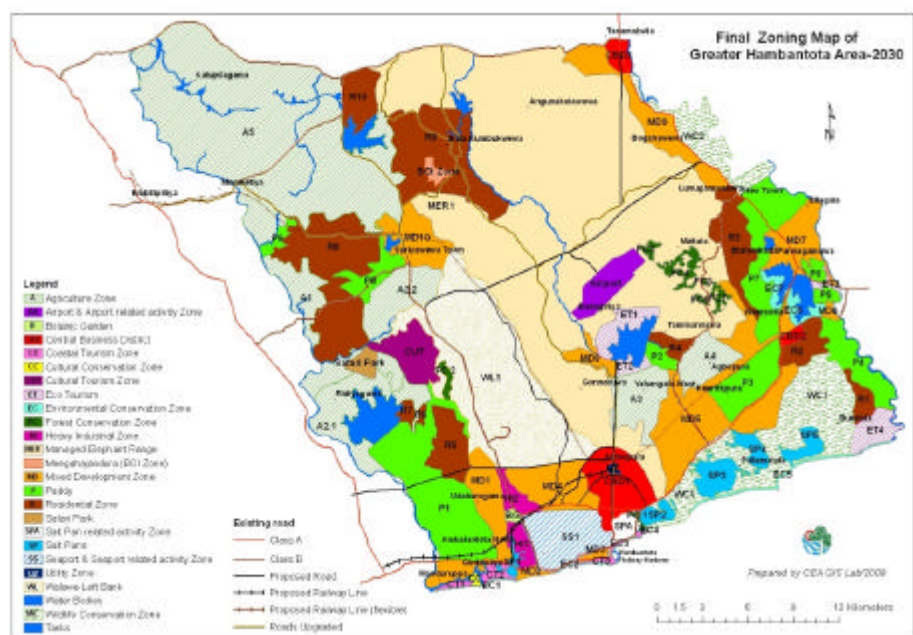
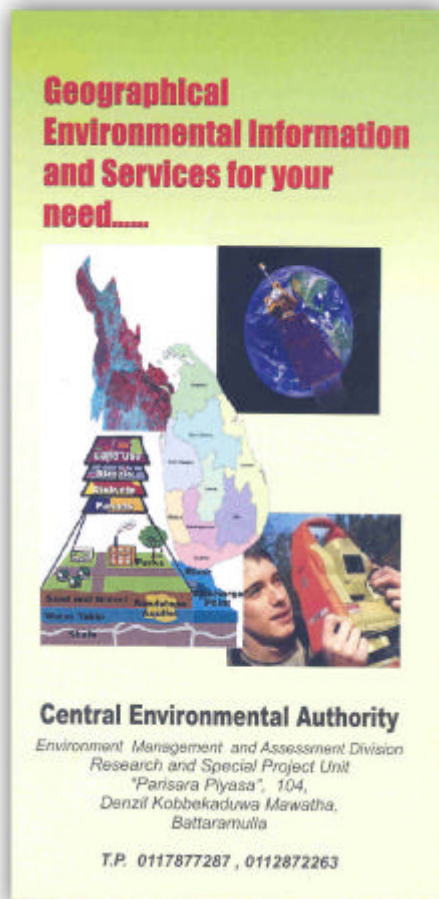
Suitable actions have been taken to resolve the public complaints received by the NRM Unit in coordination with other relevant institutions, and the Provincial Offices of CEA.

4.3 Research & Special Project Unit

Main Activities carried out by the Research & Special Projects Unit-2010

1. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for Greater Hambantota Area and Northern Province

Preparation of a zoning map for Strategic Environmental Assessment for Greater Hambantota Area and Northern Province was another very important activity that R&SP Unit undertook this year. Final zoning map for Strategic Environmental Assessment for Greater Hambantota Area is given below.



2. Printing of Leaflet on GIS & RS activities of CEA

A leaflet indicating saleable items and services provided by R&SP Unit on GIS and RS activities was printed. A copy is given below.

3. Training of CEA officers in handling GPS Units

Environmental Resource Information System (ERIS) which is being developed by R&SP Unit will ultimately be updated annually through the District and Provincial Offices of CEA in future. The major activity that would be involved in updating process would be collecting GPS points of sites allocated for new developments such as industries and areas earmarked for conservation etc. Therefore, it was identified that officers in the provincial and district offices should be well trained to handle a GPS Unit so that every one could collect data when and where necessary. As such one day training programme on how to collect spatial data using a handheld GPS was conducted for CEA officers.

4. Other Activities

R&SP unit assists in many ways other divisions of CEA in collecting GPS Points and preparing maps etc. Following are the tasks undertaken by R&SP Unit in 2010 on request by each Unit of CEA.

4.1) GPS points Collected

- GPS Data Collection – Thalangama Tank
- GPS Data collection in Maragalakanda Environmental Protection Area in Monaragala
- GPS Data collection in Muthurajawela and Dedigamuwa Kanda
- GPS Data collection in Yatiyanthota Mini Hydro Power Project
- GPS data have been collected in Kandy Lake and suburbs for Development of Environment of Kandy City and a concept paper has been prepared.
- GPS data have been collected in fertilizer industries in Colombo and Gampaha areas

4.2) Maps prepared for other Units

- Maps for Madu Area - EIA Unit
- Map of Bolgoda Lake- NRM Unit
- Land Use map of Dompe- Pilisaru project
- A Map of Harvesting of Trees in Estates of State Plantation Corporation Lands Adjoining to The Knuckles Conservation Area
- Preparation of Bolgoda Lake Map
- Preparation of Attanagalu Oya map
- Preparation of flood Graphs for Gurugoda Oya
- Calculation of 40ft and 60m buffer for Bolgoda Lake
- EIA- A map for Belihuloya Mini Hydro Power Project,
- A Location map for Forest Rock Garden Hotel in Anuradhapura
- A map for Solid Waste Dumping Sites implemented by Pilisaru Project for Sri Lanka
- Plastic Waste Management Project - A map of Plastic Waste collection centres implemented by the Project
- Bentota Environmental Protection Area map
- Bentota Sampling point map
- EIA- Gurugoda Oya, Weir map of Moronthota Hydro Power Project,
- A map of Salamulla housing project,
- A map of Kobeigane Agriculture project,
- A map of Beliuloya Mini hydro power project
- Preparation of Gampaha District Sensitive and Resource Maps
- A map of Knuckles Conservation Area
- A map for Dedigamuwa Environmental Protection Area
- Water quality map of in Gregory Lake
- Road map for plastic waste collection centers
- A map of Proposed Banana Plantation in Kantale
- Map showing the Archaeological site of First Governors House in Arippu, Mannar

5. GIS services on commercial basis

Map preparation & satellite image analysis

- Environmental sensitive area map - Kajuwatta Agro Farm.
- Digital Environmental Profile - Badulla
- Preparation of Maps and database - Institute of Town Planners
- IRS Image analysis for Moragahakanda Reservoir project - Sri Lanka Mahaweli Authority –
- Environmental sensitive area map - SMEC International Pvt. Ltd.

6. Strengthening of the GIS Lab

Following items were purchased.

- 12 handheld GPS
- 1:10,000 digital data

5.0 LEGAL UNIT

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 2009 was about four hundred and six (406) during this year. More than one hundred and seventy five (175) new cases were filed by the CEA.

Performance of the Western Province in Enforcement

There were about sixty seven (67) cases were filed by the CEA in the Western Province during the year 2010 and currently there are about ninety five (95) pending cases in Colombo District.

In Colombo Magistrate's Court thirty one (31) cases are pending, in Moratuwa MC twelve (12) cases, in Mt. Lavinia MC fourteen (14), in Kesbewa MC nine (09), in Kaduwela MC ten (10), in Homagama MC six (06), in Avissawella MC five (05) were pending during the year 2010. Among them fifty three (53) cases were finalized and forty two (42) cases have to proceed during year 2010. Total amount

of Rs. 626,000/- were fined for the finalized cases.

There are about twenty eight (28) cases in Gampaha District; among those seventeen (17) were new cases. Thirty three (33) cases are pending in Kalutara District

Nine (09) new cases were filed in Colombo District relating to the violation of regulations on use/sale of polythene in thickness less than 20 microns. Further three (03) cases were filed relating to the Bolgoda protected area.

Performance of the Central Province in Enforcement

There were about thirty five (35) cases filed in the Central Province in M.C. of Kandy, Matale Dambulla, Gampola, Theldeniya, Nawalapitiya, Nuwara Eliya, Laggala and Hatton. Among those seventeen (17) are new cases. Fourteen (14) cases are pending for violation of Part IVC of the National Environmental

Act and imposed fines in total about Rs. 164,250/-. Among those, three (03) cases were filed in M.C., Kandy, one (01) in MC Dambulla, two (02) in MC Matale, one (01) in Walapane, one (01) in Gampola, one (01) in Mahiyanganaya, one (01) in Panwila, and four (04) in Laggala.

Performance of the Uva Province in Enforcement

Thirty three (33) cases were pending in Uva Province. Among those, ten (10) cases in M.C. Badulla, five (05) in MC Monaragala, six (06) in MC Welimada, six (06) in MC Bandarawela, one in MC Mahiyanganaya, five (05) in Wellawaya and three (03) in MC Thissamaharama

and 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 eight (08) were new cases. Rs. 135,000/- was imposed as fines within the Uva Province.

Performance of the Southern Province in Enforcement

Seventeen (17) cases were filed in Southern Province in M.C. Tissamaharama, Tangalle, Galle, Matara, Balapitiya and Walasmulla among them

five (05) were new cases and eleven (11) cases were finalized and Rs. 215,000/- imposed as fine.

Performance of the Eastern Province in Enforcement

Thirteen (13) cases were filed by the CEA in the Eastern Province in M.C. Ampara, Akkaraipattu, Dehiattakandiya and Kalmunai among those seven (07) were

new cases and three (03) cases for violation of polythene regulations and about Rs. 138,000/- imposed as fine.

Performance of the Sabaragamuwa Province in Enforcement

Seventy three (73) cases are pending. Among them, fourteen (14) in MC Embilipitiya, seven (07) in Ruwanwella, three (03) in Mawanella, four (04) in

Ratnapura and two (02) in Warakapola. Forty eight (48) new cases were filed during the year 2010

Performance of the North Central Province in Enforcement

Eighteen (18) cases were filed in North Central Province in M.C. Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa among them sixteen (16) were new cases.

The Legal Unit has proceeded with one (01) court case which obtained a Suspension Order from the Magistrate Court of Moratuwa and stopped illegal developments such as reclamation, which caused detrimental damage to the environment.

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.

Forty seven (47) cases were pending against the CEA and sixteen (16) cases were filed during this year and ten (10) cases were finalized.

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, officer 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.

Legal Assistance by the Attorney General's Department for approval of charges

With the guidance of the Attorney General's Department, the CEA filed a court case against the Tangalle Urban Council for non-compliance of the notice issued under Section 23S regarding

haphazard disposal of garbage and the services of Attorney General's Department was also obtained to proceed successfully with the court cases filed by the CEA and filed against the CEA.

Cancellation, Refusal of Environmental Protection Licenses / Show Cause Letters

CEA has sent letters to eight (08) industries cancelling the Environmental Protection Licenses (EPL), EPL suspension letter to one (01) industry and about sixty eight (68) industries refusing to issue EPL.

CEA has given an opportunity for two (02) 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, and Inspection Reports and Lab services to obtain Analysis reports and to Environmental Impact Assessment division to obtain monitoring reports for the development activities in order to proceed with the legal action.

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 the licenses to be

issued for the scheduled waste management have been checked by the officers of the Legal Unit of the Head Office.

Directives

The Legal Unit of the CEA has sent ten (10) 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 haphazard garbage dumping. Sri Jayawardenapura Kotte Municipal

Council has complied with the directive issued by the CEA.

Eleven (11) 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.

Appeal Hearings at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Officers of the Legal Division attended twenty eight (28) appeal hearings conducted by the Secretary, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources and

thirty seven (37) original files pertaining to the industries were forwarded to the Ministry in order to conduct appeal hearings.

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.

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.

Notices sent under Section 23 STU

Seven (07) notices were sent to six (06) Local Authorities and one (01) agency requesting to take steps to proper

management of solid waste in order to avoid health hazard and environmental damage.

Null & Void Letters

Seven (07) letters were sent to the Local Authorities informing that the

Environmental Protection Licenses issued by Local Authorities are null and void.

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.

Regulations

Following regulations were published.

1641/28	17.02.2010	Declaration of "Hanthana" as an environmental protection area under the Section 24D of the National Environmental Act (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.

Advice

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.

Legal Notices

Legal Notices were sent to hundred and forty four (44) industries which had been causing environmental pollution.

Inspection

Officers of the Legal Unit approved several inspection reports relating to inspections carried out by the officers of the CEA in order to file in Courts and to

be submitted to the appeal hearings at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

Awareness

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

Environmental Unit established island wide by the Defence Ministry.

On the request of law students & university students they were made aware of the National Environmental Act and Regulations by the officers of the Legal Unit.

Police Unit of the CEA for the Police officers appointed as in charge of the

Human Rights Inquiries

Officers of Legal Division attended several inquiries at the Human Rights Commission and had submitted reports

including environmental matters and employers' problems.

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 bill 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 is finalizing the draft Bill in order to be submitted to the approval of the Cabinet after receiving the translation

6.0 EDUCATION AND AWARENESS DIVISION (EE & A)

The Environment 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 environment 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 Treasury.

Programmes Implemented under the Treasury fund.

- **Production of Environmental news letter**
- **Promote Environmental Education and awareness programmes at all level**

Develop Educational materials.

Conduct campaign on environmental issues and events.

- **Strengthen Environmental Programmes Island wide.**

Programmes for Govt. & Non Government organisation.

Programmes for housewives.

- **Develop Youth Club Programme.**

- **Formation of Eco Clubs.**

- **Effective use of electronic & Print Media**

Publish CEA's work through electronic & print media.

Telecast by –weekly Rupavahini Programme

Telecast Derana Programme

- **Arrange Press Conference.**

1. Develop audio visual section

1.1. 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 142 in 2010.

2. Develop “Soba” Youth club programmes.

With the objective of introducing environmental friendly livelihood projects, EE&A division implements the above programme for the members of Soba Youth Societies with the assistance of qualified resource personal. 8 Youth clubs were trained to engage in production of handicraft. 4 under mentioned youth societies moved forward to take to uplift their capabilities and received financial assistance in 2010.

1. Nilwala Soba Youth Club, Mathara.
2. Ranahansa Soba Youth Club, Mathale.
3. Eksath Soba Youth Club, Ratnapura.
4. Katahragama Soba Youth Club, Monaragala.

3. Media Programmes

To disseminate environmental concern to targeted various group of public, Environment Education & Awareness division use print and electronic media among them.

3.1. Electronic Media – Television Programme

Electronic media is an efficient & effective mode of providing publicity which is being done by telecasting of environmental message to aware public on current environmental issues through the television programmes, “DERANA” & Mr. GREEN.

3.1.1. “DERANA” Television Programme

Half an hour duration environmental television magazine programme over ITN was being telecasted twice a month. In 2010, 16 programmes were telecasted covering comprehensive area on environment.

3.1.2. “Mr. GREEN” Television Programme

Mr. Green is a unique entertainment programme of 5 minutes duration which is launched as a production of the EE&A division of the Central Environmental Authority. 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 15 episodes of “Mr GREEN” television programme were telecasted over ITN in 2010.

3.1.3. Special programme

Arrange special Environmental programme on the TNL channel with the participation of chairman, CEA & Director “Pilisaru” Project.

3.2. Published Web News

CEA website is used to disseminate information of the Central Environmental Authority. The following information published in the CEA website.

3.3. News & Articles to the Media.

Media are covered to influence public widely. News and articles on the activities of CEA of large scope make known through radio, televisions and newspapers. In this regard, the following information was published.

4. Arrange Press Conference.

03 Press conferences were organised to promulgate news of the CEA.

5. Arranged Media Work shop



Arranged Media workshop at Gohagoda, Hanthana & Kegalle held on 23-24 July 2010.

6. 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

posted to schools and relevant institutions. 60,000 copies published & distributed in 2010.

7. Educational Materials - leaflets

EE&A division annually prepare and distribute leaflets posters etc. on selected current environmental issues to increase public awareness. With the consideration of the prevailing challenges, leaflets in

following topics were printed & distributed to schools, Universities and other institutions on request, during the year 2010.

Topics		2010 (No. of copies)
01	Leaflet on Biodiversity	25,000
02	Leaflet on wetland	25,000
03	Leaflet on landslides	25,000
04	Leaflet on invasive plants	25,000
05	Leaflet on Global warming	25,000

8. Reprinting of Man & Environment

In order to reprint the book, Man & Environment, Environmental Education & Awareness division hold 7 meetings to review the chapters and identify the professionals in related to the subject.

Chapters were classified to be included and identified obligate authors to write the chapters for this book. It is planed to come out first drafted copy before 15th of March 2011.

9. 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.

Panels on the following themes were added to the unit.

1. Bio diversity
2. Invasive plants
3. Sustainable Agriculture
4. Water Resources
5. Global Warming
6. Wetland
7. Land Slides
8. Waste Management

10. Strengthen Environmental Programmes Island wide.

Environmental programmes aimed to the house wives and government & non governmental organisation were conducted in 2010.

10.1. Awareness & Practical programme for house wives.

6 Awareness and practical programme on creative garden were conducted to the women in Kalutara district.

10.2. Programmes for Govt. & Non Governmental organization.

Organised and conducted island wide Environmental NGOs' leaders forum with the objective of enhance NGOs' executive ability in environmental direction in Sri

Lanka. 125 participants contributed their charity to this forum held on 02.11.2010 at the Central Environmental Authority Auditorium

10.3. Special Awareness Programme for Students & Teachers



Directed special school awareness programmes for school children & teachers to highlight & aware on prevailing environmental issues both locally and globally. Solid waste management, Global warming, Dengue, climate change, Wetlands & its importance, adoptive radiation of birds & etc. were the topics to put forth. The following chart indicates numbers of teachers & students benefited in 2010.

School awareness Programme for Yasodara School children on 08.10.2011 at CEA

Participants		No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
01	Teachers	31	2,592
02	Students	31	150

10.4. Awareness Programme at Colombo Canal Project site

Environmental Education and Awareness division of the Central Environmental Authority started launching awareness programme on 3rd of March 2010 for the residents dwelling along both side of the Canal Banks in Colombo Canal System with the objective of introduce proper waste management system among public and aware them the importance of the proper management of the sensitive sites. It is expected that would be decreased of incidence of flooding, out break of diseases and improve canal water quality & better sanitation. Under this programme could change 5,000 families residing along the bank as environmental friendly. Length of 34 km of the following canal area was covered in Colombo metropolitan area with the support of Sri Lanka Navy. It was undergone in 22 stages.



Awareness Programm at Kirulappane

1. Kirulappana Canal
2. Dehiwala Canal
3. St. Sebastian Canal
4. Dematagoda Canal

School awareness programmes targeted school children also executed in the particular site & could created changes in attitudes & behaviours of them. Details are given below.

11. Solid Waste Management Programme

Participants		No. of Programmes	No. of Participants
01	Teachers	11	60
02	Students	11	2203

Solid waste management programme organised for various targeted groups at Nilaveli in Trincomalee. Tourist, fishermen & local public were focused with the objective of keeping clean environment at sites, Nilaveli beach, Pigion Island & its surroundings. Two display boards were unveiled. Nilaveli

Beach Hotel, Nilaveli Pradeshia Sabha, Sri Lankan Navy, Boats man and traders association, MOH & PHIs, Kuchcheveli were co participants in this programme.

Another solid waste management programme was coordinated to hold at Gintota Maha Vidyalaya, Galle.

12. Awareness Programmes for institutions

Environmental Education & Awareness Division of the Central Environmental Authority also focused to aware Public and private institutions on environment. EE&A division carried out awareness programmes to the following institutions.

1. Body line garment factory, Horana
2. Richard Peris Company, Maharagama.
3. Fisheries Corporation and Police Station, Modara

13. Environmental Campaigns on National Environmental Event

Environmental campaigns launch to mark various national events aimed at rising public awareness.

13.1 World Environment Day

District level Environmental walks were conducted to raise & vigilant public awareness on environment in twenty districts with the participation of school children under the patronage of Department of Education and other institutions in 2010.



Environmental Walk in Jaffna

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

Environmental Education and awareness division launched tree planting programme to mark the programme, “Deyata Sevana” on 15th of November. The following sites were undergone for this programme.

1. Colombo – kotte & kirulappane canal
2. Kurunagala – Poodulupothawewa
3. Gampaha – Wadumulla canal
4. Hampanthota – Waparaweve
5. Kandy – Pingaoya.

In an effort to launch this programme in other districts, seedlings were also raised in nurseries in Kegalle, Monaragale, Trincomalee, and Mathara & Jaffna. More than 2,500 seedlings were produced in each district.

13.3. Current Issues related to environment at national level – Dengue

13.3.1. Awareness Programme on Dengue.

Training programme was held for the officers, DEOs, PHIs & EPP Commissioners in Central province at CEA auditorium on Dengue eradication.

13.3.2. Dengue Eradication Programme

Dengue eradication programmes in Colombo, Kurunagala, and Ampara & Trincomalee districts were conducted with the support of school children under the patronage of Ministry of Education. Other authorities, Department of Police,

Department of Health, foreign Employment Bureau, Coconut Development Board, Grama Niladaries & community base organisations took part to prevent spread of dengue in the relevant areas.

14. Other programs

14.1. Adopt practical programmes.

With the aim at providing practical knowledge related to environment, 05 Nature Field Centres (Soba Ketha) have already been established. This is a major achievement & the significant land mark

in relation to the expansion of environmental education which provides wider facility to implement awareness programme and to have a new practical programme on site.

14.1.1. Activities of Bellanwila Attidiya Nature Field Centre

Several programmes for Sobaketha children Club, Pre schools children, school children, Parents, & community were conducted to aware, educate, and train them in comprehensive field especially in environment. Subjects on birds, plants, wetland, Fish & aquatic resources, Bio-diversity, organic agriculture, ozone layer, music, dance, skill development, management of economic opportunity, stars & universe, child right etc. were brought up.

Special day programmes, Tree planting, Poson, New year, Wetland day, World Environment Day, Children day, Dengue eradication, were also organised to felicitate in this centre. Pictorial, essay, oratorical, Debate & poem competitions were carried out to mark special events. The following participants benefited by the conducted awareness programmes in this centre.

	Target group	No.of Programmes	No. of participants	
01	Sobaketha Children Club	25	917	
02	Nursery children	02	74	
03	School Children	21	1073	
04	Parents	03	102	
05	Community	02	36	

6.1 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
- To collect environmental information

Progresses made by the National Environmental Information Centre in 2010 are as follows:

1. Collection Development

323 Nos. of Environmental books and 25 Nos. of Environmental Journals has been purchased. 4620 Nos. of books are acquisitioned and classified

2. Library Publications

06 issues of "Current Contents" on Environmental Periodicals, 04 issues of "Environmental News Paper Index", 01 issue of "Index on Tsunami" and 01 issue of "Water Index in Sri Lanka 1995-2010" are compiled for the year 2010.

3. Exchange of Environmental Information

1500 No. of environmental information exchanged with international and local libraries and other organizations.

655 local users have obtained the library facilities from Environmental Information Centre and 3640 No. of books are lent by CEA library staff.

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 2010/2011 and issued them for CEA staff
- Participated Library meetings and workshops

Income

Sales of CEA publications	- 2818 Nos.	Rs. 153,066.00,
(Books, Posters, Leaflets & CDs)		
Photocopy charges	- 11,900 nos.	Rs. 59,592.00

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS UNIT

Established in 2008, Environmental Economics Affairs Unit's major objective is integrating Environmental Economics into Environmental Management and thereby, promoting sustainable development in the country.

Major Responsibilities

(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 and Natural Resources in association with the Ministry of Finance and Planning.

Under the provisions of the Act, order No. 03 of 2008 imposing a levy of 2 per cent calculated on the value of services supplied and to be supplied by the licensed cellular operators published by the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, No. 1559/10 dated 22.07.2008 had been implemented. The total revenue collected by this levy was

Rs.1062.2 million for the year 2010 and this has been remitted to the Environmental Conservation Levy Account of the Consolidated Fund.

By the 2011 Budget Speech, it was recommended to combine all taxes in the Telecommunication Industry and impose a single Telecommunication Levy of 20 percent.

Therefore the Extraordinary Gazette notification on the Environmental Conservation Levy No. 1559/10 dated 22.02.2008 was rescinded by the Gazette of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka No. 1658/28 dated 19.11.2010.

(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 CEA is in the progress of finalizing the discussion on the aforementioned draft amendment.

(3) Eco Labeling

Eco Labelling is a system of providing an Environmental Excellence Certification to the different products and services, who apply best environmental practices and cleaner technologies in their processes.

The Concept Paper of the programme containing an Introduction to the programme, the Objectives, the Initial Selection Criteria and the Categories of the products and services concerned has been compiled. Also the Administration Plan and the General and Specific Requirements for the products and services were completed by 2010.

The Eco-Labeling programme was undertaken by the Environmental Pollution Division from 27.07.2010 onwards for planning and implementation and the Environmental Economics Affairs Unit is supposed to assist them.

8.0 PLANNING & MONITORING UNIT

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

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

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

Planning & Monitoring Unit led planning process of formulating various action plans, monitoring plans and timely operational plans based on corporate plan 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.

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 2010, the Corporate Plan was updated 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.

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 07 District offices including Gampaha, Nuwara Eliya, Kaluthara, Rathnapura, Ampara, Batticaloa and Hambanthota were being operated by 2010.

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 695 Mil.)
- Post Consumer Plastics Management Programme (Rs.58.33 Mil.)
- Developing Database for Environmental Polluting Activities in Sri Lanka (Rs. 1.7 Mil)
- School Pioneer Programme (Rs 2.9 Mil.)
- Environmental Resource Information System (Rs 1.05 Mil.)
- Water Quality Monitoring in the Several River Basing Sri Lanka (Rs. 0.7Mil)
- Community Based Water Resources Management Programme (Rs. 1.35 Mil)

Foreign Funded Project

- KOICA (Rs. 82 Mil)

8.1 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.

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

	Relevant Institutions	No. of Complaint
•	Western Provincial Office, CEA	876
•	Central provincial Office, CEA	119
•	Sabaragamuwa Provincial Office, CEA	97
•	Southern Provincial Office, CEA	119
•	Uva Provincial Office, CEA	156
•	North Central Provincial Office, CEA	60
•	Eastern Provincial Office, CEA	23
•	Northern Provincial Office, CEA	01
•	North Western Provincial Authority / NWPO, CEA	88
•	Environmental Management & Assessment Division, CEA	25
•	Environmental Pollution Control Unit, CEA	32
•	Solid Waste Management Unit, CEA	49
•	Laboratory, CEA	02
•	Legal Unit, CEA	07
•	Police Unit, CEA	46
•	Ampara District Office, CEA	19
•	Batticaloa District Office, CEA	12
•	Hambantota District Office, CEA	15
•	Local Authority (relevant)	270
•	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Co-operation	22
•	Geological Survey & Mines Bureau	34
•	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission	03
•	Other relevant Institutions	68
	Total	2143

9.0 DECENTRALIZATION OF THE CEA

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

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

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.

Pradeshiya Sabhas were given authority to deal with 12 functions to management and protection of the environmental 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.

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.

10.0 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 Province Office
Eastern Province Office
North Central Province Office
Northern Province Office
Sabaragamuwa Province Office
Southern Province Office
Uva Province Office
Western Province 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 environmental by implementing environmental projects in the areas.

During the year, the above Provincial Offices performed assigned duties and functions relating to management and protection of the environment effectively, to ensure a better arrangement for the performance of activities of the CEA under the direct supervision of the Director General with the technical guidance of respective Divisional Heads of the Head Office.

10.2 Functions of Provincial Offices (POs)

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

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 at meetings regionally

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
 - Strengthen Environmental Pioneer Brigade in schools
 - Awareness programmes for the public, NGOs, CBOs, industrialists etc.
 - Conduct exhibitions

10.3 Performance of Provincial Offices (POs)

Environmental Protection

Implementation of Environmental Protection License Procedure (EPL)

The major regulatory programme of environmental protection is the Environmental Protection License procedure which implementation procedure has been assigned to POs. Standards and criteria for the discharge of 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 clear 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 of (with or without treatment) into nearby water bodies such as rivers, tanks and to the sea. The major problem with disposal of waste into water bodies arise from the fact that most of these rivers are being used by NWS&DB for

extraction of raw water for public supply, and general public for various purposes such as bathing, washing etc. Apart from the surface water pollution, the ground water pollution is affecting drinking water sources of the general public.

The Standards for discharge of effluents in to the environment currently available do not cover the ground water replenishment and protection.

The EPLs issued to prescribed activity is legally binding on the activity and the violation of the conditions in the license is an offence punishable under the provisions of the NEA. The majority of prescribed activities are located within the geographical area of the Western Province and according to the present data available in the CEA it is 60% of the country's total. The second highest of

prescribed activities are located in Central Province and Southern Province; it is 13% and 17% of the countries total respectively. The rest of 10% prescribed industries are located in other Provinces namely; Sabaragamuwa, Eastern, North Central, Uva and Northern. The industrial survey currently being conducted by the DEOs under the guidance of Research and Speail project unit will reveal the exact number of activities located within provinces.

The EPL issued to an activity is renewable and 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:

Province	District	No. of EPLs issued						No. of EPLs renewed					
		2008		2009		2010		2008		2009		2010	
		"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"	"A"	"B"
WPO	Colombo	67	72	135	211	223	236	101	2	166	-	427	
	Gampaha	64	54	110	212	142	227	82	2	137	-	218	
	Kalutara	34	39	43	112	91	134	21	1	68	-	174	
CPO	Kandy	34	26	49	63	83	121	5	3	22	3	54	1
	Matale	14	24	23	58	37	49	6	0	14	3	35	2
	Nuwaraeliya	3	6	8	13	4	7	0	0	3	-	16	
SuPO	Galle	26	7	30	111	34	100	9	3	37	23	63	15
	Matara	11	15	15	91	53	74	13	0	36	18	31	22
	H'thota	9	9	22	48	27	41	3	1	5	7	20	
SaPO	Kegalle	11	15	37	108	38	91	8	5	5	-	32	1
	Ratnapura	18	4	32	94	56	89	8	1	-	-	31	12
NcPO	A'pura	11	12	21	90	39	151	3	0	12	-	26	1
	Polonnaruwa	7	12	11	21	11	27	5	0	8	-	155	4
EPO	Trincomalle	10	13	18	61	19	48	4	4	8	-	10	9
	Ampara	15	9	24	46	13	58	0	3	4	-	7	7
	Bataloa	4	7	12	34	17	58	0	1	1	-		
	Vavunia	0	1	-	2	8	1	0	0	-	-		
	Mannar	0	0	-	6	1	3	0	0	2	-	14	16
UPO	Badulla	7	6	13	31	11	36	2	6	3	26	13	9
	Monaragala	14	4	14	21	6	24	2	2	7	-	13	

NPO	Jaffna	7	1	5	3	5	35	0	0	2	6		
	Kilinochchi	0	0	-	0			0	0	-			
	Mulathi	0	0	-	0			0	0	-			
Total		366	336	622	1,436	918	1610	272	34	540	86	1204	100

Recommendations for sitting of new industries.

Since the establishment of the CEA in 1981, the sitting of new industries requires the prior approval of the CEA. Up until 2000, the CEA screened all proposed new industrial sites before the LA granted the final approval in form of a Development Permit, followed by the Certificate of Conformity and the annual Trade License for the establishment and operation of the new industry. 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 nature. But, the number has increased up to total of 1034 recommendations (952 approvals and 82 rejections) by 2010. With the establishment of POs, new site recommendations are issued by the POs. The above data shows that majority of these sites were Colombo, Kalutara, Gampaha and Anuradhapura districts which indicates that entrepreneurs prefer for the investments. It shows that Investment have been tremendously increasing from 2008-2010 in Jaffna District.

Province	District	No. of Applications received			No of inspections made			No of Approvals granted			No of Rejections		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
WPO	Colombo	107	81	111	118	84	108	71	65	83	13	9	1
	Gampaha	54	82	119	60	62	116	44	38	112	7	3	17
	Kalutara	44	69	86	43	42	77	46	57	64	4	5	4
CPO	Kandy	58	59	56	62	63	44	42	33	50	5	7	7
	Matale	27	23	17	42	15	50	26	34	27	8	1	
	Nuwaraeliya	11	7	6	11	8	9	13	4	14	0	0	
SuPO	Galle	53	34	69	57	47	73	66	46	43	7	11	10
	Matara	47	46	47	35	28	44	31	23	34	3	3	8
	H'thota	14	22	33	13	23	31	11	21	23	4	0	2
SaPO	Kegalle	34	49	31	34	42	27	15	38	15	3	4	1
	Ratnapura	17	49	59	23	38	50	10	31	18	1	5	3
NCPO	A'pura	79	102	172	116	93	113	53	67	112	0	4	6
	Polonnaruwa	21	31	18	49	20	15	15	14	9	0	1	
EPO	Trincomalee	22	16	48	20	10	39	18	10	15	0	0	2
	Ampara	32	51	61	27	34	55	20	19	27	1	1	
	Bataloa	32	44	37	27	40	35	18	32	18	0	0	
	Mannar	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	
	Vavunia	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	13	0	0	
UPO	Badulla	78	54	63	77	69	68	32	75	48	3	0	1
	Monaragala	42	24	38	46	23	27	20	21	24	2	6	2
NPO	Jaffna	13	31	276	12	23	152	8	20	161	1	6	16
	Kilinochchi	0	0	14	0	0	24	0	0	6	0	0	2
	Mulathi	0	3		0	1		0	1		0	0	
Total		785	877	1376	872	765	1172	559	649	952	62	66	82

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

In 2010, 1689 No. of industrial pollution complaints and 279 natural resources management related complaints, totaling of 1968 complaints were handled by the POs.

The Pos also respond to complains from the public in relation to pollution/niisance caused by the operation of industries, other development activitiesand over exploitation of natural resources.

The complaints received are duly investigated and minigatory actions are recommended. In certain casethe complaints are referred to the responsible institute for necessary action.

District	No. of complaints received		No. of complaints solved		Referre d for legal action	Referred to other Institutions		Referred to EPL
	EPC	NRM	EPC	NRM	EPC	EPC	NRM	
Kaluthara	162	22	36	6	10	34	13	14
Colombo	499		363		14	16		40
Gampaha	299	5	127	6	2	38		13
Kandy	67	28	18	12	4	1	4	5
Matale	6	4	1					2
Nuwaraeliya								5
Galle	160	52	9	2		4	3	
Matara	89	13	20	7		2	1	
H'thota	39	6	10	2		8	1	
Kegalle	81	49	47	19	1	9	12	17
Ratnapura	48	60	24	24		6	20	8
Polonnaruwa	32		1			1		1
A'pura	101		13		2	6		11
Ampara	24		6					
Baticaloa	18	1	8	1	1		1	1
Mannar						2		
Vavunia								
Trincomalee	15	8	6	2			2	1
Monaragala	30	10						1
Badulla	57	20	3	3		1	3	
Kilinochchi								
Mulathi								
Jaffna	28	1						3
Total	1,689	279	696	84	34	133	58	123

Surveys carried out by POs

Database of Municipal Solid Waste in Sri Lanka

The database of Municipal Solid Waste in Sri Lanka was prepared by the Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources in 2005 with a view to facilitate Local Authorities to develop and implement appropriate integrated waste management programmes based on Solid Waste Management Strategy in Sri Lanka.

It was realized that this database needs to be updated, because it had been prepared five years ago.

Therefore, as instructions given by Ministry of Environment, action was taken to collect necessary data from Local Authorities by using Divisional Environment Offices who attached to Provincial Offices of the Central Environmental Authority. Subsequently, such information on types of wastes, amounts and required data were collected through DEOs and final report is being prepared.

Monitoring of Vehicle Emission Testing (VET) Canters

With a view to monitor Vehicle Emission Testing Canters in the country, a preliminary survey on VET Canters on Provincial basis to collect required data

was carried out through Provincial Offices to furnish the feasibility of the proposed monitoring programme.

E. Special programmes conducted by Provincial Officers

Western Provincial Office

1. Sundara Gampaha Programme

The WPO conducts two projects under Sundara gampaha programme.

a. Dandugam Oya water quality monitoring project

The Dandugam Oya water quality monitoring project was formulated mainly due to fish die cases reported time to time. The reason for such fish die is suspected to be water quality degradation caused by industrial wastewater discharges from individual factories and industrial estates. The project aims to monitor water quality of Oya at several key points and outfalls of industries and industrial estates. The industrial discharges are monitored once in four

months since mid 2010. The results reveal that Katunayaka- Seeduwa industrial estate discharge partially treated effluents into Oya while other individual industries are complying with standards except one leather tanning factory for which WPO filed action in Minuwangoda magistrate's courts. The ambient water quality monitoring component will operate since 2011 by the Laboratory.

b. Environmental education and awareness Activities

i. Photography exhibition

To commemorate the world biodiversity day, a photography exhibition on rare wild fauna and flora was organized under theme of 'Soba Ru' at Buddhist Ladies Hall, Gampaha. The exhibition was opened by District Secretary and school

children and general public visited the same. The event was continued from 7th to 9th June. The photographs were provided by Environment Protection and Exploration Society of Nuwara Eliya.



ii. Two day residential environment camp

With objective to give an experience to students on corporate responsibility on bio diversity conservation through field practical a two day environmental camp was organized at Meerigama Scout Camp. The camp was attended pioneers (105) of Gampaha, Minuwangoda Education zones along with their teachers (20). The topics covered at the seminars of the camp were Importance of Eco System Management for Bio diversity Conservation, Environmental Study Methods, Butterflies of Sri Lanka, Traditional Knowledge on Bio diversity Conservation, Birds of Sri Lanka, Importance of PET bottle recycling

and Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management strategies. The resource persons were from respective fields and the thematic lecture was conducted by Dr. Jayantha Wattewithana of OUSL. The District Secretary, Mr Jagath Gunawardana, Dr. Wasantha Weliana, and Representatives of Nature Forum SL were also contributed to make the event a success. Also the camp consisted of quiz programme, cultural performances and field practical on plants and animal identification and behavioural studies of them. Participants were issued a certificate for the performance.



2. Promotion of liquid milk consumption in Sri Lanka

As per the directive of the Cabinet of Ministers the to promote liquid milk consumption in Sri Lanka and the Ministry of Livestock Development appointed a Project Committee to study the strategies for it. The CEA also was one of the members of the committee and WPO represented the CEA. The other members were National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Ministry of Livestock

Department and Department of External Resources. The committee made recommendations to introduce UHT technology for preservation of liquid milk so that long shelf storage (up to three months) is feasible to ensure transport and sale in far distances from the factories of NLDB at Narahenpita and Digana.

ii. Seminars organized to create awareness on current technical know-how to mitigate environmental pollution problems in industries

The WPO conducted several awareness programmes for enterprenureres on the EPL scheme site clearance procedure and the assistance available through the

project implemented by the ITI-Enhancing Environmental Performance in Key Sri Lankan Export Sector, with the financial assistance of the said project.

ii. Certification of industries under ISO 14001 standard

The WPO assists the SLSI in granting ISO 14001 certificate for industries by providing expert knowledge on technical and legal matters. The table below

indicates industries for which ISO 14001 certifications were issued with the technical and legal inputs in the auditing procedure conducted by the SLSI.

Type of Audit	No of Companies Audited
Adequacy	2
Stage 1	4
Stage 11	3
Surveillance	14
Re-certification	9
Total	35

ii. Compliance assistance programmes

Two compliance assistance programmes were conducted to disseminate knowledge on environmental friendly

waste management practices for small scale pig farmers of Beruwala and vehicle service station operators in Kalutara, at

Beruwala DS office and NIH respectively. These two programmes were highly

recognized by the participants.

iii. Control on use of Polychlorinated bi Phenyl

Based on the findings of a study conducted by a NGO 'People to people volunteers', a preliminary discussion was

held at the CEA with the participation of EPC division and WPO following decisions were taken;

Activity	Tool	Responsibility
Controlling PCB wastes using existing provisions	To inform CEB, LECO, Lanka Transformers and IDB to apply for scheduled waste management license	CEA
Identification of PCBs and PCB containments	To discuss with Universities regarding the capability of analyzing samples for PCB using Gas Chromatography and prepare a cost estimate	CEA
Compile data on PCBs and further actions	Preparation of an action plan	CEA/NGO
Arrange a discussion with CEB	To launch a discussion after informing to obtain SWM licenses	CEA
Seek assistance of stakeholders	To arrange a meeting with all stakeholders	CEA

In the light of this initiative, the WPO organized a seminar for welding

workshop owners and welders of Kalutara District (70) to educate them the health and environmental effects of PCBs

ii. Common Wastewater Collection and Disposal Systems

The NWS&DB has taken action to construct a common wastewater collection and disposal systems for Moratuwa-Rathmalana and Ekala Jaela areas with the approval under part ivc of the NEA. At present the treatment plant and pipeline system at Ekala is nearing its completion and connections from with the NWS&DB to resolve the technical issues of clients and convince the benefits of this project by the WPO.

industries and other institutes to it are being promoted. The CEA as a stake holder of this project facilitates the NWS&DB to resolve technical issues faced by the industries and other institutes. Three meeting were conducted in collaboration

iii. Enhance Livelihood Capacities of Small and Marginal peri-urban Farmers in Gampaha (From Seed to Table-FStT)

The RUAF Foundation implemented a project to strengthen farmer organizations, help innovative food production systems and using ecological principles, enhance marketing capacities to benefit from on-going development activities as well as contribute to the 'Ecocity' concept of the Gampaha Municipality. In the first phase of this project 500 home gardens within Gampaha Municipal Council limit were selected from the householders who successfully implemented waste minimization practices through 3R principle under the Household Solid Waste Reduction Project implemented By

the WPO during 2008/9. In the second phase of this project big growers were selected by the RUAF and assisted. The WPO contributed to implement this project through technical support to project evaluation and progress reviewing. Similar projects were implemented with the financial assistance of IWMI in Magadi city, Karnataka province in India and the final workshop of the project was conducted at Minuwangoda from 7th to 12th November 2010 to review the progress and share experiences of these two projects conducted in Sri Lanka and India.

Environmental Management 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		
		2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
WPO	Colombo	1	2			1				
	Gampaha		1	9						
	Kalutara	4	0			3				
SuPO	Galle		1	2		1		2		1
	Matara	1	1	3	2		3	2		3
	H'thota	9	2	5						2
CPO	Kandy	245	275	303	180	192	302	74	1	9
	Matale	173	51	30	188	86	197	49	1	3
	Nuwaraeliya	18	94	34	10	11	35	1		
SaPO	Kegalle	3	45	7			4	4		
	Ratnapura	28	14	20	3	1	3	8	1	
UPO	Badulla	3		10		1	1		1	
	Monaragala	2		1						
EPO	Trincomalle			20			14			
	Ampara	1		4			3			
	Bataloa		1	2			2			
	Mannar			2			1			
	Vavunia	1					4			
NCPO	A'pura	1								
	Polonnaruwa									
NPO	Jaffna		14	47		2	19			1
	Kilinochchi									
	Mulathi									
Total		490	501	499	383	296	581	140	4	19

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 2606 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.

The table below indicates the details of such recommendations granted in 2010

Province	District	No. of Applications received	Approval granted	No. of rejections	Compliance monitoring
WPO	Colombo	75	64	0	45
	Gampaha	58	41	4	68
	Kalutara	579	469	10	18
SuPO	Galle	91	76	4	4
	Matara	13	22	3	9
	H'thota	70	59	3	18
CPO	Kandy	218	294	0	23
	Matale	14	143	3	3
	Nuwaraeliya	14	19	1	0
SaPO	Kegalle	78	64	3	0
	Ratnapura	268	216	11	0
UPO	Badulla	347	308	12	29
	Monaragala	163	141	1	6
EPO	Trincomalle	266	233	1	0
	Ampara	66	86	3	0
	Bataloa	45	65	0	0
	Mannar	16	23	0	0
	Vavunia	17	26	0	0
NCPO	A'pura	234	189	0	0
	Polonnaruwa	98	62	0	0
NPO	Jaffna	14	6	1	0
	Kilinochchi	2	0	0	0
	Mulathi	2	0	5	0
Total		2,748	2,606	60	223

Special Programmes Conducted by Provincial Offices

Western Province Office

Water Resources Management

a. Pavithra Ganga Programme

The WPO contributed to implement the "Pavithra Ganga Programme" at national level as well as the local level. The programme is conducted with the contribution of thirteen LA areas of both Colombo and Gampaha Districts and as such, DEOs working in those areas

devoted their technical inputs to the LAs at steering committee meetings while the Director of WPO contributed at the national level meetings conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

The table below indicates the programmes conducted within the province.

District	No. of programmes
Colombo	01
Gampaha	04
Total	05

b. Multi Purpose Water Resources Planning

Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management has launched a national project (National Multi Purpose Water Resources Planning Project) to improve the development and management of water resources within the country, reduce water induces hazards to public and enhance effectiveness of water related

investments. The project conducted 3 district level stakeholder consultation workshops within the Western Province and the WPO contributed at these workshops and submitted papers on the status of water management and current issues to be addressed at the national level.

Enforcement actions to conserve wetlands

b. Bolgoda wetland

The Bolgoda Lake is a shallow brackish water body in the Bolgoda watershed that is located between the southern boarder of the Kaluganga and northern boarder of Kelani river basin. This lake system drains a substantial area of 374 km². It is made up of two basins namely the north lake and the south lake, which are connected by a narrow stream. The natural vegetation within the 6000 ha watershed has been substituted by two major crops (paddy and rubber) and

village gardens. Several densely populated townships are located along the coastal boundary of the watershed; as such the entire watershed is subjected to infrastructure development. Intense recreational activities and improper land use in the upper watershed, land reclamation, sand mining and mangrove deforestation are increasing issues. The WPO took actions to control illegal land use activities and remedy the damages caused in several occasions.

ix. Assistance to prepare land use plans

a. Assistance to Prepare Tourism Development Plans

The Ministry of Ports and Aviation is planning to develop the Kelido beach

stretch at Kalutara as a tourist attractive area and the WPO contributes to develop

the plans to conserve scenic beauty and waste management options of the stretch. The WPO participated two meetings conducted at Ministry of Ports and Aviation and District Secretariat for

developing concepts and physical plans. Sewerage management and solid waste management options were included into the plans.

b. Assistance to Prepare Urban Development Plans

The WPO assisted the UDA to prepare the urban development plan for Kotikawatta-Mulleriyawa Urban Development Plan. The plan was incorporated environmental sensitivity GN divisions according to the Cabinet paper on declaration of Kelani

River basin as an environmental sensitive area to protect the quality of Kelani water. Also the concerns on facilitating small scale industrial development were suggested for the plan.

10.4 Environmental Education and Awareness

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.

Special Programmes

The POs of the CEA were conducted special programmes in various thematic areas. 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)

Dengue Prevention Programmes

Annually about 50-100 million dengue patients are reported worldwide. In general 500,000 dengue hemorrhage fever patients being admitted to hospitals and 90% of them are below 15 years of age.

First time in Sri Lanka, Dengue was reported in 1965. It became an epidemic disease in 1967. In the year 1967, 29 patients were reported of which 08 have died. In 1970s, and 1980s the disease was under control since 1990, it is gradually being increased. According to the Ministry of Health, 15463 patients were reported in 2004.

Dengue is transmitted through two species of mosquitoes namely *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* whose eggs can survive 6-12 months even during a dry period.

The assistance was given to implement the activities of Presidential Task Force established (05. 05. 2010) to control spread of Dengue disease. The preliminary national level meetings,

provincial level co-ordination meetings were attended and contributed to plan programmes. The WPO contributed to conduct awareness programmes at various levels and inspections on breeding sites were also conducted. An awareness programme was conducted on 18th February 2010 at the provincial level to initiate awareness and monitoring programmes jointly with the National Dengue Control Unit. The programme was attended by DEOs of WPO and all PHIs of WP. In the light of this initiative programme a series of monitoring and awareness programmes were conducted throughout the province.

Southern Provincial office also conducted Dengue Prevention Programme in 19 DS Division in Galle District, 16 DS Division in Mathara District and 12 DS Division in Hambanthota District. In parallel with this programme this kind of programme were conducted in Katugoda and Dewata GN Division in Galle Urban Area with the public, pioneers Grama Niladaris and DEOs.

Environmental Profile – Sabaragamuwa Province

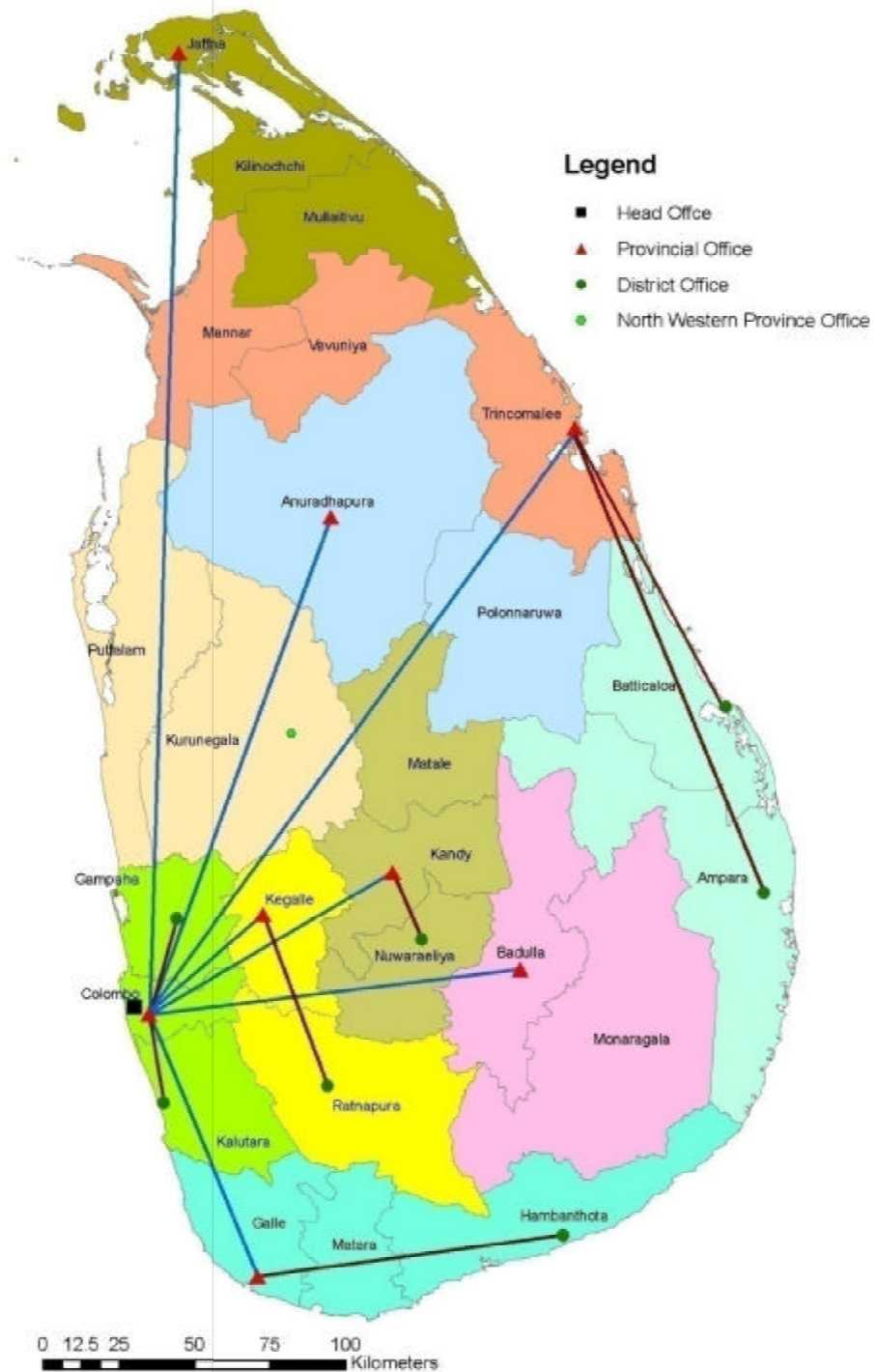
For the purpose of identification and make aware the cultural and Environmental values of the location in the Sabaragamuwa Province, an Environmental Profile is being prepared by the province office.

The relevant Data are collected by the officers and old temples, forest, waterfalls, and other environmental sensitive locations are considered for the profile. Importance on the Environmental, historical values other related data and access of the location are included for each location in the profile.

Income & Expenditure of the Provincial Office's in 2010

Province	Income			Expenditure		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
WPO	21,674,236	21,111,655	30,993,000	6,359,393	6,988,566	10,695,000
CPO	7,111,825	6,702,240	9,549,000	2,844,544	3,765,026	5,169,000
SuPO	5,262,903	6,455,015	8,300,000	4,573,199	5,683,694	6,691,000
SaPO	3,247,035	5,777,339	8,361,000	2,853,068	3,438,751	3,970,000
NCPO	2,784,771	4,459,628	8,616,000	1,470,225	2,241,553	2,804,000
EPO	3,361,122	5,493,750	8,784,000	2,914,308	3,373,736	3,858,000
UPO	4,145,649	3,970,639	6,230,000	1,868,318	1,650,571	2,378,000
NPO	290,128	708,400	2,573,000	679,372	589,128	717,000
Total	53,837,938	54,678,666	85,416,000	28,069,427	27,731,025	38,291,000

Provincial and District Offices of CEA



11.0 TREASURY FUNDED SPECIAL PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY THE CEA

11.1 NATIONAL POST CONSUMER PLASTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

Sri Lanka imports a considerable amount of plastic raw materials and finished products in each year and major portion of them remains as post consumer plastic waste, which causes severe environmental & health problems and impacts. The objective of the National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project (NPCPWMP) is to address the behavioral change necessary among the Sri Lankan consumers to ensure proper disposal of plastic waste and to put in place the necessary logistics to enable the collection and recycling of post consumer plastic waste. This program envisages the maximum recycling of plastic waste which also generates foreign exchange savings to the country.

National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project seeking solutions to post consumer plastic waste menace in the country was executed during period from January 01st, 2007 to 31st December 2009 on the approval of Cabinet of Ministers. Considering the importance and the timely necessity of this project, the Cabinet of Ministers has approved to extend the project for further three years period from January 01st 2010 at a total financial allocation of Rs. 1050 million. This project was initially funded by 1% CESS imposed on imports of all Plastic raw materials and finished goods and thereafter it was increased up to 10% on reducing prices of virgin plastics due to a fuel price drop in 2009. This project is monitored by Plastic Partnership

Committee by the members of which were appointed from the Private Sector and Government Institutions comprising five and four respectively. The program will be funded by a CESS on imports under HS 39 code by the Department of Sri Lanka Customs and transferred those funds to the General Treasury under CESS funds. The funds to implement program activities is issued by the General Treasury on the consent of the Ministry of Environment and supervision of the Central Environmental Authority..

The project initialized and implemented the program operations throughout the year in the strategic views of aware, guiding, standardizing and developing post consumer plastic waste collecting & recycling mechanism in the country. For the purpose of achieving program objectives, project focuses 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, the project mobilized the awareness & training programs in different communities (school children, local govt. authorities etc), distributing leaflets, woven polypropylene bags (Orange – plastic, Blue – paper, Red – glass), waste collecting bins (Orange – plastic/polythene, Blue – Paper, Red – glass & Green – degradable), implementing shramadhana campaigns on waste collecting & referring into recycling by school children and communities, telecasting environmental

friendly TV programs (Derana, Mr. Green programs at ITN), printing advertisements in souvenirs, maintaining hotline (0773-909090), and conducting waste management promotional campaigns by way of shramadana, awareness, training & participatory community events and programs at sacred places; Sri Padha, Kataragama, Tissamaharamaya, Anudhapura & Mihintale Poson programs, Kandy Esala Perahera, Nagadeepa, Jaffna Nallur kovil, Trincomalee, Deyata Kirula National Exhibition in Palkekele, Kandy and other programs etc.

In the strengthening of proper waste disposal in to the environment, the project office distributed 1372 no. of waste collecting plastic bins and 96445 no. of woven polypropylene bags to encourage the local authorities, schools, govt. organizations, and other different community groups for their proper disposal of plastic / polythene waste accordingly

Also, the project granted five no. (05) of tractors with trailers which can use of segregating waste to Pannala Pradesiya Sabaha, Akurana Pradesiya Sabha, Balangoda Urban Council, Niyagama

Pradesiya Sabha and Kurunegala Municipal Council for strengthening proper model segregating waste management centers in Sri Lanka with providing technical and logistic support and the initial stage is presently going on in monitoring by the project office. In addition, two no. of segregated trailers were granted to develop in such a way on waste management system.

In addition, project office implemented a pilot scale waste plastic into fuel conversion plant at Yatiyanthota under the three party agreement signed among Central environmental Authority, Department of Chemical & Process Engineering – University of Moratuwa and Mr. Ananda Vithanage, who has been inventing the process. Total investment of this project is 25.0 approximately. Now it is in the final stage confirming the product and quality assurance. But the final verification report has not been submitted to the Central Environmental Authority yet. Although, It has transferred the ownership of the process and the company formed for this purpose “Polipto Lanka (Pvt) Ltd” including all assets & liabilities to the purview of the Ministry of Power and Energy on the Cabinet approval granted w.e.f. 15.09.2010

No. of events implemented to obtain the progress in the year 2010 is as follows.

Type of events	No.of programs / items
Training workshops in schools & teachers	11
Training workshops in Local Authorities	03
Awareness events (schools , teachers, daham schools NGO/CBO, Residential camps & other training events)	89
Residential training / Awareness events	14
Bags distributions	156
Bins distributions	35
Promotional campaigns – National level	10
Promotional campaigns – Domestic Level	21
No. of environmental programs telecasted – Derana (ITN)	23
No. of environmental programs telecasted - Mr. Green (ITN)	09

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



After completing successful joint collaborated shramadana at Kataragama sacred area by the project office and the youth Environmental Club y



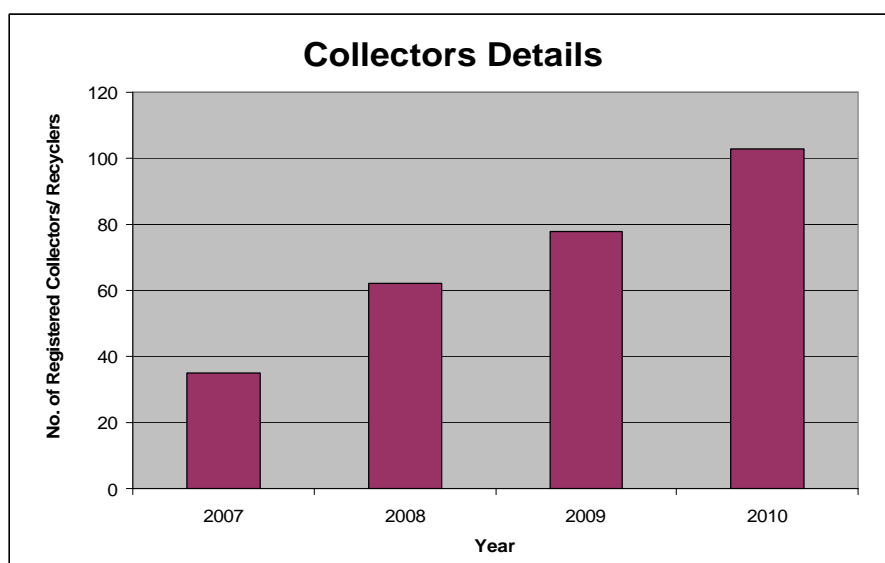
Referring post consumer plastic/ polythene waste into recycling after collected through shramadana at Kataragama which jointly conducted the project office & Young Zoologist Association



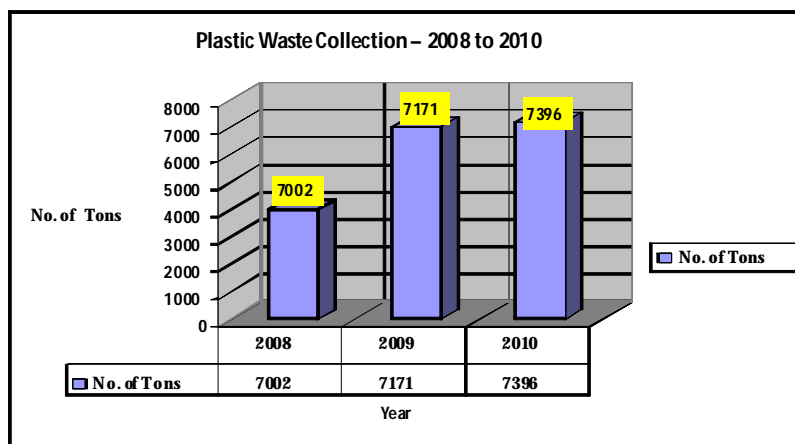
Mr. Anura Priyadharshana yapa, Hon. Minister of Environment is in observation at the exhibition stall of Dee Abhimani National Environmental Exhibition – Pannala



Participatory shramadana approach is to conserve the environment by school children in Anuradhapura Poson Programme



Collection Details



The ultimate aim focused of the project is to support enriching the people's lives by the economical use of post consumer plastic waste in to recycling by conducting the said events for different kinds of target groups for enhancing proper plastic / polythene waste disposal practices among Sri Lankan consumers.

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 for the public towards obtaining their participation for the conservation of environment and to make environment 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 Ministry of Environment.

Implemented Programmes

Promote Environment Education and Awareness programmes at School level.

- **Develop Educational activities at pre-school level**
Evaluation of activities under guide book
- **Strengthen Environmental Pioneer Programme Island wide**
Environmental Pioneer in charge teacher training
Conduct Environmental District camps
Increase badge holders and membership.

- **Environmental programmes for target groups**
Implement Eco Projects
- **Conduct environmental awareness programmes during cultural events.**
- **Update the data base and website.**
- **Meeting with EPP Commissioners**
- **District Environmental Pioneer News Letters.**
- **Selection of best environmental school – Suwasara Thakshalawa**

1. Promote Environment Education and Awareness programmes at School level.

1.1. Develop 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 Environment related activities.

1.1.1. Evaluation of pre-school guide book

Under this programme, pre-school teacher's guidebook was evaluated, amended & included new facts by experts on pre childhood development. Drafted guide book was over-viewed & received comments from pre-school teachers' experts in that field. In light of the above conducted workshop for pre-school teachers for evaluation. It is planed to print 5000 guide books before second quarter of 2011.

1.1.2. Workshop for pre-school teachers

A workshop was conducted for Pre-school teachers to enhance the knowledge of them on environmental conservation and to guide the children accordingly to felicitate the "Green Month"

1.1.3. Distribution of education materials for the pre- school programme.

Education materials, CDs, Cassettes, Teachers guide book related to the environmental aspects were distributed to the pre schools.

Teachers Guide book I	-	900
Teachers Guide book II	-	900
CDs	-	28
Cassettes	-	25

1.1.4. Registration of pre-schools

Pre-schools functioning in eight divisional secretariats in Anuradhapura district were registered. Total number of pre-schools is 981

1.2. 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 to change the values, behaviours and attitudes of them. These clubs are framed with students are in grade 1-5 in Schools.

1.2.1. Training Programmes

Eco-club programmes are implemented all over the island. Divisional Environmental Officers engage in this task. Trainings are provided for teachers and DEOs considering enhance the ability of them. 23 teachers training programmes were executed in Sabragamuwa province for the year 2010.

1.2.2. Registration of Eco club

Eco clubs are registered in Environmental Education and Awareness division of the CEA. 486 Eco clubs were streamlined for the year 2010.

1.2.3. 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 1008 children to honour their environmentally conscious achievements. Details of awarded medals are as follows.

Year	Thurulatha	Vihanga	Soba	Certificates
2010	1083	854	393	250

1.2.4. Production of Eco club Materials.

Materials for Eco club programme were produced in 2010 are as follows.

Year	Thurulatha	Vihanga	Guide book
2010	750	750	500

1.3. Programme for Secondary students (Grade 6 to 13)

The secondary level Environment Pioneer Programme (EPP) is one of the plans of action to achieve the part the objective 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, EPP coordinators, Principals, Teachers, school children have been educated & trained Island wide.

1.3.1. Training Programmes for Educational Coordinators.

Two training programmes were held in Passara and Empilipitiya for the Provincial, Zonal & Divisional directors those who are coordinating EPP programme within school level in the following districts.

S.No	Districts	Venue	No. of Participants
01.	Nuwara Eliya, Badulla Moneragalla, Ampara	Uva Management Development Institute, Passara	160
02.	Hambantota, Ratnapura	International Centre for the Training of Rural Leaders, Empilipitiya	31
03.	North Western Province	Illukumbura Training Centre, Knuckles	50

Training Programme for Principals

Two training programmes were conducted for the principals to strengthen EPP programme at schools level. 165 Principals in National, Navodhaya & Isuru schools took in part in this session. Details are given below.



Principal Training Programme at Passara

S.No	Districts	Venue	No. of Participants
01.	Nuwara Eliya, Badulla Moneragalla, Ampara	Uva Management Development Institute, Passara	87
02.	Hambantota, Ratnapura	International Centre for the Training of Rural Leaders, Empilipitiya	78

1.3.3. Environmental Pioneer In charge Teacher Training



Under the this programme the EE&A division of the CEA executes awareness & trainings on environment for teachers in charge of Environmental Pioneer groups in schools. Two training programmes were conducted for teachers in charge of EPP to train them in identified areas at zonal education level in 2010. Teachers training programme for Colombo zone

S.No	Name of Zone	No. of participants
01	Colombo	109
02	Battaramulla	93

1.3.4. Strengthen Environmental Pioneer Programme

In order to strength the EPP programme, agreement paper was signed with the NGO, Social Development Foundation, Beruwala to implement teachers' training

programme programme under the patronage of Global Environmental Facility (GEF). It is to be directed in Ruhunu Environmental Zone.

1.3.5. Increase badge holders and membership.

Expanding of environmental Pioneer programme is continuing with the view of making more 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 25,000 of new Environmental pioneers in schools Island wide for the year 2010.

1.3.6. Holding of Interview & Exams for Presidential Medals

Interview held for the selection of Precedential medal winners in Hambantota and Kurunagala districts.

Place		No. of Students Participated	No. of Students Gained
01.	Thangala Balika Vidyalaya, Hambantota.	08	05
02.	Udubadhalawa sri Sudharsana Maha vidiyalaya, Kurunagala.	10	08

Exam was carried out in the districts Kurunegala, Kalutara, Hambantota & Anuradhapura for the selection of Gold & Silver Medallists.

1.3.7. Production of EPP Materials

Materials for the efficacious implementation and expansion of the EPP programme were produced for the year 2010 are as follows.

S.No	EPP Materials	2010
01	Environmental Pioneer Medals	5,000
02	Haritha - Green	4,000
03	Rajatha - Silver	4,500
04	Suwarna - Gold	200
05	President	---
06	Certificates	---
07	EP Caps	6,500
08	Teacher's Guide book	---
09	EP Note books	5,000
10	Environmental Song Cassettes	---
11	Environmental Song CDs	---
12	Environmental Flags	2,500

1.3.5. 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 2010

S.No	Badges	2010
01	Environmental Pioneer	6,442
02	Haritha - Green	2,774
03	Rajatha - Silver	709
04	Suwarna - Gold	241
05	President	13
06	Certificates	1,634
07	EP Caps	9,305

1.3.8. Materials issued

The following materials were issued for the EPP programme in 2010.

S.No	Materials	2010
08	Teacher's Guide book	1,671
09	EP Note books	8,681
10	Environmental Song Cassettes	1,328
11	Environmental Song CDs	304
12	Environmental Flags	726

1.3.9. Eco friendly projects at school level

Each year the Central Environmental Authority provides financial assistance for selected EP schools to implement eco-friendly projects in school level. Teachers from selected schools were trained at a

workshop, providing theoretical and practical aspects on the relevant projects. 31 Schools were selected & given financial assistance for school based home gardening project in 2010.

S.No	District	Name of the Schools
01	Gampaha	Henarathgoda Kappetipola Maha Vidyalaya, Gampaha.
02	Kaluthara	Sripali Vidyalaya, Horana.
03	Colombo	Meegoda Maha Vidyalaya, Meegoda, Homagama.
04	Kandy	Premarathna Vidyalaya, Kulugammana, Harispathuwa, Kandy.
05	Mathale	Mahabothi Maha Vidyalaya, Pallepola.
06		Piligutugolla Kanishta, Vidyalaya, Naulla.
07	Nuwara Eliya	Homagama Kalaveldheniya, Hinigathena, Ambagamuwa.
08	Badulla	Santha Thomas School, Bandarawela.
09	Moneragala	Katharagama, Janathipathi Madya Maha Vidyalaya, Katharagama.
10	Ratnapura	Colombogamamahanama Maha Vidyalaya, Nivithigala.
11	Kegalle	Santha Mary Vidyalaya, Kegalle.
12	Anuradhapura	Rajanganaya yaya 01 Vidyalaya, Rajanganaya, Kekkirawa.
13	Pollanaruwa	Kahatagahapitiya, Vidyalaya, Elakara,
14		Bisobandara Maha Vidyalaya, Methirugriya.
15	Ampara	Keenawatha Vidyalaya, Keenawatha, Hingurana, Dhamana.
16		Verankatagota Maha Vidyalaya, Verankatagota, Uhana.
17		Veeramunai Ramakrishna Maha Vidyalayam, Sammanthurai
18	Tricomalee	Kanthalawa Maha Vidyalaya, Mullipothana, Kanthale.
19		T/Thirukoneswara Vid., Periyakulam, Nilaveli
20		T/Sri Mathumai Ambal Vid. Alles Garden, Trincomalee
21	Galle	C. W. W. Kannankara Vidyalaya, Mahamodhara, Galle.
22	Mathara	Malimbada, North, Maha Vidyalay, Palatuwa, Malimbada.
23	Hambantota	Hakuruvela kanishta Vidyalaya, Hakuruvela, Hambanthota.
24		Hiyarae East Kanishta Vidyalaya, Akmemana, Galle

25	Batticaloa	Vivekananda Girl's Maha Vid.,Kallady Uppodai, Batticaloa
26		Fátima Balika Maha Vid.,Oddamavadi
27	Vavuniya	Kurukal Puthukulam G.T.M.S.,Poovarasankulam, Vavuniya
28		Thalikkulam G.T.M.S,Thlikkulam, Vavuniya
29		Thambiluvil Madhya Maha Vidyalayam.,Thambiluvil
30	Jaffna	Arunodaya College, Allaveddy
31		Hartley College, Point-Pedro

1.1. Interact Activities on cultural events



Participated environmental pioneers 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 for the following events in 2010.

Anuradapura, Mihintale EPP.Camping Poson Day

1. Esala festival at Kataragama
2. Religious festival at Talawila
3. Esala festival in Kandy

1.5. District Environmental Camps

Environment Pioneers are aimed to obtain of Nijamu, Haritha, Silver, Gold and Presidential Medal winners represent the environmental camps to 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 Environn experience for pioneers, teachers,



Encamped pioneers at Kalatuwawa ique

principals, pioneer commissioners & staffs, and even for the visitors 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. Considering this 02 district environment camps held in Colombo & Anuradhapura.

1.6. 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 make vital contribution for the successful implementation of it. Taking into account,

Progress review meetings in nine provinces were held to review the progress and to discuss the matters for seeking suitable mechanisms with the consultation of commissioners in streamlining the EPP.

1.7. 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 of Environmental Pioneers. The Environment Education & Awareness division supports to prepare

environmental news letter at district level for each district. 2000 copies of News letters in each district were printed & published in 2010. This task was spread to 12 districts.

District	
01	Mathara
02	Nuwara Eliya
03	Galle
04	Gampaha
05	Kaluthara
06	Moneragala
07	Kurunegala
08	Batticaloa
09	Mannar
10	Vavuniya
11	Trincomalee
12	Jaffna

1.8. “Suwasara Thaksalawa” Selection of best environmentally friendly schools.

The programme for selection of the best environmental pioneers' school was initiated to be implemented in 25 districts in 2008, in order to keep a healthy Environment within the schools premises. It is one of the systematic ways to ascertain the behavioural changes of the school children within school level. For

this purpose schools were evaluated through questionnaires in 23 districts all over the island in 2009, in a first stage. Accordingly the final evaluation was launched in 2010 for the selection of best 03 schools in each district in selected 138 schools in 23 districts.

11.3 ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM

1. Preparation of an Environmental Resources Information System (ERIS) -Jaffna, Mannar Districts.

Preparation of an Environmental Resources Information System (ERIS) is one of the major activities undertaken by R&SP Unit. ERIS could be used as a tool for environmental management, planning, monitoring and awareness activities. This database which consists of important data on environmental resources in the areas such as water resources, forests, wildlife areas, and archaeological monuments can be used for environmental modeling also. At present a lack of a base data is the main problem facing today by CEA in GIS/RS analysis. However, this gap could

be filled to some extent by developing of the ERIS.

This year, information /data of Jaffna and Mannar districts were selected in order to develop ERIS for those two districts. Data at Grama Niladari level in all the Divisional Secretariats of Jaffna and Mannar were collected and data were compiled to develop a spatial data base with related GPS locations. This survey will continue in North Western Province and Vavuniya District in 2011.

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

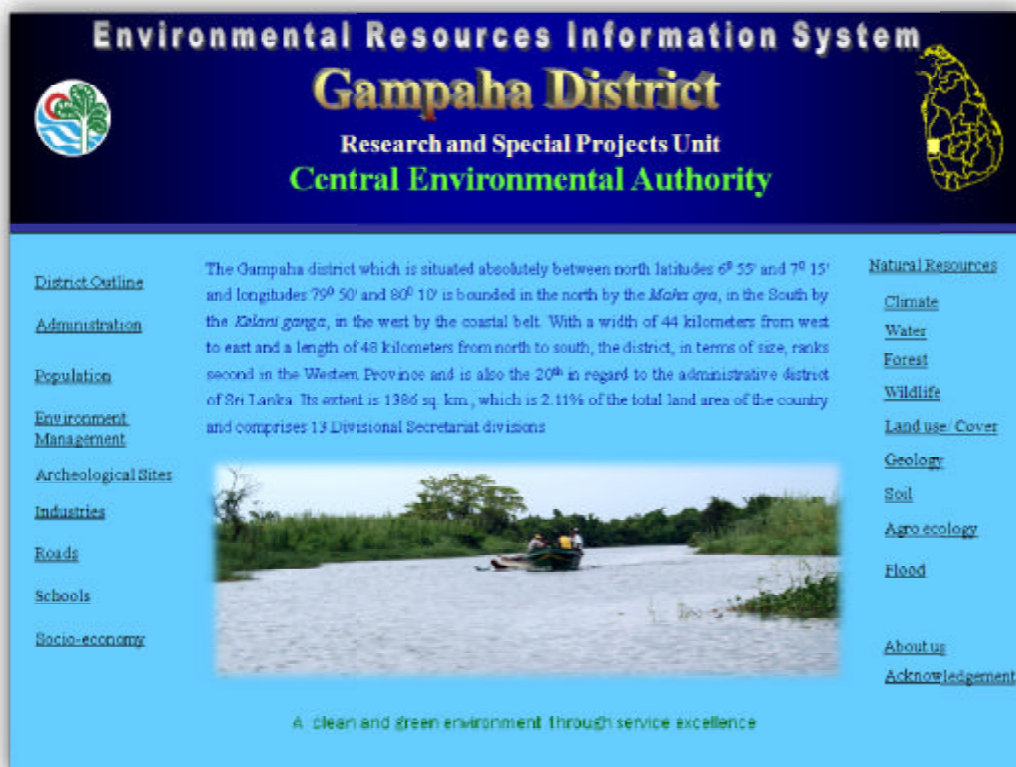
Land resources - Land uses, Soil types, Agro-ecological zones

Socio economic data

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

2) District Environmental Resource Profile

Four Compact Disks (CDs) incorporating environmental resource information for Gampaha, Badulla, Monaragala and Hambantota Districts, where resource survey was completed, were prepared. These CDs will be available for sale for public.



Front page of the Gampaha Compact disk

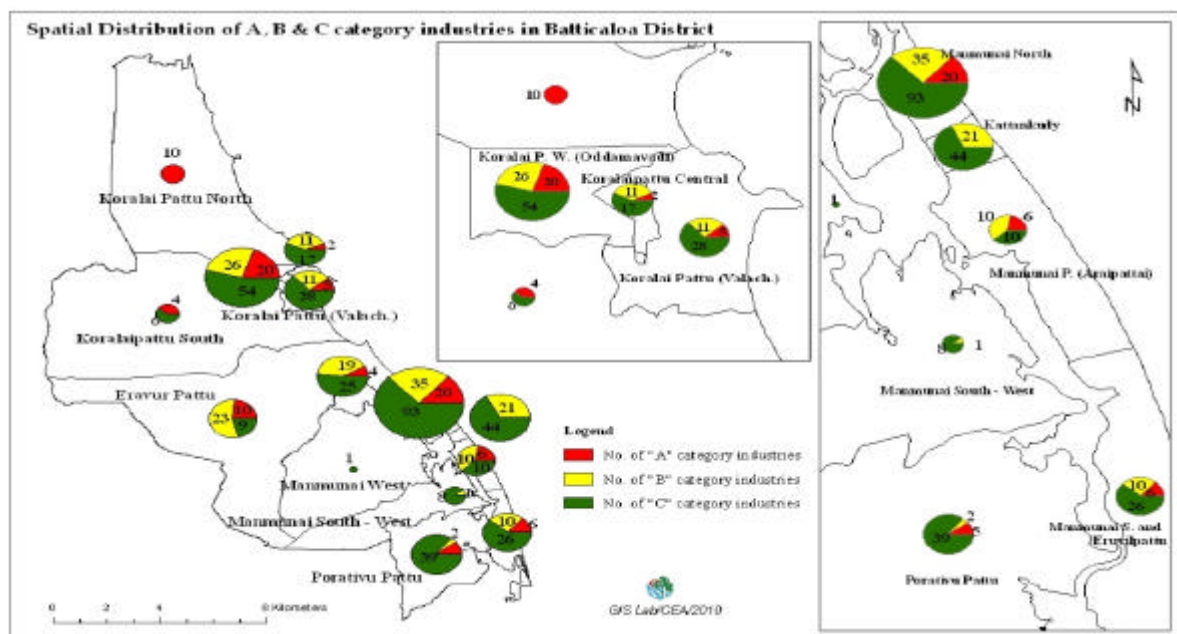
11.4 DEVELOPING DATA BASE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTING ACTIVITIES IN SRI LANKA FOR THE PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENT

1. Industrial Survey in Western Province , Jaffna and Mannar Districts

Industrial Survey which was commenced in January 2009 in parallel to Resource Information Survey by R&SP Unit with assistance of Environmental Pollution Control Division continued in Western Province and Jaffna and Mannar Districts in this year as well. Information on industries falling into A, B and C categories have been collected together with their GPS locations and data compilation is being done. Interim report on Industrial Survey was also prepared. The Final Report is due to be prepared in 2011 having completed the survey in North Western and North Provinces in 2011. Information gathered under industrial survey will also be incorporated into Environmental Resource Information System (ERIS).



District level maps were prepared to illustrate the survey results.



11.5 COMMUNITY BASED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

General Sector Information

Management of water bodies in sensitive areas is essential due to water crisis which we have to face in future. Water bodies have been polluted. Therefore we should conserve protect and catchment areas & forest patches through awareness & practical programmes. This project is specially focused the water bodies conservation. It's aimed at development of the catchment areas and address to protect bio diversity, ensure clean purity of water supply. Forest Department, community based organizations, environmental interests groups, members of Env't. Pioneer programs work as stake holders, beneficial to local community and national level.

Objectives of the project

To protect the water bodies in the catchment areas.
To develop the forest patches.

Outputs Envisaged

Manage the catchment areas and increase forest cover, protect the water bodies, eradicate the water scarcity.

500 plants were planted in Kudalupotta Wewa catchment area in Kurunegala district. More than three hundred villages participated to the planting programme. Plants being maintained by the villages

Both sides of Diyawanna Oya bank 1000 were planted with assistance of the Sri Lanka Navy, Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Cooperation, Urban Development Authority and Coconut Development Board etc. Plants being maintained by the Sri Lanka Navy.

In Gampaha district 1000 plants were planted along the both sides of Wadumulla canal banks. Plants being maintained by the relevant farmers.

For nurseries started in Kantale, Kegalle, and Jaffna were assisted with the provincial officers. Nurseries being maintained by the provincial officers.

Cost Estimate

Sr. No.	Component	Cost / Rs. 000
01.	Kudalupotta wewa programme	85
02.	Gampaha	100
03.	Kandy	75
04.	Kegalle	35
05.	Badulla	10
06.	Hambantota	83
07.	Kantale	25
08.	Diyawanna oya programme	350

12.0 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 31.12.2010 was 802 and the existing staffs were 673.

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.

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 Audit 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 comprise of 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 Board of Directors to take necessary actions.

During the financial year 2010, 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 adhoc investigations on any matters required by the management

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 progresse 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 mattersto discuss all matters relating to administration and establishment. This committee was held with the Senior Management where chaired by the Chairman of the CEA.

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.

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 yearly action plans, resources with

respect to both human and financial. The Corporate plan provides projected major projects for the period.

Annual Action Plans in 2010 were prepared based on the corporate plan considering deviations & it was approved by the Board of the CEA for implementation.

13.0 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE DIVISION

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 2010.

(i) Local Training - (1) Arranged and facilitated **52** 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 2010

(2) Under such programmes, following group trainings and Workshops were arranged during the year 2010.

Name of the training Pro./ Workshop	No. of officers participated
1. Handling of G.P.S. Machines	77 officers
2. One Day Workshop on Office Management Systems for newly recruited Management Assistants	17 officers
3. Two day Workshop on Presentation skill Development Programme	05 officers
4. Two day Workshop on Event Management	06 officers
5. Workshop on Conflict Resolution in the Workplace.	09 officers

(3) Arranged and facilitated One Diploma course on Human Resource Management.

Above group training and the individual training opportunities were provided under the Treasury Fund.

(ii) Foreign Training -

70 officers were given opportunities and **51** 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, Environmental Education & Health etc.

(iii) Disciplinary Action

During 2010, **20** Nos. of preliminary inquiries carried out by the HI Unit.

13.2 HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT UNIT

Total approved cadre of CEA as at 01.01.2010 was 802.

In accordingly, approved cadre of CEA as at 31.12.2010 was 802 and the existing staffs were 673.

Prof. Wimaladharma Abeywicrama, Chairman of the CEA resigned for the post with effect from 07.05.2010 and Mr. Charitha Herath assumed duties as Chairman of the CEA on 12.05.2010.

Mr. M.Lalith De Silva and Mr. Saman De Silva were appointed as new members of Board of Directors of the CEA with effect from 07.05.2010.

Mr. Pasan Gunasena, Director General of the CEA resigned for the post with effect from 09.07.2010 and Mrs. Ramani Ellepola assumed duties as Director General of the CEA on 22.07.2010.

Recruitment, Promotions, Resignation, Vacation of Post and Retirement of Year 2009

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.

Environmental officers (Contract)	13
Management Assistants (Non Tec- Gr. III (Casual)....	06
Management Assistants (Non Tec Assignment Basis)	03
Driver (Casual)	03

Casual Laborer.....	05
Office Labourer	01

Recruitments Pilisaru Project

Project Assistant (Assignment Basis)	02
Project Assistant	01
Clearck	01

Retirement

Assistant Director	01
Management Assistant (Grade II)	01
Driver (Grade II)	01

Resignations

Deputy Director (Finance)	01
Divisional Environmental Officer...	04
Envt. Enforcement Officer.....	01
Environmental Officer	01
Environmental Officer (Contract Basis)	01
Environmental Education & Awareness Officer	01
Assistant Legal Officer	01
Management Assistant (Non Tech Grade III Casual)	02
Management Assistant (Non Tech Grade III)	01
Casual Labourer	01

Vacation of Post

Assistant Director	01
Divisional Environmental Officers...	02
Labourer	01
Casual Labourer	01
KKS	01

Due to Death (On 25.09.2010)

Director (Laboratory Services)	01
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13.3 FINANCE UNIT

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31.12.2009

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 673.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.2 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.

No depreciation has been provided for the year of purchase and in the case of disposal, depreciation will be provided for the whole year irrespective of the date of sale

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 20% - p.a. – for purchases before 94
2. Motor vehicles 25% - p.a. – for purchases after 94
3. Furniture & Office Equipment 10% - p.a.
4. Lab Equipment 10% p.a.
5. Library Books 10% p.a.
6. Building 2.5% p.a.

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefit is expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on

derecognition of the asset. (Calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the year the asset is derecognized.

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

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.

3.4. 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.

3.5. 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

I Define Contribution Plan.

Obligation to define contribution plan are recognized as an expenses in the income statement as incurred. The CEA contribute 15% and 3% of gross emoluments of employees to Provident Fund and Trust Fund respectively.

II. Define Benefit Plan

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

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

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

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 2010 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

i. 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 2010.
- c. Government Grants for School programmer is treated as expenditure for the year as there is no tangible assets arising out of same.

ii. Capital Grants received from other agencies

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

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

Central Environmental Authority has received following government grants during the year 2010.

	Rs.
Recurrent	260,000,000.00
Capital	22,100,000.00

Capital grant has been used as follows;**Rs.**

Conducting Secondary School Level Environment Education Programs	4,722,685.41
Office equipment	7,259,293.37
Nature Field Centre	-
Name Board	27,450.00
Library Books	762,207.01
Furniture	1,958,798.75
Building	3,277,131.37
Lab Equipment	1,342,000.00
Regional Office Capital Expenses	1,704,915.36
Motor Vehicle	374,500.00

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. Air Quality Monitoring Equipment

Two (2) fixed stations and One (1) Mobile station for air quality monitoring were received by the authority under World Bank funding in 1997. Although the equipment has been received, they have not been officially transferred to us by the government agency which handled the import of same. Therefore, this equipment is not shown in the balance sheet.

3.16. Investment

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

3.17. Previous Year Adjustments

Provision for depreciation of assets up to 31.12.2010 has been adjusted for differed revenue as per SLAS 24.

3.18. It may be noted that the 47 number of cases have been filed at court against the Central Environmental Authority, for which there will be no financial commitments. (Annexure)

3.19. 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.

**CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2010**

	Note	2010 Rs.	2009 Rs.
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			
Recurrent Grant			
- Treasury		260,000,000.00	257,140,000.00
- Others	4	57,804,092.57	67,060,457.79
Differed Revenue		31,616,696.53	40,301,510.96
Other Revenue	4	111,087,594.76	82,403,313.91
School Programme		5,000,000.00	1,800,000.00
Total Revenue		465,508,383.86	448,705,282.66
<u>Operating Expenses</u>			
Personnel Emoluments	5	278,426,496.63	271,715,525.29
Travelling	6	11,558,168.61	11,387,303.52
Supplies & Consumable Used	7	19,787,436.97	18,882,933.22
Maintenance	8	12,921,496.59	12,331,793.90
Contractual Services	9	31,345,708.87	27,651,345.48
Research & Development	10	11,068,466.44	9,038,049.95
Depreciation and Amortizations	11	31,616,696.53	40,301,510.96
Other Operating Expenses	12	2,444,368.58	1,859,506.81
Project Activities	13	56,928,814.93	67,213,235.36
Total Operating Expenses		456,097,654.15	460,381,204.49
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		9,410,729.71	(11,675,921.83)
<u>Finance Cost</u>			
Finance Loss items	14	-	514,218.65
Bank Charges		539,617.68	489,832.39
Total Non Operating Expenses		539,617.68	1,004,051.04
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		8,871,112.03	(12,679,972.87)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
Assets			
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	15	346,011,157.29	359,417,440.13
Investment	16	9,960,000.00	9,960,000.00
Current Assets			
Inventories	17	7,733,106.72	7,438,728.44
Trade & Other Receivables	18	54,054,404.67	53,107,251.51
Prepayments	19	4,319,165.49	5,533,856.49
Call Deposit			
Cash & Cash Equivalent	20	75,134,681.77	53,460,544.06
Total Assets		497,212,515.94	488,917,820.63
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Payable	21	38,113,007.72	33,167,103.69
Accrued Expenses	22	34,237,800.39	29,278,095.10
Differed Revenue Reserve		10,670,729.46	8,212,720.88
Compost Bins Reserve		7,442,330.63	7,032,380.63
Bank Overdrafts- BOC Pelawatte - 2937341		100.00	-
Non Current Liabilities			
Recurrent Grant	23	32,452,141.26	39,777,130.96
Provision for Gratuity	24	96,123,022.50	89,394,322.50
Total Liabilities		219,039,131.96	206,861,753.76
Total Net Assets		278,173,383.98	282,056,066.87
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated Fund		73,573,242.64	73,573,242.64
Excess B/F		(62,049,657.21)	(49,369,684.34)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		8,871,112.03	(12,679,972.87)
Capital Grants	25	257,778,686.52	270,532,481.44
		278,173,383.98	282,056,066.87

Note 4 A	2010	2009
<u>Operating Revenue</u>	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Recurrent Grants</u>		
North East Coastal Project	-	217,045.00
Environmental Resources Information System	851,565.33	599,842.43
Male Declaration Project	337,633.84	1,660,438.21
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	1,056,292.42	1,724,765.00
KITA Programme	519,539.85	132,336.70
Household Waste Minimizing Project - Kotte and Kesbawa	-	3,341,049.60
Plastic Waste Management Project	50,459,231.04	50,406,612.56
Forest Resources Management Project	-	3,000.00
South Asia Regional Conference	-	3,339,029.68
Radio Awareness Programme	-	80,522.00
Ambial Air Quality Programme	283,536.54	1,133,408.43
Water Quality - Large Scale	956,188.22	65,428.18
Environmental Pioneer Programme-Ministry	2,341,000.00	3,850,000.00
Pivithuruya Madarata Programme	-	506,980.00
Community Base Waste Quality Mgt. Programme	296,650.00	-
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	400,000.00	-
Monitoring of Water Quality in Three Main Water Bodies	302,455.33	-
Total	57,804,092.57	67,060,457.79

Note 4B	2010	2009
<u>Operating Revenue</u>	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Revenue</u>		
Inspections Fees	58,780,107.87	40,652,338.94
License Fees	30,540,457.47	20,676,545.82
Miscellaneous Income	412,452.32	449,910.60
Interest Income	2,146,718.28	2,500,866.03
Sale of Books & Publications	141,153.00	289,697.20
Weeravila Bungalow Fees	38,116.13	20,392.43
Non Refundable Tender Deposit	257,713.00	486,268.50
Court Case Income	840,400.00	484,666.99
Water Quality	618,957.81	991,837.21
Vehicle Hiring Charges MALE and Others	153,750.00	2,326,522.89
Consultancy Fees	656,747.29	764,382.49
Digital Map	117,932.00	147,963.60
Building Rent	4,195,495.89	4,205,956.64
Test Blast	1,671,069.42	1,969,674.20
EIA & MHP Ownership Transfer	100,000.00	200,000.00
Auditorium Fees	62,000.00	154,000.00
EIA & IEE Projects Income	3,996,902.80	3,394,852.73
Vehicle Emission Test	-	11,250.00
Hazardous Waste Programme	594,710.47	699,379.91
Settlement of Bond-Mrs. Panditharatne	300,000.00	300,000.00

Wetland Day Income	826,820.80	256,452.20
Environmental Camp -Galle	-	115,000.00
Insurance Claims -CEA	248,340.21	1,275,355.53
Pavithra Ganga Programme	-	30,000.00
BOI Inspections Fees	2,858,500.00	-
BOI License Fees	1,375,250.00	-
World Environmental Day	154,000.00	-
Total	111,087,594.76	82,403,313.91

Note 5	2010	2009
<u>Personal Emoluments</u>	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and Wages	226,376,651.28	219,164,051.29
EPF Contribution	31,573,493.33	24,377,329.17
ETF Contribution	6,315,796.97	6,088,325.55
Overtime & Holiday Pay	4,994,391.38	4,122,530.91
Provision for Gratuity	8,964,854.75	17,767,927.37
Allowance to Board Members	30,200.00	26,600.00
Allowance to Council Members	107,056.32	124,693.50
Entertainments	64,052.60	44,067.50
Total	278,426,496.63	271,715,525.29

Note 6	2010	2009
<u>Travelling Expenses</u>	Rs.	Rs.
Domestic	9,618,653.33	10,042,063.43
Foreign	1,939,515.28	1,345,240.09
Total	11,558,168.61	11,387,303.52

Note 7	2010	2009
<u>Supplies & Consumable Items</u>	Rs.	Rs.
Stationery & Office Requisites	4,320,074.21	3,564,898.51
Fuel & Lubricants	14,874,068.27	13,140,645.29
Uniforms	172,520.87	179,039.63
Printing	4,300.00	454,531.25
Newspapers	241,581.00	162,590.00
Periodicals, Fax sheet and Posters	174,892.62	1,381,228.54
Total	19,787,436.97	18,882,933.22

Note 8	2010	2009
<u>Maintenance</u>	Rs.	Rs.
Vehicles Repairs & Maintenance	6,322,122.67	6,306,689.58
Building & Structure	2,785,786.08	2,822,398.40
Office & Lab Equipments	3,802,970.40	3,131,642.20
Generator	10,617.44	71,063.72
Total	12,921,496.59	12,331,793.90

Note 9	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Contractual Services</u>		
Electricity	7,892,751.25	7,635,034.14
Security Services	5,891,929.29	5,637,975.00
Insurance	3,790,849.48	3,145,115.36
Postage	1,811,232.19	1,569,604.31
Telephone	5,158,501.51	5,236,461.03
Building Rent	2,086,076.58	1,085,500.00
Water Supply	916,052.82	740,661.58
Economic Service Charge	848,887.33	592,198.02
Nation Building Tax	2,091,993.68	1,464,804.04
Audit Fees	800,205.00	500,000.00
Membership Fees	57,229.74	43,992.00
Total	31,345,708.87	27,651,345.48

Note 10	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Research & Development</u>		
Env't. Education & Awareness Expenses 10.1	5,337,240.38	2,486,487.74
Env't. Pollution Control 10.2	2,430,434.97	2,445,172.90
Cost of Compost Bin	467,253.34	886,480.36
Legal Expenses	884,138.38	1,200,840.00
Env't. Management & Assessment 10.3	1,536,129.84	669,852.44
Human Resources Development	413,269.53	1,349,216.51
Total	11,068,466.44	9,038,049.95

Note 11	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Depreciation</u>		
Building	4,863,209.79	4,818,086.02
Motor Vehicles	8,239,504.46	12,116,147.74
Nature Field Centre	121,157.65	108,575.38
Furniture & Fittings	133,933.93	5,272,004.99
Office Equipment	9,486,051.61	9,306,515.99
Laboratory Equipment	6,499,781.73	6,701,211.54
Library Books	507,503.72	479,015.48
Name Board & Garden Chairs	86,074.55	66,283.17
Plant & Machinery	774,037.92	774,037.92
Regional Office	905,441.17	659,632.73
Total	31,616,696.53	40,301,510.96

Note 12	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Other Operating Expenses</u>		
Advertising	197,953.20	106,961.69
Miscellaneous	627,550.69	584,942.75
Welfare Expenses	1,618,864.69	1,167,602.37
Total	2,444,368.58	1,859,506.81

Note 13		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
<u>Project Expenses funded by Foreign Agencies</u>			
Male Declaration	13.1	337,633.84	1,660,438.21
FRMP		-	3,000.00
Household Waste Minimizing Project - Gampaha	13.2	-	3,341,049.60
Plastics Waste Minimization Project	13.3	50,459,231.04	50,406,612.56
South Asia Conference	13.4	-	3,339,029.68
Environmental Resources Information System	13.5	851,565.33	599,842.43
North East Costal Project		-	217,045.00
Radio Awareness Programme		-	80,522.00
KITA Programme	13.6	519,539.85	149,478.20
Ambial Air Quality Programme		217,116.12	387,368.62
Water Quality - Large Scale		147,331.00	32,650.00
Pivithuruya Madarata Programme		-	506,980.00
Development of Data Base for EP Activities	13.7	1,056,292.42	2,672,535.38
Environmental Pioneer Program-Ministry	13.8	2,341,000.00	3,816,683.68
Water Quality Monitoring in Three Main Bodies		302,455.33	-
Community Based Water Quality Programme	13.9	296,650.00	-
Water Quality Monitoring Programme		400,000.00	-
Total		56,928,814.93	67,213,235.36

Note 14		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
<u>Finance Loss items</u>			
Loss on Discarded Items(Auction)		-	411,937.00
Motor Vehicle		-	102,281.65
Lap Top Computer		-	-
Total		-	514,218.65

Note 15		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
<u>Property, Plant & Equipment</u>			
Land		27,453,088.65	27,453,088.65
Building	15.1	155,015,628.07	156,601,706.49
Motor Vehicles	15.1	13,061,851.38	20,926,855.84
Mobile Laboratory	15.1	3.04	3.04
Furniture & Fittings	15.1	25,694,092.18	23,565,427.36
Office Equipment	15.1	55,528,489.87	56,587,350.28
Laboratory Equipment	15.1	26,415,093.02	31,572,874.75
Library Books	15.1	3,487,000.75	3,199,877.46
Plant & Machinery	15.1	731,291.14	1,505,329.06
Regional Office	15.1	33,645,444.64	32,845,970.45
Name Board	15.1	530,647.68	589,272.23
Nature Field Centre	15.1	4,448,526.87	4,569,684.52
Total		346,011,157.29	359,417,440.13

Note 16		2010	2009
		Rs.	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 17	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Inventories</u>		
Stationery & Office Requisites	2,110,110.78	1,658,889.81
Welfare Items	18,116.08	20,520.00
Books & Publication	5,301,992.31	5,476,884.93
Motor Spare Parts	123,652.96	88,911.44
General Items	142,915.82	153,533.26
Electrical Items	36,318.77	39,989.00
Total	7,733,106.72	7,438,728.44

Note 18	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Trade & Other Receivable</u>		
Sundry Debtors	153,750.00	642,220.00
Miscellaneous Advances 18.1	296,819.74	401,126.82
Purchase Advances 18.2	360,483.60	324,477.18
Distress Loan	35,149,202.31	29,303,763.43
Tsunami Loan 18.3	29,074.09	172,057.70
Festival Advances	738,700.00	617,300.00
GST Receivables	143,738.62	143,738.62
Deposits Receivables 18.4	642,407.00	533,694.69
Motorcycle Insurance (DO)	475,901.88	725,128.36
Family Medical Insurance	797,282.38	675,509.18
Special Advances	659,708.50	99,708.50
VAT Receivable	11,180,735.40	14,404,553.53
EIA Projects 18.5	57,549.75	57,549.75
Receivable-Pilisaru Project	2,205,453.65	2,035,320.55
Motorcycle Loan -Drivers 18.6	27,320.00	37,224.15
Rent receivable -Plastic & Pilisaru Project	-	91,800.00
Plastic Waste Management Project Purchase Advance 18.7		

		362,423.75	382,423.75
EIA Advance	18.8	55,854.00	42,477.30
Receivable - WHT		180,000.00	180,000.00
Cash Imprest		90,000.00	90,000.00
Cash Advance -GIS	18.9	20,000.00	34,655.00
Cash Adv. -Development of Data Base for EP Activities	18.10	-	387,535.00
Salary Receivable PILISARU Project		-	464,738.00
Receivable Inspection Fee-BOI		-	890,000.00
Receivable License Fee-BOI		-	370,250.00
Community Based Water Quality Programme	18.11	278,000.00	-
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	18.12	150,000.00	-
Total		54,054,404.67	53,107,251.51

Note 19	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Prepayments</u>		
Payments in Advance	19.1	3,319,165.49
Plastic Waste Management Advance		4,533,856.49
		1,000,000.00
Total		4,319,165.49
		5,533,856.49

Note 20	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Cash & Cash Equivalents</u>		
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - Main A/C 0-002937303	66,530,564.96	30,142,119.04
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - MALE - 0002972309	2,035,726.53	3,013,690.37
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - DEO - 2937330	743,268.42	775,039.48
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte - 2937341	-	1,479,744.79
Bank of Ceylon, Corporate Branch, 1608	4,294,925.16	7,358,606.63
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Polycsess 2937361	961,417.99	628,619.63
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Pilisaru 2937414	544,903.71	9,979,538.80
Bank of Ceylon, Pelawatte, Green Tax 0000-823-6840	23,875.00	23,875.00
Bank of Ceylon, South Asia Conference 0000-869-0834	-	59,310.32
Total	75,134,681.77	53,460,544.06

Note 21	2010	2009
	Rs.	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	26,930,990.17	21,754,715.20
MHP Projects 21.3	86,518.00	86,518.00
Refundable Tender Deposit	913,185.65	651,436.20
Medical Insurance Claims	186,775.56	144,772.25
Motor Cycle Claim Payable	63,578.00	78,744.14
DEO Motor Cycle Loan Recovery	7,067,175.21	5,917,145.52
Upper Kothmale Water Quality	697,097.75	697,097.75
Basel Convention	146,365.45	129,333.00
Land Fill Construction	156,584.00	156,584.00
Stamp Duty Payable		

	742,596.65	266,954.55
New Welfare Scheme	-	2,073,984.24
Interest Received in Advance (Fixed Deposit)	436,819.21	578,480.39
Retention for construction	223,103.41	562,119.79
Refundable Tender Deposit Pilisaru	385,000.00	-
Recovery - Camera	8,000.00	-
Total	38,113,007.72	33,167,103.69

Note 22	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Accrued Expenses</u>		
Salaries and Wages	12,385,677.71	12,394,525.56
Employee Provident Fund	2,621,620.73	2,028,865.72
Employee Trust Fund	524,324.19	507,586.50
Over time	386,251.33	362,828.68
Gratuity Allowance	150.00	25.00
Local Travelling	480,044.05	1,825,829.59
Foreign Travelling	12,000.00	3,600.00
Welfare Expenses	87,754.66	99,455.50
Repairs & Maintenance of Building	203,129.29	26,426.50
Repairs & Maintenance of Office Equipment	212,607.36	116,937.61
Repairs of Motor Vehicles	320,459.78	597,655.88
Security Charges	1,845,530.65	1,299,958.15
Electricity Charges	618,440.48	39,389.00
Fuel and Lubricant	1,053,913.85	646,581.48
Stationery	331,751.47	55,444.60
Postage	47,453.00	43,204.00
Telephone Charges	594,297.21	335,839.96
Admin Overhead	466,000.00	74,385.00
Newspapers		

	16,370.00	2,750.00
Water supply	29,459.62	21,298.60
Legal Expenses	360.00	120.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	9,204.00	14,893.00
VAT(VAT to Accrued Expenses)	1,036,302.49	646,809.83
Printing of Quarterly Newsletter	91,000.00	1,935.00
Male Expenses	-	637,000.00
Office Furniture	791,227.00	127,301.40
Admin Pay for Judges	131,500.00	17,638.08
Pollution Control Guideline	4,000.00	1,650.00
Purchase of Lab Chemicals	324,670.63	703,142.80
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	23,876.96	43,168.84
Audit Fees	700,000.00	675,175.00
Office Building Rent	164,592.50	30,000.00
EIA Division	-	1,500.00
Ambial Air Quality Programme	-	9,416.73
Local Training	62,585.27	2,400.00
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	35,000.00	144,880.10
Plastic Expenses	1,344,846.44	434,464.73
Office Equipments	3,002,498.16	981,566.50
T.V.Programme	25,330.04	7,500.00
Stamp Duty	765,390.80	509,383.16
School Program Provision	4,000.00	145,210.00
Nation Building Tax	210,878.97	180,846.55
Regional Office Construction	-	2,643,802.99
Construction of Building	935,325.99	489,923.28
Distress Loans- Stamp Duty	800.00	200.00
Membership Fee	10,500.00	-

Economic Service Charges	285,524.40	204,654.26
GIS Project	73,000.00	18,054.00
Strengthening Ent. Pinior Programme	78,895.00	22,500.00
EPP 25 Anniversary pro	-	61,052.52
Program of EPP Materials	-	39,319.00
Allowance to Board Members	3,600.00	-
Implementation of NFCs	17,352.62	-
NRM Division	105,525.00	-
Conduct Awareness Programme	5,992.00	-
Organization of Promotional Exhibitions	269,000.00	-
Promotion of E,E&A	4,372.50	-
Planning and Operational Unit	300,000.00	-
Maintenance of Lab Equipment	368,818.91	-
Monitoring of Water Quality in Three Main Bodies	302,455.33	-
Community Based Water Quality Mgt. Programme	112,140.00	-
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	400,000.00	-
Total	34,237,800.39	29,278,095.10

Note 23	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Recurrent Grants</u>		
IEMP - Recurrent Grant	745,466.55	745,466.55
Tsunami Grant	133,006.26	133,006.26
Dutch Project Receipts	2,447,673.06	2,447,673.06
ACAIR Projects Australian Aids	370,388.68	370,388.68
Colombo Beach Strip..., UDA	490,000.00	490,000.00
APPLLE Projects	65,246.08	65,246.08
Pilot Project Measurement	156,300.00	156,300.00

Male Declaration	3,271,230.07	3,608,863.91
UNITAR 234A	246,547.86	246,547.86
UNITAR 234B	147,231.04	147,231.04
UNITAR 234C	201,574.67	201,574.67
UNITAR 234D	764,220.71	764,220.71
UNITAR 234E	179,027.55	179,027.55
UNITAR 234F	178,855.74	178,855.74
UNITAR 234G	164,406.41	164,406.41
UNITAR 234H	125,623.00	125,623.00
743 A - Water Sample - Dandugam Oya	197,518.51	197,518.51
745 - Water Quality Galle Face Greens	18,914.33	18,914.33
745A - Kandy Lake Water Quality	78,800.00	78,800.00
746 - Southern Express Way	833,340.91	833,340.91
EA1P Water Quality Kelani Gaga	30,000.00	30,000.00
Gem Mining Industries	400.00	400.00
Household Waste Minimizing Project - Gampaha	952,974.41	952,974.41
Plastic Waste Grant	14,286,393.46	12,242,456.51
E-Waste Grants	11,690.13	11,690.13
UNEP Grants	165,680.50	165,680.50
Post Tsunami Grant	185,017.27	185,017.27
Basic Urban Service Projects	77,662.50	77,662.50
FRMP Recurrent Grant	274,998.80	274,998.80
Lab Consultancy Charge	160,000.00	160,000.00
GIS Project	443,815.63	236,380.96
Pilisaru Compost Bin	1,891,651.80	11,732,732.88
South Asia Conference	17,009.32	17,009.32
Pilisaru Fund Deposit	100,000.00	100,000.00
Piyakuru Purawara		

	44,354.16	44,354.16
Rumaswela Soba Ketha	50,000.00	50,000.00
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	121,392.98	421,535.00
Formulation of Emission Standard	-	724,000.00
Large Scale Water Quality Grants	659,936.65	659,936.65
KITA Grant	248,123.45	367,663.30
Wetland Day Grant	-	169,633.30
Pilisaru Office Equipment Recovery	89,886.32	-
Water Quality Monitoring Programme	300,000.00	-
Community Based Water Quality Mgt. Programme	1,053,350.00	-
Water Quality Three Main Water Boundaries	472,432.45	-
Total	32,452,141.26	39,777,130.96

Note 24	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
Provision for Gratuity	96,123,022.50	89,394,322.50
-		
Total	96,123,022.50	89,394,322.50

Note 25	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Capital Grant</u>		
UNITAR Capital Grant	193,064.57	218,613.59
FRMP Capital Grant	326,412.36	369,607.83
Dutch Capital Grant	25,671,749.15	29,068,996.02
EA1P Grant	5,150,285.05	5,831,843.20
Capital Grant - Treasury Fund	79,713,671.63	70,899,593.20
USAID	94,906.91	107,466.33
Netherlands	561,591.67	635,909.38
Asian Development Bank	1,359,770.95	1,539,714.97
UNDP		

	328,068.44	43,332.66
WHO	1,546,510.67	1,751,166.71
UNICEF	60,031.39	67,975.59
APPELL Project	44,713.03	50,630.09
Maligawatte Improvement Funds	24,491.79	27,732.89
NAREEP	180,994.40	204,946.12
UNIDO (IRRP)	1,418,437.40	1,606,144.98
World Bank	1,760,549.02	1,993,529.62
NORAD	1,705,151.71	1,930,801.36
Hundred Million Trees	241,505.02	273,464.36
Sacap Focal Activities Funds	65,749.22	74,450.08
Greater Colombo Flood Contribution	102,253.27	115,784.86
Survey on Industries	47,586.46	53,883.77
NWP(ADB) Projects	10,792.05	12,220.21
NAREPP (Local Authority)	26,610.34	30,131.80
Envt. Promotional Projects	4,592.20	5,199.91
Foreign Aids	182,708.52	206,887.08
Upgrading of E-Mail Facility	6,921.99	7,838.01
IS EIA Projects	34,410.97	38,964.71
Grant of Library Books	431,907.88	452,353.73
NAREPP (Office Equipments)	310,032.82	351,060.72
International Development Association	107,512,643.73	121,740,228.67
IRMP	786,434.37	890,506.42
UNEP	468,398.34	530,383.39
Ceylon Tobacco Company	15,606.18	17,671.41
Grant of Motor Vehicle	275,469.63	311,923.65
UNEP Capital Grant	7,011.97	7,939.89
E-Waste Capital Grant	62,049.69	70,260.98

Plastic Waste Management Capital Grant	3,431,455.36	3,322,973.98
GIS Capital Grant	1,009,359.53	1,142,932.18
Household Waste Minimizing Project - Gampaha	311,730.66	352,983.25
Post Tsunami Capital Grant	140,466.47	159,054.97
Nature Field Centre Grant	329,888.38	373,543.85
Anniversary Grant	1,208,964.20	1,368,951.35
Mezzanine Floor	18,955,699.00	21,464,183.67
Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities	1,565,309.31	703,700.00
South Asia Program	92,728.82	105,000.00
Total	257,778,686.52	270,532,481.44

Note 10.1	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Envt. Education & Awareness Expenses</u>		
307- Environmental News Letters	478,554.97	623,278.08
317.1 Praperation of Educational Metirials & World Evt. Day	1,659,235.94	-
317.2 Programmes for Govt. & Non Govt. Organiz. and House Wives	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 Impliment of Nature Field Centers	1,167,231.28	-
317.9 Counduct Awareness Programmes in Current Issues	59,127.00	-
World Environmental Day	136,000.00	-
317.1 Effective Use of Electronic and Print Meadia	-	107,917.25
317.2 Interact Activities	-	108,198.00
317.3 Conduct campaign on envtl. issues and events	-	416,047.50
317.4 Adopt Practical Programmes	-	447,161.46
317.5 Conduct campaign on envtl. issues and events	-	173,084.00

317.6 Adopt Practical Programmes	-	495,801.45
Galle Environmental Camp	-	115,000.00
Total	5,337,240.38	2,486,487.74

Note 10.2	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Environmental Pollution Control Expenses</u>		
Hazardous Waste Unit	89,231.10	416,235.90
Pollution Control Unit	532,413.70	482,508.50
Purchase of Lab Chemicals & Glass ware	1,234,883.09	762,865.87
Maintenance of Lab Equipment	378,056.48	161,417.00
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring	195,850.60	491,379.68
Lab Accreditation	-	100,765.95
Pavitha Ganga	-	30,000.00
Total	2,430,434.97	2,445,172.90

Note 10.3	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Environment Management & Assessment Unit</u>		
Natural Resources Management Unit	476,624.74	173,759.70
Wetland Day	581,795.60	256,452.20
Environmental Impact and Assessment Unit	101,410.50	129,725.54
Research and Special Project Unit	76,299.00	93,245.00
Planning Unit	300,000.00	5,460.00
Green Tax Unit	-	11,210.00
Total	1,536,129.84	669,852.44

Note 13.1	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Male Declaration Programme</u>		
Foreign Travelling		

	70,605.00	29,350.00
Overtime Days Payment & Subsistence	239,235.20	307,837.80
Transport Expenses	-	1,295,396.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	11,118.00	26,855.00
Bank Charges	936.64	999.41
Fuel Charges	15,739.00	-
Total	337,633.84	1,660,438.21

Note 13.2	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Household Waste Minimizing Project - Kotte and Kesbewa</u>		
Preparation of sign Boards	-	142,760.40
Procurement of Compost Bin	-	3,097,035.00
Monitoring & Evaluation expenses	-	10,011.00
Awareness	-	7,250.00
Stationary	-	26,893.20
Operational Cost	-	57,100.00
Total	-	3,341,049.60

Note 13.3	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>National Post Consumer Plastic Waste Management Project</u>		
Introduction of Plastic Waste Collection System	-	4,800,277.18
Dev. Of Plastic Waste Collection System	16,618,089.73	4,721,655.27
Promote Responsible Recycling	-	44,280.00
Improve Value Addition in Plastic Recycling	-	62,205.00
R&D on Plastics Recycling Options	8,872,683.29	10,176,711.76
Introduction of Env't.Friendly Practices in the Plastic Industry	-	386,442.75
Promotional Campaign	14,418,179.08	17,029,258.99
Operations Activities	10,550,278.94	13,185,781.61

Total	50,459,231.04	50,406,612.56
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Note 13.4	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>South Asian Regional Meetings</u>		
Travel and DSA for Foreign Participant	-	1,336,330.00
Organizational Cost	-	1,871,526.75
Workshop Coordination	-	131,172.93
Total	-	3,339,029.68

Note 13.5	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Environmental Resources Information System</u>		
GPS Data Collection	274,565.33	437,221.63
Purchasing Digital Data	300,000.00	162,620.80
Data Collection and Entering Data Clearing	204,000.00	-
Presentation of output	73,000.00	-
Total	851,565.33	599,842.43

Note 13.6	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>KITA Project</u>		
Honorarium Charges for Guideline Manual	-	40,000.00
Chemical and Other expenses	165,561.50	109,478.20
Book Printing	265,250.00	-
Translating	10,750.00	-
Postage	9,978.35	-
Supporting Staff Payment	68,000.00	-
Total	519,539.85	149,478.20

Note 13.7	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Development of Data Base for Evt. Polluting Activities</u>		
Printing Questionnaires	-	31,000.00
Training and Paper Advertisement	38,119.70	86,839.00
Random monitoring by GIS lab	96,024.70	153,127.12
Presentation of output	53,331.60	35,700.00
Data Collection and Entering Data Clearing	868,816.42	2,365,869.26
Total	1,056,292.42	2,672,535.38

Note 13.8	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Environmental Pioneer Programme -Ministry</u>		
Promote E,E& A Programmes at School Levels	974,768.54	40,789.55
Strengthen Environmental Pioneer Programme Island wide	1,000,211.20	502,517.00
Events Covering	31,997.00	-
Impliment of Eco Projects	169,787.20	-
Meeting with EPP Commissioners	164,236.06	105,876.00
Development SOBA	-	94,275.00
Primary ILvel programmes	-	18,300.00
EPP 25th Anniversary Programme	-	866,174.13
SUWASARA Thaksalawa	-	192,000.00
Production of EPP Materials	-	1,522,917.00
Environmental Pioneer News Letters	-	411,843.00
Printing of Information Materials	-	61,992.00
Total	2,341,000.00	3,816,683.68

Note 13.9	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Community Based Water Quality Programme</u>		
Tree Planting	273,995.00	-
Operation & Maintenance	22,655.00	-
Total	296,650.00	-

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Attributable to owners of the controlling entity			Minority Interest	Total Net Assets/Equi
	Accumulated Fund	Operating Surplus/ (Deficit)	Capital Grants		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance as at December 31,2009					
Accumulated Fund	73,573,242.64			-	73,573,242.64
Excess B/F		(49,369,684.34)		-	(49,369,684.34)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		(12,679,972.87)		-	(12,679,972.87)
Capital Grants			270,532,481.44	-	270,532,481.44
	73,573,242.64	(62,049,657.21)	270,532,481.44	-	282,056,066.87
Changing in net assets/equity for 2010					
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		8,871,112.03		-	8,871,112.03
Proceeds from Capital Grants			(12,753,794.50)	-	(12,753,794.50)
Balance as at December 31,2010 carried forward	73,573,242.64	(53,178,545.18)	257,778,686.94	-	278,173,384.40

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 2010

	Note	2010 Rs.	2009 Rs.
<u>Operating Revenue</u>			
Recurrent Grant - Treasury		260,000,000.00	257,140,000.00
- Others	4	57,804,092.57	67,060,457.79
Differed Revenue		31,616,696.53	40,301,510.96
Other Revenue	4	111,087,594.76	82,403,313.91
School Programme - Treasury		5,000,000.00	1,800,000.00
Total Revenue		465,508,383.86	448,705,282.66
<u>Operating Expenses</u>			
Personnel Emoluments	5	278,426,496.63	271,715,525.29
Travelling	6	11,558,168.61	11,387,303.52
Supplies & Consumable Used	7	19,787,436.97	18,882,933.22
Maintenance	8	12,921,496.59	12,331,793.90
Contractual Services	9	31,345,708.87	27,651,345.48
Research & Development	10	11,068,466.44	9,038,049.95
Depreciation and Amortizations	11	31,616,696.53	40,301,510.96
Other Operating Expenses	12	2,444,368.58	1,859,506.81
Project Activities	13	56,928,814.93	67,213,235.36
Total Operating Expenses		456,097,654.15	460,381,204.49
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		9,410,729.71	(11,675,921.83)
<u>Finance Cost</u>			
Finance Loss items			
Bank Charges	14	-	514,218.65
		539,617.68	489,832.39
Total Non Operating Expenses		539,617.68	1,004,051.04
Net Surplus/(Deficit) for the Period		8,871,112.03	(12,679,972.87)

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31
DECEMBER
2010

	Note	2010	2009
<u>Assets</u>		Rs.	Rs.
Non Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipment	15	346,011,157.29	359,417,440.13
Investment	16	9,960,000.00	9,960,000.00
Current Assets			
Inventories	17	7,733,106.72	7,438,728.44
Trade & Other Receivables	18	54,054,404.67	53,107,251.51
Prepayments	19	4,319,165.49	5,533,856.49
Cash & Cash Equivalent	20	75,134,681.77	53,460,544.06
Total Assets		497,212,515.94	488,917,820.63
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Current Liabilities			
Payable	21	38,113,007.72	33,167,103.69
Accrued Expenses	22	34,237,800.39	29,278,095.10
Differed Revenue Reserve		10,670,729.46	8,212,720.88
Compost Bins Reserve		7,442,330.63	7,032,380.63
Bank Overdrafts- BOC			
Pelawatte - 2937341		100.00	-
Non Current Liabilities			
Recurrent Grant	23	32,452,141.26	39,777,130.96
Provision for Gratuity	24	96,123,022.50	89,394,322.50
Total Liabilities		219,039,131.96	206,861,753.76
Total Net Assets		278,173,383.98	282,056,066.87
NET ASSETS/EQUITY			
Accumulated Fund		73,573,242.64	73,573,242.64
Excess B/F		(62,049,657.21)	(49,369,684.34)
Excess/(Deficit) for the year		8,871,112.03	(12,679,972.87)
Capital Grants	25	257,778,686.52	270,532,481.44
		278,173,383.98	282,056,066.87

CENTRAL ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORITY
CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2010

	Note	2010 (Rs.)	2009 (Rs.)
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Operating Activities</u>			
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operating Activities		8,871,112.03	(12,679,972.87)
Adjustments for:			
Loss on Sale of Motor Vehicles		-	73,783.65
Depreciation	11	31,616,696.53	40,301,510.96
Adjustment to Office Equipment		262,113.78	-
Differed Revenue		2,458,008.58	912,943.62
Finance Cost		539,617.68	1,004,051.04
Provision for Gratuity	5	8,964,854.75	16,583,705.41
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		52,712,403.35	46,196,021.81
(Increase)/ Decrease in Inventories	17	(294,378.28)	680,948.85
(Increase)/ Decrease in Trade & Other Receivable	18	(947,153.16)	690,998.30
(Increase)/Decrease in Prepayments	19	1,214,691.00	(2,789,186.00)
Increase/(Decrease) in Payables	21	4,945,904.03	6,920,914.20
Increase/(Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	22	4,959,705.29	15,049,095.39
Increase/(Decrease) in Compost Bins Reserve		409,950.00	872,500.00
Recurrent Grants	23	(7,324,989.70)	7,862,455.04
Cash Generated from Operations		55,676,132.53	75,483,747.59
Finance Costs Paid		(539,617.68)	(1,004,051.04)
Gratuity Paid		(2,236,154.75)	
Net Cash Flows from /(used in) Operating Activities		52,900,360.10	74,479,696.55
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities</u>	-	-	

Acquisition of Property, Plant & Equipment	15.1	(18,472,527.47)	(29,254,652.27)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment		-	1,428,500.00
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Investing Activities		(18,472,527.47)	(27,826,152.27)
<u>Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities</u>		-	
Proceeds from Capital Grants	25	(12,753,794.92)	(14,543,848.35)
Net Cash Flows from/(used in) Financing Activities		(12,753,794.92)	(14,543,848.35)
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents		21,674,037.71	32,109,695.93
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the Year	20	53,460,544.06	21,350,848.13
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the Year	20	75,134,581.77	53,460,544.06

- 1 Profit from sales of capital Assets(Cash+Depricite-Cost)
- 2 Still not depreciated amount + Opening assets -Clossing assets +Depriciation for the year
- 3 Sale of Motor Vehicle =Price received from sale of capital Assets
- 4 Capital Grant =Total net assets opening - Clossing+deficit

Note 18.1		2010	2009
	Adv. No	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Miscellaneous Advances</u>			
P.A. Sanath Kumara	1563	9,450.00	9,450.00
Sri Lal Kaldera	94/197	75,000.00	75,000.00
Sri Lal Kaldera	94/158	75,000.00	75,000.00
Sri Lal Kaldera	94/160	30,000.00	30,000.00
Regional Office - Galle	377	-	10,000.00
G.P.P.Gampathi	346	-	49,657.32
Asiri Surgical Hospital	439	-	108,555.00
CEA- Donation to MRS. Fonseka	434	-	36,500.00
D.A.A.P.Dasanayaka	402	-	54.00
D.A.A.P.Dasanayaka	436	-	42.00
D.A.A.P.Dasanayaka	426	-	200.00
D.A.A.P.Dasanayaka	397	-	6,138.50
A.Thismalpola	440	-	530.00
Gampaha District Office	410	4,000.00	-
Kurunegala District Office	411	8,000.00	-
Kurunegala District Office	466	30,000.00	-
Kurunegala District Office	471C	18,000.00	-
Ampara Regional Office	471E	9,000.00	-
Batticlo Regional Office	471F	9,000.00	-
Anuradhapura Regional Office	471I	18,000.00	-
Chairman's Office	483	10,000.00	-
D.A.A.P. Dassanayake	467	180.00	-
W.S. Jayatissa	470	100.00	-
Welfare Society	358	1,089.74	-
Total		296,819.74	401,126.82

Note 18.2		2010	2009
	Adv. No	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Unsettled Purchase Advances</u>			
Pepole's Travelles (Pvt) Ltd	48	94,900.00	-
M.V.Roshan Fernando	63	10,000.00	-
Pepole's Travelles (Pvt) Ltd	64	27,040.00	-

ANCL	68	13,366.00	-
A.G.C.L.A. Karunaratne	66	10,000.00	-
K.W. Sunil	71	10,000.00	-
Jinasena (Pvt) Ltd	80	16,693.00	-
Sri Lanka Telicom	85	8,484.60	-
World Travel Center	86	76,500.00	-
World Travel Center	89	13,500.00	-
Rukmani Gunawardana	90	10,000.00	-
Sri Lanka Foundation	92	70,000.00	-
A.Thamilchelvem	701/58	-	10,000.00
Somasiri Herath -Parisara Puwath	1999/284	-	11,700.00
K.V.Munidasa	701/94	-	56,000.00
B.M.I.C.H	701/97	-	190,883.94
Univocares PVT LTD	701/101	-	30,288.00
Survey Department	701/104	-	25,605.24
Total		360,483.60	324,477.18

Note 18.3	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Tsunami Loan Receivable</u>		
H.B.W. Lakmali	833.34	9,166.34
P.N. Seekkubadu	-	17,365.05
S.A. Renuka	-	20,259.88
O. Weerasena	-	17,310.38
C. Dadallage	-	17,500.00
P.R.C. Muthukumarana	-	6,632.00
R.M. Rohanadeera	7,962.80	35,486.24
R.P. Mendis	20,277.95	28,990.64
S. Parameswaran	-	19,347.17
Total	29,074.09	172,057.70

Note 18.4	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Deposit Receivables</u>		
Postage Deposit - P.M.G. Franking Machine	34,944.00	32,481.69
Co-operative Society, Battaramulla - Fuel	100,000.00	100,000.00
Co-operative Society, Kegalle - Fuel	25,000.00	25,000.00
Co-operative Society, Galle - Fuel	30,000.00	20,000.00
Co-operative Society, Kundasale - Fuel	50,000.00	50,000.00
Co-operative Society, Kanthale - Fuel	25,000.00	15,000.00
Co-operative Society, Ampara - Fuel	15,000.00	15,000.00
Co-operative Society, Anuradhapura - Fuel	25,000.00	25,000.00
Co-operative Society, Tissamaharama - Fuel	10,000.00	10,000.00
National Water Supply & Drainage Board, Palkeke	5,000.00	5,000.00
Sri Lanka Telecom - M.J.J. Fernando (Residence Tel.)	24,000.00	24,000.00
Co-operative Society, Gampaha - Fuel	30,000.00	30,000.00
Sri Lanka Telecom - T. Ranaviraja (Residence Tel.)	22,713.00	22,713.00
Asst. Shroff - Deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Shroff - Deposit	5,000.00	5,000.00
Reservation for Jhone De Silva Theater	-	3,000.00
New Telephone Line - Badulla	11,500.00	11,500.00
Fuel Deposit - Sub Regional Office, Badulla	25,000.00	25,000.00
Fuel Deposit - Sub Regional Office, Jaffna	10,000.00	10,000.00
Associated Motor Ways- Vehicle Service Deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00
Toyota Lanka- Vehicle Service Deposits	50,000.00	50,000.00
Ceylon Electricity Board - PPCWMP Yatiyantota	6,000.00	-
PPCWMP Gas Cylinder	6,250.00	-
PPCWMP Nitrogen Cylinder		-

	26,000.00	
Ceylon Electricity Board - Air Quality, Kandy	30,000.00	-
Ceylon Electricity Board - Air Quality, Kandy Phase 11	11,000.00	-
Ceylon Electricity Board - Air Quality, Kandy Mahamaya College	10,000.00	-
Total	642,407.00	533,694.69

Note 18.5	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>EIA Receivables</u>		
850-475 · Land Blocking balagolla Land	751.00	751.00
850-370 · Metal Quarry Halwatta Galaha	9,535.00	9,535.00
850-609 · MHP-Ranmudu Oya	1,900.00	1,900.00
850-119 · IEER Guest House Nelluwa	5,027.00	5,027.00
850-221 · MHP Kegalle IEE-Wijeriya	18,205.75	18,205.75
850-247 · Land Blocking Udamilapitiya	13,874.00	13,874.00
850-425 · Metal Quarry Daya Construction	8,257.00	8,257.00
Total	57,549.75	57,549.75

Note 18.6	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Motor Cycle Loan(Drivers)</u>		
W.P.G.Fonseka	-	9,904.15
R.G.P.N. Ranathunge	27,320.00	27,320.00
Total	27,320.00	37,224.15

Note 18.7	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Plastic Waste Purchase Advances</u>		
	Adv. No	
Selicina Television Institute	15	362,423.75
Senerath Dhammanikethana Viharaya	16	-
Total	362,423.75	382,423.75

Note 18.8		2010	2009
	<u>Adv. No</u>	Rs.	Rs.
<u>EIA Advances</u>			
Regional Office - Kandy	250	1,629.00	-
Regional Office - Kandy	262	9,000.00	-
Regional Office - Kandy	275	13,000.00	-
Regional Office - Kandy	276	17,500.00	-
Regional Office - Kandy	278	9,000.00	-
Regional Office - Kandy	269	5,725.00	-
Regional Office - Galle	176	-	1,266.00
Regional Office - Kandy	177	-	1,923.50
Regional Office - Kandy	178	-	934.00
Regional Office - Kandy	182	-	10,190.00
Regional Office - Kandy	183	-	4,436.00
Regional Office - Kandy	181	-	2,760.00
Regional Office - Kandy	187	-	2,622.00
Regional Office - Gampaha	188	-	9,275.80
Regional Office - Kandy	184	-	9,070.00
Total		55,854.00	42,477.30

Note 18.9		2010	2009
	<u>Adv. No</u>	Rs.	Rs.
<u>GIS Project - Cash Advances</u>			
North Central Province	19	20,000.00	-
R.M.D.N.Rathnayake	15	-	10,655.00
G.Weerasena	17	-	24,000.00
Total		20,000.00	34,655.00

Note 18.10		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
Develop.for Data base Programme - Cash Adv.s	<u>Adv.</u> <u>No</u>		
T.M.S.T.Bandara	5	-	12,000.00
District officer -Gampaha	8	-	71,555.00
Regional Office Galle	13	-	188,000.00
Regional Office Kandy	9	-	100,000.00
T.Megaraja	20	-	12,600.00
R.M.Rathnayake	26	-	3,380.00
Total		-	387,535.00

Note 18.11		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
Community Based Water Quality Programme	<u>Adv.</u> <u>No</u>		
Uva Provincial Office	1	10,000.00	-
Central Province Office	1	75,000.00	-
Kantale Office	4	25,000.00	-
Galle Regional Office	5	83,000.00	-
Wayamba regional Office	6	85,000.00	-
Total		278,000.00	-

Note 18.12		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
Water Quality Monitoring Programe	<u>Adv.</u> <u>No</u>		
Kandy Regional Office	1	150,000.00	-
Total		150,000.00	-

Note 19.1		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
<u>Pre Payments</u>			
<u>Payment in Advance</u>			
Medical Insurance Premium		1,873,686.13	1,542,858.10
Petty Cash - Head Office		25,000.00	25,000.00
Petty Cash - Kandy Regional Office		25,000.00	15,000.00

Petty Cash - Kegalle Regional Office	15,000.00	10,000.00
Petty Cash - Kantale Regional Office	10,000.00	10,000.00
Petty Cash - Ampara Sub Regional Office	10,000.00	10,000.00
Petty Cash - Hambantota Sub Regional Office	5,000.00	5,000.00
Petty Cash - Western Office	10,000.00	10,000.00
Petty Cash - Kandy District Office	5,000.00	5,000.00
Petty Cash - Kaluthara District Office	10,000.00	7,500.00
Petty Cash - PPC Projects	25,000.00	25,000.00
Petty Cash - Pilisaru Projects	10,000.00	10,000.00
Petty Cash - Galle Office	15,000.00	15,000.00
Petty Cash -Badulla office	10,000.00	10,000.00
Petty Cash - Jaffna Office	10,000.00	10,000.00
Petty Cash - Batticalo Office	5,000.00	5,000.00
Petty Cash - Rathnapura Office	5,000.00	5,000.00
Petty Cash - Gampaha Office	7,500.00	7,500.00
Petty Cash - Anuradhapura Office	10,000.00	-
Petty Cash - Matara Office	10,000.00	-
Petty Cash - Kurunegala Office	10,000.00	-
Cash Imprest- Hambantota Sub Regional Office	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest- Kaluthara District Office	25,000.00	15,000.00
Cash Imprest - Kandy Regional Office	40,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest - Kantale Regional Office	40,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest - Ampara Sub Regional Office	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest - Kegalle Regional Office	40,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest- Galle Regional Office	40,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest- Badulla Regional Office	40,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest- Jaffna Regional Office	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest- Batticalo Office	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest- Gampaha Office	25,000.00	25,000.00
Cash Imprest- Anuradhapura Office	40,000.00	-
Cash Imprest- Matara Office	25,000.00	-
Cash Imprest- Kurunegala Office	25,000.00	-
CEA Fuel Allowance	273,150.00	381,600.00
Maintaince of Mitsubishi Elevator	73,177.08	62,311.83
Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Station Petta	-	3,900.00
Building Insurance	24,755.00	58,867.00
Maintaince of Telephone System	95,345.36	89,107.00

Franking Machine	4,167.00	4,166.00
Gampaha office Rent 6 Month	-	144,000.00
Lab Insurance	-	33,621.03
Lab Equipment Maintenance	-	85,690.00
Photocopy Machine Service	-	15,450.00
Photocopy Machine Service(Multi Function)	-	6,008.34
Fax Machine(Badulla)	-	8,000.00
Photocopy Machine Service (Badulla)	-	4,000.00
Rent (Hambanthota)	-	36,000.00
Vehicle Insurance CEA 48 Vehicle	-	1,439,602.44
Cash Transportation Insurance	38,070.93	39,933.09
AC Service	-	36,116.66
Treatment Plant	-	92,625.00
kalutara District Office Rent	25,000.00	-
Photocopy Machine Service (Jaffna)	2,300.00	-
Fuel Advance - Chairman's Office	20,700.00	-
Service Agreement - Capacitor	10,309.28	-
Photocopy Machine Service (Hambantota)	1,716.66	-
Service Agreement - Generator	103,370.54	-
Service Agreement - Finger Print Machine	21,630.00	-
Service Agreement - Digital Duplicator Machine	6,361.61	-
Service Agreement - Air Conditioners	47,925.90	-
Galle Office Rent	25,000.00	-
Total	3,319,165.49	4,533,856.49

Note 21.1	2010	2009
	Rs.	Rs.
<u>Deposit Payable(Security)</u>		
Mobitel Phone Deposit	43,000.00	43,000.00
Assistant Shroff	5,000.00	5,000.00
Shroff	5,000.00	5,000.00
Total	53,000.00	53,000.00

Note 21.2		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
<u>EIA Payable</u>	-		
30	Mini EIA Kandy RO	143,507.45	93,331.30
85-431A	Loagaloya MHP	100,000.00	100,000.00
85-772A	Maliboda MHP	100,000.00	-
850-76	Upper Kotmale HPP	33,745.55	34,723.55
850-83	Monitoring Southern Express	96,066.08	247,864.02
850-85	Highway from Colombo to Kandy.	2,000.00	2,000.00
850-107	Clearance & Water Supply	25,000.00	25,000.00
850-142	Ecology Project, Kotapola	50,500.00	50,000.00
850-156	Rassagala MHP 1	-	40,000.00
850-157	Rassagala MHP 11	-	40,000.00
850-162	T O R for Moratuwa Project	-	100,000.00
850-166	Public Sernents Housing Complex	150,000.00	-
850-168	Water Supply Project, Nuwara Eliya Town	-	84,634.00
850-171	Water Supply Project, Kegalle	40,000.00	40,000.00
850-177	Proposed Heritage Resort at Dambulla	21,200.00	21,200.00
850-185	IEE Lenadora MHP	-	43,900.00
850-186	IEE Kandalama MHP	-	45,500.00
850-187	IEE Kegalle RO	25,197.00	25,197.00
850-188	Housing Complex At Horana	40,000.00	40,000.00
850-193	Offshore Sand Extraction constr	79,272.00	79,272.00
850-195	Hydrolic (Pvt) Ltd, Kandy	40,000.00	40,000.00
850-199	Salinity Barrier, Walawe Ganga	100,000.00	-
850-200	Generate Power Mixed Waste	98,920.00	98,920.00
850-207	IEE Kandy	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-208	St. Kumar Estate	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-209	Prime Lands, Kandy	25,088.00	25,088.00
850-212	Housing Project, Katandola Ratna	29,182.50	29,182.50
850-220	Wonder World Magical Kingdom	90,000.00	90,000.00
850-227	Asoka Estate MHP	30,113.50	30,113.50
850-230	SWMP Mudunela, Kelaniya	250,000.00	250,000.00
850-231	Blocking Land, Kandy RO	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-232	Burn Side, Kandy RO	41,827.50	41,827.50
850-234	Deluxe Resort (Pvt) Ltd, Kandy	39,708.50	39,708.50

850-241	LBO at Hantana Heerassagala	37,604.00	37,604.00
850-246	Hotel Project, Kandalama Dabulla	44,375.00	44,375.00
850-249	Kulu Ganga Reservoir Agri	-	2,000.00
850-259	Agriculture Land Dev. Project, Mahaweli	-	2,000.00
850-262	2nd Intensive Airport, Weerawila	245,417.09	245,417.09
850-263	Ranmadu Oya MHP	-	34,339.50
850-268	Kiriwn Eliya Nortonbridge MHP	-	500.00
850-270	Manufacture of Single Super Pho	-	1,500.00
850-272	Tea Community Homes Project Pea	139,494.00	139,494.00
850-273	Kuruwita MHP 11, Mahawali Ganga	-	1,500.00
850-275	Mareliya Dola MHP, Ayagama	-	51,846.00
850-277	Land Blocking, Nillamba	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-278	Welangahawatta, Ampitiya	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-279	Luxury Chalets at Kimbissa Sigi	139,650.70	139,650.70
850-280	Hydro Power Project Mahaweli G	99,500.00	99,500.00
850-290	Waste Mgt Project, Karadiyana	72,243.00	124,643.00
850-296	Land Blocking, Wariyagala Selwak	93,137.50	93,137.50
850-297	Brookside Station, Kandapola Wa	224,100.00	224,100.00
850-299	Circle Power Plant, Kerawalapitiy	-	4,500.00
850-301	L B O Wariyagaa watta, Nillaba	94,356.00	94,356.00
850-302	L B O Ellepola	94,811.50	94,811.50
850-304	Battaatha MHP Monitoring	-	50,000.00
850-306	Hanthana International Bird Pa	62,438.00	92,350.00
850-307	Gurudeniya IEE, Kandy	100,000.00	100,000.00
850-308	Gem & Jewellery IEE	47,894.00	47,894.00
850-309	Yasunaya Developers IEE, Kandy	29,388.00	29,388.00
850-317	Walawwatte Panabokke EIA, Kandy	42,130.00	42,130.00
850-321	Proposed Resort Moranthuduwa	21,295.00	21,295.00
850-322	Muitipurse Dam Across Maha Oya	146,329.00	146,329.00
850-323	Proposed Hotel Madapatha Piliya	22,362.00	22,362.00
850-325	Housing Complex Gatabe, Kandy	149,700.00	149,700.00
850-327	Hotel Project, Kandalama Dambull	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-328	Hotel Project, Kiralagolla Dabul	20,710.00	20,710.00
850-329	Restaurant Building Walana Panad	32,200.00	32,200.00

850-341	Prawn Culture Project, Hambanthota	25,010.00	45,965.00
850-342	Apartments Complex Kandy	-	1,000.00
850-343	Land Blocking Malpahana	95,680.00	95,680.00
850-344	Industrial Estate, Ulapane	62,885.25	62,885.25
850-345	Baniyon Watta, Maskeliya	21,402.50	21,402.50
850-346	Blink Bony Watta, Dikoya	21,030.00	21,030.00
850-347	Country Garden, Watapola	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-349	Combined Cycle Power Plant Kera	500,000.00	500,000.00
850-350	Housing Project, Delgahawatta	33,000.00	33,000.00
850-352	Restaurant Building Princess Sea	35,000.00	35,000.00
850-354	Kaburupitiya Village	131,730.00	131,730.00
850-355	Hotel Project Bentota	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-360	Kalawewa Main Canal MHP	100,000.00	100,000.00
850-362	Maduru Oya MHP	100,000.00	100,000.00
850-366	Tree Feeling Morakanda Estate	17,350.00	17,350.00
850-367	Mahaoya MHP	-	3,000.00
850-371	Land Kurupikotuwwatte Kengalla	21,437.00	21,437.00
850-373	Tree Felling Ginigathhena	21,075.00	21,075.00
850-378	Proposed Dwelling Land, Gonaduwa	20,358.00	20,358.00
850-381	Metal Quarry, Bandarawela	14,515.00	14,515.00
850-382	Eden Garden Holiday Bungalow	30,130.00	30,130.00
850-384	Land Blocking Hanthanawatte	41,600.00	41,600.00
850-385	Metal Quarry, Thalathuoya	43,920.75	74,500.00
850-387	Metal Quarry Dig Gala Galewela	15,000.00	15,000.00
850-388	S E A Manual Print	63,800.00	63,800.00
850-395	Land Blocking Yashunaga	25,000.00	25,000.00
850-396	Tree Felling Morankanda Watta	25,000.00	25,000.00
850-397	Land Blocking Diganthalahena, W	40,725.50	40,725.50
850-399	Hatale Tea Estate IEE	39,662.00	39,662.00
850-401	Land Blocking Duwewatta Moratuw	46,281.00	46,281.00
850-402	Fish Caning Industries	110,343.00	126,993.00
850-403	Tree Felling Giagama Wattta	33,314.50	33,314.50
850-406	Tree Feeling Mahawela Kandawatt	21,249.62	21,249.62
850-408	Kalugamma Land IEE	16,127.50	25,613.50
850-409	STD P Thalape South Habaraduwa	-	500.00
850-411	Sugar Development Project Uwa W	467,420.43	467,420.43
850-413	Kokkawila Kalawana MHP	22,208.00	22,208.00

850-415	Muloya MHP	78,680.50	78,680.50
850-416	Land Blocking Pilimatala Watta	-	40,766.00
850-417	Tree Felling Sankuwar Watte L-01	39,380.50	39,380.50
850-419	Panangala MHP IEE	31,933.00	31,933.00
850-420	Pradeshia Sabawa Beddegama IEE	86,280.00	86,280.00
850-422	Tree Feeling DoraGala, Gampola	-	41,113.00
850-423	Paddy Land Felling Dambarawa Uy	-	43,300.00
850-424	Metal Quarry Haragama	-	43,678.00
850-426	Tree Feeling Makuldeniya	-	39,578.00
850-429	Kurunegala Habarana New Railway	470,306.00	470,306.00
850-430	Dolomite Quarry-Rajawella	6,536.00	6,536.00
850-431	Loggal Oya MHP	-	500.00
850-433	Enderamulla City Development	120,171.00	120,171.00
850-434	Peradeniya New Town Development	-	113,785.00
850-435	Metal Crusher Lionel Bandara IEE	-	9,444.00
850-439	Tree Feeling Maturata	12,500.00	12,500.00
850-441	Metal Quarry, R. G. Danapala	18,577.00	18,577.00
850-442	Tree Felling, K. A. Wijayamanna	41,699.00	41,699.00
850-443	Mash Development IEE	51,887.40	51,887.40
850-445	Cross Country Pipeline IEE	-	2,500.00
850-449	Matara Kataragama Extension	339,043.54	401,038.00
850-452	Gem Mining Bagawanthalawa	121,923.50	121,923.50
850-453	Kandy Water Project Towns South	-	100,000.00
850-455	Madolkele Estate IEE	-	37,846.00
850-457	Metal Quarry Walala Menikhinna	18,849.00	18,849.00
850-458	M D D Construction	138,572.50	138,572.50
850-459	Tree Feeling Timber Corporation	33,732.50	33,732.50
850-461	Law Flow Weir Across Ma Oya	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-463	Palm Garden Estate IEE	56,603.00	56,603.00
850-467	Environment Stragic S E A	571,794.26	2,273,998.00
850-468	Agri Land Development Project EIA	500.00	86,050.00
850-469	Ayurvedic Agriculture Land Development Project EIA	146,891.00	148,751.00
850-470	Holyday Resort Madu Gata, Neluwa	25,000.00	25,000.00
850-472	Ariyawansa Saw Mill	-	13,575.00
850-473	Walapane MHP	61,697.70	62,132.70
850-474	Metal Crusher, A. B. Ekanayake	19,234.00	19,234.00

850-477	M. G. Rathnasekara EIA	14,202.50	14,202.50
850-478	Tree Feeling Ambalowatta Udaten	40,950.00	40,950.00
850-481	Coal Fired Power Plant Trincomalee	320,535.00	320,535.00
850-485	Tree Feeling Kotagala Estate Ra	36,845.00	36,845.00
850-487	Abance Finance Service (Pvt) Ltd	21,614.00	21,614.00
850-488	Dalukgaha Ganga Estate Kengalla	39,323.00	39,323.00
850-489	Kington nk Village Little Eng	40,433.15	40,433.15
850-492	Kosgulana Ayagama MHP	-	31,358.00
850-494	Kadurugaldola MHP Kegalle	33,742.50	33,742.50
850-495	Gammaduwa MHP Matale	73,883.00	84,808.00
850-496	Glen Lock Estate Katukitula	75,130.00	75,130.00
850-497	Gampola Athgala Site	-	23,053.50
850-499	Proposed Tourist Guest House Ka	44,690.00	44,690.00
850-501	Land Blocking Sinhapitiya Estate	41,843.00	41,843.00
850-502	IMP International (Pvt) Ltd Kandy	-	30,434.00
850-504	Millabadda MHP Passara	59,118.60	59,118.60
850-505	Terraqua International (Pvt) Ltd	53,747.00	53,747.00
850-506	Alupolagama MHP	31,410.00	56,035.00
850-507	Melanka Industrial Service	59,263.00	59,263.00
850-508	Ceylon Tractor & Motors, Kandy	-	40,216.00
850-509	Chandrasiri Saw Mil Tree Felli	-	24,315.00
850-510	Blue Bay Mineral International	-	6,563.00
850-512	MAS Fabric Thulhiriya Monitorin	45,059.60	45,059.60
850-513	Tree Felling Mahavilla Estate	14,394.50	14,394.50
850-514	Solid Waste Management Nawagam	150,000.00	150,000.00
850-515	Ziyom Nagur	24,688.50	24,688.50
850-516	Batmedilla MHP	100,000.00	100,000.00
850-517	Ingiriya MHP	-	94,552.00
850-518	Polgaswatte MHP	39,141.50	39,141.50
850-519	Naltrim Estate Lindula	-	2,899.30
850-520	Midland Estate Dankanda	-	19,403.00
850-521	Metal Quarry Warallegama	-	13,002.00
850-522	Aspic Residences (Pvt) Ltd Katu	87,954.00	87,954.00
850-523	Tree Felling George estate	-	14,773.00
850-524	Housing Project Dalpitiya, Gampola	31,138.50	36,675.00
850-525	P. Anolda Katugatota	-	32,881.00
850-526	Tree Feeling Kaduwela Watte Uku	-	25,000.00
850-527	Kirkoswald MHP, Norwood	49,104.50	49,104.50
850-528	Solid Waste Management Project	-	26,864.00

850-529	S.K.B. Maduwanwala Kehelwatte K	-	31,235.00
850-530	Land Blocking Amunugama Site	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-531	Brool Hydro (Pvt) Ltd	72,513.00	72,513.00
850-532	Tree Felling, Etimale Siyabalanduwa	2,178.75	2,178.75
850-533	Cultivations Farm, Wekalawatte	148,700.00	148,700.00
850-534	Trangal Hotel (Pvt) Ltd	133,311.00	133,311.00
850-536	Rangala Estate Tree Felling	-	39,224.00
850-537	Gampola MHP	53,899.00	60,250.00
850-538	Udatenna to Maiyanganaya	-	28,580.00
850-539	Shannon Estates Co. Ltd.	-	12,860.00
850-540	Land Blocking Ampitiya Walamale	24,546.00	33,016.00
850-541	Tree Feelling Ginigathhena	-	36,536.00
850-544	Disposal Garbage Dehiwela	150,000.00	150,000.00
850-545	Ritigaha Oya MHPBulathkohupiti	-	99,550.00
850-546	Land Blocking Wariyatenna Nilla	-	34,887.00
850-547	Land Blocking Karalliyadda Thel	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-548	Hotel Project Udubulathgama Amb	-	34,838.00
850-549	Dolosbage MHP, Gampola	71,868.50	78,868.50
850-550	Pitakanda Estate Matala	-	10,025.00
850-551	Waste Management Water Power (P	56,393.00	56,393.00
850-552	Alupotha MHP	70,000.00	70,000.00
850-553	Waste Preprocessing Katunayaka	-	100,000.00
850-554	Gurugada Oya MHP	30,087.50	30,087.50
850-555	Upper Aberdeen MHP	67,193.50	81,570.00
850-556	Malimbada MHP	65,308.00	99,600.00
850-557	Punagala MHP Yatiyantota	86,055.00	86,055.00
850-558	Kithulgala MHP	40,282.50	55,272.50
850-559	Colombo Kandy High Way	-	120,224.00
850-560	S. M. Sajad	11,129.50	11,129.50
850-561	Watawala MHP	59,523.00	59,523.00
850-562	Kahawatte Plantation	20,182.00	30,420.00
850-563	Toweriya Estate MHP, Mahakanda	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-564	Siyara MHP Nillaba	27,171.00	34,251.00
850-565	Tea Replanting and Export Agric	7,270.00	18,418.00
850-566	D.G.K.E. Weera	1,509.00	31,287.00
850-567	Waltrim Estate EIA, Lindula	58,397.00	58,397.00
850-568	Water Gel Henegama Merigama	-	100,000.00
850-570	Kotugodella MHP Kandy	3,951.00	17,485.00

850-571	Norton Bridge MHP	77,586.00	84,436.00
850-572	Watawala MHP	69,362.00	86,070.00
850-573	Sports Complex	99,400.00	100,000.00
850-574	Narampanawa MHP	28,498.00	28,498.00
850-575	Tree Felling Megahakoteyaya, Mo	20,476.50	20,476.50
850-576	Land Blockingout kuruduwatte Town	24,208.00	24,208.00
850-577	Holiday Bangalow Piliyandala	88,530.32	88,530.32
850-578	Kankiriyaya IMHP	50,418.50	80,022.50
850-579	Ganthuna IMHP	76,287.50	76,287.50
850-580	Gem Mining, Welgahawadiya	150,000.00	150,000.00
850-581	W. A. Munasinghe	29,761.00	29,761.00
850-582	Idigolla MHP	65,322.00	65,322.00
850-583	Walapane MHP	62,270.00	62,270.00
850-584	Kithulgala MHP	127,283.00	147,000.00
850-588	Upper Guru Gal Oya MHP	87,500.00	87,500.00
850-589	Pramika Bandara	35,734.00	35,734.00
850-590	Victoria Project, Mahaweli Authority	37,841.00	37,841.00
850-591	Ambalangoda Estate, Atakalanpana	37,251.00	37,251.00
850-592	ASOB MHP	69,926.00	84,775.00
850-593	Housing Project, Labookeelle Estate.	28,533.50	28,533.50
850-594	Thebuwana MHP	47,375.00	72,225.00
850-595	Udula Engineering	80,760.00	-
850-596	Housing Project, Dethara	37,643.60	37,643.60
850-597	Gurugal Oya MHP	88,642.00	88,642.00
850-598	Gawaragiriya MHP	52,351.00	69,791.00
850-599	Doloswela MHP	72,786.00	72,786.00
850-600	Monaraella MHP	6,332.00	41,668.00
850-601	Industrial Finance Ltd	39,595.00	39,595.00
850-602	W. M. A. Walgampaya	36,613.00	36,613.00
850-603	Maliyadda MHP	75,875.00	75,875.00
850-604	Alugolla MHP	33,000.00	50,000.00
850-605	M. G. P. Edirisinghe	34,590.00	34,590.00
850-606	Proposed Advance Surfactant	250,000.00	150,000.00
850-607	J. V. K. Seneviratne	45,000.00	81,485.00
850-608	Andaradeniya Estate	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-610	Berannawa MHP	46,712.50	92,440.00
850-611	Hydronomic (Pvt) Ltd	65,900.00	81,600.00
850-612	Warukandeniya MHP	298,840.00	300,000.00
850-613	Land Filling, Kadirana Dawatagawatt	30,300.60	30,300.60

850-614	Bambaragaha Oya MHP	82,887.50	82,887.50
850-615	Illumbi Kanda MHP	-	74,232.00
850-616	Panikanda MHP	62,180.00	100,000.00
850-617	Regal Hydro Power	36,297.00	73,415.00
850-618	Dabulla UDA	64,351.50	83,440.00
850-619	Solid Waste Enegy, Kerawalapitiya	500,000.00	500,000.00
850-620	Meerigama Export Processing Zone	-	150,000.00
850-621	Hattale Ella MHP	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-622	Siyo International	23,929.00	37,464.00
850-623	Sustainable Enegy Holding	47,934.75	80,166.75
850-624	Wattegama UC	10,347.50	38,078.50
850-625	Apartment Complex, Kandy	100,000.00	100,000.00
850-626	Sinharaja Garden Lodge	39,008.00	39,008.00
850-627	Elle Wewa Bio Mass, Dimbulagala	-	150,000.00
850-628	Fruit & Vegetable Planting Proj	23,347.50	23,347.50
850-629	Ranwala Oya MHP	-	50,000.00
850-630	Alagal Oya, KEGALLE	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-631	Galle MHP	60,731.00	76,266.00
850-633	Attini Kanda MHP	77,451.00	77,451.00
850-634	Mee Oya MHP	82,090.00	82,090.00
850-635	Kokawila MHP	50,000.00	50,000.00
850-636	Welamitiyawa Oya MHP	84,070.00	84,070.00
850-637	Kaluganga Seetagangula MHP	67,166.50	80,867.00
850-638	Halgran Oya MHP	84,663.50	84,663.50
850-639	Halgranoya MHP	85,700.00	85,700.00
850-640	Stellenbery MHP	75,498.00	84,938.00
850-641	Nevil Abeysinghe	38,984.00	38,984.00
850-642	Falcon Valley MHP	54,702.00	84,690.00
850-644	Cashew Planting Project, Katarag	24,568.97	24,568.97
850-645	Thudawa Electricity Project	71,862.50	100,000.00
850-646	Halkiridila MHP	48,248.00	100,000.00
850-647	Handagiri Ella MHP	-	100,000.00
850-648	Wembiyagoda MHP	52,255.00	100,000.00
850-649	Ihala Labuwewa MHP	72,164.50	100,000.00
850-650	Karapakagama MHP	80,122.00	80,122.00
850-651	Robert Clipert Harly	20,830.00	35,760.00
850-652	Land Blocking Out, Kandy	32,573.00	50,000.00
850-653	EIA-Trincomalee	42,225.00	50,000.00
850-654	Yanoya Irrigation Project	416,182.51	-
850-655	Colombo Katunayake Express Way	95,720.00	-
850-656	Hambanthota Export Zone		-

		467,667.26	
850-657	Harvesting of Trees	137,020.50	-
850-658	Upper Lemasthota MHPP	52,403.50	-
850-659	Alugolla MHP	50,000.00	-
850-660	Gamini Thennakoon	86,700.00	-
850-661	Capital City Farm	32,395.00	-
850-662	Silver Riyal Estate	26,383.50	-
850-665	Export Zone EPZ2 Pertheste Horana	50,000.00	-
850-666	P.H.M.P.K. Senarathne	54,005.00	-
850-667	Southern (Pvt) Ltd MHP	72,450.00	-
850-668	Kotmale Upper Sheen MHP	74,418.00	-
850-669	Kotmale Upper Dunsslnane MHP	73,316.00	-
850-670	Kotmale Upper Dunsinane Co. MHP	72,715.00	-
850-671	Hanguranketha MHP	85,890.00	-
850-672	Hanguranketha 01 MHP	83,857.00	-
850-673	Matale MC MHP	34,486.00	-
850-674	Mandaramnuwara MHP	84,133.00	-
850-675	Madapitiya MHP	85,294.00	-
850-676	Dumbara Energy MHP	79,854.00	-
850-677	Outer Circuler Highway Project	105,072.00	-
850-678	Leniyadala MHP	72,652.50	-
850-679	Denipelle Oya MHP	77,574.00	-
850-680	Dodangaha Ella MHP	76,340.00	-
850-681	Kehelwala L-01 MHP	28,736.00	-
850-682	Badulla	83,425.50	-
850-683	Nuwara Eliya Agriculture	77,656.00	-
850-684	Udaka Power Base	61,507.00	-
850-685	Power Resources (Pvt) Ltd	83,638.00	-
850-686	Dohagoda Dupm Site	250,000.00	-
850-687	Proposed Waste Water MC, Galle	141,266.88	-
850-688	Melanka Power, Moraketiya	81,496.50	-
850-689	Proposed Guest House, Gangalawatta	42,255.00	-
850-690	Euro Lanka Energies (Pvt) Ltd	69,956.00	-
850-691	C.J. Amarathunga	70,776.00	-
850-692	Gallenakanda MHP, Balangoda	38,507.00	-
850-693	D.G. Sarath Indrasiri	58,132.20	-
850-694	Gamunupura MHP	79,455.00	-
850-695	Hangaran Oya MHP	84,485.00	-
850-696	Prime Land Company	25,181.00	-
850-697	Madulkele Hotels	23,253.00	-

850-698	Kituldenita Watte	21,275.00	-
850-700	Soranathota MHP	50,000.00	-
850-701	Roman Investment (Pvt) Ltd	57,118.00	-
850-702	U.M.I. Abewickrama	18,163.66	-
850-703	Elgin MHP	78,943.00	-
850-704	Chaminda, Colombo 05	30,165.00	-
850-705	Pupulakekiya MHP	75,031.00	-
850-707	House Boat Service, Gregory Lake	133,095.00	-
850-708	Kesel Watte MHP	77,530.00	-
850-709	State Plantations Corporation	142,560.00	-
850-710	Siyabalagasthenna MHP	50,000.00	-
850-711	K.N. Thenuwara	74,416.00	-
850-713	Abangamuwa Hotel	81,658.00	-
850-714	Lower Kotmale MHP	77,362.00	-
850-715	Hairu Engineering	85,563.00	-
850-716	Proposed Waste Water , Negombo AR	244,780.00	-
850-717	Teak Tree Harvesting Project	50,000.00	-
850-718	Yakmaditta MHP	63,633.00	-
850-719	HS Power, Yatiyanthota	76,284.00	-
850-720	Edinburgh Estate, Hatton	86,360.00	-
850-721	Lindula MHP	81,491.00	-
850-722	D.P. Kuruppu	79,662.00	-
850-723	Lower Mul Oya MHP	34,725.00	-
850-724	D.G.S. Industries	84,380.00	-
850-725	Goorook Oya MHP	78,136.00	-
850-726	Wattala B Estate EIA	37,322.00	-
850-727	Santak Power (Pvt) Ltd	83,821.00	-
850-728	Castle Power Home (Pvt) Ltd	56,134.00	-
850-729	Gangathenna MHP	85,120.00	-
850-730	Alu Oya MHP	89,933.00	-
850-731	Beramans MHP	66,221.00	-
850-733	Accesses Hydro Power Project	68,414.00	-
850-734	Maduwawela MHP	63,796.00	-
850-735	Sagara Senarathne	35,903.00	-
850-736	Dunside Estate	37,209.00	-
850-737	Upper Mandarama MHP	83,048.00	-
850-738	Maa Oya MHP	85,238.00	-
850-739	Rubber Cultivation Soragune Kat	28,828.10	-
850-740	Haliela IEE	69,574.00	-
850-741	Girankitta MHP	91,940.00	-
850-742	Devthuru Oya MHP	50,000.00	-

850-743	Oma Oya Multipurpose Development Project	465,566.00	-
850-744	Timber Harvesting Project, Kotan	100,000.00	-
850-746	Harvesting Pinus, Wariyagala Estate	143,293.06	-
850-747	Haldummulla IEE	18,488.00	-
850-748	Eco Village Park, Ruwanwella	30,428.50	-
850-749	Kudawa MHP	79,152.50	-
850-750	Heviland MHP	77,892.50	-
850-751	Galaha Oya IEE, Delthota	80,229.00	-
850-752	Elkaduwa Estate IEE, Matale	38,952.00	-
850-753	Hotel Project, Deluxe Resort, Dab	75,000.00	-
850-754	Bimbula MHP	84,427.00	-
850-755	Polgodahena MHP, Kalugam	39,828.00	-
850-756	Wind Coner MHP, Nuwara	100,000.00	-
850-757	Land Blocking, Ambakumbura	31,579.00	-
850-758	Upper Huluganga MHP	100,000.00	-
850-759	Moragaha Oya Hydro Power	78,843.50	-
850-760	Campion Project MHP, Bogawantalawa	87,999.00	-
850-761	Loinorn MHP	88,780.00	-
850-762	Ganga Addara Hotel, Matara	66,366.00	-
850-763	Shrimp Farming, Batticaloa	35,085.00	-
850-764	Tree Felling, Ridimaliyadda	29,900.00	-
850-765	Kalubululanda MHP	24,976.34	-
850-766	Balapitiya IEE	44,220.00	-
850-767	Housing Project, Galle	46,250.00	-
850-768	P.W. Indula Abeyratne	100,000.00	-
850-769	Elamaldiniya MHP, Pitabeddara	95,665.00	-
850-771	Sakuni Hydro Power	100,000.00	-
850-772	Bopakanda Electricity Project	100,000.00	-
850-773	Kundagala MHP	100,000.00	-
850-774	Kegalu Oya MHP	100,000.00	-
850-775	Blue Bay Mineral International	50,000.00	-
850-776	Demodara MHP	78,116.00	-
850-777	Bambarabatuwa MHP	68,197.00	-
850-778	Kiriweldeniya MHP	72,160.00	-
850-779	Black Water Power (Pvt) Ltd	100,000.00	-
850-780	Kukul Oya Hydro Power Project		-

850-781	B.P. Piyatissa	100,000.00	
		50,000.00	-
850-782	Maskeli Oya MHP	100,000.00	-
850-783	Badalkubura MHP	69,795.00	-
850-784	Tree Felling Pathanahena, Haldummulla	21,371.00	-
850-785	Anfaradeniya Estate	50,000.00	-
850-786	Lower Lemasthota HPP	88,464.00	-
Total		26,930,990.17	21,754,715.20

Note 21.3		2010	2009
		Rs.	Rs.
Total of Mini Hydro Power Project			
950-05	M H P Nalanda Oya Neluwa	86,518.00	86,518.00
Total		86,518.00	86,518.00



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிவிதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது
My No

} TM/I/CEA/FA/2010

මගේ අංකය
உமது இல
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

} 18 November 2011.

The Chairman
Central Environmental Authority.

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements of Central Environmental Authority for the year ended 31 December 2010 in terms of Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act, No. 38 of 1971

The audit of financial statements of the Central Environmental Authority for the year ended 31 December 2010 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 National Environmental Act No.47 of 1980 My comments and observations which I consider should be published with the annual report of the Authority in terms Section 14 (2) (c) of the Finance Act appear in this report. A detailed report in terms Section 13 (7) (a) of the Finance Act was issued to the Chairman of the Authority on 03 August 2011.

1.2 Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards. This responsibility includes; designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

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කොළඹ 07, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

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கொழும்பு 07, இலங்கை

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අංකයේ
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1.3 Scope of Audit and Basis of Opinion

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. Audit opinion, comments and findings in this report are based on review of the financial statements presented to audit and substantive tests of samples of transactions. The scope and extent of such review and tests were such as to enable as wide an audit coverage as possible within the limitations of staff, other resources and time available to me. The audit was carried out in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. The audit includes the examination on a test basis of evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in financial statements and assessment of accounting policies used and significant estimates made by the management in the preparation of financial statements as well as evaluating their overall presentation. I have obtained sufficient information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit. I therefore believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion. Sub sections (3) and (4) of the 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.

2. Financial Statements

2.1 Opinion

So far as appears from my examination and to the best of information and according to the explanations given to me, I am of opinion that the Central Environmental Authority had maintained proper accounting records for the year ended 31 December 2010 and except for the effects on the financial statements of the matters referred to in paragraph 2.2 of this report, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Sri Lanka Accounting Standards, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Central Environmental Authority as at 31 December 2010 and the financial results of its operation and cash flows for the year then ended.

2.2 Comments on Financial Statements

2.2.1 Sri Lanka Accounting Standards

Even though the depreciation policy had been changed in the year under review, it had not been disclosed by a note in terms of SLAS 3.

2.2.2 Accounting Deficiencies

The following observations are made.

- (a) Expenditure of Rs.3,177,632 incurred for painting the Head Office building during the year under review had been brought to accounts as capital expenditure.
- (b) The deposit of Rs.144,000 paid as per the agreement to the owner of the building which had been taken on 5 year lease basis for the District Office Gampaha had not been brought to accounts.
- (c) Building rent of Rs.156,000 payable to the Uva Provincial Office in respect of the year 2009 and 2010 had not been brought to accounts.
- (d) Out of the imprest advance of Rs.01 million given to the Post Usage Plastic Waste Management National Project, the expenditure amounting to Rs.936,819 incurred up to 31 December 2010 had not been brought to accounts.

2.2.3 Unexplained Differences

According to the financial statements of the District Secretariat, the outstanding rent for the office of the Central Environment Authority operated in the Maligawatta Secretariat building premises as at 31 October 2006 amounted to Rs.11,790,000 whereas according to the financial statements of the Authority it was Rs.1,794,584. As such a difference of Rs.9,995,416 was observed.

2.2.4 Accounts Receivable and Payable

The following matters were observed.

- (a) An age analysis in respect of trade and other receivables amounting to Rs.54,054,405 shown in the financial statements was not made available for audit. Balances amounting to Rs.327,549 out of that remained outstanding for periods ranging from 2 to 4 years.
- (b) An age analysis in respect of the value of payables amounting to Rs.38,113,008 as per financial statements was not made available. Six payable balances valued at Rs.1,009,419 had remained unsettled for the periods ranging from 2 to 4 years.
- (c) According to the pre-paid advances shown in the financial statements, cash imprests of Rs.440,000 and petty cash imprests of Rs.232,500 had been given to 16 Regional Offices, 02 Projects, Western Provincial Office and to the Head Office. These imprests had not been settled as at 31 December 2010.

2.2.5 Lack of Evidence for Audit

Due to non-availability of evidence such as project progress reports, detailed schedules, distribution particulars of compost bins, loss incurred on issue of bins, schedule of issue of licences and the schedule of gratuity provision for the year under review in respect of transactions in 4 instances valued at Rs.27,970,914 could not be satisfactorily vouched in audit.

2.2.6 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

Non-compliances with the following laws, rules, regulations and management decisions were observed.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions	Non-compliance
(a) Section 8(1) of the Finance Act No. 38 of 1971 and Section 5.2.6 of the Circular No. PED/12 dated 02 June 2003.	Even though the draft Budget should be forwarded to the Board approval before 3 months of the commencement of the relevant year, the budget of the Authority had been presented to the Board of Directors for approval only on 27 July 2010. The final revised budget had not been submitted to the Board of Directors for approval even by the end of the year under review.
(b) Financial Regulations (F.R)	
(i) F.R. 371 (2) (c)	(i) Even though the advance granted should be settled immediately after the purpose for which it was obtained was finished, the settlement of advances of Rs.107,370 had been delayed for periods ranging from 01 to 07 months.
	(ii) Cash advances of Rs.189,450 had been more than 16 years old balances and action had not been taken to recover them.

(ii) F.R. 756 (i)

Even though a Board of Survey should be appointed on or about 15 December each year for the annual verification of stores, it had not been so done for the year 2010.

(c) Circular No. 95 dated 14 June 1994 of the Department of Public Enterprises

Even though only the benefits specifically approved by the Cabinet of Ministers, Ministry of Public Administration or Treasury can be paid to the employees of the Corporations and Statutory Boards with the approval of the Board of Directors a sum of Rs.69,625 had been paid to 22 officers without such approval for engaging in annual Board of Survey for the year 2009 during their normal office days.

(d) Treasury Circulars

(i) Circular No. 842 of 19 December 1978

An updated Register of Fixed Assets had not been maintained.

(ii) circular No I/A/I/2002/02 of 28 November 2002

A Register of computers had not been maintained as instructed by the circular.

3. Financial and Operating Review

3.1 Financial Review

3.1.1 Financial Results

The operation of the Authority for the year ended 31 December 2010 had resulted in a surplus of Rs.8,871,112 as against the deficit of Rs.12,679,973 for the preceding year, thus indicating an improvement of Rs.21,551,085 in the financial results. An increase of operating income by Rs.16,803,101 and the decrease in operating and non-operating

expenditure by Rs.4,747,983 had been the main reasons for the improvement of financial results as compared with that of the preceding year.

The financial position of the year under review and the past 3 years is given below.

Year	Surplus / (Deficit)
-----	-----
	Rs.
2007	(18,489,478)
2008	(3,592,102)
2009	(12,679,973)
2010	8,871,112

3.1.2 Analytical Financial Review

In analysing the total income of Rs.465,508,384 for the year under review the income of the Authority included therein amounted to Rs.111,087,595 representing 24 per cent of the total income. This income in the preceding year amounted to Rs.82,403,313 representing 18 per cent. The income had shown an improvement of 35 per cent as compared the year under review with the preceding year. The financial statements had not been presented by showing the income and expenditure of the Authority and the regional offices separately as shown in the estimates.

3.1.3 Transactions of Contentious Nature

The following observations are made.

- (a) In terms of Paragraph 02 of the Department of Public Enterprises Circular No. 95 dated 14 June 1994, only the benefits specifically approved by the Cabinet of Ministers. Ministry of Public Administration or the Treasury can be paid to the employees of the Corporations and statutory Boards with the approval of their Board of Directors. Nevertheless, the attendance allowance had been paid since

1993 contrary to that provision and the attendance allowance of Rs.4,196,100 had been paid during the year under review on the basis of Management paper No. 255/1176/06 and the related Board of Management decision No. 255/2/11.

- (b) Although the Treasury approval should be obtained to implement an incentive allowance scheme, a provision of Rs.629,604 equivalent to 7 per cent of the licence income had been made in the year under review without such approval only on the approval of the Board of Directors. This amount had been credited to the current account No. 2937303 of the Authority.

Further, the 7 per cent of the licence income amounting to Rs.2,109,948 , so provided from the licence income earned during the years 2009 and 2010 by the Authority had remained idle in a bank current account during the period between 10 to 12 months.

- (c) (i) The Authority had entered into a joint venture agreement on 08 December 2009 for a system of manufacturing fossil fuel (petrol, Diesel, kerosene oil) and LP gas by using plastic and polythene thrown away as a part of one project activity implemented under Post-used Plastic Waste Management National Project. Subsequently, a tripartite agreement had been signed to establish a company in the name of Polipto Lanka (Private) Ltd in the premises of the Central Environmental Authority and to distribute its share capital such manner as 60 per cent to Central Environmental Authority, 30 per cent to the Founder of the Project and 10 per cent to the Chemical processing Engineering Division of the University of Moratuwa.
- (ii) The actual expenditure incurred in respect of the above project during the years 2009 and 2010 under activity No.B-3-1 in the Action Plan B-3 programme amounted to Rs.22,635,909. While being incurred such expenses, the fuel manufacturing pilot project had been removed from the

Post-used Plastic Waste Management National Project by the Gazette (extra ordinary) Notification dated 04 October 2010 and it had been attached to the Ministry of Power and Energy. Action had not been taken to recover the expenditure incurred by the Authority.

- (d) It was observed that the balances of 14 bank accounts valued at Rs.17,134,762 operated in respect of Regional offices in the year 2010 had not been transferred to the main bank account as at 31 December 2010. Even a schedule in respect of these balances had not been presented along with the financial statements. A sum of Rs.884,369 in the Batticaloa Branch had not been transferred to the main account even by 30 August 2011.

3.2 Operating Review

3.2.1 Performance

The following observations are made on the physical and financial progress on Activities to be performed in accordance with the Action Plan of the Post-used Plastic Waste Management Project.

- (a) The entire provision of Rs.360,000 allocated to 2 activities which had not been implemented during the year under review had been saved without being utilised.
- (b) The number of activities, the provisions of which were saved between 96% to 50% amounted to 15 and the total savings amounted to 3,895,000.
- (c) Expenditure had been incurred in excess of the provisions of 5 activities and the excess expenditure amounted to Rs.1,629,000.

3.2.2 Underutilisation of Funds

Project grants of Rs.32,452,141 received for 45 items under the Recurrent grants had been remained without being utilised under non-current liabilities. A sum of Rs.5,731,287 included therein had remained idle for periods ranging from 01 to 07 years.

3.2.3 Personnel Management

The approved cadre and the actual cadre as at 31 December 2010 amounted to 802 and 674 respectively. As such the number of vacancies amounted to 128.

Category	Approved Cadre	Actual Cadre	No. of Vacancies
Top Management Level	21	18	03
Middle Management Level	76	74	02
Operating Management Level	705	582	123
	802	674	128

3.2.4 Vehicle Utilisation

The total vehicle fleet of the Authority amounted to 49 comprising 21 assigned vehicles, 16 pool vehicles and 12 vehicles attached to Regional Offices. Out of the total fuel and maintenance expenditure of Rs.21 million incurred during the year under review, a sum of Rs. 04 Million or 19% had been spent for hired vehicles.

3.2.5 Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Division consists of 3 audit officers. Western province, North Central Province, Sabaragamuwa Province, Southern Province and the Eastern Province had been covered by the internal audit but the Central Province and the Uva Province had not been subjected to audit during the year under review.

3.2.6 Budgetary Control

The following matters were observed.

- (a) In the examination of estimated expenditure and the actual expenditure for the period January to 31 December 2010 the 07 items and 02 items had exceeded the estimated expenditure by 100% and 50% respectively, thus it was observed that the budget had not been made use of as an effective instrument of management control for the activities of the Authority.
- (b) A sum of Rs.38,488,751 under 26 recurrent expenditure items and 02 capital expenditure items had been spent by the Authority in excess of the expenditure limits approved by the Treasury in the year under review without prior authority.
- (c) A sum of Rs.939,515 or 94% under foreign travel expenditure item had been spent in excess of the provision.
- (d) Savings between 5% to 355% in 4 project activities implemented by the Authority were observed, while out of the amount of Rs.400,000 received for one activity which was not estimated, the excess expenditure incurred had been 23%.

4. Systems and Controls

Deficiencies in systems and controls observed during the course of audit were 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) Accounting
- (b) Settlement of Advances
- (c) Fixed Assets
- (d) Attendance Bonus
- (e) Maintenance of Registers
- (f) Procurement Procedure
- (g) Recurrent Grants

H.A.S.Samaraweera

Auditor General

14.0 THE “PILISARU” NATIONAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PROJECT

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, and 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 in numerous nuisances on general public. As a consequence of this practice entire communities are suffering and number of health, social, economic and cultural problems have been created.

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

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

In Sri Lanka, the entire responsibility for Solid Waste Management (SWM) lies on Local Authorities (LA) under respective legal enactments. The power 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 too is relatively low.

2. Establishment of the Pilisaru Project

Because of the poor comparatively poor attention paid to 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.

Despite the responsibility to find reasonable solutions to this problem lies within the purview of the LAs, the MENR under the direction of Hon. Patalee Champika Ranawaka, the Minister of Environment & Natural Resources has 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 programme. 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.

This program includes *inter alia* the following activities;

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

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

The overall guidance for the implementation of the *Pilisaru* program will be provided by a high level National Committee on SWM (called as 'National Pilisaru Platform') co-chaired by the Secretaries of the Ministries of Environment & Natural Resources and

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 'Pilisaru' Waste Management Program for which the Cabinet of Ministers has given approval in principle on 25th July 2007.

the Local Government & Provincial Councils (MLGPC).

The Pilisaru Program is implemented for a period of 3 years commencing from January 2008 in the form of a Project titled 'Pilisaru Project' established in the Central Environmental Authority. The financial provisions to the tune of 5.675 billion is expected to be accrued mainly from two sources; *i.e.* the annual budget allocations from the General Treasury (2.675 billion) and revenues generated by imposing the 'Green Levy' which was newly introduced at the 2008 Budget Speech.

As per the Cabinet Memorandum the total estimated income envisaged by the government during the three year period

(2008- 2010) from the “Green Levy” is calculated to be Rs. 6.0 billion and out of which a sum of Rs 3.0 billion would be allocated for the Pilisaru Programme. It is also expected that the General Treasury would provide another sum of Rs. 2.675 billion during this period to make up the total funding to Rs 5.675 billion.

This MENR, having noted the magnitude of the scope and the tremendous amount

of tasks lined up to be executed during the period 2008-2010, had made arrangements to setting up the ‘Pilisaru Project’ in the Central Environmental Authority with a dedicated project staff with specific responsibilities assigned to ensure the timely implementation of the project activities identified under the Project Report of the Pilisaru Programme

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.

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.

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 is carried out and necessary assistance 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 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 to encourage recycling of such wastes material.

vii. Establishment of Compost plants at Local Authority level.

In 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 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 continue to carry 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

implements by the LAS is carried out by a Monitoring & Evaluation Committee which consists of the DEOs and the Pilisaru Staff as the Committee members.

6 Pilisaru Action Plans

In addition to the Three year action plan (2008 – 2010) of the Pilisaru Project, annual action plans are prepared for respective years. Accordingly Pilisaru Action plan -2010 was formulated giving all the activities to be implemented along

with the budget envisaged for corresponding activities. However, the Pilisaru Action Plan -2010 was subject 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 the CEA has been obtained for such changes as and where necessary.

7 Progress of the Pilisaru Project

The progress of the Pilisaru Project is given under each and every action included in the Action Plan -2010 for easy understanding and clarity. It should, however, 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 PP 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.

8 Construction of Compost Plant Complexes (major projects)

Support of the PP to establish Major Composting Plants were provided to Local Authorities, if the quantity of generation of solid waste exceeds 10MT per day. These facilities were provided to several Local Authorities around the country.

Since construction work of some of the compost plants has been commissioned in 2009, PP continued to extend its technical and financial assistance during 2010 either to complete or carry on such works till the completion of the construction work.

- Compost plant at Pothuwilkubura, Kolonnawa
- Compost plant at Pohorawatta, Kalutara
- Compost plant at Keerikkulama at Nuwaragampalatha, Anuradhapura
- Compost plant at Madirigiriya, Polonnaruwa
- Compost plant at Monroviawatta, Hikkaduwa
- Compost plant at Sunderapola for Kurunagala Municipal Council
- Compost plants in Northern Province
- Compost plant at Maligawatta, Dompe
- Compost plant at Matale
- Compost plant at Trincomalee

8.1 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 (KUC) limits. The project was located on a 4 acre land at Pothuwilkumbura area at Kolonnawa. The estimated construction cost for the project was Rs.98.28 Mn.

Even though the Tenders were called for the construction of Compost Plant under the Bored Cast In-situ Pile system, alternate proposals for piling were also invited due to uncertainty of the underground condition of the above land. Accordingly, bidders have proposed Pre Cast Driven Piles system as an alternate method for plant foundation while only one bidder had quoted for bored cast in-situ piles. Then Pilisaru Project of CEA

awarded the contract on 25.11.2009 to M/S Squire Mech Engineering (Pvt) Ltd for a contract sum of Rs. 105,502,007.26 (without VAT) and the contract period was 9 months.

After having entered into an agreement on 22.01.2010 the site was handed over on 02.02.2010 to start the construction in accordance with the option 1 (bored caste in-situ piles) commencing from 9th February 2010.

The designs of the Compost Plant consisted of separate entrance and parking facilities for the customers coming to buy compost products, a weigh bridge, four conveyor belts and a buffer zone around the plant.

The following are the different components of the plant.

	Facility	Area (m ²)
01.	Under cover pilling space	4545.36
02.	Rest room, Shredder, Siever & Store building	186.40
03.	Office	46.07
04.	Security	16.00
05.	Final sorting space, Changing room & Toilet	357.35
06.	Weigh bridge & Stores	52.25
07.	Garage & Maintenance	112.06
08.	Bicycle shed	21.58
	Total floor area	5337.07

The construction at the site commenced from 09-02-2010. But many problems surfaced due to the heavy accumulation of garbage all over the site. The Contractor requested 10 months to finish the piling, while the total project duration was 9 months. The work force was insufficient at the site, as the labours refused to work in the unhygienic working conditions.

There was no physical progress visible at the site for long durations owing to that.

In view of the magnitude of the project and the complicated site situation, it was decided to obtain the services of the Local Government Department (Western Province) for the supervision of the construction work. A Board paper was

submitted (281/1750/09) in this regard and the approval granted to procure the same subject to the final approval of Management Services Department (MSD). The MSD granted its final approval on 17th June 2009.

As per the agreement every fortnight the progress of the construction work was 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, an Assistant Engineer (appointed by the Provincial Engineer) and the Pilisaru Project staff.

Out of the designed 120 piles, contractor was able to construct only 10 number of Bored Cast Insitu Piles and then informed the Pilisaru Project their difficulties in continuation of this method due to difficulty in drilling the type of waste and the large additional volume of concrete required due to the voids and cavities underground and high cost owing to that. The contractor indicated the difficulties of carrying out piling construction (Cast in-situ end bearing piles) in the progress review meetings time to time and also, informed the difficulties in continuation of pile construction according to the option 1 in a meeting held at Pilisaru Project office on 19.05.2010 which was arranged on the request of the contractor.

A team comprising Pilisaru officers, consultant and officers of Local Government Department investigated the situation and a series of meetings were summoned with contractor in order to

discuss the matter in detail and to take a decision. On this ground the construction work of piling was temporarily suspended while the construction related to other items such as precast items and earth filling was carried on. The Contractor requested to change the piling system to Pre Cast piling system instead of Bored Cast In-situ Pile system due to uncertainty of the sub structure and due to the high cost involved (meeting dated 19/05/2010).

Considering the extreme difficulties intimated by the contractor and the request made by him to consider the option II by his letter dated 21.05.2010 (precast driven end bearing piles) of the initial quotation submitted by him. Therefore, the Project Technical Expert Committee recommended constructing the foundation with alternative method of Pre Cast Piling system. Therefore, Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) evaluated alternate offers received for this tender with Pre Cast piling system. The TEC recommended continuing the construction work by M/S Squire Mech Engineering (Pvt) Ltd who has quoted the lowest price by Pre Cast Pile System. Ministry Procurement Committee also approved the continuation of the construction by the above company for a price of Rs 100,524,180.91.

Then a cabinet paper was submitted to the cabinet of ministers seeking the approval to award the precast piling to the same contractor and the approval was granted on 26th August 2010. However, the piling work was temporary suspended for several months and the Contractor finally informed on 22-05-2010 that they had temporarily stopped the piling work.

Having obtained the approval to award the contract to drive the precast driven piles to the same contractor, a meeting was held on 09-09-2010 with the participation of all relevant authorities and it was decided to restart the construction and to start the pre cast piling on 13-09-2010. Accordingly, the Construction period was extended to 20th April 2011 for a period of 7 months from 20th September 2010.

Approvals were sought from the Cabinet of Ministers twice, once prior to start of awarding of the contract and the other prior to starting of pre cast piling. The Cabinet of Ministers granted its approval for both the cabinet papers.

Prior to commencing of the construction, a necessity for a fence around the site was raised to provide security. The design and estimates for the barbed wire fence was prepared by the Pilisaru officers and the construction of fence was awarded to Land Reclamation and Development Company Limited at a total cost of Rs.2, 825,539.75 on 18th December 2009 for period of 44 days after having the

approval from the Board of Directors. But due to practical problems it was decided to stop the construction of fence only in the Northern boundary of the land along the channel.

Since the decision over the change in methodology of piling had to be referred to higher management and ultimately to the cabinet of ministers, more than 3 months were taken to convey the final decision consequently the some additional costs incurred such as site supervision charges paid for the officers of the Local Government Department.

Considering the ongoing process of the present composting, it was revealed that having the total composting process under cover was causing flies and insects breeding. Thus, as per the advice of the Technical experts, it was decided to leave 60% of the piling area as open piling area and only the latter 40% under cover. Accordingly, the areas were changed as indicated below and constructions were proceeds accordingly. The construction work of the project is expected to complete by the end of April 2011.

	Facility	Area (m²)
01.	Under cover piling space	1474.00
	Open Piling Space	924.00
02.	Rest room, Shredder, Sieve & Store building	186.40
03.	Office	46.07
04.	Security	16.00
05.	Final sorting space, Changing room & Toilet	357.35
06.	Weigh bridge & Stores	52.25
07.	Garage & Maintenance	112.06
08.	Bicycle shed	21.58
	Total floor area	5337.07

8.2 Kalutara- Pohorawatta Major Composting Plant

Kalutara, Pohorawatta Composting Plant, currently under construction was proposed to benefit Kaluthara UC, Kaluthara PS, Panadura UC and Panadura PS in managing the solid waste produced in these areas. The current practice of waste management in these Local Authorities is open dumping resulting in a huge environmental pollution and being a threat to human health. The Plant is to receive a daily tonnage of 60 MT with 36 MT being bio degradable. The daily outcome of compost is expected to be 7.5 MT. A 6 acre land in Pohorawatta, Nagoda is being utilized for this plant. The estimated cost of the compost plant complex is Rs 66.0 million.

RH Steel Building Systems (Pvt) Ltd was selected as the Contractor and site was handed over to them on 16.02.2010. The construction commenced from 12.03.2010 and it was expected to be completed on 12.09.2010. However, the construction work is still going on.

The specialty of this project is that it is being constructed on an existing waste dump. Thus, the site contains a damped garbage area having soil of deteriorated garbage 0.3m deep, which makes the construction complex than in the previous plants under Pilisaru Project. To minimize the problems, the top soil was

removed to a depth of 0.3m and was filled with gravel and was compacted to obtain the same level.

The supervision of the construction work is done through Commissioner of Local Government in Western Province and periodic supervision is done by Pilisaru Officials visiting the site.

In the design stage there was only a 0.3m depth of garbage covering the ground. However, the initiation of construction was delayed, during which the dumping of garbage to the site was continued resulting in a waste dump of several feet high at the commencement of construction. Thus a large amount of time and money had to be spent on removing the garbage which was about 345 cubes. The assistance from the Kaluthara UC and Kaluthara PS was given to the Contractor in this and the dumping of waste at site was stopped shortly after the construction started. It is planned that non-compostable waste and inert residual be directed to the Malamulla site which will be constructed as a final disposal facility for sanitary land filling.

The table below indicates the details of the facilities to be built at the Kalutara, Pohorawatta site.

Facility	Area (Sq. feet)
Under Cover Pilling Space (1)	40522.00
Under Cover 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

Considering the ongoing process of the present composting, it was evident that having the total composting process under cover was causing flies and insects breeding. Thus, the Technical experts of the Project, it was decided to leave 60%

of the piling area as open piling area and only the latter 40% under cover. Accordingly, the areas were changed as indicated below and constructions proceeds accordingly.

Facility	Area (Sq. feet)
Open Pilling Space	11520.00
Under Cover Pilling Space	34,560.00
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

8.3 Construction of Composting Plant Complex at Keerikkulama, Anuradhapura

For the Construction of Composting Plant Complex at Keerikkulama, Anuradhapura the Engineering and Architectural designs were finished, the paper advertisement for calling of tenders was published on 30th of January 2009. Pre bid meeting was held on 16th of February 2009 and tender was opened on 20th of February 2009. The construction of the plant was awarded to GGC International (Pvt) Ltd and the handing over took place on 29-07-2009. The construction commenced from 04-08-2009. The contract period

was 6 months. The plant was taken over from the Contractor on 23-04-2010 and handed over to the East Nuwaragampalatha PS on the same day.

The construction was completed in 27.02.2010 and the site was taken over on 23-04-2010. Some defects of the construction were identified and the Contractor has taken care to amend those. The total cost of the plant is Rs 63,359,653.16 (excluded VAT)

The plant consists of the following buildings and facilities.

Facility	Area (Sq.Mts)
Under Cover Pilling	3076.15
Unloading & Sorting	240.41
Preparation & Store	72.85
Facility Building (Rest room, Wash room & Toilets)	103.56
Office	18.42
Watcher hut	3.42

8.4 Composting Complex at Yudaganawa, Medirigiriya.

This plant was the first to be constructed as a Major composting Plant under Pilisaru Project. As the construction was finished by the beginning of 2010, the plant was operating throughout 2010.

As per conditions in the agreement, Pilisaru Project should reimburse the maintenance cost subject to the technical committee's approval. Therefore, salaries of December 2009 and January, February and March of year 2010 were reimbursed on 23.06.2010 and the total amount was Rs.672067.65. Subsequently the salaries of April, March, June, July, and August at an amount of Rs. 667,065.56 were reimbursed on 29.10.2010.

Acquisition of water supply for the Plant was done by Madirigiriya Pradeshiya Sabha at a cost of Rs. 473, 045.00. From this, Rs. 416,142.75 was provided by Pilisaru Project.

After calling of tenders, the Contract of construction of the 860m Electric fence was awarded to Sun Power Systems (Pvt) Ltd, for Rs.1, 388,389.48 and work was commenced from 27-07-2010. This electric fence was constructed to prevent the wild elephants entering into the site.

8.5 Construction of Compost Plant complex at Monroviawatta, Hikkaduwa

The Consultant was selected earlier to carry out the design work for Galle site and was requested to start designing work for Hikkaduwa compost plant at the same rates awarded to Galle site and currently, the design works are in progress. The consultancy for the design work was awarded to M/s Architect Plus on 2nd December 2009.

The spot level and contour survey of the proposed site was done on August, 2009. And after the designs and the drawings

were submitted, some changes were done in them, shifting the location of the stores and office, reducing the number of Undercover Pilling Areas from 3 to 2 and changing of the internal road to allocate circular traffic.

The proposed Compost plant complex at Monroviawatta is planned to serve 7 local authorities namely, Rajgama PS (RPS), Hikaduwa UC, Ambalangoda PS, Ambalangoda UC, Balapitiya PS, Galle MC, Bope-Poddala PS.

A decision was taken to release the aforesaid land to RPS at the District Development Council meeting held at Galle, chaired by Hon. Minister Piyasena Gamage, the then Minister of Vocational Training. Since the land belongs 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.

The tender was called for the construction of the plant and the pre bid meeting was held on 19-08-2010. Eleven bidders had sent quotations and the tenders were opened on 31-08-2010. The awarding of the contract is to be done early, most probably in the early weeks of February 2011. The approval of the Board of Directors of the CEA was granted for this compost plant. Construction work is expected to be commenced from February 2011.

8.6 Construction of major Composting Plant Complex for Kurunegala Municipality at Sundarapola

Considering both Municipal Council and Pradeshiya Sabha of Kurunegala, no satisfactory waste management system has existed for the past years except for open dumping. Thus, Kurunegala Municipal council (KMC) planned to set up an “Environmental Preservation

Center Development Project” through the National Solid Waste Management Supporting Center (NSWMSC) with the financial assistance from Pilisaru Project. However, it was decided to do it directly with Pilisaru Project, to avoid the delay in working through a third agency.

8.6.1 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.

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 KMC 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, KMC makes an effort to excavate the soil and cover the waste. 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 piling area 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. 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 Engineer's Estimate for the Plant was submitted to the Pilisaru Project and the tendering process is to be started shortly with collaboration of KMC and The Pilisaru Project.

8.7 Composting Plants for Northern Province

Because of the civil war, Pilisaru Project was not able to implement any solid waste management programme in Northern Province of the country. But as soon as it was possible to visit those areas, Pilisaru started programs in Northern Province. The officials of the Pilisaru project visited Vaunia and Jaffna in order to hold meetings with the relevant Local Authorities and the officers involved with waste management activities and took several decisions on starting the projects. The Vaunia UC has their own composting plant and Landfill site implemented by other donor agencies. Therefore Pilisaru project did not initiate their activities in Vaunia Urban Council area.

When the field visit carried out in January 2010 in Jaffna it was revealed that the Jaffna Municipal Council (JMC) has an abandoned composting plant and there is a possibility for starting composting process with a few renovations of the plant. Pilisaru project instructed to prepare the BOQs for renovation

activities and forward to Pilisaru project with the relevant documents as initial steps. Submitted estimation was approved by the Pilisaru project and renovation work was carried out accordingly.

JMC has completed the renovation work and commenced production of compost using part of the perishable waste brought to the final disposal site. Currently, the operation work of the composting plant takes place satisfactorily.

The CEA is to enter into an agreement with the JMC shortly and once the agreement is signed the PP will release necessary funding for the renovating the old plant.

Addition to that the Chavakachcheri Urban Council (CUC) requested the PP to provide its support to setup a Composting plant at a land owned by the CUC. Pilisaru officials held a discussion with the Assistant Commissioner of Local

Government at CUC and requested for necessary documents in order to start the evaluation process. However, CUC has

been unable to submit the requisite documents resulting in a long delay of processing the request.

8.8 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 at Maligawatta was identified to establish a solid waste management project for the Dompe PS. The land was covered with exotic forest species such as Acacia, Pinus etc.

The Dompe Pradeshiya Sabha (DPS) 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.

This land was originally owned by the LRC and the LRC has handed over the land to Forest Department to establish a commercial forest plantation. The LRC agreed to hand over the entire extent of the land (78 acres) to Pilisaru Project on lease basis to establish the sanitary landfill and composting project.

Out of the total 78 acres, a core area having an extent of 6 Ha was initially selected to develop a sanitary landfill for which the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), agreed to provide technical & financial assistance on grant basis to establish a full-fledged landfill facility only for the disposal of waste generated within the limits of Dompe PS.

Later, a decision was taken to takeover only an extent of 6 Ha from the total allocated area of 78 acres to setup both the compost Plant and the sanitary landfill site. The designs for the construction of the compost plant were prepared by the Pilisaru Project. Tenders were already called and the contractor would be selected in early 2011 to award the contract, subject to following national procurement guidelines. Total estimated cost for the Compost Plant is Rs.20,438,087.89 (Without VAT) and Rs. 22,890,658.44 (with VAT).

9 Economic Development Corporation Fund for the Republic of Korea

The PP has planned to establish, *inter alia* a series of Sanitary landfills/waste management solutions in an effort to provide scientifically proven final disposal facilities for the municipal solid waste, taking into consideration the existing ad-hoc disposal systems adopted

by various local authorities particularly in the main cities in the country.

In view of the current financial crises experienced in the country, Pilisaru project find 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 Economic Development Corporation Fund (EDCF) loan facility to this kind of projects.

Accordingly, Pilisaru Project applied for a loan from Economic 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, Kandy and to Rehabilitate Bloemendhal Dump Site. The total estimated cost of the project is US\$ 55 million of which US\$ 40.8 million is expected to obtain from EDCF and the balance of US\$ 14.2 million would be to provide by the Government of Sri Lanka. The applicable terms and conditions of the EDCF loans are determined by the categories of the recipient countries (Coverage: up to 80% of the total project cost, Interest rate: 05%-3.0% per annum, Repayment term: 25 to 30 years including a grace period of 7 to 10 years).

9.1 Proposed Project locations

The expert team of the Kunhwa team visited Sri Lanka from 08th - 12th February

2010 to present Interim Report of "Feasibility Study for Construction of Solid Waste Disposal Facility in Sri Lanka to CEA.



Pilisaru Project and KUNHWA experts' team discussed the following matters in this meeting:

- The collection rate, unit waste discharge/ per capita for day and biodegradable portions of the collected wastes are the important design data of the proposed landfills.
- Environmental Approvals for the proposed projects

- Different options available for Rehabilitation of the Bloemendhal Dump site as shown below;



After several discussions, the option -2 presented by Kunhwa Company was accepted for the rehabilitation of the Bloemendhal dump site.

Again experts of the Kunhwa Co. Ltd visited CEA from 15TH March 2010 to 19th March 2010 and discussed estimated project cost. As a result of the discussion, both parties have agreed to proceed with the project in close cooperation. It was also agreed to amend the estimated project cost subject to the recommendation of Technical Working Group of the Pilisaru Project.

In the meantime, Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Ltd, which is a company incorporated in Sri Lanka by M/S Green Energy and Technology Sud Bha of Kulalamur Malasia, has informed the Pilisaru project by its letter dated 19.02.2010 that it is also interested in rehabilitation of Bloemendhal dump site with their own funds.

The Pilisaru project formed a Technical expert Committee on 30th March 2010 and two TEC committee meeting were held to discuss the cost estimations sent by the Kunhwa Company.

The EDCF Consulting team visited Sri Lanka on 03rd - 07th May 2010, and made several discussions with CEA and the External Resources Department (ERD) of the General Treasury and submitted the final report of the feasibility Study. In this

visit both parties agreed to proceed the project in close cooperation according to the estimated Project cost subjected to the final approval of the a Ministry of Environment and the General Treasury with regard to the estimated landfill construction cost (1st Phase facilities) and the estimated project costs.

When the expert team paid a courtesy visit to Hon. Anura Priyadharshana Yapa, the Minister of Environment, on 05th May 2010, the Hon. Minister pointed out to the Korean delegation that depending on the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers the proposed rehabilitation project at Bloemendhal would be taken out and if it would be so, the Ministry of Environment would take action to substitute the Bloemendhal site by one or a few other sanitary landfill projects in Kurunegala, Puttalam and Hambantota districts.

The Korea Eximbank informed CEA on 25TH June 2010, that the Feasibility Study has been carried out successfully and submitted the final report of the feasibility study report to CEA. At the mean time the Korean Exim Bank informed CEA to submit the loan request to the Korean Government as soon as possible.

Accordingly, CEA applied the EDCF loan from the Korea Eximbank with respect to the implementation of the four sanitary landfill only, excluding the Bloemendhal rehabilitation project as then the

government has taken a Cabinet Decision to hand over the rehabilitation of the Bloemendhale site to the Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Ltd.

Because of this new development the total estimated cost of the project was set at US\$ 38.2 mn of which US\$ 33.53 mn is expected to obtain from EDCF and the balance of US\$ 4.6 mn will be provided by the Government of Sri Lanka. The Department of External Resources Department informed CEA that the Government of Sri Lanka has assigned high priority to this project.

Pilisaru Project has taken initial actions to obtain environmental approvals for the proposed projects. Accordingly, dully filled Basic Information Questionnaire to obtain the Environmental Approval for the construction of Sanitary landfills at Anuradhapura and Hikkaduwa has been sent to the relevant Provincial office of CEA.

Pursuant to the request of the Korean Government, the Mission from the Export-Import Bank of Korea visited Sri Lanka from 31st October to 5th November, 2010 to undertake fact-findings and complete the review and analysis for the Project.

The main purposes of the Mission were to:

Evaluate the feasibility of the Project and the extent of preparation for its implementation, and conduct site surveys;

- a) Verify and analyse the project scope, cost estimates, and financing plan;
- b) Discuss the terms and conditions of the EDCF Loan;
- c) Discuss procurement-related issues and Procurement Plan; and
- d) Discuss the legal matters and explain the major points of the Loan Agreement

The Mission held discussions with the Government of Sri Lanka through officials of Ministry of Finance and Planning, Ministry of Environment, and Central Environmental Authority. A wrap-up

meeting was held on 4th November, 2010. This Minutes of Discussion (MOD) summarizes the findings of the Mission, points discussed and agreements reached between Sri Lankan Side and the Mission.

10 Establishment of Sanitary Landfill sites

10.1 Landfill at Malamulla, Panadura

The proposed site at Malamulla located within the limits of Panadura PS is said to be released to Western Province Waste Management Authority (WMA-WP). The PP has requested WMA-WP to carry out the contour survey and other preliminary investigations in order to initiate the designing work. However, the WMA-WP

was unable to complete this exercise for a long time resulting in a delay in the implementation of this project.

This landfill is planned to serve as the final disposal facility to dispose the residual waste generated in the proposed compost plant at Pohorawatta existing

dump site, Kalutara. The solid waste collected in the four Local Authorities namely Panadura UC, Panadura PS, Kalutara UC, Kalutara PS will be directed to Pohorawatta site for composting.

Possibilities are being explored to establish this landfill site under the financial assistance from the Economic Development Corporation Fund – Korea, obtainable in the form of a soft loan. The experts of KUNHWA Consulting and Engineering Company Ltd, Korea (KUNHWA) which is the Implementation Company affiliated to Eximbank, visited Sri Lanka and initiate the discussion with regard to granting of loan applied for.

Thereafter, the consultants of KUNHWA have visited the site along with the

officials of PP and the WMA-WP. The Korean EDCF Department of the Exim Bank and the KUNHWA visited Sri Lanka several times and held discussion with Central Environmental Authority and submitted the final report of feasibility study for the above project.

It is learnt that the site at Malamulla has been encroached by several families who have even put-up some temporary shelters illegally. Divisional Secretary of Panadura has already issued legal notices to evacuate the site early. Currently, actions are being taken by both Panadura Divisional Secretary and Waste Management Authority in the Western province to clear the land allowing detailed planning etc.

10.2 Landfill at Keerikkulama, Nuwaragampalatha, Anuradhapura

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

Possibilities are being explored to establish this landfill site under the

financial assistance from the Export Development Corporation Fund – Korea, obtainable in the form of a soft loan. The consultants of the KUNHWA have visited the site and confirmed the suitability of the site to develop a sanitary landfill.

The Korean EDCF Department of the Exim Bank and the KUNHWA visited Sri Lanka in several times and held discussion with Central Environmental Authority and submitted the final report of feasibility study for the above project.

10.3 Landfill at Madirigiriya, Polonnaruwa

Construction of Sanitary landfills is one of the new technologies to Sri Lanka. Therefore local experts and expertise available in this field is very scarce in the country. As the in-house expertise in the Pilisaru project was inadequate, it was decided to obtain the services of external consultants for the design of the landfill at Medirigiriya.

A tender was called from the registered consultants for designing the Medirigiriya landfill site but the bided price was extremely higher than the estimated cost (More than double). Therefore Medirigiriya landfill couldn't be designed and it has to be retendered in 2011 to select a design consultant. Therefore Pilisaru project decided to call fresh tenders with the open advertisement in the press.

Similarly, all the design and construction work of all the proposed landfills need to be forwarded for the year 2011.

This landfill is planned to be established at the same site where the composting plant complex was constructed at Yudaganawa, Madirigiriya. This landfill will be developed as a fully engineered sanitary landfill to serve Madirigiriya and Hingurakgoda PSs. Residual waste generated after the composting process will be directed to this landfill for final disposal.

Possibilities are being explored to harness the assistance of the Korean experts in the process of designing the landfill.

10.4 Landfill at Monroviawatta, Hikkaduwa

Monroviawatta land is situated within the Rajgama PS limits in Southern Province. This land belongs to Land Reform Commission (LRC) and LRC will provide the land to Pilisaru Project to establish Composting Plant and sanitary landfill to serve a number of Local Authorities in the Galle district. Since, Galle MC is operating their own composting plant within the MC limits, the residual waste is planned to be directed to the site.

Seven Local Authorities namely Rajgama PS, Ambalangoda PS, Ambalangoda UC, Hikkaduwa UC, Galle MC, Balapitiya PS, and Bope Poddala PS are supposed to use this landfill site as their final disposal facility.

Possibilities are being explored to establish this landfill site under the financial assistance from the Economic Development Corporation Fund – Korea, obtainable in the form of a soft loan. The consultants of the KUNHWA has visited the site and confirmed the suitability of the site to develop a sanitary landfill verbally

The Korean EDCF Department of the Exim Bank and the KUNHWA visited Sri Lanka in several times and held discussion with CEA and submitted the final report of feasibility study for the above project.

10.5 Proposed Sanitary Landfill at Gonadikawatta, Gampola

This project was designed as a landfill at a daily gross waste capacity of 19.4 MT with the intention of managing municipal waste generated from Gampola UC; Kadugannawa UC and Udunuwara PS. Proposed land in which the project to be carried out is situated in the Udunuwara Divisional Secretariat area. The land was 11.048 hectares in area, has been abandoned with an old tea plantation owned by Pussellawa Plantation Limited. Although its legal ownership is in the Land Reform Commission, the possession of the aforesaid land was not handed over by the Pussellawa Plantation to the LRC.

There was a meeting followed by a field visit to Gonadaikawatta land on 12.08.2010 with the participation of the then Deputy Minister of Environment giving a new lease of effort for releasing the land. Hon. Deputy Minister emphasized the necessity of starting this project in this meeting. According to the Hon. Deputy Minister's instructions it was requested the LRC to take necessary

measures to perform surveying of the required plot of the land.

Many requests along with a considerable time and immense effort had been made to get the possession of the land in order to initiate the planning activities, but to date the LRC has not been able to take the possession from the Pussellawa Plantation.

Possibilities are being explored to establish this landfill site under the financial assistance from the Economic Development Corporation Fund – Korea, obtainable in the form of a soft loan. The consultants of the KUNHWA has visited the site and confirmed the suitability of the site to develop a sanitary landfill verbally.

Meanwhile, the Korean EDCF Department of the Exim Bank and the KUNHWA visited Sri Lanka in several times and held discussion with Central Environmental Authority and submitted the final report of feasibility study for the above project.

10.6 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.

The experts of Kunhwa Company visited Sri Lanka from 07th to 13th February 2010 to submit final Interim report with the final designs of the Dompe Project. Dompe Pradeshiya Saba sent a letter on 27th April 2010 stating that Council Approval has been granted for the Agreement on 30th October 2009.

In order to obtain the Political consensus for the proposed sanitary landfill project, a meeting was conducted at the Parliament complex on 07th July 2010. This meeting was chaired by Hon Basil Rajapakshe, Minister of Economic Development, and attended by, Hon Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, Minister of Environment, Gampaha District, Hon. Members of Parliament Hon. Dulip Wijesekara, Hon. Sarana Gunawardena, Hon. Members of the Western Provincial Council Hon Upali Gunaratne, Hon. Ravi Wijesekara, Hon. Harshana Rajakaruna and other Political Leaders of the Gampaha District and officials from Ministry of Environment, Central Environmental Authority, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Council, Dompe Pradeshiya Sabah and Dompe Divisional Secretariat.

According to the guidance, direction and the affirmation given at the above meeting, actions were taken to proceed with the implementation of the aforesaid project putting an end to social –political issues.

Meanwhile a resident in Dompe PS area has filed a fundamental right case in the Supreme Court against the current haphazard waste dumping in Dompe PS area. The CEA and Dompe PS are main respondents in this case. However, the Supreme Court delivered the order in case

No. SCFR 981/2009 on 23rd July 2010. The SC directed the Dompe PS to sign the agreement with CEA to implement the proposed waste management Project. As a result of the courts process, Dompe PS agreed to sign an agreement with CEA to implement a waste management project as a remedial measure to the issue of improper solid waste disposal in the area. According to the Supreme Court Order CEA Again amended the Agreement and it was signed on 30th August 2010, between Dompe Pradeshiya Sabah and the CEA.

The Pilisaru Project obtained Building approval for the proposed Project from Dompe Pradeshiya Sabah.

Experts of the Sudokwan Landfill site Management Corporation Ltd., Korean Environment Institute and KOICA visited Sri Lanka 11th - 17th July 2010 to further discuss the final drawings, and leachate treatment system of the Dompe Sanitary Landfill site. According to the request made by the experts of the Sudokwan Landfill Management Corp. Ltd CEA prepared a interim standards for the leachate quality of the proposed landfill site at Maligawatte, Dompe taking into account the internationally accepted leachate treatment standards.

Since all the administrative & legal requirements have been fulfilled, the Pilisaru Project commenced the tender procedure for earth works according to the designs submitted by the M/s Kunhwa Consulting and Engineering Corporation, during their last visit to Sri Lanka in May 2010.

The tenders were called though press notice published in the news papers. Having followed the tender process in accordance with the national

procurement guidelines the tender for the earth work was awarded to M/S Orient Lanka (Pvt) Ltd.

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.

11 Small - Medium scale Compost Plants for Local Authorities

The PP, while implementing large scale composting plants and landfill projects, called for project proposals from the LAS to provide technical as well as financial support to develop small scale composting and recycling projects. The approval of the Board of Management of the CEA and the Pilisaru National Platform were obtained to carry out this program.

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, viz; Kuliapitiya Urban Council, Nawalapitiya Urban Council, Matara Municipality, Badulla Municipality, Tangalle Urban Council and Wennappuwa Pradeshiya Sabha.

Almost all the LAS in the country was officially informed to submit proposals, if interested, seeking the assistance of the PP. The proposals so submitted by the LAS are subject to an evaluation by a panel of Experts appointed by the National Pilisaru Platform (Apex Body), prior to release the funding. The sequential procedure adopted by the PP in evaluating the proposals for the consideration of financial support is as follows;

- Calling project proposals from Local Authorities
- Evaluating the proposals by the Technical Sub Committee (TSC) appointed by the Apex Body
- Site visits by Pilisaru officials/TEC members
- Revision of project proposals and estimates according to the observations of site visit and norms prepared by Pilisaru Project
- Resubmit the revised project proposals by Local Authority through District Engineer and Commissioner of Local Government (CLG) of the Province with their recommendation
- Reconsider the project proposal by TSC
- Signing the agreements between the Pilisaru project/CEA and relevant Local Authorities
- Granting the funding (30 % of total committed amount paid as a mobilization advance)
- Establishment of Monitoring and Evaluation committee in each local authority to monitor the implementation process according to the time frame.

- Carrying out field inspections by the monitoring group of the Pilisaru Project consisting Project Officer (Planning and Implementation) and Engineer/Quantity Surveyor.
- Submitting payment bills by the LA with the observations and approvals of the monitoring committee, District Engineer and CLG to the Pilisaru Project
- Field inspection carried out by the Project Officer (Planning and Implementation) and Engineer/Quantity Surveyor of the Pilisaru Project and evaluate the progress for construction for payments
- Release remaining funds and completing the project.
- Continue monitoring of the project by the Monitoring Committee appointed by the Local Authority to ensure the sustainability of the project.

Once the TSG's recommendations were received for the proposals, approval of the Board of Management of the CEA is obtained prior to releasing the funds. In order to ensure consistency of the BOQs for the construction of various 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 LAS were instructed to submit the project proposals through the Commissioner of Local Government of the respective Province along with the BOQs recommended / approved by the District Engineer. It was expected that this procedure will ensure the transparency of transactions.

An agreement between the Head of the respective LA and the Chairman of the CEA was signed for each LA prior to release the funds. An amount equivalent to 30% of the total allocated amount

agreed was disbursed as the advance payment. All the LAS were instructed to establish Monitoring & Evaluation Committees to monitor the constructions and also to submit a report for the settlements / reimbursements of the bills.

Therefore, the procedure adopted by the PP requires that the LAS should forward their bills to the PP for settlements / reimbursements through the District Engineer and the CLG along with their endorsement recommending such settlements/ reimbursements.

As and where necessary, the staff of the Pilisaru Project attended at the Monitoring & Evaluation Committee meetings to provide necessary guidance and streamline the construction process in addition to close monitoring. Essentially the Pilisaru staff undertook visits at the construction sites when it comes to effecting payments to LAS in settlement / reimbursement of bills.

Funds released for Small - Medium scale Composting Projects in 2010.

	LA	Approved Budget	Mobilized Advance 30%	Interim Funds released	Total released Funds
1	Meerigama PS	4,725,476.65	1,417,643.00	580,832.60	1,998,475.59
2	Beliatta PS	5,412,993.54	1,623,898.06	0.00	1,623,898.06
3	SL Air Force- Ekala-(5T)	1,551,726.60	465,517.98	72,369.00	537,886.98
4	Sri Ja'pura Hospital	1,082,879.18	324,863.75	0.00	324,863.75
5	Kotalawala Defence University	619,471.80	185,841.54	0.00	185,841.54
6	D.S.Senanayaka College	196,364.00	58,909.20	137,454.80	196,364.00
7	Alawwa PS	2,388,700.33	716,610.10	0.00	716,610.10
8	Galgamuwa PS	5,803,119.02	1,740,935.71	0.00	1,740,935.71
9	Panduwasnuwara PS	5,133,421.29	1,540,026.39	0.00	1,540,026.39
10	Wariyapola PS	4,950,625.85	1,485,187.76	0.00	1,485,187.76
11	Kobeigane PS	4,964,463.28	1,489,338.98	0.00	1,489,338.98
12	Seethawaka PS	1,517,635.40	455,290.62	0.00	455,290.62
13	Armoured Corps Training Institute, Galkulama	1,726,373.78	517,912.13	0.00	517,912.13
14	Kelaniya PS (09 Tons)	13,895,860.25	4,168,758.08	0.00	4,168,758.08
15	Mulatiyana PS (02 Tons)	2,248,009.57	674,402.87	0.00	674,402.87
	Total	56,217,120.54	16,865,136.16	790,656.40	17,655,792.56

11.1 Compost Plant at Mirigama PS

Mirigama Pradeshiya Sabha is located in Gampaha District, Western Province. The total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 190km² and the population is about 150,000. Daily tonnage is 15 Tons and approximately 6 Tons is collected by the Pradeshiya Sabha. There are 02 housing schemes, schools, markets and

government institutions which are sources of waste generation. All these collected urban waste is dumped on to an open place in an end of the Sabha premises. The waste generated in Pallewela sub office domain is too dumped on the land of the sub office

premises. This has led to many environmental and health issues.

The main objective of establishment of the project is to produce compost out of perishable waste generated in the area. It was expected to compost 40% of the perishable waste generated in the area. Therefore, one of the objectives of composting was to obtain an income for the Pradeshiya Sabha and provide job opportunities for the people in the area. And also, they expected to get a shredder machine under financial assistance of Pilisaru Project.

The land where the compost plant established in a land called Hiriyara kumbura in Mugurugampola village. The

legal ownership of the land is for Mirigama Pradeshiya Sabha. The total approved budget for establishment of compost plant is Rs 4,725,476.65 of which 30% of the total approved budget was released at the beginning in order to initiate the construction of the compost plant. Therefore, Rs 1,417,643.00 was released as the Mobilization advance. The first payment of Rs 486,802.64 was released on behalf of Main office with store, shredder, sieving and packaging area.

55% of the building construction is completed up to date. Compost yard and boundary fence is under construction. Construction of water tank and unloading building is not yet started.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Compost yard, toilets& bathroom, Watcher hut, office rooms, store rooms, Gate & fence, supply of water and pipelines & Access road	
Quantity of garbage processed per day	02 tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day	400 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month	12 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	4,725,476.65	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	1,417,643.00	Paid on 05/07/2010
1 st Instalment (Rs)	486,802.64	Paid on 08/12/2010
2 nd Instalment (Rs)	On going	
Final instalment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

11.2 Compost Plant at Beliatta PS

Beliatta Pradeshiya Sabha is located in Hambantota District, Southern Province. The total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 97.5 km². The population of the area is 62,789 and there are 16,430 families.

03 Tons of waste is generated daily in the area. Final disposal of waste has been a huge problem for the Pradeshiya Sabha. Sources of waste generation of the area

are markets and residential areas. 65% of the waste generated is perishable.

The composting project is implemented in a land called Kapudoowa Arawatta in Sitinamaluwa village, Beliatta. The land was owned by LRC. The total extent of the land is 02 Acres. Finally the land was transferred to the Pradeshiya Sabha in order of indenture of lease for 30 years.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Compost yard, toilets & bathroom, office rooms, store rooms, Gate & fence, supply of electricity, water and pipelines	
Quantity of garbage processed per day	03 tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day	600 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month	18 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	5,412,993.54	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	1,623,895.06	Paid on 05/07/2010
1 st Installment (Rs)	On going	
2 nd Installment (Rs)	On going	
Final installment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

11.3 Compost Plant at Alawwa PS

Alawwa Pradeshiya Sabha is located in Kurunegala District, North Western Province. There are 02 divisional Secretariats belongs to this Pradeshiya Sabha namely, Alawwa and Narammala. The total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 238.72 km². There are 120 Gramaniladhari Divisions and 03 main

cities namely, Alawwa, Narammala, Dambadeniya. Sub cities are Maharachchimulla, Boyawalana. The daily tonnage of the waste collected is about 10 Tons.

Prior to implementation of the compost plant by Pilisaru project, they have been

composting in small scale using waste collected in urban areas. The compost yard and the collecting centre are in a land called Oliyadeniya estate. These projects had been funded by Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils.

The land where the Compost Plant is established was used as a cemetery which is a part of Oliyadeniya estate. This was belonged to Plantation Company, Kurunegala and was then transferred to Alawwa PS in order to use for a waste management project.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Compost yard, toilets, office rooms, store rooms, Watcher hut fence & gate, Machinery	
Quantity of garbage processed per day	05tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day(Expect)	1000 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month(Expect)	30 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	2,388,700.33	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	716,610.10	Paid on 16/09/2010
1 st Installment (Rs)	On going	
2 nd Installment (Rs)	On going	
Final installment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

11.4 Compost Plant at Civil Security Department at Galkiriyagama

Implementation of solid waste management programme for security forces, civil protection force, Police Department initiated in 2008 under the direction of National Pilisaru Platform. In 2009 financial and technical assistance

was provided to setup a waste management system including a composting facility at the Civil Security Department at Galkiriyagama, Anuradhapura at an estimated cost of Rs. 1.03 million.

11.5 Compost yard and collecting centre at Sri Lanka Air Force, Ekala

Sri Lanka Air Force Ekala is located within Ja-Ela Pradeshiya Sabha area in Gampaha District, Western Province. It is an Air Force camp which is governed under Ministry of Defence. The total extent of the land of camp is 200 Acres. There are

huge trees and meadows in the camp premises. There are about 1900 residential officers belong to various posts in forces are involved day and night in work.

The perishable waste collected in the camp premises is about 0.5 Tons per day. The waste collected includes kitchen waste from 2 kitchens, garden materials and other materials like papers, bottle and plastics. Prior to obtain assistance given by Pilisaru Project they have been composting in a small scale.

The main objective of establishment of a waste management project in Sri Lanka Air Force Ekala was to dispose old waste in an eco friendly manner. Apart from that minimizing environmental problems and reducing stink produced by decaying waste in the camp premises are other objectives

The TSC studied the project proposal submitted by the Sri Lanka Air Force Ekala and recommended providing assistance by the PP. Accordingly; it was decided to setup a compost plant within the camp premises which is supposed to be operated by the camp upon completion of the construction work.

The total budget approved was Rs 1,551,726.6 and of which 30% (Rs 465,517.98) was released on 05/07/2010 at the time of signing the agreement in order to initiate construction. Currently the construction work has already completed & composting process is started.

11.6 Compost Plant at Kothalawala Defence Academy

Kothalawala Defence Academy belongs to Dehiwala Mt. Lavinia Municipal Council area in Colombo District, Western Province. It is a university which is governed under Ministry of Defence. The total extent of the land of University is 48 Acres. There are huge trees and meadows in the university premises. This institution is a place where cadets belonging to all three forces are getting trained. There are about 1500 residential trainees belong to various posts in forces are involved day and night in work.

The perishable waste collected in the university premises is about 0.5 Tons per day. The waste collected includes kitchen waste from 3 kitchens, garden materials and other materials like papers, bottle and plastics. Prior to obtain assistance given by Pilisaru Project they have been composting in a small scale.

The main objective of establishment of a waste management project in

Kothalawala Defence Academy was to dispose old waste in an eco friendly manner. Apart from that minimizing environmental problems and reducing stink produced by decaying waste in the university premises are other objectives

The TSC studied the project proposal submitted by the Kotalawala Defence Academy and recommended providing assistance by the PP. Accordingly; it was decided to setup a compost plant within the University premises which is supposed to be operated by the Academy upon completion of the construction work.

The total budget approved was Rs 619,471.80 and of which 30% (Rs 185,841.54) was released at the time of signing the agreement in order to initiate construction. Currently the construction work is in progress.

11.7 Compost Plant at Galgamuwa PS

Galgamuwa Pradeshiya Sabha is located in Kurunegala District, North Western Province. Total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha is 448.9 km². There are 97 Gramaniladhari divisions. The population of the area is 100,347.

There are about 575 bazaars, 68 government institutions, 30 Private sector institutions and 1250 residents in urban areas. Approximately 6500 of people are visiting Galgamuwa per day. The Pradeshiya Sabha consists of 4 sub cities namely, Meegalewa, Ehetuwewa, Naanneriya and Gallewa

The total waste collected in the area is 06 Tons per day. Current practice adopted for disposal of waste is just open dumping. Nearly a sum of Rs 356,940 is spent monthly for waste management by the Pradeshiya Sabha.

Upon the intimation of the PP, the GPS submitted a project proposal for a compost plant and the TSC recommended extending financial assistance by the PP to set up a compost plant. The site selected to setup the plant is a land in Kanahankotuwa village.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Unloading area, compost yard with roof, shredding and storing area, office, toilets & bathrooms, water & electricity supplement and fence.	
Quantity of garbage processed per day(Expect)	06 tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day(Expect)	1200 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month(Expect)	36 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	5,803,119.02	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	1,740,935.71	Paid on 06/10/2010
Final installment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

Currently, the construction work is in progress.

11.8 Compost Plant at Panduwasnuwara PS

Panduwasnuwara Pradeshiya Sabha (PPS) is located in Halawatha-Kurunegala main road in Kurunegala District, North Western Province. The total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha area 261.9 km². The

main town of the Pradeshiya Sabha is Hettipola and there are five sub cities. There are 103 Grama Niladhari Divisions with 101,545 number of population.

The amount of waste collected from the market itself is about 03 Tons. Apart from that daily tonnage of the waste collected in the PS area is 02 Tons. Currently PPS do not have a proper method for disposal of waste. The PPS submitted a proposal in response to an awareness program conducted at the Pannala Divisional

Secretariat Office on the instruction of Hon. Minister of Environment.

TSC recommended extending financial assistance by the PP to set up a compost plant. The land where the compost plant is to be implemented is called Hettipola-Baswatta in PPS. Currently the construction work is in progress.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Unloading area, compost yard with roof, shredding and storing area, office, toilets & bathrooms, water & electricity supplement and fence.	
Quantity of garbage processed per day(Expect)	02 tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day (Expect)	400 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month	12 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	5,133,421.29	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	1,540,026.39	Paid on 06/10/2010
Final instalment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

11.9 Compost Plant at Wariyapola PS

Wariyapola Pradeshiya Sabha (WPS) is located in Kurunegala District, North Western Province. Wariyapola is a main junction in Kandy-Colombo road and Kurunegala-Anuradhapura road. The population of the area is 100,427. The waste collection of the area is 03 Tons per day. Compostable amount of waste is about 1.8 Tons.

This area is an agricultural area. There are 02 market places and 05 sun cities in the Pradeshiya Sabha.

The waste collected in the area is dumped on to private lands. Pits are dug, waste unloaded and covered with soil.

WPS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the PP for a compost plant. The compost plant is to be established in a land in Imbulanagama, Divulakele, Wariyapola. The land is about 01 Acre in extent, was owned by Divisional Secretariat Wariyapola and legally transferred to Wariyapola PS in order to use to carry out a waste management project.

TSC recommended extending financial assistance by the PP to set up a compost

plant. Currently more than 60% of the construction work is completed.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Unloading area, compost yard with roof& concreted pad, shredding and storing area, office, Watcher hut, toilets & bathrooms, water & electricity supplement and fence.	
Quantity of garbage processed per day(Expect)	03tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day(Expect)	600 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month(Expect)	18 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	4,950,625.85	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	1,485,187.70	Paid on 06/10/2010
1 st Instalment (Rs)	On going	
2 nd Instalment (Rs)	On going	
Final instalment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

11.10 Compost Plant at Kobeigane PS

Kobeigane Pradeshiya Sabha (KPS) is located in Kurunegala District, North Western Province. The total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 125.6 km². Population of the area is about 40,000. The main town is Kobeigane and there are 06 sub cities too. There are 35 Gramaniladhari divisions. The amount of waste collected in the area is 03 Tons per day.

Open dumping of waste is the current method practiced by the KPS for disposal.

KPS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the PP for a compost plant. The compost plant is to be established in a land called Aralugaswewawatta in Ihala Aralugaswewawatta village. The land was owned by Land Reform Commission and was legally transferred to Kobeigane PS on long term basis for 30 years.

TSC recommended extending financial assistance by the PP to set up a compost plant. Currently more than 80% of the construction work is completed.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Unloading area, compost yard with roof& concreted pad, shredding and storing area, office, Watcher hut, toilets & bathrooms, water & electricity supplement and fence & gate.	
Quantity of garbage processed per day(Expect)	02 tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day(Expect)	400 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month(Expect)	12 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	4,964,463.28	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	1,498,338.98	Paid on 06/10/2010
1 st Instalment (Rs)	On going	
2 nd Installment (Rs)	On going	
Final installment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

11.11 Compost Plant at Seethawaka PS

Seethawaka Pradeshiya Sabha is located in Colombo District, Western Province. Total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha is 208.3 km² and the population is 129,581. Hanwella, Meepe, Padukka, Pahathgama, Kosgama, Kaluaggala and Kahahena are the cities belong to Seethawaka PS. There are 04 markets, 02 super markets, government institutions and non-government institutions in the area.

Total amount of was collected in the area is 05 Tons per day. Current method being

practiced for waste management is open dumping on to a land.

SPS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the PP for a compost plant. The compost plant is to be established in a land called Hettikotuwa in Kosgama Pahala Village.

TSC recommended extending financial assistance by the PP to set up a compost plant. Seethawaka PS has completed the construction work and the compost plant was declared opened in December 2010.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Unloading area, compost yard with roof& concreted pad, shredding and storing area, office, Watcher hut, toilets & bathrooms, water & electricity supplement and fence & gate.	
Quantity of garbage processed per day(Expect)	01 tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day(Expect)	200 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month(Expect)	6 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	1,517,635.40	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	455,290.62	Paid on 06/10/2010
1 st Instalment (Rs)		
2 nd Instalment (Rs)		
Final instalment (Rs)		
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)		

11.12 Compost Plant at Armoured Corps Training Center- Galgamuwa

Armoured Corps Training Center- Galgamuwa is located in East Nuwaragampalatha PS, Anuradhapura District, in Northern Central Province. The total extent of the land belongs to training centre is 110 Acres.

There are 500-600 of resident officers in the training centre. The total perishable waste generated in the training centre is 0.5 per day.

The main objective is to setup a compost plant to compost all perishable waste generated in the training centre. And, also

they expect to utilize compost for crops grown in the training centre premises.

Total approved budget for the compost plant to be implemented was Rs 1,726,373/78. This amount has been allocated for the construction of composting building, unloading and sorting place, shredding sieving and quality improvement area, washing space and collecting center.

30% of the total approved budget (Rs 517,912.13) was released at the beginning in order to initiate construction.

11.13 Compost Plant at Mulatiyana PS

Mulatiyana Pradeshiya Sabha (MPS) belongs to Hakmana Electoral area in Matara District in Southern Province. Total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 115 km². Population of the area is 51,074.

The waste collected in the area is 1 Tons per day. Mulatiyana PS does not have an exact place for disposal of waste. Temporarily waste is open dumped in a corner of a playing field near to Mulatiyana Town. There are 25 bio gas units built in households and the market waste is utilized as resources for these bio gas units.

MPS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the PP for a compost plant. The compost plant is to be established in a land called 'Danhena' in Deiyandara village. The land was previously owned by Land Reform Commission and was legally transferred to MPS on the basis of long term leasing for a waste management project.

TSC recommended providing financial assistance by the PP to set up a compost plant. Currently the construction work is in progress.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Unloading area, compost yard with roof& concreted pad, shredding and storing area, office, Watcher hut, toilets & bathrooms, water & electricity supplement and fence & gate.	
Quantity of garbage processed per day(Expect)	2tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day(Expect)	400 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month(Expect)	12 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	2,248,009.57	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	674,402.84	Paid on 10/11/2010
Final installment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

11.14 Compost Plant at Kelaniya PS

Kelaniya Pradeshiya Sabha (KPS) is located in Gampaha District, Western Province. Total extent of the Pradeshiya Sabha domain is 20.1 km². The population of the area is about 117,000 and 23,500 families inhabit in the area.

The total quantity of waste generation in the area is about 35-45 Tons per day of which between 15-20 Tons is collected using tractors of the Pradeshiya Sabha. Open dumping is the current practice adopted for final disposal.

KPS submitted a project proposal seeking financial assistance from the PP for a compost plant, to be established in a land called 'Dombagahakumbura' in Manelgama. The land was legally transferred to Kelaniya PS by Land Reclamation and Development Corporation for a waste management project.

TSC recommended extending financial assistance by the PP to set up a compost plant. Currently the construction work is in progress.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Unloading area, compost yard with roof & concreted pad, shredding and storing area, office, Watcher hut, toilets & bathrooms, water & electricity supplement and fence & gate.	
Quantity of garbage processed per day (Expect)	09tons	
Quantity of compost produced per day(Expect)	1800 kg	
Quantity of compost produced per month(Expect)	54 tons	
Total amount approved (Rs)	13,895,860.25	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	4,168,758.08	Paid on 10/11/2010
Final installment (Rs)	On going	
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	On going	

12 Construction of biogas plants & recycling centres for Local Authorities

12.1 Biogas Plant at Gampaha Municipal Council

The Gampaha MC submitted a project proposal to setup a biogas plant at its premises and the TSC of the Apex Body recommended the proposal for funding.

Accordingly, the funding assistance provided to construct two biogas units at Gampaha MC premises after having

approval of the Board of Management of the CEA.

All 2 units of the biogas plant commenced supplying of bio gas to Kitchen/ Canteen of the Municipal Council and 4 houses

located in the vicinity. Biogas is produced using market waste collected within municipal council area and the total quantity of market waste used is about 1 Ton per day.

Parameter	Description	Remarks
Type of facilities provided	Biogas Plant with two units	
Quantity of garbage processed per day	01 tons	
Number of Units	2	
Size of each Unit	22.5 m ³	
Total amount approved (Rs)	886,600.00	
Mobilization advance (30%) (Rs)	265,980.00	Paid on 22/10/2008
1 st Installment (Rs)	157,781.50	Paid on 31/12/2008
2 nd Installment (Rs)	139,505.60	Paid on 25/02/2010
Final installment (Rs)	374,233.50	Paid on 06/05/2010
Release of Retention (5%) (Rs)	Not yet	

12.2 Biogas Plant at Sri Jayawardhanapura Hospital

Sri Jayawardhanapura General Hospital is one of the leading hospitals in the country and this is a semi government hospital. Nearly 1500 of patients are coming for treatments daily. The daily waste generation of the hospital is approximately 2-3 tons. They spend about Rs 3,000 per day for removal of waste and therefore, the monthly expenditure of waste management amounts to Rs 90,000.

Hospital spends about Rs 52,800 per annum for polythene bags used for waste collection. Dumping of these polythene bags waste too cause environmental pollution and produces harmful gases

from organic waste. And also, the hospital possesses an incinerator to burn clinical waste but there is no option for organic waste.

The hospital seeks the assistance of the PP to provide a sustainable solution for the waste problem in the hospital and to protect the Environment through reducing the Methane gas emission while creating a clean and green environment friendly hospital. One of the objectives is also to reduce the cost of LP gas by using bio gas which is expected to be produced by the Biogas plants constructed with Pilisaru assistance.

The TSC studied the project proposal submitted by the hospital and recommended providing assistance by the PP. Accordingly; it was decided to setup a Biogas plant within the hospital premises which is supposed to be operated by the hospital management upon completion of the construction work.

The total budget approved was Rs 619,471.80 and of which 30% (Rs 185,841.54) was released at the time of

signing the agreement in order to initiate construction.

However, due to an administrative issue the construction process was suspended by the hospital prior to award of the contract and it was decided to call for fresh tenders by the Pilisaru project for the construction purpose.

The tender notice calling for bids from suitable contractors was published in the newspapers on 18th December 2010.

12.3 Bio Gas Plants for Hospitals, Security Camps and Other Institutions

Hospitals, Security camps and a few other government institutions, directly connected with the solid waste generation, intimated the Pilisaru project requesting its intervention for technically proven practicable solutions to manage the waste generated within their premises. Security forces camps, universities, government institutions and hospitals made such enquiries and therefore could be considered as the first priority institutions that need proper solid waste management systems to dispose the waste generated within their premises.

Once in operation, it will result in significant reduction of waste going into the municipal waste stream. The

requirement of the implementation of projects within the premises of security forces camps has been intimated to the Board of management CEA on 28.08.2008 and the board approval was granted for implementation.

The need to construct biogas projects at the hospitals was submitted to the Pilisaru Apex Body at the meeting on 19.03.2010 and approval was granted for implementation. Thus, Ministry of Health proposed 10 hospitals to implement waste management programs by PP.

Following is a list of institutions which seeks assistance from the PP for suitable waste management solutions

Se.no.	Institution	City	Type of solution proposed
1	Cancer Institute	Maharagama	Biogas Plant
2	Teaching Hospital	Ragama	Biogas Plant
3	Teaching Hospital	Kandy	Biogas Plant
4	Teaching Hospital	Jaffna	Biogas Plant
5	General Hospital	Ratnapura	Biogas Plant
6	General Hospital	Polonnaruwa	Biogas Plant
7	General Hospital	Nagoda	Biogas Plant
8	General Hospital	Gampaha	Biogas Plant
9	General Hospital	Trincomalee	Biogas Plant
10	General Hospital	Sri Jayewardenepura	Biogas Plant
11	Base Hospital	Kuliyapitiya	Biogas Plant
12	District General Hospital	Monaragala	Biogas Plant
13	Northern Naval Command	Karainagar	Biogas Plant
14	Northern Naval Command	Kankasanturai	Biogas Plant
15	Southern Naval Command	Galle	Biogas Plant
16	Police Training Center,	Boralanda,	Biogas Plant
17	Open University of Sri Lanka	Nawala	Biogas Plant
18	Open Prison Work Camp	Watareka	Biogas Plant
19	Naval Cantonment	Mollikulam	Biogas Plant

Due to the fact that PP doesn't have previous experience of dealing with the constructing bio gas plants, it was decided to appoint a Technical Expert Committee in order to prepare specifications for construction of biogas plants. Hence the specifications were prepared with the expertise of a Technical Panel.

Having developed the technical specifications, calling of tenders for the construction of Biogas plants for 18 institutions were advertised in the newspapers on 18th December 2010 subject to following national procurement guidelines.

13 Bloemendhal Dump site

Pilisaru Project took step to rehabilitate Bloemendhal dump site (a) under the authority of Supreme Court order dated 22.09.2009 and made in the case No. SCFR 218/2009 and (b) Cabinet decision dated 18.03.2009 made pursuant to the joint Cabinet Paper dated 11.03. 2009 No. 09/040/320/014 submitted by Hon. Ministers of Environment and Natural Resources (MENR) and Urban

Development and Sacred Area Development.

Thereafter, the Secretary to the Ministry of Urban Development informed then Secretary to the MENR by his letter dated 13.10.2009 to acquire the dump site by the MENR due to lack of funds in the Ministry of Urban Development and Sacred Area Development to pay compensation.

Government acquired 11 Lots (8.3117) hectare in extent depicted in plan No 1775) from Bloemendhal dump site in 1995. The acquisition was published in the Gazette No 869/11 dated 05.05.1995. But thereafter Lots No 01, 02, 03 and 05 out of the said acquired Lots (5.3441 hectare in extent) were divested in 2001. The divestiture was published in the Gazette No. 1186/37 dated 01.06.2001. Accordingly, the said, divested 4 Lots have to be acquired. Therefore, the

Pilisaru project engaged the service of a duly selected licensed surveyor to prepare a survey plan to depict the entire area covered by solid waste, prepare a tenement list and make an investigation survey.

In the meantime a private company called Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Ltd, (ORE) informed Pilisaru Project on 19.02.2010 that it is also interested in the rehabilitation of Bloemendhal dump site with its own funding.

13.1 Proposal by the Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Ltd

M/S Green Energy and Technology Sdn Bhd of Malaysia has submitted an application to the Board of Investment (BOI), Sri Lanka on 9th January 2009 to set up a waste to energy project aiming to using 1000 tons of municipal solid waste per day to generate 50 Mw electricity to the National Grid at an estimated investment of US\$ 215 million. They have incorporated a company in the name of the Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Ltd in Sri Lanka to implement this project.

Cabinet Paper 09/0893/334/017, a Joint Cabinet Memorandum has been submitted by the then (a) Ministers of Urban Development and Sacred Area Development, (b) Power & Energy, (c) Enterprise Development & Investment Promotion, and (d) Local Government & Provincial Councils on 2nd June 2009 requesting the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers to release a land at Muthurajawela to set up the said plant to the Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Ltd for a period of fifty (50) years on lease basis as per the valuation of the Government Chief Valuer along with three other recommendations. As such, the Cabinet of Ministers has granted the approval on 10th June 2009 for the recommendations subject to an amendment.

Pilisaru Project informed CEA to take a policy decision with regard to the handing over of Bloemndhal rehabilitation work to the said private company. Accordingly, a committee chaired by Director (Planning-MENR), was appointed to make recommendations on this matter. The committee submitted the report on 22.03.2010 comprising recommendations to then Secretary to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.

The 6th recommendation of the said Report is to the following effect. "The responsibility of acquiring the possession and ownership of proposed land and other allied issues should be borne by the Orizon Renewable Energy (Pvt) Ltd".

Accordingly, Hon. Minister of Environment submitted a Cabinet Memorandum No. 10/0983/432/001, dated 17.05.2010, seeking approval to carry out rehabilitation works by the said private company with its own funding subject to the conditions stipulated in the said committee Report.

The Cabinet granted approval on 19.05.2010, for the said private company to carry out the proposed rehabilitation works subject to entering into an agreement between the said company and the government. The agreement to be entered shall specify (a) the obligations of the private company in the implementation of the project and (b) the benefit that government would offer to the company. Also, Cabinet directed to (a) submit a draft agreement incorporating the said details for its consideration at the meeting scheduled to be held on 26.05.2010 and (b) the Ministry of Environment to take action.

The Secretary to the Cabinet of Ministers informed the said details to the Secretary to the Minister Environment by his letter dated 20.05.2010.

In the meanwhile, the said private company has forwarded a letter dated 24.05.2010 to the Secretary to the Ministry of Environment with copies of to Director and the Chairman of the CEA detailing concessions and benefits that

Pilisaru project called tenders from the Licensed Surveyors to carry out an investigation survey to re-establish the boundary of the Bloemendhal dump site, prepare a tenement list of the possible encroachers and conduct a contour survey. Accordingly, Mr. Bernard Joseph, Licensed Surveyor selected to carry out the survey and completed the preparation of tenement list and Boundary Survey of the Bloemendhal Dump site.

the company expects from the Government. Among other concessions and benefits, the company require the Government to acquire the dump site and grant it to the company on lease basis.

Therefore, Hon. Minister of Environment submitted a Cabinet Paper dated 26.05.2010, No.02/02/02/01-450 specifying the obligations of the investor company to the Govt. in the implementation of the project and the concessions and the benefits that ORE expects from the govt. The Cabinet granted approval to enter into an agreement between the investor company and the govt. in consultation with the General Treasury and with the concurrence of the Hon. Attorney General.

The CEA and the said company are in the process of finalizing the draft agreement prepared by the Company. Once the agreement is finalized it is expected that the relevant parties would sign the agreement giving due honour to the Cabinet Decision.

However, Pilisaru Project informed Eximbank to delay the feasibility study on Bloemendhal site due to the pending court case. Thereafter Kunhwa experts visited Sri Lanka on 08.02.2010 and submitted its interim report of feasibility study with initial designs for construction of solid waste disposal facility in Sri Lanka.

Kunhwa Consulting and Engineering Company Ltd, has presented that there may be three different options as given below that could be feasible for the rehabilitation of the dump site.

They are classified as

- Option 1 – Mining → Transport
- Option 2 – Simple Cover → Landfill Stabilization → Eco Park
- Option 3 – Mining → Recycling → Re- Land filling → Eco –Park

Out of these three options Kunhwa Co. has expressed that they are preferable for option 3 as it warrants more benefits. However, CEA upon evaluating all these options in terms of capital investment and the quantum of work entrusted with Pilisaru Project by

Pilisaru Project submitted minutes of meeting held on 11.02.2010 to discuss its suggestions to the said interim report.

The final meeting to finalize the estimated project cost held with the CEA from 4th to 6th May 2010, and both parties agreed to proceed the project in close cooperation according to the final report of the feasibility study report subject to the final approval of Ministry of Environment & the General Treasury with regard to the estimated project costs.

According to meeting on 05th May 2010, with delegation of the Kunhwa Consulting & Engineering Company Ltd and Hon Minister of Environment, Anura Priyadarshana Yapa on the above feasibility study report, the Hon. Minister pointed out that another party from the private sector has submitted a proposal to rehabilitate the Bloemendhal garbage dump site incurring their own funding as against the proposal put forwarded by the Pilisaru Project where the rehabilitation was supposed to be carried out with loan funding.

the Supreme Court has unanimously decided to go for option -2 as it is more or less equivalent to the proposed rehabilitation work. Accordingly, the option -2 presented by Kunhwa Co. is accepted for the implementation at Bloemendhal dump site.

The Hon. Minister further said that the Ministry of Environment would need to go to the Cabinet for a final decision as there is already an order given by Supreme Courts. Therefore, the Hon. Minister pointed out to the Korean delegation that depending on the final decision of the Cabinet of Ministers the proposed rehabilitation project at Bloemendhal would be out and if it would be so, the Ministry Environment would take action to substitute the Bloemendhal Site by one or a few other Sanitary Landfill Project in Kurunegala, Puttalam & Hambantota district.

Accordingly the dully filled application form to apply for the EDCF loan from the Korea Eximbank with respective to implementation of the four Sanitary Landfill facilities only excluding the Bloemendhal rehabilitation project , forwarded to External Resources Department through Ministry of Environment to onward transmission to EDCF Department of Republic of Korea with the approval of General Treasury.

14 Interim solution for Karadiyana waste dump site

Thumbowila, Karadiyana marshy land, which is 25 acres in extent, has been

using as an open dumping site by several local authorities since 2003. This site at

Karadiyana has been using by a Private Sector Company to dispose the waste collected from Dehiwala Mt Lavinia MC, Moratuwa MC and Kesbewa MC since a long time. However, there was a need to address the huge environmental & health impacts caused by open dumping of waste over a period of long time.

Urban Development Authority (UDA) took steps to acquire Karadiyana dump site under section 2 of the Urban Development Projects (Special Provisions) Act No. 2 of 1980 to implement a waste management project. Notice regarding the acquisition was published in Gazette Extraordinary No. 1448/24 dated 08.06.2006

Possession of lots 01, 02 and 03 depicted in the advanced tracing No. CO/KSB/KSB/2006/228 and dated 25.07.2006 of the site was immediately taken by the UDA on the request made by The Chief Minister of the Western Province in order to give it to Waste Management Authority (WMA) under section 38(a) of the Land Acquisition Act by publishing a notice in the Gazette Extraordinary No. 1462/5 dated 11.09.2006. Thereafter WMA initiated a project.

Thereafter Cabinet Sub Committee on Investment Facilitation decided on 15.05.2007 to release the site to M/S Golden Sun Rise (Pvt) Ltd, through BOI. Accordingly, possession of a block of the site 10.13 hectares in extent from Karadiyana site was handed over that Company on 26.10.2007 to implement a waste management project. However, Golden Sun Rise has entered into a lease agreement with BOI in July 2008 in respect of the site. Therefore the land was then vested in BOI and BOI has

leased out it in turn to Golden Sun Rise. The said lease agreement had since been in force.

By this time, a proposal for a compost plant at Karadiyana - Thumbowila for four local authorities has been prepared by Pilisaruru project. It has been requested to acquire the land to Pilisaruru Project by a cabinet paper (11.03.2009), as the investor has not started a waste management project and only waste dumping is done.

At the same time, the investor has forwarded a project proposal to CEA to get the environmental approval under the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the proposed project.

The cabinet of Ministers granted its approval on 16th September 2009 to implement an interim waste management programme in collaboration with the Waste management Authority, Western Province in part of the Karadiyana site, but outside of the land allocated for golden Sun Rise Company, particularly targeting the incoming municipal solid waste, until such time the company initiates implementation of a permanent solution after obtaining the necessary approvals.

CEA took an action to abandon the project proposal submitted by the company seeking environmental approval under the EIA process. But the company continued to carry on the open dumping until three Hon. Ministers (Hon. Anura Priyadarshana Yapa, Minister of Environment, Hon. Gamini Lokuge, Minister of Labour Relations & Productivity Improvement and Hon. A. H. M. Fowsie, the then Minister of Disaster Management) intervened and made

arrangements to hand over the management of Karadiyana site to the WMA, WP with effect from 5th June, 2010.

While carrying out the daily waste dumping, it was found that the difficulty of reaching the tractors filled with waste to the dumping site because of the mud in the disposal site. To overcome this situation, it was decided to use metal plates to layout in the access roads. In addition, WPWMA was seeking funds

from the Pilisaru Project to meet the connection fees for water and power supply to Karadiyana site. Thus, Pilisaru Project funded Rs. 3.34 million for metal plates, water and electricity supply. A monitoring committee has been appointed to regulate the operation at Karadiyana dumping site. A compost project is to be started by WP WMA and Pilisaru Project after resolving some unclarified statements in the cabinet approvals.

After the operation of the dumping site was taken over by the WPWMA several improvements can be seen such as;

- There's no garbage among access roads to then dumping yard, as there are workers assigned to clean the access roads
- The waste dumped at the site is being covered by a layer of soil.
- Several infrastructure facilities are provided to Karadiyana site.
- Fogging is done to avoid flies and mosquitoes.
-

15 Facilitation of Hambanthotata Economic Technical Administration Center (HETAC)

Providing assistance to Hambanthotata HETAC programme was initiated on 02.08.2010. The main objectives of this programme are to provide adequate facilitates to enhance the solid waste management for each and every local authority in Hambanthota District. Hon Namal Rajapaksha, MP attended the awareness program held at the Caltan pre-school auditorium in Tangalle for the Heads of the Local Authorities in Hambantota District.

Hambanthota district consists of 12 local authorities. However out of this, three

Local Authorities (Angunukolapelesa PS, Tangalle UC and Beliatta PS) have obtained the financial and technical support from the Pilisaru Project. Angunukolapelesa PS Tangalle UC has already started the compost production process use in the bio degradable solid waste.

Therefore, under the Hambanthota Hetak Programme the following LAS are addressed to provide waste management solution, subject to availability of suitable lands.

- Tangalle PS
- Weeraketiya PS
- Suriyawewa PS
- Hambanthota PS

- Lunugamwehera PS
- Katuwana PS
- Ambalanthota PS
- Thissamaharama PS and
- Hambanthota UC.

These requirements are Land ownership documents, Survey Plan, Layout of the proposed project, Building Plan, BOQ, Certified Estimate, Measurement Sheet, Environment Clearance, Approval of the local authority and Recommendation of Technical evaluation Committee. Out of these ten factors Land ownership is one of the major problems for each local authority in district.

However, Tangalle PS Ambalanthota PS was able to full fill these requirements and their proposals already have been forwarded to Technical Evaluation Committee. Therefore, those two local authorities will be provided financial and technical facilities shortly. However, it is

expected to obtain the recommendation of the TSC in respect of the Lunugamwehera PS and Katuwana PS at the next meeting.

Weeraketiya PS and Suriyawewa PS have already sent their project proposals to the Pilisaru Project. But, they are unable to submit their land deed documents and survey plans with reference their land. They have requested the land from Mahaweli Authority to implement this project. If they fulfil this requirement, Pilisaru Project will facilitate for these projects. Also, Pilisaru Project has given Tractor and Trailer (separated) to improve waste transportation process in Angunukolapalessa PS.

16 “Deyata Kirula” – National Development Exhibition / National Integrated Development Programme 2011, Monaragala District

The Government has decided to hold the “Deyata Kirula” National Exhibition from 04th to 10th February 2011 at Buttala in Monaragala district. It has been planned to implement an integrated development programme for the development of the district with the participation of all government institutions during next months.

The planning programme has been conducting by the Ministry of Finance & Planning among the all government institution from the middle of the 2010. Under this programme it is proposed to develop the Socio- Economic and Cultural aspects of the people of the district in

addition to the development of essential infra-structure.

The “Pilisaru” National Solid Waste Management Project has been planning to implement the Solid Waste Management (SWM) Projects in the district with integrating the respective LAs. There are ten LAs in the Monaragala district. The National Solid Waste Management Supporting Centre (NSWMS) under the Ministry of Local Government & Provincial Councils is going to facilitate with SWM projects in 05 LAs (Buttala PS, Monaragala PS, Wellawaya PS, Katharagama PS and Medagama PS).

1	Badalkumbura PS	SWM projects implemented by the Pilisaru Project
2	Bibila PS	
3	Siyambalanduwa PS	
4	Thanamalvila PS	
5	Madulla PS	
6	Wellawaya PS	SWM projects being implemented by the National Solid Waste Management Supporting Centre (NSWMS) of the Ministry of Local Government Provincial Councils
7	Buttala PS	
8	Medagama PS	
9	Katharagama PS	
10	Monaragala PS	

16.1 Small & Medium Scale Composting Projects implemented under Deyata Kirula Program

The Pilisaru Project is going to implement the SWM project – Small & Medium scale composting projects for Thanamalvila, Bibila, Badalkumbura, Madulla and Siyambalanduwa PSs subject to availability of suitable lands. PP will also undertake to implement Waste and sewerage Management programme in the exhibition site as per the direction given by the Ministry of Environment.

Madulla PS does not have proper land. However, two composting projects are going to be implemented with Thanamalvila PS at Thanamalvila and Sevanagala. Another three Composting projects will be established in Bibila, Badalkumbura and Siyambalanduwa PSs under this integrated development programme.

16.2 Waste and Sewerage Management Project

The Ministry of Environment has directed the Pilisaru project of the CEA to carry out a program to address the management of solid waste and the sewage generated during the Deyata Kirula Exhibition. As per the estimated made by the Deyata Kirula Coordinating Secretariat, approximately 4.5 million people are expected to visit the exhibition, thus requiring a proper waste and sewage managements systems in place, if the environmental and health problems are to be evaded.

It is predicted that the people visiting Deyata Kirula would also visit historical

and ancient places such as Demetamal Viharaya, Udaganawa, Budugallena Viharaya, Maligawila and other important places close to Buttala & Monaragala.

Therefore, the PP has taken initiative to call for bids for the management of solid waste and sewage through press advertisements which appeared in the newspapers in December 2010. However, while in the process of evaluating the bids, a decision was taken by the government to award the above tasks to two private sector companies selected by the Ministry of Finance & Planning while the management of solid waste out side

the exhibition area was to be carried out by the Buttala PS in collaboration with the PP. The PP was also requested to incur all

the funds required for the implementation of above programs.

17 Management of Solid Waste in the Gampaha District under 'Sundara Gampaha' Program

'Sundara Gampaha' is a development program which is totally focused on development of Gampaha District. This program is being implemented in Gampaha District involving all Government Institutions responsible for each field.

Responsibility of Solid Waste Management under 'Sundara Gampaha' program was assigned to Pilisaru National Solid waste Management Project and Western Province Waste Management Authority. Therefore, a consolidated program was proposed by combination of Pilisaru Project and Waste Management Authority.

The draft project proposal was presented to Hon. Basil Rajapakse, Minister of Economic Development at the District Coordination Committee (DCC) held on 01st of November 2010 at District Secretariat Gampaha. It was accepted without any objections and it was

proposed to use compactors in main roads (Katunayake – Peliyagoda and Peliyagoda – Kandy Roads) instead of tractor trailers, to provide wheel trolleys for main roads and distribute separation bins instead of polysac bags. These have been approved by the DCC and it has been sent in written by District Secretariat.

Currently initial discussions for implementation procedures are carrying out with Waste Management Authority. As a result, it was decided to appoint at least two responsible officers from each Local Authority to take in charge in this event. Accordingly, Local Authorities were informed via District Secretariat to appoint at least two responsible personals from each Local Authority.

This program is being implemented with a total budget of Rs 194 million, out of which the Pilisaru Project has allocated Rs 22 million in the year 2011.

18 Promoting Household Compost Bins & Collection Bins

The PP developed a proposal to promote & popularize the use of compost bins to dispose the organic fraction of the municipal solid waste generated in households. As per the proposal, the Pilisaru Project bear 50% of the total cost of a bin while the balance 50% is co-shared by the respective LA and the final beneficiary (the recipient of the bin).

In view of the ever increasing demand for the compost bin, 17,000 more compost bins were procured with the approval of the Board of Management and distributed among LAS and other institutions according to the requests.

Table: Request Compost Bins by LAS under Stage II

Local Authority	Quantity requested
BoralesgamuwaPS	700
Wattala PS	50
Nuwaraeliya MC	500
Rambukkana PS	50
Attanagalla PS	95
Kesbewa UC	1500
Katunayaka-Seeduwa UC	100
Kurunegala MC (Concrete bins)	100
Hatton Dikoya UC (Concrete bins)	200
Kaduvela PS	200
Ja-ela PS	200
Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte MC	410
Kalawana PS	50
Walallawita PS	50
Beruwela PS	100
Mirigama PS	500
Niyagama PS	100
Colombo MC	10000
Homagama PS	50
Karandeniya PS	100
Minuwangoda PS	400
Wattala Mabile UC	100
Total	15,555

A paper advertisement calling tenders for the supply & delivery of 17,000 plastic compost bins were published in the news papers on 19th October 2009

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 2nd

December 2009 to M/s RPC Polymers (Pvt) Ltd, Navinna, Maharagama for the supply and delivery of 17000 Plastic Compost Bins at a unit cost of Rs. 2142.80 (without tax) and at a total cost of Rs.36, 427,600/=.

Under the Stage II, PP has distributed the compost bins to below mentioned LAs at a cost of Rs.1200.00 (50% of the total cost).

Table: Supply of Plastic Compost Bins to LAs under Stage II

Local Authority	Quantity supplied
Colombo MC	5010
Kirinda Puhulwella P.S	50
Yatiantota P.S	100
Nuwara Eliya M.C	350
Kaduvela P.S	450
Wattala PS	50
Ja-Ela PS	850
Boralesgamuwa U.C	300
Kesbewa U.C	599
Aththanagalla PS	150
Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte MC	465
Warakapola PS	50
Dehiowita PS	250
Biyagama PS	200
Dehiwala Mt.MC	100
Karandeniya P S	100
Balangoda PS	115
Bentota PS	50
Madadumbara PS	30
Gangaihalala Korale PS	100
Ambalantota PS	100
Hakmana PS	100
Haputale PS	50
Homagama PS	600
Yatinuwara PS	50
Habaraduwa PS	50
Kegalle UC	50
Madagama PS	150
Godakawela PS	50
Minuwangoda PS	311
Buththala PS	100
Ambanganga Korale PS	10
Polgahawela PS	150
Peliyagoda UC	50
Nikaweratiya PS	50
Bandarawela UC	300
Alpitiya PS	100
Weeraketiya PS	250
Mawathagama PS	120
Balapitiya PS	150
Total	12,160

Table; Supply of compost bins to sacred places, Schools and other institutions under Stage II

Schools	Quantity supplied
Sri Rahula College(National School) Katugastota	3
Sri Dharmaloka Kanishta Vidyalaya, Horagampitiya, Ginimellagaha	1
Horagasmulla Junior School, Divulapitiya	1
Batawalamulla Kanitu Viduhala,Batawala,Padukka	1
Munidasa Kumarathunga Vidyalaya, Kaduwela	2
Gothami Balika Vidyalaya, Colombo 10	2
Vidyawardena Maha	2
St.Anthony Balika Vidyalaya, Dematagoda, Colombo 9	2
Sri Subhuthi National School, Battaramulla	2
Sirimavo Bandaranayaka Vidyalaya, Colombo 7	2
Minu Mellawagedara M.V, Mellawagedara	2
Biyagama Heyyanthuduwa Sangamiththa Viduhala	1
St.Benedict's College, Colombo 13	2
Negama Sirisumana Viduhala, Negampaha	2
Pothupitiya Maha Vidyalaya, Pothupitiya, Wadduwa	2
Boy's model School, Malabe	2
Nursery Teacher's training programme	5
Holy Family Convent, Bambalapitiya	2
Vidor College, Colombo	2
St.Clares Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Wellawaththa,	2
Vidya Thilaka Vidyalaya, Thimbirigasyaya	1
Defence Services College, No.34, Malay Street, Colombo 2	2
Hanwella Rajasinghe Central College, Hanwella	2
National School, Pannala	1
National School, Giriulla	1
National School, Sandalankawa	1
Al-Amin Vidyalaya, Alabadagama	1
Sri Rathnapala Maha Vidyalaya, Alabadagama	1
I.M.R. Eriyagolla Maha Vidyalaya, Eriyagolla	1
Primary Vidyalaya, Maholawa	1
Al-Kumar Vidyalaya, Bammanna	1
Sinhalamaha Vidyalaya, Alabadagama	1
Maha Vidyalaya, Engaradavula	1
Menu/ Baduragoda Dharmashoka Maha Vidyalaya,	2
Dudley Senanayake Vidyalaya, Colombo 05	3
Ranala Model Junior School, Ranala	1
Rahula Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Malabe	1

Schools	Quantity supplied
Rathne Kanishta Vidyalaya, Hokandara, Arangala	1
Kahahena Boralugoda Maha Vidyalaya, Kahahena, Waga	1
Waga Sri Rathanasara Maha Vidyalaya, Thummodara	1
Welikanna Roman Catholic Vidyalaya, Welikanna, Waga	1
Minu/ Godigamuwa Maha Vidyalaya, Akaragama	2
St.Joshep's B.V, Kegalle	2
G/Gintota Maha Vidyalaya,Gintota	2
Anula Vidyalaya, Nugegoda	3
University of Ragama,(for Nursery school-	1
Total	76
Sacred Places	
Payagala Temple, Payagala	150
Rev. Rukmale Dhammakiththi, Sri Maha Viharaya, Pore,	1
Sri Mahinda Darma Vidyalaya, Henawaththa, New town,	1
Sri Nagarukkarama puranaviharaya, Angoda	5
Sri Punyaloka Viharaya,Sri Somarathana Mawatha,	2
Mettaramaya, Welisahanawatta, Meegoda	1
Prajapathi Meditation Centre, Padukka	1
Sri Sugatha Gunawardane Viveka Senasanaya Batawala, Nawalamulla	1
Nagasgodalla Purana Viharaya, Padukka	1
Meegoda Bhikkshu Bhawana Madyasthanaya, High level road , Meegoda	2
Kompayahena Meditation Centre, Homagama	1
Sri Sonuththara Child Home, Nugawela Purana Viharaya, Maharachchimulla	1
Ven. Dr. Bodagama Chandima Thero, Manelwatta Temple, Bollegala Kelaniya	2
Uththara Lankaramaya,Duwa Road,Baddagana,	3
Sri Nandaramaya, Kahathuduwa, Polgasovita	2
Bosewana Viharaya, Ven. Godapitiya Indananda Thero, Maligawatte road , Colombo 10	2
Senanayake Maha Pirivena, Pirisyala, Ambepussa	1
Sri Sunandarama Viharaya, Thalammahara	1
Sri Sudarshanarama Viharaya,Bopitiya	1
Devarajarama Viharaya,Pannala	1
Sri Sudarshanarama Viharaya, Galayaya	1
Hemalokarama Viharaya, Bowaththa	1
St.Agnus Church, Pannala	1
Nalawalana Church, Pannala	1
Hettirippuwa Church, Pannala	1

Schools	Quantity supplied
Bammanna Mosque, Pannala	1
Alabadagama Mosque, Pannala	1
Aththanagalle Rajamaha Viharaya, Aththanagalle	2
Total	39
Other Institutions	
National Blood transfusion Centre	2
Horana Divisional Secretariat	1
Jalthara Housing Scheme	70
Rukmalgama Housing Scheme	71
Akarawita, Ranavirugama	103
Maththegoda Housing Scheme I	20
Elvitigala Housing Scheme	20
Piliyandala Sillappuwaththa Housing Scheme	100
Buddhist and Pali University of Sri Lanka	4
Maharagama Divisional Secretariat Office, Maharagama	2
Open University, Nawala, Sri Lanka	8
P.S.R.Perera-(SDCC-Engineer) Presented at the Lecture	1
Maththegoda Housing scheme II	70
Ministry of National Language & Social Integration	5
Pasyala Nugadolawatta Ranavirugama	73
School Health Office ,Ministry of Healthcare & Nutrition,	1
Dehiwala Mt. MC (Member of Municipal Council- Priyantha Wahalawaththa)	3
Ministry of Power and Energy	1
Total	555

Table: Supply of Concrete Compost Bins

Concrete Compost Bins	Quantity supplied
Hatton Dickoya UC	100
Sithul Pahuwa' Temple	10
Total	110

19 Uthuru Wasanthaya Program

Under the Uthuru Wasanthaya Programme, the Pilisaru Project has delivered 3990 Plastic Compost Bins and 1800 waste collection plastic bins (of 3 different colours) for the distribution

among the LAS and the schools in the Northern Province, Sri Lanka.

A tender was awarded to M/s Wayamba Polymers (Pvt.) Ltd for the supply and

delivery of 2100 waste collection bins to the CEA at a total cost of Rs.3, 740,625.00

The Commissioner of Local Government, Northern Province has submitted a list of the beneficiary LAS and the schools. In

order to distribute the compost bins and waste separation bins to the said places they were provided to the Offices of the Assistant Commissioner of Local Government and Urban councils of Vavuniya.

Table: Compost bins and Waste Segregation bins collection bins supplied under Uthuru Wasanthaya Program

Destination	Quantities Supplied (Compost Bin)	Quantities Supplied (Waste Segregation Bins - in sets of 3 bin)
Jaffna ACLG's office	2144	350
Mannar ACLG's Office	288	70
Kilinochchi ACLG's Office	144	50
Mulathivu ACLG's Office	180	60
Vavuniya UC	234	70
Vavuniya ACLG's Office	1000	
Total	3990	600

Table: Waste collection bins (Separation bins) supplied to Housing schemes, sacred places, and other institutions- (Large Scale bin -200 L)

Place / Program	Orange Colour	Blue colour	Red colour	Green colour	Total	No. of Sets
Jalthara Community Centre	11	11	11		33	11
Rukmalgama Housing Scheme	7	7	7		21	7
Maththegoda Housing Scheme	25	25	25		75	25
Elvitigala Housing Scheme	11	11	11		33	11
Rodney Street Housing scheme	5	5	5		15	5
St.Anthony's church, WasalaKotte, Matale-Reqsted by District Sect. Matale	5	5	5		15	5
Poson programme, Anuradhapura	30	30	30	30	120	30
Ruhunupura Housing Scheme	1	1	1		3	1
Wattala PS,(Lions Club of Mahara-to conservation of	4	4		4	12	4

Place / Program	Orange Colour	Blue colour	Red colour	Green colour	Total	No. of Sets
Sea shore in Uswetakeiiyawa,						
Forces Training centre, Army camp, Galkulama, Anuradhapura	3	3	3		9	3
NAITA, Rajagiriya	1	1	1		3	1
Eheliyagoda PS	1	1	1		3	1
Mirihana Police Station, Mirihana	6	6	6		18	6
Sri Lanka Land Reclamation & Development Corporation	3	3	3		9	3
Nuwara Eliya Base hospital	4	4	4		12	4
Thalangama Police Station, Thalangama	2	2	2		6	2
Department of Wildlife Conservation, Battaramulla	3	3	3		9	3
Thalangama Hospital, Thalangama	2	2	2		6	2
Total	124	124	120	34	402	124

19.1 Distribution of Waste Collection bins (Medium sized Bin -110 L)

2100 waste collection bins were procured from M/s Wayamba Polymers (Pvt) following National Procurement Guidelines at a total cost of Rs. 3,740,625/- and were distributed among

general public in the Northern province through Uthuru Wasanthaya Program of the Government and other Government Institutions and schools.

Table: Waste collection bins (Separation bins) supplied under Uthuruwasanthaya Program (Medium sized Bin -110 L)

Place/Program	Green	Blue	Orange	Total	No. of Sets
Kataragama Esala Perahara	30	30	30	90	30
Vishaka Vidyalaya, Colombo 5		04		04	
Sri Dalada Maligawa, Kandy	12	12	12	36	12

Place/Program	Green	Blue	Orange	Total	No. of Sets
Faculty of Medicine. University of Kelaniya	3	3	3	9	3
Pannala Exhibition	1	1	1	3	1
Chairman/CEA-Paid	1			1	
Ehaliyagoda PS	2	2	2	6	2
School Health Office Narahenpita	1	1	1	3	1
Ranala Model Junior School, Ranala	1	1	1	3	1
Rahula Balika Maha Vidyalaya, Malabe	1	1	1	3	1
Rathne Kanishta Vidyalaya, Hokandara, Arangala	1	1	1	3	1
Vidyavardana Vidyalaya, Palawaththa	1	1	1	3	1
Ministry of Power & Energy	1	1	1	3	3
St.Thomas' College, Kotte	2	2	2	6	2
St. Joshep's College, Colombo 10	2	2	2	6	2
G/Gintota Maha Vidyalaya, Gintota	2	2	2	6	2
St.Joseph's Balika Maha Vidyalaya,Kegalle	2	2	2	6	2
Governer's Office,Nothorn Province,Battaramulla	2	2	2	6	2
Total	67	70	66	202	66

20 Waste Collection and Transport Vehicles, Machinery and Equipment

Supply of waste collection and handling vehicles, equipments, and machineries to LAS is one of the major activities identified in the Pilisaru Action Plan.

Based on the requests received from LAS, the above items were supplied after an evaluation process

Se. No.	Vehicle / Machinery	Quantity procured	Total Cost (Rs)
1	Skid Steer Loaders	7	20,263,250.00
2	Crawler Excavator	1	5,999,500.00
3	Wheel Loader	1	4,823,000.00
4	4 Wheel Tractors	16	14,000,000.00
5	Trailers	24	5,760,000.00
6	2 Wheel Tractors with Trailers	2	505,800.00
7	Seivers	4	660,000.00
Total Amount			52,011,550.00

The vehicles, equipments and machineries procured by the Pilisaru Project were distributed to Local Authorities to facilitate handling and treatment of waste conveniently.

Table: Supply of Skid Steer Loaders to LAS

Se. No.	Name of Local Authority	No. of Machines supplied
1	Kegalle UC	1
2	Weligama UC	1
3	Madirigiriya PS	1
4	East Nuwaragampalatha PS	2
Total		5

Table: Supply of Tractors and Trailers to LAS

Se. No.	Local Authority	Tractor Engines	Trailers	
			Separated	Non separated
1	Angunukolapelassa PS	1	1	
2	Rajgama PS	1	1	
3	Yakkalamulla PS	1	1	
4	Rathnapura PS	1	1	
5	Palmadulla PS	1	1	
6	Hali Ela PS	1	1	
7	Akuressa PS	1		1
8	Welimada PS	1		1
9	Kesbewa UC	1		1
10	Maho PS	1		1
11	East Nuwaragampalatha PS	1		1
12	Madirigiriya PS	1	1	
13	Aranayake PS	1		1
14	Kegalle UC	1	1	

Se. No.	Local Authority	Tractor Engines	Trailers	
			Separated	Non separated
15	Kaduwela PS	1		1
16	Pannala PS	1		1
17	Mawanella PS		1	
18	Hikkaduwa UC		1	
	Total	16	10	8

Table: Supply of Hand Tractors and Trailers to LAS

Se. No.	Local Authority	No. of Vehicles
1	Rathnapura MC	1

21 Distribution of Waste Disposal Barrels for Collection of waste in Special Occasions

In order to manage the Solid Waste in the places where mass gatherings occur, such as Exhibitions, Processions (such as Esala Perahara) etc, empty plastic barrels were procured (free of charge or purchased) from various companies viz, Heychem Pvt

, BASF (Pvt) Ltd., CIC House, Harrison's Chemicals (Pvt) Ltd and Lankem Agro Chemical (Pvt) and donated free of charge with a view to manage the waste generated in these occasions.

Table: Supply of Waste Disposal Barrels for special occasions

Se. No.	Destination	Quantity supplied
1	'Deyata Kirula' Exhibition-2010, Palkekele	144
2	Esala Perahara- Dalada Maligawa	51
3	Pannala- Educational Exhibition	15
4	Kalutara - Educational Exhibition	20
5	Attanagalla Rajamaha Viharaya - Attanagalla	10
6	Ratnapura PS (for Sripada Wandana Programme)	50
7	Ministry of Environment	05
8	Medirigiriya PS	20
	Total	315

22 Provide marketing opportunities for compost / Establish quality control standards/ Facilitate to maintain standard of compost

Several Local Authorities have been producing compost using MSW with the technical and financial assistance provided by Pilisaru Project. It was learnt

that some of the Las were facing problem of selling compost due to the competition in the compost market. Therefore, it has become necessary to improve the quality

standard of compost produced using MSW as the raw material. Furthermore, providing marketing opportunities for compost is one of the strategies of National Strategy for Solid Waste Management.

Consequently, Pilisaru Project has decided to initiate development of quality standards for the compost made out of MSW with the ultimate objective of promoting sale of compost. To address this problem, a Technical Expert Committee (TEC) was appointed to initiate necessary actions regarding the above subject.

In addition, with the approval granted by the National Pilisaru Platform, the PP

bought laboratory items such as thermo couple, muffle furnace, weighing balance, oven and crucibles which are of use to test various parameters in order to ensure the quality of the compost produced by LAS. It is a known fact that the charges levied by the State as well as the private sector laboratories / research institutions for testing of compost quality are extremely high, sometimes to the extent that the LAS cannot afford to pay.

Therefore, to examine the possibility of providing a reasonable and acceptable solution to overcome the aforesaid problem PP endeavours to strengthen the Laboratory of the CEA by providing some of the equipments / apparatus required to carry out basic testing

23 Waste Management Promotional Activities

23.1 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 colour 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

Se. No.	Exhibition	Location	Date
1	Edex 2010 Exhibition	B.M.I.C.H	15 th -17 th January 2010
2	Deyata Kirula 2010 Exhibition,	Kundasale, Kandy	4 th -10 th February 2010
3	“Soba” 2009 - National Environmental day exhibition	Bandaranayake College - Gampaha	05 th June 2010
4	Viskam Daskam Exhibition	Arauwala Vidyaloka Vidyalaya	16 th - 20 th July 2010
5	Exhibition at Saranathissa Vidyalaya	Mathugama	05 th - 7 th August 2010
6	Dhe-Abihimane Wayamba Udanaya,	Pannala	20 th - 24 th September, 2010
7	Exhibition at Horana Taxila Central College	Horana	28 th September - 03 th October 2010
8	Exhibition at Pulathisi National School	Polonnaruwa	14 th -16 th October, 2010
9	Exhibition at Holy Cross College	Kaluthara	04 th - 05 th November 2010
10	Exhibition at Kaluthara MC	Kalutara	22 nd -27 th November 2010
11	Exhibition at St John's Girls College	Kagalle	26 th - 29 th November, 2010
12	Exhibition are Vishvodaya Resource Center	Kandawala	12 th December , 2010
13	Exhibition at Sangabodi MM Vidyalaya	Katukenda	19 th -23 th December, 2010

23.2 Pilisaru School Waste Paper Management Program

This program is mainly targeted at school children to train them on conservation of resources and proper management of paper waste.

The main objectives of this program are to improve the facilities available for recycling in waste paper and also to conserve resources by creating a market and promote sorting of waste paper at household level in order to facilitate provision of resources to recycling. Under

this program waste collecting Bins and Weighing Scales are provided for the selected schools by the waste paper recycling company. The school children collect waste paper at their houses and bring them to school on a pre-arranged date. Then the quantity of waste paper each student brought to the school is measured and stored in collecting bins.

The paper so collected is bought by the paper recycling company and a cheque is

issued to the name of the bank where the welfare account of the school is maintained. Finally the principle issue an order to the bank where the welfare account of the school is maintained to deposit the money according to the weight of the paper waste sold by each

student. The student's accounts are maintained at Sanasa Development Bank (SDB). The SDB, in addition to the interest being paid, provide more benefits to the students as well as the schools depending on the total balance maintained in the accounts.

Table: List of Schools Pilisar School Waste Paper Management Program conducted- Anuradapura District

Se. No	Name of the School	City
1	Anuradhapura Central Collage	Anuradapura
2	Anuradhapura Swarnapali Mv	Anuradapura
3	Anuradhapura Vivekhananda Mv	Anuradapura
4	Sahaira Mv	Anuradapura
5	Sucharithagama Mv	Anuradapura
6	Kalaththewa Mv	Anuradapura
7	Mihinthale Mv	Mihinthale
8	Kammalakulama Mv	Anuradapura
9	Ranpathvilagama Mv	Anuradapura
10	Kahatagasdigiliya Central Collage	Kahatagasdigiliya
11	Medawachchiya Central Collage	Medawachchiya
12	Pusiyankulama Mv	Pusiyankulama
13	Aluthwewa Kumara Mv	Aluthwewa
14	Kudanilbewa Gemunu Mv	Kudanilbewa
15	Nachchaduwa Sinhala Mv	Nachchaduwa
16	Nachchaduwa Muslim Mv	Nachchaduwa
17	Mahabulankulama Mv	Mahabulankulama, Anu
18	Mahamankadawala Mv	Anuradapura
19	Periyankulama Mv	Anuradapura
20	Rambewa Mv	Rambewa
21	Nochciyagama Muslim Mv	Nochciyagama
22	Thammennawa Welusumana Mv	Thammennawa
23	Siyambalagaswewa Medagama Viddyalaya	Siyambalagaswewa
24	Kekirawa Mv	Kekirawa
25	Viharapalugama Viddyalaya	Viharapalugama
26	Rajanganaya Yaya 13, 14 Mv	Rajanganaya
27	Mankadawala Mv	Mankadawala
28	Konwewa Mv	Konwewa
29	St. Joseph Mv	Anuradapura
30	Pahalakudapattiya Mv	Anuradapura
31	Walisinghe Harischandara Mv	Anuradapura
32	Senanayaka Mv	Anuradapura

Se. No	Name of the School	City
33	Dewanampiyathissa Mv	Anuradapura
34	Alayapaththewewa Mv	Alayapaththewewa
35	Niwaththaka Chethiya Mv	Anuradapura

23.3 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

Table: Awareness Programs Conducted at ceremonies of Declared Opening / Foundation Stone Laying

Se. No	Local Authority	Date of Opening
1	Kalutara Pohorawatta Proposed Compost Plant - - Laying of Foundation Stone	17 th February 2010
2	Madirigiriya Pradeshiya Sabha	20 th March 2010
3	Anuradhapura Municipal Council	21 st March 2010

23.4 Promotion of Cloth Bags as an alternative to Polythene / Plastic Bags

In an effort to discourage the use of polythene / plastic bags as containers, a program was developed by the PP to promote using cloth bags. 35,000 cloth bags were tailored at a total cost of Rs 2,402,500/- and about 19,000 bags were distributed free of charge to the pilgrims & devotees who have attended at the national religious & cultural ceremonies such as procession at Sri Dalada Maligawa in Kandy, Feast at St. Anne's Church, Talawila, Kataragama religious festival, Munneshwaram, Muthiyangana, Poson Festival Anuradhapura and 'Pitchcha Mal Pooja' held at Anuradapura.

Bags were released to the MOE to distribute among the participants who attended at the important meetings, functions, training programs, workshop, press conferences etc representing government sector Ministries & Departments, other government institutions, Privates sector agencies, media agencies etc, organized by the MOE.

Bags were also distributed at the Parisara Gammana programs conducted at Dompe and various other places.

23.5 Preparation of Education & Awareness Materials (Leaflets, Posters, Calendars)

Action was taken by the PP to design several leaflets, poster and Calendars on the different aspects of waste management activities being carried out by the Pilisaru Project. The themes selected in the preparation of awareness materials include Pilisaru Parisara Gammana, Compost project at Kolonnawa

Urban Council, importance of waste segregation based 3R Principle and correct use of household compost bin so that these material can be used at the education and awareness programs conducted both by the PP and other institutions.

Table: Awareness Material Prepared by the Pilisau Project

Se. No	Name of the Material	Quantity Printed
1	Leaflet -04 - Compost project at Kolonnawa Urban Council	10,000
2	Leaflet -05 - correct use of household compost bin	200,000 (150,000 Sinhala, 10,000 Tamil)
3	Leaflet -06 - Importance of waste segregation based 3R Principle	100,000
4	Poster on Pilisaru Parisara Gammana programme	100,000

A sizeable number of above material were distributed at the various exhibitions, fairs and other programs attended by the PP at places like BMICH, Universities, and

Schools, Government sector Institutions held both in Colombo and elsewhere in the country.

23.6 Production & Telecast of Documentary & Docudrama on Solid waste Management & Sanitary Land filling

Pilisaru Project produced a documentary on the general aspects of solid waste management.

In 2010 Pilisaru Project produced another 3 brief documentaries on following themes.

- 'Nillapirunu Ratak - Pivithuru Parisararak'.
- 'Muluthange Mal Pipila' – Promoting of Home Composting Bin
- 'Sirilaka Pura Kabanika Pohora' - Operation of Composting Process using Municipal waste as raw material

23.7 Publishing of Advertisements in Newspapers

- Paper Advertisements published in parallel to the Foundation stone laying event which was held at Kalutara Pohorawatta. Advertisements appeared in Lankadeepa, Daily Mirror, and Daily News Dinamina on 17th February 2010.

- Advertisements published on news papers (Divaina, Lankadeepa, Lakkima, Dinamina, Daily News, and Sunday Times) in connection with the opening ceremonies at Nuwaragampalatha and Medirigiriya Composting complexes on 20th and 21st March 2010.

23.8 Press Conferences

Several press conferences were organized to make the public aware of various projects implemented by the PP

- Press Conference on progress of the Pilisaru Project held in Kandy 23rd - 24th July 2010
- Press Conference at the ceremony on Donating Bobcat machines to Local Authorities on 06th October 2010

24 Pilisaru Organic Home Gardening and Household Solid Waste Management Programme

The Pilisaru Action Plan envisages waste management promotional activities such as waste banking, Awareness material, Propaganda and advertising, promoting segregation systems, waste reduction and recycling activities etc.

Under the waste management promotional activities, use of compost for home gardening, horticulture, commercial agriculture etc by farmers and general

public was promoted to create a demand using strategic market mechanisms. This would not only influence the local authorities to increase the production of compost using municipal waste, but also allow the LAs to bring about proper waste management solution to the municipal solid waste thus minimizing the environment and health impacts thus caused by them.

Objectives of the Programme

- To convey the message of Pilisaru to each and every divisional secretariat division in Western Province.
- To conduct organic Home Gardening and waste management competition in Western Province.
- To develop at least 400 Organic Home Gardens in each and every divisional Secretariat division in Western Province.

25 Research & Development

With the growing up the solid waste management problem, improved Solid waste management techniques must be

applied for enhance the waste management capacities. Therefore researches on solid waste management

are very needful to the country. Pilisaru project has taken some steps to initiate some researches with collaboration of technical group members of the Pilisaru project.

Especially those researches oriented to find the gaps on windrow composting technology. According to this activity

undergraduate students and postgraduate students have carried out some researches with the support of Pilisaru project. Addition to that some of the laboratory equipments such as Muffle Furnace, Oven, Electronic Balance, Thermocouples etc have been purchased by the Pilisaru project for doing those research and laboratory works.

26 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

PP conducted several training programs for various stakeholders to provide them with hands-on training on the different aspects of waste management, particularly on composting process. The experts drawn from public sector institutions, international organizations, and private agencies conduct theoretical as well as practical sessions.

A number of training program had to be cancelled due to unavailability of the resource persons who provides their services free of charge. An exposure on the composting process using the solid waste as raw material was given to the newly recruited workers attached to the Medirigiriya Pradeshiya Sabha through a seven day training program conducted at Weligama Composting site.

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 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.

The PP organized another 2-day residential training program for Heads of Local Authorities was held at Weligama Compost Site on April 24th and 25th 2010. This special training program was arranged to provide a hands-on experience to the officers of the LAS for which the PP extended financial support to establish small scale composting plants in 2008.

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.

27 Operations and Maintenance

27.1 Transport (Fuel & maintenance)

Utmost care was taken in maintaining the fleet of vehicles in view of their brand new condition. All the vehicles were subject to requisite services, and other maintenance work in time as per the necessary instructions given by the Agents in Sri Lanka and as contained in the operating manuals.

Much of the transport facilities for official work were brought about by using the fleet of vehicles of the Pilisaru Project. However, hiring vehicles from a Private Company too were called as and where

necessary to augment the requests for official transport facilities whenever the PP's own vehicles are not available.

However, the maintenance cost of certain vehicles, particularly the Micro Jeeps and Micro Double Cab was significantly high due to the repairs which had to undergo in view of frequent breakdowns. Since the Vehicles are still in Brandnew condition these repairs were carried out in the Company operated repair centre at Peliyagoda.

27.2 Office Equipment (Computers, FAX machines, Photocopy machines)

PP is currently equipped with the requisite office furniture, IT facilities (Computers, printers, scanning machines), other electronic equipments such as fax machine, photocopiers, communication facilities, networking system etc though web and e-mail facilities are yet to be provided for a few staff grade officers.

In order to ensure the protection of valuable data & information stored in the electronic equipments and also guarantee trouble free working condition, Kasperskey Virus guard was installed to almost all the computers with original

licenses procured from the Metropolitan Agencies at a total cost of Rs 41,250/-.

Service agreements for the fax machine and other electronic equipments were renewed with the respective suppliers as and where necessary.

With a view to increasing the efficiency of storing, retrieving, and analyzing the accounts maintained in the Pilisaru project the registration of the Accounting Package which was procured from M/s AccSoft Solutions (Pvt.) Ltd at a total cost of Rs.105,000.00 in 2009 was renewed.

27.3 Project Coordination & Management

As at 31st December 2010 the PP is manned by a total cadre of 36 staffs.

The Project Engineer and two Project Assistants resigned from the Project

during the year 2009. However, the PP was unable to recruit suitable personnel so far for one post of the Project Engineer apparently because of the low salary scales prescribed which appears to be not

in commensurate with the educational & service experience called for.

As at 31st December 2009 the PP is manned by a total cadre of 34 staffs. The existing staffs are listed below;

Project Director	M.J.J. Fernando
Deputy Project Director	M.M.C.S.K Malwana
Senior Engineer	U.D.W.A Gunawardena
Deputy Manager (Planning & Implementation)	-
Deputy Manager (Procurement)	G.C.L.A de Silva
Deputy Manager (Public Relations)	G.D.D. Gunathilake
Deputy Manager (legal)	Mrs. Manuja Wimalasena
Acting Project Accountant	M.K.S Nanayakkara
Administrative Officer	1 staff
Project Engineer	1 staff
Project Officers	3 staff
Project Secretary	1 staff
Quantity Surveyor	1 staff
Draughtsman	1 staff
Project Assistants	6 staff
Accounts Assistant	1 staff
Others	5 Clerks, 5 Drivers and 2 Office Assistants

28 Financial Progress 2010

Table A: Overall Financial Progress of the Pilisaru Project

Year	Funds Allocated (Rs mn)	Actual Expenditure (Rs mn))	Sub note	Progress (%)
2010	695.0	416.578	A-1	55.32%

Pilisar Project
Statement of Financial Position
as at December 31st 2010

Asset	Schedule	2010	2009
-			
<u>Non Current Assets</u>			
Motor Vehicles	1	30,025,211.33	42,422,060.16
Equipments	1	4,295,287.51	6,457,932.00
Furniture	1	1,978,203.08	2,205,945.00
Building	1	1,463,234.18	1,211,304.93
Laboratory Equipment	1	808,476.19	-
-	-	38,570,412.29	52,297,242.09
<u>Current Assets</u>			
Bank Balance		9,071,815.71	7,046,769.66
Stock	2	200,172.90	-
Prepayment	3	757,871.44	270,994.04
Loan		-	41,666.67
Advance receivable	4	989,345.25	116,030.25
Petty cash Imprest		21,055.00	25,000.00
Fuel Deposit - Nadeesha Tavel	5	100,000.00	100,000.00
Receivable		89,886.32	-
-		11,230,146.62	7,600,460.62
-			
Total Assets		49,800,558.91	59,897,702.71
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Accrued Expences	6	4,292,328.32	3,861,266.86
Payables to CEA		2,205,453.65	1,848,005.17
Refundable Deposits		11,500.00	10,000.00
Recurant Grant		6,723,044.76	2,430,583.43
Bank Balance			
		13,232,326.73	8,149,855.46
Net Asset & Equity		36,568,232.18	51,747,847.25
Grants Contributed by Government			
Capital Grant	7	36,559,619.70	51,739,745.17
Surplus 2009		8,102.08	8,102.08
Surplus 2010		510.40	
		36,568,232.18	51,747,847.25

Pilisaru Project
Statement of Financial Performance
For the year 2010

	2010		2009	
<u>Revenue</u>				
Grants	-	374,723,510.59		241,647,056.25
Other - Sale of Compost Barrels		20,274,674.80		-
Miscellaneous Income		510.40		8,102.08
Deferred Revenue		15,196,416.47		11,096,829.42
		410,195,112.26		252,751,987.75
<u>Expenses</u>				
<u>Establishment of Compost Plants Landfill Sites</u>				
<u>Compost Plants</u>				
Composting at Kolonnawa existing dumping yard	34,736,589.30		1,012,971.36	
Composting at Pohorawatta Existing dumping yard, Kalutara	59,107,320.84		476,310.00	
Composting Plant at Anuradhapura, Nuwaragampalatha	56,329,173.64		26,260,247.64	
Composting Plant at Medirigiriya, Polonnaruwa	5,393,746.45		22,056,737.52	
Composting at Galle	1,653,276.72		66,000.00	
Composting at Gohagoda, kandy	-		190,000.00	
Composting at Vauniya	99,075.12		-	
Operation & Management Cost for Compost Plant	672,067.65		-	
Rehabilitation Of Bloemendhal	2,573,643.25		-	
Rehabilitation Of Karadiyana	3,414,698.04		-	
Planning & Designing	-	163,979,591.01	-	
				50,062,266.52
<u>Landfill Sites</u>				
Landfill at Anuradapura Nuwaragampalatha	-		72,021.51	
Landfill at Medirigiriya, Polonnaruwa	101,515.12		120,966.98	
		2		
Designing of landfill site at Hikkaduwa	-		128,785.91	
		101,515.12		321,774.40
<u>Mini SWM Projects</u>	-	-		

Small scale compost plants for Local Authorities	33,666,023.16		39,337,779.40	
Providing Household Compost Bins & Collection bins/ Provide Private Public NGO Partnership	46,539,592.15		16,961,768.48	
Supply Of Waste Collection & Transport Vehicles & Landfill Equipment / Machineries	45,376,641.04		-	
Provide Marketing Opportunities	4,790.00		-	
Waste Management Promotional Activities	35,063,950.73		10,945,402.85	
Establishment of landfills at Matara, Badulla, Nawalapitiya and Kuliyaipitiya by NSWM Supporting Center	35,700,024.09		90,442,675.31	
Research & Development Institutional arrangement for LAs as per the National Strategy on SWM	105,000.00		8,225.00	
Improved Inter Agency coordination and empowerment of civil society groups to strengthen Institutional Framework for sound waste management	-		5,705.00	
Promoting CDM mechanism Strengthen existing regulatory mechanism and legal framework	-		38,780.00	
	-		1,027,260.00	
	-		292,481.22	
		196,456,021.17		159,060,077.26
<u>KOIKA Expenses</u>				
Administrative Measures	29,400.00		-	
Measures Of Construction Of Landfill	43,316.00		-	
Project Operation & Maintenance	150,794.86		-	
Contingencies / Miscellaneous			1,386,242.61	
		223,510.86		1,386,242.61
		3		
<u>Operating Expenses</u>	-	-		
Training and Capacity Building of project staff	746,197.20		1,231,641.83	

SWM Projects for matale, Nuwara Eliya, Matara,Hambantota, Kurunegala, Puttalam, Badulla, Monaragala, Ratnapura, Kegalle, Mannar, Kilinochchi, Mulativu Districts			2,872.00	
Transport (Fuel & maintenance)	2,691,188.91		2,260,202.04	
Office Supplies	680,717.78		565,103.32	
Salaries for Project Staff	18,557,651.53		18,334,865.15	
EPF	2,192,150.41		1,578,904.93	
ETF	482,447.92		395,839.09	
Stamp Duty	5,525.00		-	
Over Time,Subsistance & Special Allowance	1,701,001.51		-	
Communication / postage	1,159,478.35		647,942.77	
Rentals	3,228,983.37		3,007,910.99	
Project Coordination, Management	276,793.56		565,825.00	
Debit Tax	531,446.87		-	
Contingencies / Miscellaneous - Other	803,132.23		345,919.01	
Depreciation of Motor Vehicle	12,785,106.83		8,718,367.17	
Depreciation of Office Equipment	2,074,785.49		2,133,357.25	
Depreciation of Furniture	245,859.92		245,105.00	
Depreciation of Building	36,765.82		-	
Depreciation of Laboratory Equipment	53,898.41		-	
Insurance	521,166.58		1,271,281.85	
Vehicle Services & Repair	659,666.01		608,387.48	
		49,433,963.70		41,913,524.88
Total Cost		410,194,601.86		252,743,885.67
Surplus 2010		510.40		8,102.08
		410,195,112.26		252,751,987.75

Pilisar Project
Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended 31st December 2010
Cash flow from operating activities

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Cash flows from (used in) Operation Activities		
Surplus	510.40	8,102.08
Adjustment for Depreciation	15,196,416.47	11,096,829.42
Deferred Revenue	(15,196,416.47)	(11,096,829.42)
Operating Profit Before working capital changes		
Increase/Decrease in Current Assets	(1,604,639.95)	42,496,051.61
Increase/Decrease in Current Liabilities	5,082,471.27	(1,480,640.61)
Net Cash flows from / (used in) Operating Activities	3,478,341.72	41,023,513.08
Cash flows from / (used in) Investing Activities		
Acquisition of Property & Equipment	13,726,829.80	(32,890,287.76)
	17,205,171.52	8,133,225.32
Cash flows from (used in) Financial Activities		
Proceed from Capital Grants	(15,180,125.47)	32,832,427.51
Net Cash flow	2,025,046.05	40,965,652.83
Add		
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year 01/01/2010	7,046,769.66	(33,918,883.17)
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year 31/12/2010	9,071,815.71	7,046,769.66

Schedule 01**Non Current Assets**

	Balance as at 01.01.2010	Additions During the Year	Disposals During the year	Balance as at end of the year 31.12.2010	Cumulative depreciation 01.01.2010	Depreciation for the year 2010	Cumulative Depreciation as at 31.12.2010	Net
Motor Vehicle	51,140,427.33	-	-	51,140,427.33	8,330,109.17	12,785,106.83	21,115,216.00	30,025
Furniture	2,451,050.00	18,118.00	-	2,469,168.00	245,105.00	245,859.92	490,964.92	1,978
Buildings (Garage)	1,211,304.93	288,695.07		1,500,000.00	-	36,765.82	36,765.82	1,463
Equipment	8,591,289.25	75,054.00	162,913.00	8,503,430.25	2,133,357.25	2,074,785.49	4,208,142.74	4,295
Laboratory Equipment	-	862,374.60	-	862,374.60		53,898.41	53,898.41	808,47
	63,394,071.51	1,244,241.67	162,913.00	64,475,400.18	10,708,571.42	15,196,416.47	25,904,987.90	38,570

Note 01**Fixed Assets Additions during the year**

Date	Description	Amount	Category	Depreciation
29.07.2010	2 wooddon Tables	18,118.00	Furniture and fittings	10
02.02.2010	Payment for Garage	224,986.98	Building	2.5
08.03.2010	Payment for Garage	28,314.71	Building	2.5
08.03.2010	Payment for Garage	35,393.38	Building	2.5
14.09.2010	Computer Equipment	14,490.00	Equipment	25
23.06.2010	Computer Equipment	57,860.25	Equipment	25
08.07.2010	Computer Equipment	2,703.75	Equipment	25
21.09.2010	Weghting Scale	159,040.00	Laboratory Eipment	10
	Thermocouples	37,598.40		
	Electric Oven	217,741.29		
	Muffle			
	Furnance	439,040.00		
	Porcelain			
	Cucibles	8,954.91		
Total		1,244,241.67		

Note 02

Disposal of Assets

Date	Description	Amount	Category	Depreciation
31.12.2010	Laptop	162,913.00	Euipments	81,456.50

Note 03

Calculation for Depreciation

	Opening Balance	Rate	Depreciation 2010	Depreciation for additions of 2010	Depreciation for Disposals	Total Depreciation
Motor Vehicle	51,140,427.33	25	12,785,106.83	-		12,785,106.83
Furniture	2,451,050.00	10	245,105.00	754.92		245,859.92
Buildings (Garage)	1,211,304.93	2.5		36,765.82		36,765.82
Equipment	8,591,289.25	25	2,147,822.31	8,419.68	81,456.50	2,074,785.49
Laboratry Equipment		10	-	53,898.41		53,898.41
						15,196,416.47

Schedule 02**Closing Stock as at 31/12/2010**

Description	Quantity	Rate	Value	
Cloth Bags	900	73.40	66,060.00	D.2
T'Shirts	152	475.00	72,200.00	D.2
Caps	69	126.50	8,728.50	D.2
Memoty	6	650.00	3,900.00	D.2
Compost Bins	23	2,142.80	49,284.40	C.1.3
Total			200,172.90	

Schedule 03
Prepayments

Date	Description	Amount
10.12.2009	National Insurance Trast Fund	264,594.04
21.12.2009	Licen Renuwal	6,400.00
14.09.2010	N A K Perera	280,000.00
23.12.2010	National Insurance Trast Fund	206,877.40
	Total	757,871.44

Schedule 04
Current Assets-Advance Receivable

Date	Voucher No.	Description	Officer Responsible	Cheque No,	Amount Rs.	Note
29.10.2010	P/G/10/98	Payment for holiday bunglo	Premarathne Dissanayeke	29819	23,069.00	
26.11.2009	P/G/09/19	Kolonnawa Pilisaru	P.A.Pasqual	937851	7,500.00	
17.08.2010	P/G/10/77	Advace for Kandy Perehara	CEA -Central Province	502	650,000.00	
15.12.2010	P/G/10/108	Advance for trainig Camp - Nukels	Premarathne Dissanayeke	29881	187,431.00	Settled on 27.04.2011
03.12.2010	P/G/10/103	Kattankudi-work shop	Hemantha Chitrasena	29926	1,345.00	settled on 11.01.2011
28.12.2010	P/G/10/117	Advance for Haliela Compost Plant	S.M.D SeNduperuma	30036	20,000.00	Settled on 24.01.2011
03.04.2009	P/09/55	Sri Jayaeardenapura	P.A.Pasqual	741903	0.25	Under settlement
31.12.2010	P/G/10/118	Cash Imprest for Deyata Kirula	S.M..Amarasiri	62183	100,000.00	
					989,345.25	

Schedule 05
Refundable Fuel Deposit -Nadeesha Travels

Date	Descpition	Amount Rs.
09.12.2009	Fuel Deposit	100,000.00
		100,000.00

Schedule 06**Accrued Expenses -Current Liabilities**

Description	Rs.
Retention Payable-Kolonnawa	79,172.50
Retention Payable-Anuradhapura	3,451,876.09
Payment for trainig Camp -Medirigiriya	21,902.25
Privision for Printing Expenses.	300,000.00
Fuel and transport -Dec	136,665.00
Provision for Subsistance and OT	243,256.93
Prioivision for communication-Telephone	59,455.55
	4,292,328.32

Schedule 07**Capital Grants**

Openning Balance	51,739,745.17
Depreciation 2010	(15,196,416.47)
Exsess on disposal of Euipment	16,291.00
As per the Balance Sheet	36,559,619.70

Recurrent Grant in the year of 2010

Received Grants	384,500,000.00
Reversed	9,776,489.41
AS per the Statement of Performance	374,723,510.59

Presentation of Grants in the Financial Statement

Government Grants Related to assets, including non-monetary grants at fair value,
has been presented in the Balance sheet by setting up the grant as deffered income as per the SLAS 24



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கணக்காய்வாளர் தலைமை அபிவிதி திணைக்களம்
AUDITOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT



මගේ අංකය
எனது இல
My No

TM/V/PILISARU/FA/2010

මගේ අංකය
உமது இல
Your No.

දිනය
திகதி
Date

22 : May 2012

The Chairman,
Central Environment Authority

Report of the Auditor General on the Financial Statements for the Pilisaru Project for the year ended 31 December 2010

The audit of financial statements of the Pilisaru Project for the year ended 31 December 2010 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 proper conservation of resources and proper Solid Waste Management.
- (b) To create awareness regarding Solid Waste Management issues to relevant personnel and improve their skills.
- (c) Implementation of the Solid Waste Management Projects.
- (d) Monitoring 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.

හිදුනේ වතුරය,
கொழும்பு 07, ශ්‍රී ලංකාව

දුරකථනය
தொலைபேசி
Telephone. } 2691151

සහල්ලිපි පත්‍රය,
கொழும்பு 07, இலங்கை

ෆැක්ස් අංකය
பக்ஸ் இல
Fax No. } 2697451

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE,
COLOMBO 07, SRI LANKA

ඉගෙනවුොනින් තැපෑල්
ஈ-மேயில்
E-mail. } oaggov@sltnet.lk

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 and Natural Resources.

1:4 Project Period

According to the Project Proposal, the Pilisaru Project was scheduled to be commenced on 01 January 2008 and completed by 31 December 2010. As the Project had not been completed within the specified period, the Cabinet of Ministers had 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 the provision of Rs.5.6 billion approved for the project period (2008-2010).

1:5 Funding Arrangement

According to the Funding Arrangement, the total provision for 06 years amounted to Rs.5.675 billion and comprised 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 Responsibility of the Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. This responsibility includes designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

2:1 Scope of Audit

My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit. Audit opinion, comments and findings in this report are based on a review of the financial statements presented to audit and substantive tests of samples of transactions. The scope and extent of such review and tests were such as to enable as wide an audit coverage as possible within the limitations of staff, other resources and time available to me. The audit was carried out in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. The audit includes the examination on a test basis of evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in financial statements and assessment of accounting policies used and significant estimates made by the management in the preparation of financial statements as well as evaluating their overall presentation. I have obtained sufficient information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit. I therefore believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

The balance sheet as at 31 December 2010 together with the schedules and the other connected financial statements for the year then ended were examined in accordance with Sri Lanka Auditing Standards, 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 controls 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 on 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 out of the operation 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.

3. Audit Opinion

So far as appears from my examination and to the best of information and according to the explanations given to me, I am of opinion that except for the effects on the financial statements of the matters referred to in paragraph 4 of this report, the balance sheet as at 31 December 2010 together with the schedules and the other connected financial statements for the year then ended, had been

satisfactorily prepared in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles to present fairly the financial position of the Project as at 31 December 2010 and the financial performance of the Project for the year then ended and that the funds provided have been utilized for the intended purposes.

4. Audit Observations

4:1 Accounting Deficiencies

The following accounting deficiencies were observed.

- (i) The retention money amounting to Rs.6,874,089 relating to 05 construction contracts had not been included in the accounts.
- (ii) Accrued expenses amounting to Rs.1,180,898 relating to 09 instances had been omitted from the accounts.
- (iii) Out of the mobilization advances granted in 04 instances a sum of Rs.20,909,285 recoverable as at 31 December 2010 had been omitted from the accounts.
- (iv) The refund of refundable bid deposits amounting to Rs.200,000 recovered from 20 bidders in connection with the construction of the Kalutara Compost Yard, had been brought to account as an expenditure of the year under review.
- (v) The cost of 07 Projects commenced from the year 2008 but not completed up to date amounting to Rs.217,732,949 had been brought to account as expenditure of each respective year instead being brought to account as work-in-progress.

4:2 Unreconciled Control Accounts

The following observations are made.

According to the files, the compost bins received had been 17,000 and the issues according to the stock book had been 7,737 and as such the balance stock amounted to 9,263 bins. Nevertheless 23 bins valued at Rs.49,284 had been shown in the balance sheet as the closing stock as at 31 December 2010. As such a stock of 9,240 bins valued at Rs.19,848,756 had been omitted from the books.

4:3 Lack of Evidence for Audit

The supporting documents indicated against each item shown below had not been furnished to audit.

Item	Amount	Evidence not made available
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	Rs.	
Advances Paid - Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils	44,927,866	Plans, Estimate and Detailed Schedules.
Project Expenditure - Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils	8,722,158	Work Done Certificate
Balance Stocks	200,173	Stock Verification Reports.
Recurrent Aid Payable.	6,723,045	Schedules
Purchase of 40 Iron Sheets	1,222,857	Estimates and Goods Received Notes

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Ten per cent Retention Money	6,874,089	Detailed Schedules.
Mobilization Advances	20,909,285	Register of Mobilization Advances
Sundry Receipts and Payments made by Journal Entries.	61,821,009	Journal Entries from No. 01 to 198.

4:4 Non-compliance with Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions

The instances of non-compliance with the following laws, rules, regulations, etc. were observed.

Reference to Laws, Rules, Regulations and Management Decisions	Non-compliance
(a) Financial Regulations of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka	
(i) Financial Regulation 371	Advances amounting to Rs.650,000 granted on 17 August 2010 had not been settled even by 31 December 2011.
(ii) Financial Regulation 396(c)	Action in terms of the Financial Regulation had not been taken on 25 cheques valued at Rs.69,076 lapsed for more than 06 months.
(iii) Financial Regulations 756 and 757	A Board of Survey of the physical assets had not been conducted and the reports had not been furnished to the Auditor General.

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(iv) Financial Regulation 1646

Motor Vehicle Log Books, Registers of Accidents and the Records of Fuel Consumption of motor vehicles utilised by the Project had not been maintained.

(b) Circular Provisions

Management Services Circular No. 33 paragraph 5.2

Four posts of Deputy Directors of the Project Staff who are not entitled to fuel allowance in terms of the Circular had been given group transport facility by the Board Paper No. 271/1538/08 dated 28 July 2008.

4:5 Transactions of Contentious Nature

A sum of Rs.3.2 million had been paid annually to the Central Environmental Authority for the maintenance of the Project Office. Action had not been taken in connection with the sum of Rs.1.5 million spent by the Project for the construction of garages in the premises of a building procured rent.

4:6 Operating Inefficiencies

Non-achievement of Objectives

- (i) According to the budget estimates, the Treasury had considered the establishment of a waste management system in the High Level Road area in the Colombo Districts for the Pilisaru Solid Waste Management Project as the main objective and provision amounting to Rs.123 million, Rs.265 million and Rs.695 million had been made in the years 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively for that objective of creating permanent sustainable solid waste management programmes. Nevertheless, it was observed that the programme had not been commenced even by December 2010.

- (ii) Even though taking legal action against the Local Authorities which do not dispose of solid waste properly is one of the objectives, no evidence of any legal action taken in connection with the environmental pollution caused by the irregular dumping of Waste along the Bloemendhal Road, Colombo and the High Level Road, Nawinna was not made available to audit.

4:7 Underutilisation of Funds

The Korean International Co-operation Agency (KOICA) had given a sum of Rs.10,000,000 on 20 August 2010 for the construction of the Dompe Compost Yard and out of that a sum of Rs.223,511 only had been spent in the year. As such the sum of Rs.9,776,489 not utilized for the purpose had been returned to the Treasury on 31 December 2010.

4:8 Idle and Undetutilised Assets

An agreement had been entered into on 05 July 2010 for the establishment of a biogas unit in the premises of the Sri Jayawardhanapura General Hospital with financial and technical sponsorship of the Pilissaru Project and the Project had allocated a sum of Rs.1,082,879 for the purpose. A sum of Rs.324,864 representing 30 per cent of the value of agreement had been paid on 05 July 2010 as the mobilization advance. According to clause 2.5 of the agreement the Follow up Action Committee should meet once every month and make arrangements for furnishing a report on the progress of the Project to the Project Director or an officer named by him and to the Central Environmental Authority. But it had not been so done. It was observed in audit that the advance had been returned to the Project on 09 September 2011, that is after the elapse of 14 months from the date of agreement.

4.9 Utilisation of Motor Vehicles of the Project

The following observations are made.

- (a) The Project had 06 motor vehicles and 04 drivers had been attached. A sum of Rs.3,350,855 had been spent in the year under review for fuel, motor vehicle repairs and servicing and the expenditure in the preceding year had been Rs.2,868,589. As such the expenditure thereon in the year under review had recorded an increase of 16.81 per cent.
- (b) A methodology to ensure the use of motor vehicles effectively and according to the regulations had not been followed and the observations made are given in brief below. Daily Running Charts and the Monthly Performance Summaries were incomplete while there were instances where the officer traveling had not certified the Daily Running Charts. Instances of motor vehicles not driven by the drivers, commencement of journeys from places outside the premises of the Central Environmental Authority and differences in the milometer readings at the beginning and the end of journeys were also observed.

5. Project Performance

(a) Financial Performance

Examination of the Action Plan of the Project for the year under review and the actual expenditure indicated that the Action Plan had not been made use of as an effective instrument of control. Details thereon are as follows.

- (i) According to the Action Plan the total provision for the year under review amounted to Rs.695 million. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs.410 million and as such the underutilization amounted to Rs.285 million or 41 per cent.

- (ii) A sum of Rs.8.754 million out of the Project provisions had been spent without authority in excess of the limits of the estimated expenditure limits approved for the year under review by the Board of Management.
- (iii) Out of the provision of Rs.56,800 made for 12 activities in the Action Plan, no expenditure whatsoever had been incurred.
- (iv) Out of the provision made for 05 activities in the Action Plan for the year under review, the expenditure incurred had been less than 10 per cent while the expenditure incurred on 06 activities had been less than 50 per cent.

(b) Physical Performance

The main objective of the Pilisaru Project is the solid waste management. 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. The provision according to the Budget Estimates of the Government of Sri Lanka and the actual expenditure are as follows.

	2008	2009	2010
	-----	-----	-----
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provision made from the Consolidated Fund	107,553,359	877,080,000	695,000,000
Actual Expenditure	107,553,359	252,743,886	410,194,602
Utilisation as a Percentage	100	29	59

The following observations were made from the above table.

- (i) The expenditure incurred in the year under review included Rs.164,081,106 spent on the construction of Compost Yards and landfills, a sum of Rs.33,666,023 paid to the Urban Councils and Pradehsiya Sabhas for the establishment of small scale solid waste management projects and Rs.35,700,024 paid to the National Solid Waste Management Assistance Centre for the projects implemented by it with the financial assistance from the Pilisaru Project.

- (ii) Provision amounting to Rs.2,079,613,359 had been made for the years from 2008 to 2010 for the solid waste management which is the main objective of the Pilisaru Project and Solid Waste Programmes had been implemented at an actual expenditure of Rs.770,491,847. Even though such expenditure had been incurred, a solution had not been provided even up to the year 2011 for the management of the 800 tons of garbage accumulating daily within the limits of the Colombo Municipal Council and the 50 tons of garbage accumulating daily within the limits of the Maharagama Urban Council.

(c) Construction of Compost Yards

(i) Kolonnawa Pothuwilkumbura Compost Yard

The objective of this yard had been the management of 40 metric tons of garbage daily and provision amounting to Rs.156,170,000 had been made for 03 years up to the year 2010. The construction work was scheduled for commencement on 22 January 2010 at an agreed sum of Rs.105,502,007 and completed within a period of 09 months at a cost of Rs.36,619,155. The work of the Compost Yard had not been completed and handed over even by the time of physical inspection of the yard carried out on 23 August 2011. The cable machines which are an essential component of the Garbage Management Programme had not been established even up to the physical inspection carried out on 23 August 2011 while an agreement had not been signed for the erection of the security fence. Even though clauses 02 and 03 of the letter of award of the project dated 18 December 2009 provided for a performance bond, it had not been produced. It was observed that a large quantity of water oozing from the garbage dump was flowing in to the Kolonnawa Canal. The Project did not have any plans to manage the situation and as such foul stench had pervaded into a mosquito infected area.

(ii) Construction of a Residential Training Centre for the Solid Waste Management of the Weligama Urban Council

The construction comprised 02 stages and the provision made for Stage I in the year 2008 amounted to Rs.1,446,800 and the estimate for Stage II amounted to Rs.1,510,225. The Central Environmental Authority and the Weligama Urban Council had entered into an agreement in the year 2008 for a sum of Rs.1,500,000 for establishing a residential training centre. Out of the provision made for the purpose a sum of Rs.1,366,264 had been spent in the years 2008 and 2009. Even though the estimate for the proposed Stage II of construction had been approved provisions had not been made available. The physical existence of a partly constructed building left unutilized for 03 years without proceeding with the balance work was observed. The building completed at present without conforming to the objectives expressed in the agreement was being used by the Weligama Urban Council for maintaining an animal farm. The Project had spent an additional sum of Rs.254,049 in conducting training on production of compost in hotels without completing the building and utilizing it for the purpose.

(iii) Compost Yard of Kuliyapitiya Urban Council

The objective was for managing 08 tons of garbage daily. The estimate and the expenditure for the year 2009 amounted to Rs.38,292,000 and Rs.25,879,845 respectively. The Project had been opened on 07 February 2009. It was observed at the physical inspection on 09 August 2011 that the compost was being produced and that the selection of garbage was being done by 12 employees without using the machinery. Even though the Pilisaru Project had made available a sum of Rs.31,576,075 for the purchase of equipment for the project, the Pilisaru Project had not given a list of equipment to be procured or to obtain a list of goods obtained. In addition, the non-degradable garbage left after the production of compost had been accumulating in the premises without finding a solution for disposal.

(iv) Solid Waste Management Project of Pannala Pradeshiya Sabha

The objective was for the production of 18 tons of compost monthly by utilizing 03 tons of garbage per day. The estimate and the expenditure for the year 2009 amounted to Rs.4,061,130 and Rs. 4,032,280 respectively. According to the report furnished by the project, the present compost production had been 0.6 tons. The project indicated that this is the expected status. The non-degradable garbage left after production had been accumulating in the premises. The physical inspections revealed that solution for the disposal of discarded garbage had not been provided to any of the projects implemented.

(v) Compost Yard of Matara Municipal Council

The objective was for the management of 40 tons of garbage daily. The provision and the expenditure for the year 2009 amounted to Rs.45,950,000 and Rs.26,286,562 respectively. The yard is situated on a land 03 acres in extent. It was observed at the physical inspection that the yard receives about 12 tons of garbage daily and that a tank 6 feet long, 5 feet wide and 8 feet deep constructed for collection of the water seeping in the process of compost production. A sum of Rs. 5,211,451 had been spent in the year 2009 for the Leachate Treatment Facility. The tank constructed for the collection of waste water was not adequate to collect the water seeping from the garbage received by the yard, thus resulting in the overflow of water causing in a stench. Small insects were observed in the area of the overflow. In addition discarded plastic and garbage unfit for production of compost had been piled up separately.

(vi) Garbage Management Project of Monrovia Estate, Hikkaduwa

The Project had been planned to manage 50 tons of garbage and the expected compost production had been 07 tons. The provision for the year 2010 amounted to Rs.35,100,000 and the engineering estimate of the contract amounted to Rs.83,432,427. The payment made for construction works in the year 2010 amounted to Rs.1,653,277 and the payments made up to 31 August 2011 amounted to Rs.39,388,575. This was planned for the recycling of garbage of 06 Local Authorities. A difference of Rs. 18,360,980 was observed between the quotation furnished by the private company selected by the Pilisaru Project and the lowest quotation furnished by another company. The contract had been awarded to a C Level bidder ranked at the 7th place despite the much lower quotations furnished by 05 bidder registered with the Institute of Construction Training and Development at C2 and C3 levels. According to the agreement for the construction of the Hikkaduwa Compost Yard, the project construction work was entrusted to the selected company on 08 February 2011 and the work should have been completed and handed over to the Pilisaru Project on 09 September 2011. A physical inspection of the Project carried out on 26 August 2011 revealed that the construction work was at a very minimum level. Nevertheless the payments made to the contractor company from 01 January 2011 to 31 August amounted to Rs.39,388,575 or 47 per cent of the contract value. A sum of Rs.1,800,000 had been determined as the consultancy fee payable to the consultancy firm selected based on the contract value of Rs.75,000,000 ($\text{Rs.75,000,000} \times 3\% \times 80\%$) and a sum of Rs.1,338,750 had been paid. Nevertheless, due to the revision of the contract value in the year 2011 to Rs.83,432,427, the consultancy fee had been revised to Rs.2,002,378 ($\text{Rs.83,432,427} \times 3\% \times 80\%$). Even though such consultancy fees had been paid, there was no evidence of any consultancy services provided when matters such as the nature of soil in the site, demolition of side walls constructed and the inadequacy of the planned construction period are taken into consideration.

06. Management Inefficiencies

According to the schedules furnished by the Pilisaru Project large variances were observed in the preparation of financial provisions made in the estimates for the proposed large scale projects and the small scale projects considered on the basis of quantities of garbage dealt with daily.

Project	Daily Quantity of Garbage	Number of Local Authorities Covered	Approved Amount
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			Rs.
(i) Medirigiriya Yudhanganawa Project	10 Tons	02	22,848,484
(ii) Anuradhapura Kirikkulama Project	40 Tons	04	77,322,024
(iii) Kolonnawa Pothuwilkumbura Project	40 Tons	01	112,587,082
(iv) Kalutara Pohorawatta Project	38 Tons	04	72,912,453
(v) Matara Municipal Council	40 Tons	01	45,950,000
(vi) Kuliyaipitiya Urban Council	08 Tons	01	38,292,000
(vii) Nawalapitiya Municipal Council	08 tons	01	28,650,000
(viii) Badulla Municipal Council	25 Tons	01	82,475,000
(ix) Hikkaduwa Monrovia Estate Project	50 Tons	06	93,444,318
(x) Kurunegala Sundarawatta Project	38 Tons	02	48,000,000
(xi) Wennappuwa Pradeshiya Sabha	08 Tons	01	21,500,000
(xi) Tangalla Urban Council	08 Tons	01	23,500,000
		24	643,981,361

The following observations are made.

- (i) The quantities of garbage managed by the Anuradhapura Kirikkulama Project, Kolonnawa Pothuwilkumbura Project and the Matara Municipal Council Project are 40 tones in each case while the expenditure incurred on those amounted to Rs.77,322,024, Rs.112,587,082 and Rs.45,950,000 respectively.
- (ii) The quantities of garbage managed by the Kalutara Pohorawatta Project and the Kurunegala Sundarawatta Project are 38 Tons in each case while the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs.72,912,453 and Rs.48,000,000 respectively.
- (iii) Hikkaduwa Monrovia Estate Project and the Badulla Municipal Council Project manage 50 tons and 25 tons of garbage daily respectively and the expenditure incurred thereon amounted to Rs.93,444,318 and Rs. 82,175,000 respectively.

07. Purchase of Compost Bins

The Pilisaru Project had distributed 17,000 compost bins in the year under review at a cost of Rs.40,798,889. The Goods Received Notes had not been issued for 5,726 compost bins valued at Rs.12,269,674.

8. 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) Journal Entries
- (e) Maintenance of Registers
- (f) Construction Contracts
- (g) Utilisation of Funds
- (h) Motor Vehicles Utilisation
- (i) Staff Management

H.A.S. Samaraweera
Auditor General

-/dk.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BOD	-	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOI	-	Board of Investment
CEA	-	Central Environmental Authority
COD	-	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CETRAC	-	Construction Equipment Training Centre
DDG	-	Deputy Director General
DEO	-	Divisional Environmental Officer
DO	-	District Office
E & NR	-	Environment & Natural Resources
EE & A	-	Environmental Education Awareness
EIA	-	Environmental Impact Assessment
EM & A	-	Environmental Management & Assessment
EMS	-	Environmental Management System
EPC	-	Environmental Pollution Control
EPL	-	Environmental Protection Licence
GSMB	-	Geological Survey and Mining Burro
HRD	-	Human Resource Management
HWM	-	Hazardous Waste Management
IEE	-	Initial Environmental Examination
IEMP	-	Integrated Environmental Management Project
ITI	-	Industrial Technological Institute
JBIC	-	Japan Bank of International Cooperation
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
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