1. Title of the Cooperation Project, Relevant Project Report
The Preliminary Study on the Project for Reconstruction of Five Bridges in Eastern Province in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

2. Categorization and its reason
Environmental and Social Consideration Category [B]
Reason:
There is no possibility of necessity for resettlement of inhabitance and land acquisition activities for the project. Farther environmental studies such as EIA and IEE are not required for the project according to the Environmental Act in Sri Lanka. Project sites are not located in protected area or environmentally sensitive area. However, it may require traffic control and monitoring activities at construction sites for protection of water quality and ecological conditions in and around the lagoon.
It is necessary to do some works for the environmental and social consideration during the study and construction works. Therefore, the category of the project was concluded [B] same as temporary category after IEE study conducted by JICA study team with implementing agency (RDA/ESD) of Sri Lanka.

3. Outline of the Location (Maps, Environmental and Social Condition, Problems and so on)
The area of the eastern province has 9,575 square Km and about 15% of total land share. The population density is 150 people per square Km and it is much less than average of the country. GDP share of the eastern province is about 5%; Average income of the people in the area is less than half of the country. Those figure show that the eastern province is under developing region, and it is one of important target area for the development of the country.
The project area was located in the battle field of civil war during past 20 years, also had serious damage of tsunami disaster in 2004. No maintenance work of road infrastructures had carried out during the period, and it is already past more than 50 years after construction. Most of bridges on the main roads are too old to maintain now, and it is the time for reconstruction of bridges for the economical development and restoration of the eastern province. Reconstruction of East and West traffic infrastructure has priority of rehabilitation works in the area for acceleration of development in the area.
The target 4 bridges of the project are located on the national road A05 240km – 283km, and one bridge is on A15 59km post.

4. Legal Framework of Environmental and Social Considerations (Law, Projects subject to EIA, Procedures, Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Participation)
The environmental assessment system was introduced by National Environmental Act 1988, and it must be conducted necessary process by planner or developer in order to obtain project license from the project approving agencies.
Guidelines of EIA/IEE process for general and various kinds of specific projects were issued by Central Environmental Authority (CEA) since 1993. The Environmental Guideline for Road and Rail Development in Sri Lanka, had issued in 1997 by CEA, And this guideline is still in effect and utilized for various roads and bridges projects in the country.

The environmental assessment system for coastal area was introduced in 1981 by the Coast Conservation Act. The Coast Conservation Department (CCD) was established in the Ministry of Fisheries in 1984 for coastal area management. It is necessary to get project approval from CCD for implementation of projects in coastal area.

There are five bridges of reconstruction in the project as one package, therefore, it is decided among the related parties that CEA will be responsible and competent agency for the environmental issues of the project. After consideration of components of the project, CEA decided that not required further environmental process of EIA/IEE for the project.

5. Outline of Relevant Agency and Institution which implement Project, EIA and so on

① Counterpart Agency of the project is Road Development Authority (RDA). This organization was established by Road Development Authority Act No.73 of 1989 for to develop national road network and maintain of them. There are 14 divisions in the organization, and Planning Division is in charge of the project implementation. Also, Environmental & Social Division will share responsibility of environmental and social issues of the project.

② Project Approving Agency is the Ministry of Highways and Road Development. The Ministry of Highway and Road Development is responsible for all projects concerned national roads and bridges construction and maintenance.

③ Evaluation Agency for EIA is Central Environmental Authority (CEA). The Authority is responsible for nation wide environmental management and EIA evaluation except coastal area.

④ Regional Agency for environmental management is Regional Office of Central Environmental Authority. There is one regional office in Trincomalee for Eastern province, and sub regional office in Ampara. Ampara office will be responsible for the project. There are some staffs of CEA in each district offices of the country.

6. Outline of the Project, Analysis of Alternatives (Proposed Project, Comparative Examination of Alternatives, Selected Project on the basis of the Preliminary Study)

① Outline of the Project by Request of the Government

Due to improvement of war situation in eastern province, it is appropriate time to start reconstruction of East and West traffic infrastructure and rehabilitation works for development of the area.

Objective of the project is to reconstruct 4 bridges on national roads A005 and one bridge on A015 that is main access for eastern province from western and northern area of the country.

The target bridges of the project are as follows;

Bridge No.1 A005 240/4 km post
Bridge No.2 A005 241/2, 241/3, 241/4 km post
Bridge No.3 A005 247/2 km post
Bridge No.4 A005 283/7 km post
Bridge No.5 A015 59/1 km post and causeway
② Analysis of Alternatives

Alternatives for reconstruction of bridges may be supposed to improve and modify or support existing bridges. However, the structure of existing bridges are already expiring life time of safety use of structure, it is past over 50 years after construction. Also, the structures were not maintained during past 20 years of civil war, and some of them were destroyed by the battle. It is now used temporary bailey type bridges that disable to be improved or modified. It was evaluated by bridge expert of the study team that reconstruction is the best solution by the economical and safety point of view.

③ Selected project

Project for reconstruction of 5 bridges and related causeway on the National Road No.005 and No.015 was selected according to the request of RDA.

7. Adverse Environmental and Social Impacts (Results of Scoping and Environmental and Social Considerations Studies)

IEE level environmental study was conducted to identify adverse impacts of natural and social impacts of the project. It confirmed that adverse environmental and social impacts may quite small and negligible except for Bridge No015 and causeway. It may necessary to conduct appropriate monitoring for protection of water quality and ecological conditions in lagoon for A015 construction site.

8. Mitigation and Monitoring for Key Impacts

According to the result of scoping, 8 minor impacts may be occurred during construction by implementation of the project. Mitigation measures of those impacts were considered through integrated evaluation as follow;

① Consider process and measures of construction works in order to minimize traffic regulation for reconstruction of 4 bridges on the National Road No.005. Also, it is necessary to coordinate and adjust works for traffic regulation among the 4 bridges sites. It is necessary appropriate public relation of traffic control information in advance.

② Consider timing of reconstruction works for basement of bridges. It is important to do during dry season while river bed dry and little flow of water in order to prevent water contamination. Consider to introduce noise reduction type equipments for construction works. Also, consider for recycle use of materials and construction wastes.

③ Consider monitoring activities in lagoon in appropriate timing. It is necessary to set preventive measures for water contamination during reconstruction period of Bridge No.5 and Causeway in order to avoid impacts to lagoon ecology and fishing activities.

9. Whether another Environmental and Social Considerations Study is required at this stage or not?

It is not required to conduct any further studies of environmental and social consideration in the project including EIA/IEE. However, it is necessary to conduct appropriate environmental monitoring works while implementation. Also, it is necessary to continue monitoring works after completion of construction in the sites by implementing agency of Sri Lanka.
10. Consultation (state who has been contacted about the Project, means of contacting them, date when they were contacted and so on)

Stakeholder meeting for the project was held on September 13, at meeting hall of Batticaloa District Office. The meeting was called by the Governmental Agent of Batticaloa and about 60 participants from government and private sector were assembled. There were strong demand of reconstruction of bridges on national roads, also, requested new bridges in Baticaloa lagoon for development of the region.

11. Appendix documents

① Site Map for the Study
② National Environmental Act and related regulations and manuals
③ Scoping Checklist
Appendix 2
National Environmental Act and related regulations and manuals

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA) UNIT

The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) unit of the Central Environmental Authority is involved in the implementation of the EIA procedure under the National Environmental Act. The functions of the unit includes the administration of the EIA process, co-ordination between Project Approving Agencies (PAA’s) that have been appointed for this purpose, preparation of manuals and guidelines on EIA and maintenance of a data base on EIA.

The division is also engaged in providing short and medium term training on EIA to other Government and NON Government Agencies, Universities and Provincial and Local Authorities.

LAW, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR EIA IN SRI LANKA

INTRODUCTION

The importance of the Environmental Impact Assessment as an effective tool for the purpose of integrating environmental considerations with development planning is highly recognized in Sri Lanka. The application of this technique is considered as a means of ensuring that the likely effects of new development projects on the environment are fully understood and taken into account before development is allowed to proceed. The importance of this management tool to foresee potential environmental impacts and problems caused by proposed projects and its use as a mean to make project more suitable to the environment are highly appreciated.
BRIEF BACKGROUND AND HISTORY OF EIA IN SRI LANKA

To enhance the standard of living of the people, the Government of Sri Lanka made various efforts to improve the economy of the country, including undertaking of various development projects leading to higher economic growth. However, the accelerated development effort launched by the Government of Sri Lanka in the late 1970s had a significant impact on the island’s environment. With continuing rapid progress in development activities, the protection and management of the environment became a major concern.

A law to incorporate and cover all aspects of environment was made for the first time in 1980. This is the national Environmental Act (NEA) No. 47 of 1980, the basic national decree for protection and management of the environment. The NEA established the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) as a policy making and coordinating body. This act was then amended in 1988 by Act No. 56 to transform CEA into enforcement and implementing agency.

Realizing the need for integrating environment, economic and social considerations with the planning and decision making process in a more formal manner, the Government of Sri Lanka decided to introduce Environmental Impact Assessment for development projects. In November 1982m the Cabinet of ministers decided to make EIA mandatory for “all” state and private sector “development projects” with effect from 1st January 1984. It was also decided that the year 1983 would be devoted to the preparation of comprehensive guidelines and procedures and for the training of officials of the relevant agencies in EIA.

In 1983, the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) initiated an Environmental Assessment Procedure Development Program. This program included the preparation of Guidelines on Environmental Assessment and the training of officials from the relevant agencies. These guidelines were reviewed at a high-level policy development seminar and accepted in principle.

In November 1983, the Cabinet of Ministers considered the inclusion of provision, in the amendments to the National Environmental Act (NEA) for Environmental Assessment of development projects. The cabinet also decided that until the Act was amended, Environmental Assessment should be mandatory form 1st January 1984 for projects identified by the CEA.

However, the legal provision for EIA in Sri Lanka was first included in the Coast Conservation Act No. 57 of 1981. These provisions were restricted to the Coastal Zone as defined by this Act (see fig. 1), which leaves the identification of projects for EIA to the discretion of the Director, Coast Conservation. Thus Sri Lanka’s first EIAs were prepared under this law. One of the earliest EIAs prepared under this Act, was that of the Trincomalee Coal Power Plant.

EIA was mandated island wide by the 1988 amendments to the National Environmental Act and CEA was assigned regulatory functions. Part IV C of the Amendment Act of 1988 mandated that CEA require “prescribed” development project proposals to be subjected to Environmental Impact Assessment, where adverse and beneficial impacts of the proposed projects on the environment would be identified together with measures to minimize such adverse impacts.

The Fauna and Flora (Protection) Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, as amended by the Fauna and Flora (Amendment) Act No. 49 of 1993, requires that any development activity of any description whatsoever proposed to be established within one mile of the boundary of any National Reserve1, should receive the prior written approval of the Director of Wildlife Conservation. The Ordinance as amended mandates that the project proponent should furnish an IEE of EIA report in terms of the National Environmental Act.
EIA under the National Environmental Act (NEA)

The border legal framework for the EIA process in Sri Lanka was laid down by the amendments made to NEA in 1988 through National Environmental (Amendment) Act No. 56 of 1988. The provision relating to EIA is contained in Part IV C of the National Environmental Act. (Please see annex I). The procedure stipulated in the Act for the approval of projects provides for the submission of two types of reports Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) report and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report. Such reports are required in respect of "prescribed projects" included in a Schedule in an Order published by the Minister of Environment in terms of section 23 Z of the act in the Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 772/22 dated 24th June 1993 (ANNEX II). Once an EIA report is submitted NEA provides for a public inspection and comment on the report during a mandatory period of 30 days. A public hearing may be held to provide an opportunity to any member of the public (who has submitted his comments) to be heard in support of his comments if the PAA considers it to be in the public interest to do so. A decision whether to approve the project has to be arrived at thereafter.

The EIA process is implemented through designated Project Approving Agencies (PAAs) specified under Section 23 Y of the NEA. At present 17 state agencies have been specified by the Minister as contained in Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 859/14 dated 23rd February 1995 (Annex III).

The National Environmental Act stipulates that all "prescribed projects" must receive approval from the appropriate project approving agencies (PAAs), which must be those that are "concerned with or connected with such prescribed projects". A PAA, which is also the project proponent, is disqualified from acting as the PAA for the project by NEA-EIA Regulation 2(1) of June 1993. When the PAA is also the project proponent, the CEA is required to designate an appropriate PAA. Again in cases where there are more than one PAA is involved, the CEA must determine the appropriate PAA. In the event of doubt or difficulty in identifying the appropriate PAA, it has been practice for the CEA to take on the role of PAA.

Prescribed projects

The prescribed projects are listed in two groups in Schedule (please see ANNEX II ) included in the first ministerial order of June 24, 1993. Part I of the Schedule includes 31 projects and undertakings if located wholly or partly outside the Coastal Zone (please see fig i). The projects in this group irrespective of size if located wholly or partly within the coastal zone must undergo the approval process that is laid down in the Coast Conservation Act. In other words only those projects located totally outside the Coastal Zone will be subject to the approval process laid down in the NEA.

Item 19 in this list of 31 projects and undertakings is described as the "Development of Industrial Estates and Parks exceeding an area of 10 hectares". Once an industrial estate or industrial park is approved under Part IV VC of the NEA, any individual project or undertaking located in it, even though prescribed, will be exempted from the approval process. Projects and undertakings, which are listed as Items 20 to 30, belong to the category of high polluting industries. They will be required to go through the EIA process only if they are located outside an approved industrial estate or industrial park.

Sitting of projects in environmentally sensitive areas that are listed in Part III of the Schedule (annex II) is not prohibited, but regardless of their magnitude such projects and undertakings must go through the approval process. This itself acts as a disincentive to project proponents. Similarly, even though Part I of the Order exempts projects and undertakings proposed to be
established within the Coastal Zone from the approval process set out in Part IV C of the NEA, the law requires that such projects must be subject to the (NEA) approval process if they are located in environmentally sensitive areas of the Coastal Zone. In short, the EIA process set out in the Coast Conservation Act applies to projects prescribed under the NEA only when they are located wholly within the Coastal Zone but not in any environmentally sensitive area therein.

Part II of the Schedule of prescribed projects includes Item 32 industries (Items 33 to 52). Item 32 is described as "All projects and undertakings listed in Part I irrespective of their magnitudes and irrespective of whether they are located in the coastal zone or not, if located wholly or partly within the areas specified in Part III of the Schedule". The industries included as Items 33 to 52 are not described by magnitude and are subject to the approval process only if located within the environmental sensitive areas mentioned in Part III of the Schedule.

Recently some projects were taken out of the prescribed project list through a government gazette notification (annex IV).
EIA in the Coast Conservation Act

The Coast Conservation Act No. 57 of 1981 together with the Coast Conservation (Amendment) Act, No. 64 of 1988 governs the Coastal Zone. This Zone comprises mainly "the area lying within a limit of three hundred meters landwards of the Mean High Water line and a limit of two kilometers seawards of the Mean Low Water line" (fig 1 – Coastal Zone). The EIA process is part of the permit procedure mandated in Part II of the Coast Conservation Act (CCA) for the approval of prescribed development projects and undertakings within the Coastal Zone. The Act states that the Minister in charge of the subject of Coast Conservation "may, having regard to the effect of those development activities on the long term stability, productivity and environmental quality of the Coastal Zone, prescribe the categories of development activity, which may be engaged in within the Coastal Zone without a permit". Such activity should not however include any development activity already prescribed under the NEA.

Section 16 of the Coast Conservation Act (CCA) confers on the Director of Coast Conservation the discretion to request a developer applying for a permit (to engage in a development activity within the Coastal Zone) to furnish an Environmental Impact Assessment relating to the proposed development activity. The CCA does not however specify how and when this discretion should be exercised. The Coast Conservation Department (CCD) interprets this provision as requiring an EIA when the impacts of the project are likely to be significant. The application from for a permit includes several questions, the answers to which would help determine whether the development activity is likely to have significant impacts on the environment.

The Act requires the Director of Coast Conservation, on receiving an EIA Report, to make it available for public inspection and to entertain comments on it. The Act also requires the Director of Coast Conservation to refer the EIA report to the Coast Conservation Advisory Council for comment. The Council is an inter-department, inter-disciplinary advisory body. The Director of Coast Conservation may decide to:

1. Grant approval for the implementation of the proposed project subject to specified conditions,
Or
2. Refuse approval for the implementation of the project, giving reasons for doing so.

Part I of the Schedule (annex II) containing the list of projects prescribed under the NEA states that the CCA applies in the case of those projects, which lie wholly within the Coastal Zone. This indicates that the NEA expects the Coast Conservation Dept. to consider these projects as prescribed and that an Environmental Impact Assessment is required albeit under the provisions of the CCA.

In practice however the Coast Conservation Department is guided by their own rules and regulations in determining whether any of the prescribed projects under the NEA require an Environmental Impact Assessment.

Certain parts of the Coastal Zone, which are considered environmentally sensitive and declared as "no-build" areas automatically, rule out the need to consider development projects in such areas. Similarly, development projects proposed for location in environmentally sensitive areas (as specified in Part III of the Schedule of prescribed projects, Annex II) within the Coastal Zone are required to be submitted to the approval process specified in the NEA. Many of these environmentally sensitive areas have already
been identified and listed by the Coast Conservation Department as "set-back" areas comprising reservation areas and restricted areas in which development activities are prohibited or significantly restricted.

CCD Planning Division officers submit their recommendations regarding proposed development projects to the Planning Committee of the Coast Conservation Department. The three technical divisions of the Coast Conservation Department recommend the issue of a permit with or without an EIA. Where an EIA is recommended, scoping sessions are convened with representatives of concerned state agencies to determine the Terms of Reference for the EIA.

The long title of the Coast Conservation Act states that the Act is established to regulate and control development activities within the Coastal Zone. Therefore, the Coast Conservation Department is the final authority in determining whether to permit a development activity in terms of the CCA, even though such activity may be required to go through the approval process laid down in the NEA.

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EIA in the Fauna and Flora (Protection) Ordinance

The Fauna and Flora (Protection) Ordinance No. 2 of 1937, as amended by the Fauna and Flora (Amendment) Act No. 49 of 1993, requires that any development activity of any description whatsoever proposed to be established within one mile of the boundary of any National Reserve, should receive the prior written approval of the Director of Wildlife Conservation. The Ordinance as amended mandates that the project proponent should furnish an IEE or EIA report in terms of the National Environmental Act. The information that a project proponent applying for permission to establish a development project within one mile of any National Reserve has to submit is much more comprehensive than the information required for the approval process stipulated under the NEA. This is because every development project or activity to be established within one mile of any National Reserve is subject to the approval process of the Department of Wild Life Conservation regardless of its magnitude or category. Success in the implementation of this requirement will be tested to the extent that the term “development activity” is not defined in the Act. This procedure could also discourage any development activity, however, environmentally compatible it is, proposed to be established within any environmentally sensitive area.

EIA in the Provincial Administration

The Provincial Level environmental protection and management is introduced in Sri Lanka through the 13th amendments to the constitution certified in November 1987, which specifies three lists, the Reserved list, the Provincial Council list, and the Concurrent list. Provincial Councils have the exclusive right to legislate through statues on matters specified in the provincial Council list. The subject of environmental protection is placed in the Concurrent list as well as on the Provincial Council list. Provincial councils and Parliament can both legislate on matters on the Concurrent list provides it is done in consultation with each other. Only the North Western Provincial Council (NWPC) enacted legislation on environmental protection by Statute No. 12 of 1990. The National Environmental Act remains suspended an in operative within the North Western Province with effect from 10th January 1991.
ANNEX I

PART IVC OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACT

APPROVAL OF PROJECTS

23Y For the purpose of this Part of this Act, the Minister may by order published in the Gazette specify the state agencies (hereinafter in this Part referred to as "Project Approving Agencies") which shall be the Project Approving Agencies.

23Z The Minister shall by order published in the Gazette determine the projects and undertakings (hereinafter referred to as "prescribed projects") in respect of which approval would be necessary under the provisions of this part of this Act.

23AA(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law, from and after the coming into operation of this Act, all prescribed projects that are being undertaken in Sri Lanka by any Government Department, Corporation, Statutory Board, Local Authority, Company, Firm or an individual will be required to obtain approval under this act for the implementation of such prescribed projects.

(2) The approval referred to in subsection (1) shall have to be obtained from the appropriate Project Approving Agencies concerned or connected with such prescribed project;

Provided however, in respect of certain prescribed projects to be determined by the Minister, the Project Approving Agency will grant its approval only with the concurrence of the Authority.

23BB (1) It shall be the duty of all Project Approving Agencies to require from any Government Department, Corporation, Statutory Board, Local Authority, Company, Firm or individual who submit any prescribed project for its approval to submit within a specified time an initial environmental examination report or an Environmental Impact Assessment Report as required by the Project Approving Agency relative to such project and containing such information and particulars as may be prescribed by the Minister for the purpose.

(2) A Project Approving Agency shall on receipt of an initial environmental examination report or an Environmental Impact Assessment Report, as the case may be, submitted to such Project Approving Agency in compliance with the requirement imposed under subsection (1), by notice published in the Gazette and in one newspaper each in the Sinhala, Tamil and English language, notify the place and times at which such report shall be available for inspection by the public, and invite the public to make its comments, if any, thereon.

(3) Any member of the public may within thirty days of the date on which a notice under subsection (2) is published make his or its comments, if any, thereon to the Project Approving Agency which published such notice, and such project approving agency may, where it considers appropriate in the public interest afford an opportunity to any such person of being heard in support of his comments, and shall have regard to such comments and any other materials if any, elicited at any such hearing, in determining whether to grant its approval for the implementation of such prescribed project.

(4) Where approval is granted for the implementation of any prescribed project, such approval shall be published in the Gazette and
in one newspaper each in Sinhala, Tamil and English languages.

(5) An initial environmental examination report submitted in compliance with the requirement imposed under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be a public document for the purpose of section 74 and 76 of the Evidence Ordinance (Chapter 21) and shall be open to inspection by the public.

23CC The Project Approving Agencies shall determine the procedure it shall adopt in approving any prescribed projects submitted to it for approval. Such procedure shall be based on the guidelines prescribed by the Minister for such purpose.

23DD (1) Where a Project Approving Agency reuses to grant approval for any prescribed project submitted for its approval the person or body of persons aggrieved shall have a right to appeal against such decision to the Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister.

(2) The decision of the Secretary to the Ministry on such appeal of the Minister shall be final.

23EE Where any alterations are being made to any prescribed project for which approval had been granted or where any prescribed project already approved is being abandoned, the Government Department, Corporation, Statutory Board, Local Authority, Company, Firm or individual who obtained such approval shall inform the appropriate Project Approving Agency of such alterations or the abandonment as the case may be, and where necessary obtain fresh approval in respect of any alterations that are intended to be made to such prescribed project for which approval had already been granted.

Provided however, where such prescribed project that is being abandon or altered is a project approved with the concurrence of the Authority, the Authority should also be informed of it and any fresh approval that need to be obtained should be given only with the concurrence of the Authority.

23FF It shall be the duty of all Project Approving Agencies to forward to the Authority a report on each prescribed project for which approval is granted by such agency.
ANNEX II

PRESCRIBED PROJECTS

Projects and undertakings prescribed by the Hon. Minister in charge of the subject of environment for which approval shall be necessary under the provisions of Part IV C of the National Environmental Act (as contained in Gazette (Extra – Ordinary) No. 772/22 of 24th June 1993 and No. 859/14 of 23rd February (1995) No. 1104/22 dated ………………………………

SCHEDULE

Part I

Projects and undertakings if located wholly or partly outside the coastal zone as defined by Coast Conservation Act No. 57 of 1981 (Fig III)

1. All river basin development and irrigation projects excluding minor irrigation works (as defined by Irrigation Ordinance chapter 453)

2. Reclamation of Land, wetland area exceeding 4 hectares.

3. Extraction of timber covering land area exceeding 5 hectares

4. Conversion of forests covering an area exceeding 1 hectare into non-forest uses.

5. Clearing of land areas exceeding 50 hectares.

6. Mining and Mineral Extraction

   • Inland deep mining and mineral extraction involving a depth exceeding 25 meter
   • Inland surface mining of cumulative areas exceeding 10 hectares
   • All off shore mining and mineral extractions
   • Mechanized mining and quarrying operations of aggregate, marble, limestone, silica, quartz, and decorative stone within 1 kilometer of any residential or commercial areas.

7. Transportation Systems

   • Construction of national and provincial highways involving a length exceeding 10 kilometers
   • Construction of railway lines
   • Construction of airports
   • Construction of airstrips
   • Expansion of airports or airstrips that increase capacity by 50 percent or more.
8. Port and harbour development

- Construction of ports
- Construction of harbours
- Port expansion involving an annual increase of 50% or more in handling capacity per annum.

9. Power generation and transmission

- Construction of hydroelectric power stations exceeding 50 Megawatts
- Construction of thermal power plants having generation capacity exceeding 25 Megawatts at a single location or capacity addition exceeding 25 Megawatts to existing plants.
- Construction of nuclear power plants
- All renewable energy based electricity generating stations exceeding 50 Megawatts

10. Transmission lines

- Installation of overhead transmission lines of length exceeding 10 kilometers and voltage above 50 Kilovolts

11. Housing and building

- Construction of dwelling housing units exceeding 1000 units
- Construction of all commercial buildings as defined by Urban Development Authority established by the Urban Development Authority law, No. 41 of 1978 having built up area exceeding 10,000 square meters.
- Integrated multi-development activities consisting of housing, industry, commercial infrastructure covering a land area exceeding 10 hectares.

12. Resettlement

- Involuntary resettlement exceeding 100 families other than resettlement effected under emergency situations.

13. Water supply

- All ground water extraction projects of capacity exceeding ½ million cubic meters per day
- Construction of water treatment plants of capacity exceeding ½ million cubic meters

14. Pipelines

- Laying of gas and liquid (excluding water) transfer pipelines of length exceeding 1 kilometer

15. Hotels

- Construction of Hotels or holiday resorts or projects which provide recreational facilities exceeding 99 rooms or 40
Hectares, as the case may be.

16. Fisheries

- Aquaculture development projects of extent exceeding 4 hectares
- Construction of fisheries harbours
- Fisheries harbour expansion projects involving an increase of 50% or more in fish handling capacity per annum.

17. All tunneling projects

18. Disposal of Waste

- Construction of any solid waste disposal facility having a capacity exceeding 100 tons per day.
- Construction of waste treatment plants treating toxic or hazardous waste.

19. Development of all Industrial Estates and Parks exceeding an area of 10 hectares.

20. Iron and Steel Industries

- Manufacture of iron and steel products of production capacity exceeding 100 tons per day using iron ore as raw material
- Manufacture of iron and steel products of production capacity exceeding 100 tons per day using scrap iron as raw material

21. Non-Ferrous Basic Metal Industries

- Smelting of aluminium or copper or lead of production capacity exceeding 25 tons per day.

22. Basic Industrial Chemicals

- Formulation of toxic chemicals or production capacity exceeding 50 tons per day
- Manufacture of toxic chemicals of production capacity exceeding 25 tons per day.

23. Pesticides and Fertilizers

- Formulation of pesticides of combined production capacity exceeding 50 tons per day
- Manufacture of pesticides of combined production capacity exceeding 25 tons per day.

24. Petroleum and Petrochemical

- Petroleum refineries producing gasoline, fuel oils, illuminating oils, lubricating oils and grease, aviation and marine fuel and liquified petroleum gas from crude petroleum.
- Manufacture of petro-chemicals of combined production capacity exceeding 100 tons per day from raw materials obtained from production processes of oil refinery or natural gas separation.
25. Tyre and Tube Industries

- Manufacture of tyre and tubes of combined production capacity exceeding 100 tons per day from natural or synthetic rubber.

26. Sugar factories

- Manufacture of refined sugar of combined production capacity exceeding 50 tons per day

27. Cement and Lime

- Manufacture of Cement
- Manufacture of lime employing kiln capacity exceeding 50 tons per day

28. Paper and Pulp

- Manufacture of paper or pulp of combined production capacity exceeding 50 tons per day

29. Spinning, Waving and Finishing of Textiles

- Integrated cotton or synthetic textile mills employing spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing operations together, of combined production capacity exceeding 50 tons per day.

30. Tanneries and Leather Finishing

- Chrome tanneries of combined production capacity exceeding 25 tons per day
- Vegetable (bark) of combined production capacity exceeding 50 tons per day

Provided however, where the projects and undertaking set out in items 20 to 30 are located within Industrial Estates and parks as described at (19) above, the approval shall not be necessary under the provisions of Part IV C of the Act.

31. Industries which involve the manufacture, storage or use of Radio Active Materials as defined in the Atomic Energy Authority Act No. 19 of 1969 or Explosives as defined in the Explosives Act, No. 21 of 1956, excluding for national security reasons.

32. All projects and undertaking listed in Part I irrespective of their magnitudes and irrespective of whether they are located in the coastal zone or not, if located wholly or party within the areas specified in part III of the Schedule.

The following industries if located wholly or partly within the areas specified in Part III of the Schedule.

(33) Iron and Steel

(34) Non-Ferrous Basic Metal
(35) Basic Industrial Chemicals

(36) Pesticides and Fertilizer

(37) Synthetic Resins, Plastic materials and Man-made Fibres

(38) Other Chemical Products

(39) Petroleum and Petro-chemical products

(40) Tyres and Tubes

(41) Manufacturing and Refining of Sugar

(42) Alcoholic Spirits

(43) Malt Liquors and Malt

(44) Cement and Lime

(45) Non-metallic Mineral Products

(46) Paper, Pulp and Paperboard

(47) Spinning, Weaving and Finishing of Textile

(48) Tanneries and Leather Finishing

(49) Shipbuilding and Repairs

(50) Railroad Equipment

(51) Motor Vehicles

(52) Air Craft

PART II

1. Within 100 m from the boundaries of or within any area declared under

- the National Heritage Wilderness Act No. 3 of 1988;
- the Forest Ordinance (Chapter 451);
whether or not such areas are wholly or partly within the Coastal Zone as defined in the Coast Conservation Act, No. 57 of 1981

2. Within the following areas whether or not the areas are wholly or partly within the Coastal Zone:

- any erodable area declared under the Soil Conservation Act (Chapter 450)
- any Flood Area declared under the Flood Protection Ordinance (Chapter 449) and any flood protection area declared under the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation Act, 15 of 1968 as amended by Act, No. 52 of 1982.
- 60 meters from the bank of a public stream as defined in the Crown Lands Ordinance (Chapter 454) and having a width of more than 25 meters at any point of its course.
- any reservation beyond the full supply level of a reservoir.
- any archaeological reserve, ancient or protected monument as defined or declared under the Antiquities Ordinance (Chapter 188)
- any area declared under the Botanic Gardens Ordinance (Chapter 446)
- within 100 meters from the boundaries of, or within, any area declared as a Sanctuary under the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance (Chapter 469).
- within 100 meters form the high flood level contour of, or within, a public lake as defined in the Crown Lands Ordinance (Chapter 454) including those declared under section 71 of the said Ordinance.

In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires;

"hazardous waste" means any waste which has toxic, corrosive, flammable, reactive, radio active or infectious characteristics.

"reservoir" means an expanse of water resulting from man made constructions across a river or a stream to store or regulate water. Its "environs" will include that area extending up to a distance of 100 meters from full supply level of the reservoir inclusive of all islands falling within the reservoir.

ANNEX III - Project Approving Agencies (PAA)

At present, .... state agencies have been specified as Project Approving Agencies by the Minister under section 23Y of the NEA as contained in Gazette Extra Ordinary No 859/14 of 23rd Feb. 1995.

An EIA/PAA Inter Agency Committee has been established under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment in order to oversee and facilitate the EIA process. CEA convene the meeting

An EIA cells have been established within each PAA for each subject area. The EIA cell is responsible for the administration of the EIA procedure within the PAA. A member of the cell function as the focal point to interact with the CEA, other PAAs and members of public on all maters connected with the EIA process. The focal point of the PAA represents the PAA/EIA Inter Agency Committee. The list of PAAs and the focal points are at table bellow.
## Appendix 3

### Scoping Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Bridge</th>
<th>Bridge No.1</th>
<th>Bridge No.2</th>
<th>Bridge No.3</th>
<th>Bridge No.4</th>
<th>Bridge No.5</th>
<th>Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road No. Location Common Name</td>
<td>AA005, 240/4KMP</td>
<td>AA005, 241/2KMP, 241/3KMP, 241/4KMP</td>
<td>AA005, 247/2KMP Pullavady Bridge</td>
<td>AA005, 283/7KMP</td>
<td>AA015, 59/1KMP Panchenchanni Causeway &amp; Bridge</td>
<td>Located in Eastern Province on National Road No.005 and No.015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photo of site</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Involuntary Resettlement</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>Not required</td>
<td>No measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Local economy such as employment and livelihood, etc.</td>
<td>No impact for local economy</td>
<td>No impact for local economy</td>
<td>No impact for local economy</td>
<td>No impact for local economy</td>
<td>No impact for local economy</td>
<td>Consider for utilization of local resources by construction works for economical improvement of the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Land use and utilization of local resources</td>
<td>Slight influence of works but avoidable</td>
<td>Some impacts may caused by construction works.</td>
<td>Slight influence of works but avoidable</td>
<td>Slight influence of works but avoidable</td>
<td>Slight influence of works but avoidable</td>
<td>Arrange appropriate detours for all construction sites for traffic issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>Arrange necessary measures of public relations for traffic control of work sites</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Existing social infrastructures and services</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td></td>
<td>There are small fishing landing place and temporary police check points for traffic control, but no impacts for those facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 The poor, indigenous and ethnic people</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Misdistribution of benefit and damage</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Cultural heritage</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>No measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Local conflict of interests</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Water Usage or Water Rights and Rights of Common</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Sanitation</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>No measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Hazards (Risk) Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Not Exist around the site</td>
<td>Consider timing of works and preventative measures for disasters, and confirmation of UXO and land mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Topography and Geographical features</td>
<td>Slightly change of features but no impact to environment</td>
<td>Slightly change of features of streams by restructuring of bridges but no impact</td>
<td>Slightly change of features but no impact to environment</td>
<td>Slightly change of features but no impact to environment</td>
<td>Some change of features inside and surface of water around the structures</td>
<td>Consider hydrological change of streams by restructuring of bridges on No.2 bridge site, and environmental impacts for lagoon by construction works of structures in lagoon on No.5 bridge site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Groundwater</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Soil Erosion</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Hydrological Situation</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>Some impact on hydrological flows may cause by restructuring of bridges</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Coastal Zone (Mangroves, Coral reefs, Tidal flats, etc.)</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Some impacts may generate for cost of vegetation during construction works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Flora, Fauna and Biodiversity</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>Some impact to trees may generate by restructuring of bridges</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>Some impacts may generate for ecological conditions of lagoon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Meteorology</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Landscape</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Global Warming</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Air Pollution</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Water Pollution</td>
<td>No impact for dry season works</td>
<td>No impact for dry season works</td>
<td>No impact for dry season works</td>
<td>No impact for dry season works</td>
<td>Some impacts for water pollution may cause by construction works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Soil Contamination</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
<td>Not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Waste</td>
<td>Waste generation may be caused through construction and dissolution of old bridges</td>
<td>Waste generation may be caused through construction and dissolution of old bridges</td>
<td>Waste generation may be caused through construction and dissolution of old bridges</td>
<td>Waste generation may be caused through construction and dissolution of old bridges</td>
<td>Waste generation may be caused through construction and dissolution of old bridges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Noise and Vibration</td>
<td>Noise and vibration may be caused during construction but few impacts due to no inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>Noise and vibration may be caused during construction but few impacts due to no inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>Noise and vibration may be caused during construction but few impacts due to no inhabitance around the site</td>
<td>Noise and vibration may be caused during construction but few impacts due to no inhabittance around the site</td>
<td>Noise and vibration may be caused during construction but few impacts due to no inhabitance around the site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ground Subsidence</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Offensive Odor</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>Some impacts for bottom sediment of lagoon along the causeway by works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Bottom sediment</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>Some impacts for bottom sediment of lagoon along the causeway by works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Accidents</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
<td>No impact</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aver all evaluation & counter measures
Some impacts may cause by works but it can manage
Some impacts may cause by reconstruction works but it can manage by preventive measures
Some impacts may cause by works but it can manage
Some impacts may cause by works but it can manage
Water quality monitoring and ecological survey for lagoon are required for to keep fishing industry
It is able to prevent most of impacts for appropriate measures. But for Bridge No.5 site, it is necessary to do survey works for water quality monitoring and ecological survey for lagoon
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Necessity of EIA/IEE</th>
<th>Not required</th>
<th>Not required</th>
<th>Not required</th>
<th>Not required</th>
<th>Not required</th>
<th>Already confirmed at CEA for environmental procedures provided to consult with Provincial office of CEA for construction works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consideration of JICA Environmental Category</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>According to the result of IEE study and stakeholder meeting, it is decided to keep same category as B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>