

Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific

“3R as a way for moving towards sufficiency economy – Implications for SDGs”

4-6 March 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

Country Report

(Draft)

<Sri Lanka>

This country report was prepared by the Government of Sri Lanka as an input for the Ninth Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific. The views expressed herein do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations.

Country 3R Progress Report

Name of the Country: Sri Lanka

Name, Designation and Organization Respondent:

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Additional Secretary (Water Resources Management) (Actg.) /
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Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and
Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development Management

**Other Ministries, Organizations, Agencies contributing to
Country Report:**

- Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment
- Waste Management Authority - Western province

Timeline of Submission: 31 January 2019 (Email:
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*Progress and achievements towards implementation of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration
-Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific (2013-2023)-*

With the objective of demonstrating renewed interests and commitments of Asia-Pacific countries towards realizing a resource efficient society, the Fourth Regional 3R Forum in Asia-Pacific in 2013 adopted the good-will and legally non-binding “***Ha Noi 3R Declaration – Sustainable 3R Goals for Asia and the Pacific 2013-23.***” The objective of the Country Reporting is to share among international community with various initiatives launched and efforts made (such as new policy instruments, legislations, regulations, institutional arrangements, investments or financing, technological innovation or intervention, partnership mechanisms, such as PPPs, etc.) by the member countries of the Forum in addressing each of the underlined goals of the Ha Noi 3R Declaration. This would help the member countries to share various best practices in 3R and resource efficiency areas across the region. In addition, it would also help bi-lateral and multi-lateral development agencies, donors, development banks in assessing the sustainable needs and challenges of those countries to better plan their existing as well as future capacity building programmes and technical assistance in the areas of 3Rs and sustainable waste management.

With the cooperation of other related ministries, organization and agencies, we request you to kindly fill in the below table as much as possible with relevant data/information. If additional spaces are required, separate sheets could be attached.

Thank you very much for your kind cooperation.

**Voluntary Progress/Achievements/Initiatives in
Implementing Ha Noi 3R Declaration (2013~2023)**

Country Name – Sri Lanka

Secretariat of the Regional 3R Forum in Asia and the Pacific
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I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 1 Significant **reduction** in the quantity of **municipal solid waste** generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.

Q-1 What specific 3R policies, programmes and projects, are implemented to reduce the quantity of municipal solid waste?

- National Solid Waste Management Policy formulated in 2007 is revised and will submit as the “National Waste Management Policy” including liquid and gaseous waste, and with emerging waste streams, to the Cabinet of Ministers by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment – 2019 shortly.
- National Policy on Cleaner Production is already formulated. Sectoral policies are formulated for Tourism, Fisheries, Health, etc
- HDPE (High Density Poly Ethylene) Lunch sheets, shopping bags, carry bags and expanded polystyrene lunch boxes banned from 01st September 2017 as a waste reduction measure (Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment . Tax concessions provided for import of bio degradable product manufacturing machinery, raw material and semi finished products. Industries are provided with incentives for conversion of their products.
- Use of Polythene for all festivals/ election campaigns was banned in 01st September 2017.
- Ministry of Provincial & Local Government made it compulsory for all local authorities to collect only segregated waste - 2017
- Waste management segment of Existing Haritha Lakna Action Plan (National Environmental Action Plan) –“Doing Away with Dumps”(Sustainable Solid Waste Management) (Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment) – is revised in 2017 in collaboration with all stakeholders.
- National Color Code – (05 categories – bio degradable/glass/plastic& polythene/paper & cardboard/ Metal) This has been reduced to 03 categories for local authorities (Food waste/ Recyclable items clean/ Landfill waste)
- “Pilisaruru Project” (Central Environmental Authority) – Provides facilities and infra-structure to local authorities for composting, bio gas generation, plastic recycling etc. Three number of Sanitary landfills are under construction.
- Ministry of Provincial & Local Government will be established “ Kawashima Composting machines” in all 09 provinces in 2018. Implementation is in progress.
- Colombo Municipal Council is composting all bio degradable wastes and has initiated construction of waste to energy project for western province for residual waste (Construction of one project is in progress)
- Introduction of “Zero Waste” concept has been initiated – progressing successfully at Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment.
- Sustainable Consumption & Production Policy draft is formulated by Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment
- Concepts of Green Procurement, Green Accounting, Green Reporting have been introduced by Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment.
- Food waste minimization programmes, and 3R concept implemented in the health sector/ hospitals/ certain industries/ offices/ schools etc.
- Landfilling of non degradable and non recyclable wastes with capacity of 100MT/day in Dompe has initiated by Central Environment Authority.
- Waste management project at Aruwakkalu (Puttlam district) to build the landfill site with modern technology to recycle solid waste with a capacity of 1200 MT per day is in

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 1	<p>Significant reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.</p>
<p>progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste reduction public awareness programmes have been initiated with Japan (JICA) volunteers, school children, • Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development is planning a project on riverine management and it includes minimize disposing garbage to rivers through awareness programmes and divert recycle waste to local government authorities and private enterprises. 	
<p><i>Q-2 What is the level of participation of households in “source” segregation of municipal waste streams? (Please check the appropriate box)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Average (50-~70%)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Does not exist</p>	
<p>Q-3 Total annual government expenditure per capita (US\$ per capita) in municipal solid waste management in 2014-2015</p> <p>Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Governments – 2 billion rupees; $2 * 1,000,000,000 * 0.016 / 21,000,000 = 1.52$ US\$ per capita</p>	
<p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of suitable lands to establish waste management facilities. • Deficiencies in local authorities (lack of resources & technical capacity) • Public protest against waste management facility establishment. • Lack of continuous monitoring due to changes in management • Inadequate public awareness programmes about solid waste management 	
<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <p>Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.</p> <p>www.cea.lk http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk http://www.wma.wp.gov.lk</p>	
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <p>Updated National Waste Management policy will be implemented.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Megapolis & Western Development –Implementation of waste to energy project in the western province, and Arawakkalu (1200 MT per day) project. • Ministry of Provincial & Local Government – Implementation of mega scale compositing project in all 09 provinces. 	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 1	Significant reduction in the quantity of municipal solid waste generated, by instituting policies, programmes, and projects at national and local levels, encouraging both producers and consumers to reduce the waste through greening production, greening lifestyle, and sustainable consumption.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilisaru Project (Central Environmental Authority) to establish 03 Sanitary land Fills.and facilitate composting, bio gas generation and waste recycling programmes. • “Surakimu Ganga” (Protect Rivers) Development project under riverine management by Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development 	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 2	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.
<p><i>Q-1 Does the central government have policies or support to utilize or reduce the organic waste such as composting, energy recovery and improving efficiency in food processing?</i></p> <p>Yes,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Policy on Waste Management addresses minimization of food waste and composting.. • Central Environmental Authority has supported about 100 local authorities with establishment of composting plants & some bio gas plants • Ministry of Provincial & Local Government is in the process of establishing mega scale composting facilities in all 09 provinces. Some have been already established. • Colombo municipal council is distributing home composting bins free in order to minimize the domestic organic wastes. <p><i>Q-2 What is happening to country’s organic waste? (Please check the appropriate box)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mostly landfilled</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> mostly incinerated</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both landfilled and incinerated (Very limited)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mostly open dumped or open burned</p> <p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of resources (financial and technical) 2. Smaller fines and low probability of prosecution the offenders 3. Lack of public awareness 4. Poor attention payed by the public for organic waste management <p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <p>Proper systematisation of waste collection in Colombo district by Colombo Municipal Council http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk/garbage-collection.php</p>	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 2	Full-scale utilization of the organic component of municipal waste, including food waste, as a valuable resource, thereby achieving multiple benefits such as the reduction of waste flows to final disposal sites, reduction of GHG emission, improvement in resource efficiency, energy recovery, and employment creation.
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised national policy on waste management which will cover all types of waste (Solid, Liquid, gaseous) while identifying a responsible agency for each waste type. • Preparing a master plan for Western Province waste management with the support of Japan (JICA). 	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)

Goal 3 Achieve significant **increase in recycling rate** of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.

Q-1 What is the recycling rate of various recyclables? (Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist	Definition of recycling rate*
Paper			x			3
Plastic			x			3
Metal			x			3
Construction waste				x		1
e-waste			x			3
Others						

**Note: Please specify in the cell which of the following definitions (ie., 1 or 2 or 3) is followed for recycling rate*

Definition 1: (collected recyclable waste)/(estimated generation of waste)

Definition 2: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of raw material)

Definition 3: (volume of utilized recyclable waste)/(volume of collected waste for recycling)

Q-2 What specific policies are introduced at local and national level for prevention or reduction of waste streams – paper, plastic, metal, construction waste, e-waste?

Q-3 What is the rate of resource recovery from various waste streams?

Rate Type	Very High (>90%)	High (>70%)	Average (50~60%)	Poor (<50%)	Recycling does not exist
Paper			x		
Plastic			x		
Metal			x		
Construction waste				x	
e-waste			x		

(Please check the appropriate cell & add more waste streams as relevant for the country)

Q-4 What is the level of existence of resource recovery facilities/ infrastructures in cities?

Level Type	Every Major City	Few Major Cities only	Does not exist	Supportive policy or programmes exists	No supportive policy or programmes
Paper		x		x	
Plastic		x		x	
Metal		x		x	
Construction waste			x		x
e-waste		x		x	

Electronic waste are mainly collected and exported for recycling

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 3	Achieve significant increase in recycling rate of recyclables (e.g., plastic, paper, metal, etc.), by introducing policies and measures, and by setting up financial mechanisms and institutional frameworks involving relevant stakeholders (e.g., producers, consumers, recycling industry, users of recycled materials, etc.) and development of modern recycling industry.
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a more successful collection mechanism of recyclable items • Lack of technology • Paying poor attention for separation of waste by public • Poor private sector investment on recycling due to low return. 	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
<p>www.cea.lk – List of waste recyclers</p> <p>Proper systematization of waste collection in Colombo district by Colombo Municipal Council http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk/garbage-collection.php</p>	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) • Introduction of economic instrument for the management of e-waste • Strengthen waste recycling through PPP 	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in municipal solid waste)	
Goal 4	Build sustainable cities /green cities by encouraging “zero waste” through sound policies, strategies, institutional mechanisms, and multi - stakeholder partnerships (giving specific importance to private sector involvement) with a primary goal of waste minimization
Q-1 What specific waste management policies and programmes are introduced to encourage private sector participation in municipal waste management?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment has initiated green villages, green hospitals, green industries, green schools etc which promotes waste minimization. • Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment has initiated a Zero Waste programme at the Ministry and it is progressing successfully. • Green Awards ceremony conducted annually by the Ministry of Environment & Central Environmental Authority to promote these concepts. • Waste recycling industries are promoted and awareness is created. • Production, use and trading of HDPE, lunch sheets, shopping bags, carry bags & polystyrene lunch boxes are banned. • Bio degradable alternatives for polythene is being promoted. • Issues in recycling of certain products identified and producers have agreed to rectify them. (eg. Use of blue colouring in bottled water, which makes it difficult to recycle, where industries have agreed to remove the color in future products etc) 	
Q-2 What are the major waste management areas that have strong involvement of private and business sector? (Please check appropriate boxes and add other areas if not listed below)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste collection <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> resource recovery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste recycling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> waste to energy, composting, etc. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PPP projects in waste sector	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selection of suitable lands close to cities to establish waste facilities. • Deficiencies in local authorities (Financial & Technical & man power) • Public protest against establishing waste management facilities • Poor commitment from the relevant authorities • Lack of Technology 	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
www.cea.lk	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
National Waste Management Policy/ Sectoral Policies	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 5	Encourage the private sector , including small-and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to implement measures to increase resource efficiency and productivity , creation of decent work and to improve environmentally-friendly practices through applying environmental standards, clean technologies, and cleaner production.
<i>Q-1 What are the major clean technology related policies aiming to increase energy and resource efficiency of SMEs?</i> National Cleaner Production Policy developed and implemented. Sectoral policies for Tourism, Fisheries, Health etc too are formulated and implemented.	
<i>Q-2 What are the capacity building programmes currently in place to build the technical capacity of SMEs in 3R areas?</i> Technical Capacity is provided by Ministry of Industries, Central Environmental Authority and National Cleaner Production Centre.	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i> The initial cost that have to be born by the industries in implementing the “Cleaner Production Concept” needs financial assistance.	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i> Surakimu Sri Lanka project - http://www.surakimusrilanka.net/ Productivity Enhancement and Irrigation System Efficiency Improvement Project – Introducing waste disposal mechanism to support “3R” through farmer organization by Irrigation Management Division.	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i> Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 6	Promote the greening of the value chain by encouraging industries and associated suppliers and vendors in socially responsible and inclusive ways.
Q-1 What percent of companies and industries have introduced green accounting and voluntary environmental performance evaluation (Ref: ISO 14000)?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input type="checkbox"/> None	
Q-2 What percent of companies and industries have introduced social accounting (Ref: SA 8000) in consultation with their workers?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 90%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (>70%) <input type="checkbox"/> Average (50~70%) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low or not satisfactory (< 50%) <input type="checkbox"/> None	
Q 3 Does government have a programme for promoting greening of the value chain? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote greening of value chain?	
“Sustainable Consumption & Production Policy and Green Procurement Policy are being formulated by Ministry of Mahaweli development & Environment. (Draft available)	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
The high cost of green products/ efficacy of green products in short term	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
SWITCH-Asia Sustainable Consumption and Production National Policy Support Component for Sri Lanka (SCP NPSC SL) - http://mmde.gov.lk/web	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Master plan of Ministry of Environment	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 7	Promote industrial symbiosis (i.e., recycling of waste from one industry as a resource for another), by providing relevant incentives and support.
<p><i>Q-1 Does your government have policies and programmes promoting industrial symbiosis in industrial parks or zones? What specific policies, programmes and incentives are introduced to promote industrial symbiosis?</i></p> <p>Need more improvements in this sector. Industrial symbiosis is practiced by some industries such as Ceylon Biscuits Limited group.</p> <p><i>Q-2 How many eco-industrial parks or zones or the like, which is supported by the government, are there in the country?</i></p> <p>No</p>	
<p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited human resources (HR) and employees • Lack of motivation to provide professional services • Inadequate of academic research on the service improvement 	
<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A group-wide initiative by Ceylon Biscuits Limited to convert biological effluent sludge into a bio fertilizer product • Nelna Chicken Farm (pvt) ltd produce organic mango using poultry litters • Small holders use paddy husk as energy source to produce bricks 	
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <p>Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.</p>	
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 8	Build local capacity of both current and future practitioners, to enable the private sector (including SMEs) to obtain the necessary knowledge and technical skills to foster green industry and create decent, productive work.
<p><i>Q-1 How many dedicated training facilities or centers are there to cater the needs of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></p> <p>The government encourages the industries by awarding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central Environmental Authority - Presidential Environment Awards • National Cleaner Production Centre – National Cleaner Production Award • National Productivity Secretariat – Green Productivity Award • SLIDA Training Centre – Green Productivity Award • Universities – Best Research & Development Awards <p><i>Q-2 Please provide an indicative figure on annual government (US \$) expenditure on building technical capacity of SMEs and practitioners in the areas of cleaner production, resource efficiency and environment-friendly technologies, etc.?</i></p>	
<p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The financial and technical constraint in conversion of industries to green technologies. 	
<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <p>National Procurement commission of Sri Lanka has prepared green procurement guidelines with the support and inputs of Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment http://mmde.gov.lk/web/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=992&Itemid=369&language=en</p>	
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green procurement policy • Sustainable consumption and production policy 	
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

I. 3R Goals in Urban/Industrial Areas (3Rs in Industrial waste)	
Goal 9	Develop proper classification and inventory of hazardous waste as a prerequisite towards sound management of such waste.
<p>Q-1 Is there a systematic classification of hazardous waste? If so, please attach.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>The hazardous wastes are basically classified as; Industrial Waste / Healthcare Waste /Transport Sector hazardous waste/Electronic Waste</p> <p>Q-2 What specific rules and regulations are introduced to separate, store, treat, transportation and disposal of hazardous waste?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous Waste Regulations – gazette –1996 • Hazardous Waste Guidelines available (formed in 2012) 	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no facility to dispose certain categories of hazardous waste. Needs to establish a hazardous waste management facility (Secure landfill) • Lack of technical and financial resources • Weak or total absence of monitoring by civic authorities / civil society 	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</p> <p>www.cea.lk http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk http://www.wma.wp.gov.lk</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</p> <p>Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 10	Reduce losses in the overall food supply chain (production, post harvesting and storage, processing and packaging, distribution), leading to reduction of waste while increasing the quantity and improving the quality of products reaching consumers.
Q-1 What specific policies, rules and regulations, including awareness programmes, are introduced to minimize food or crop waste?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper packaging methodologies introduced to minimize post-harvest waste.- Ministry of Agriculture • Upgrading food preservation technologies in progress – Ministry of Agriculture • Providing a reasonable standard price for the crops is in progress to avoid post harvest loss. • Introducing reusable plastic crates that reduce mechanical damage of foods. • There are several researches/experiments going on in wax treatments for foods. • Adoption of good agriculture practices 	
Q-2 Is there any continuing education services or awareness programmes for the farmers or agricultural marketing associations on reduction of crop wastes for increased food security?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Programmes are being conducted by various government institutions and private companies • Adoption of good agriculture practices by private sector and farmers 	
Q-3 What is the average wastage of crops or agricultural produce between farms to consumers, if there is a study in your country?	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Very High (> 20~ 30%) <input type="checkbox"/> High (10~20%) <input type="checkbox"/> Medium (5~10%) <input type="checkbox"/> Low (< 5%) <input type="checkbox"/> Negligible (<1%)	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affordability of packaging systems. • Lack of policy responses to climate change for supporting and enhancing resilience of indigenous productions. 	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
http://www.agrimin.gov.lk/web/index.php/en http://agrariandepartment.gov.lk:8008/agrarian/home.jsp#	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Action Plans Developed for Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development, Department of Agrarian Development.	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 11	Promote full scale use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.
<i>Q-1 How much amount of – (a) agricultural biomass waste and (b) livestock waste are grossly generated per annum?</i>	
<i>Q-2 How are most of the agricultural biomass wastes utilized or treated?</i> (Please <u>check all appropriate boxes</u>)	
<input type="checkbox"/> as secondary raw material input (for paper, bioplastic, furniture, etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> biogas/electricity generation <input type="checkbox"/> composts/fertilizers <input type="checkbox"/> mostly left unutilized or open dumped <input type="checkbox"/> mostly open burned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • as a soil conditioner 	
<i>Q-3 What specific policies, guidelines, and technologies are introduced for efficient utilization of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste as a secondary material inputs towards full scale economic benefits? Relevant websites could be shared for additional information.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burning of paddy straw is banned • Standard for organic fertilizer made from agricultural waste is introduced • Recommendation to add organic manure for crops • Make chips out of coconut husk 	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor attitude of farmers • Higher cost associated with application of organic fertilizer • Difficulty in convincing farmers about the usefulness of biomass waste • inadequate facilities for processing waste and lack of knowledge on usage • High transport cost due to bulkiness of organic manure • Poor infrastructure facilities in farm lands 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<p>Promotion of Production and Use of Organic Fertilizer by Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development</p> <p>http://www.agrimin.gov.lk/web/index.php/media-gallery/video-gallery/12-project/26-promotion-of-production</p> <p>http://www.doa.gov.lk</p>	

II. 3R Goals in Rural Areas	
Goal 11	Promote full scale use of agricultural biomass waste and livestock waste through reuse and/or recycle measures as appropriate, to achieve a number of co - benefits including GHG emission reduction, energy security, sustainable livelihoods in rural areas and poverty reduction, among others.
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Action Plans Developed for Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 12	Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of waste, in particular plastics in the marine and coastal environment.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place to address the issue of plastic wastes in coastal and marine environment?</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four commonly used polythene products are banned 01st September 2017 to reduce the plastic /polythene waste. • Waste management programmes are conducted by the Department of Coast Conservation and Marine Pollution Prevention Authority to conserve the coast and the sea. • It is proposed to fix filtering mechanism in the water ways and collect plastic waste that enters the sea • Flow of the plastic waste added to coastal and marine areas are to be minimized through introduction of Extended Producer Responsibility for the management of PET bottles and youghurt cups. • National programme on the management of pesticides containers is to be introduced from next year which will minimize the plastic waste added to coastal and marine areas. • Beach cleanup programmes conducted frequently. • Samurdhi recipients are employed to collect waste from beaches and plastic recyclers are collecting them. • Some zones of the beach are cleaned and maintained by the Sri Lankan Navy. Some strips of the beaches are maintained by private companies, villagers, government organizations (Ministry of Tourism), NGOs etc. • Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of the United Nations which aid in addressing the marine litter issue 	
<i>Q-2 What extent issue of plastic waste is considered in integrated coastal zone management (ICZM)? (Please check the appropriate box)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Very much <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Somehow <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	
<i>Q-3 Please provide a list of centres of excellences or dedicated scientific and research programmes established to address the impacts of micro-plastic particles (<5 mm) on coastal and marine species? If yes, please provide relevant websites.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NARA – National Aquatic Research Centre • National Aquaculture Development Authority • Marine Environment Protection Authority • Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department • IUCN – Sri Lanka 	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The deficiencies in the solid waste management system in the country • Attitudes/ behavioural patterns of the people 	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 12	Strengthen regional, national, and local efforts to address the issue of waste, in particular plastics in the marine and coastal environment.
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of plastic from sea – Marine Pollution Prevention Authority • Placing garbage bins in the beach and introducing “Cleaning Beach” concept by Coast Conservation Department. • An island wide beach clean-up organised by the Marine Environmental Protection Authority (MEPA) to commemorate the National Coastal and Marine Resources Conservation Week • Activities of Ministry of Tourism Development & Christian Religious Affairs 	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Action Plans Developed for National Aquatic Research Centre, National Aquaculture Development Authority, Marine Environment Protection Authority, Coast Conservation and Coastal Resource Management Department	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 13 Ensure **environmentally-sound management of e-waste** at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including **health and safety aspects** of those involved.

Q-1 How do people usually recycle their e-waste (waste electrical and electronic equipment)?
(Please check the appropriate box in order of priority by filling in numbers like 1, 2, 3, 4,...etc., for example 1 => Highest priority)

Check if applicable	Number in priority order	
x	5	Take to recycling center / resource recovery facilities
		Take to landfill
		Take to the retailer
		Take to local charity for re-use
x	6	Take to second-hand shop for re-use
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Ship back to the manufacturer
		Recycle in another country
x	4	Do not know how people dispose
x	3	E waste collectors visit homes
x	2	E waste collection days/ weeks are declared and e waste is collected to common places
x	1	Dump along with general garbage

- Last three rows added to the table.

20,000MT of e – waste generated annually.

4500 - 5000 MT of collected e-waste are exported annually.

Q-2 What specific policies and regulations are in place to ensure health and safety aspects of those involved in e-waste management (handling/sorting/resource recovery/recycling)?

Q-3 How much amount of e-waste is generated and recycled per year? 20000MT

**Quantitative categorize is not available

Type of e-waste	Estimated total volume generated (ton/year)	% of collected by permitted recycler	% of volume recycled in collected
Television			
Computer			
Mobile phone			
Refrigerators			
Washing machines			
Air conditioners			
	Total : 20,000 MT	4500 – 5000 MT	22%

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Establishment of e waste collection centres and maintaining them.
- Collecting and sorting e waste

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 13	Ensure environmentally-sound management of e-waste at all stages, including collection, storage, transportation, recovery, recycling, treatment, and disposal with appropriate consideration for working conditions, including health and safety aspects of those involved.
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i> Initiated action to introduce Extended Producer/ Consumer/ Trader responsibility (EPR) for electronic waste.	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) programme. • Improve and increase e waste collection centres. 	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 14	Effective enforcement of established mechanisms for preventing illegal and inappropriate export and import of waste, including transit trade, especially of hazardous waste and e-waste.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are introduced to prevent illegal import and export of e-waste?</i>	
Basel Convention has been signed and ratified. Computer models that are below to Pentium iii are banned. A computer should have at least 3years lifespan for importation to Sri Lanka	
<i>Q-2 Do you have required number of well-trained custom or other officials (for airport, sea-port, land border control, etc.) to track illegal export and import of e-waste?</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No No of officials are not sufficient	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Illegal trading takes place through sea routes.	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
National waste management policy	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Strengthen the monitoring mechanism	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 15	Progressive implementation of “ extended producer responsibility (EPR) ” by encouraging producers, importers, and retailers and other relevant stakeholders to fulfill their responsibilities for collecting, recycling, and disposal of new and emerging waste streams, in particular e-waste.
<i>Q-1 What specific Extended Product Responsibility (EPR) policies are enacted or introduced? (If there is none, then skip Q-2 below)</i>	
Cabinet of Ministers have approved the EPR concept and has proposed to include into the Environment Act	
<i>Q-2 Please provide a list of products and product groups targeted by EPR nationally?</i>	
Initially it is proposed for mobile phones and Yoghurt cups and PET bottles	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of public awareness about the hazards of e-waste • difficulties in sorting e wastes • inadequate facilities for processing e waste and lack of knowledge on technology • inadequate lands to establish e waste collecting and storing centers 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sri Lankan officials have enlisted Danish consultancy COWI to provide solutions to the country’s unsustainable waste practices in the western region in 2017 • Ceylon Waste Management Private Ltd is the single board of investment (BOI) approved E- Waste recycling factory in Sri Lanka. The company delivers customized E- Waste disposal solutions for corporate organizations and individuals in the country. 	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Central Environment Authority and other government institutions are planning to launch a management programme for recycling of the e-waste items and minimising health hazards.	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes

Goal 16 Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management.

Q-1 What specific policies and regulations are in place for healthcare waste management?

- Healthcare Waste Management is included in the updated National Waste Management Policy.
- National Guidelines on Healthcare Waste Management – in the process of updating
- National Colour Code on Healthcare Waste segregation is adopted.
- Hazardous Waste Regulations under the Environment Act (All health institutions need to obtain Environmental Protection Licenses (EPL) & Scheduled Waste Licenses (SWL)

Q-2 What is the total annual government expenditure towards healthcare waste management (US\$ per year)?

20 Million

Q-3 List the agencies or authorities responsible for healthcare waste management.

- Ministry of Health, Provincial Health Authorities, Private Health Institutions and private companies involved in healthcare waste management
- Healthcare waste management is regulated by Central Environmental Authority
- Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment is involved in policy decisions.

Q-4 What is the common practice for disposal of healthcare wastes?

(Please check the appropriate box and add if any other practice followed)

- open dumping (untreated)
- open burning (untreated)
- ordinary landfilling (untreated)
- sanitary landfilling (treated)
- Low cost small scale incineration (do not meet air emission standards)
- Highly controlled air incineration (dedicated/modern medical waste incinerators)
- Other methods (please specify names:) **Steam Sterilization**

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- Establish Clustering mechanism to bring in waste to the identified centres for treatment has to be established and strengthened.
- Financial constraints for provincial hospitals.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

- Public Private Partnership (PPP) facility established to treat 15 MT of Medical waste per day. Facility is under expansion now to treat 15- 20MT per day
- 20 Metamizers (capacity 1/2 ton/hr) have been provided for selected 20 General and Teaching Hospitals islandwide – clustering has to be established(Australian funded project)
- 61 High quality incinerators established in hospitals

III. 3R Goals for New and Emerging Wastes	
Goal 16	Promote the 3R concept in health-care waste management.
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At present, adequate number of treatment facilities are available. No major projects are needed.• Need improvements to Waste water & sewerage treatment.	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 17	Improve resource efficiency and resource productivity by greening jobs nation - wide in all economic and development sectors.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies and guidelines are introduced for product standard (towards quality/durability, environment/eco-friendliness, labour standard)?</i>	
Green job concept has been initiated, and already green jobs are available and Occupational Health & Safety standards have been improved. – Department of Labour/ Ministry of Health	
<i>Q-2 What specific energy efficiency schemes are introduced for production, manufacturing and service sector?</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient equipment/ lighting and machinery introduced • Energy Auditing process are adopted • Energy Managers for industries/hospitals & other institutions are trained by Sustainable Energy Authority. • Solar power introduced (Net metering/ Net accounting) 	
<i>Q-3 What specific policies are introduced to create green jobs in product and waste sector?</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At present Green Industry concept is being introduced. • Waste related jobs are made more environment friendly. 	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:.</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of awareness • Business entities seek short term profits, therefore poor interest on greening jobs • Financial constraints 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEVANATHA is currently engaged in an Assignment on “Community Mobilization, Awareness & Behavior Change” under the Greater Colombo Water and Waste Water Management Improvement Investment Program (GCWWMIIIP) in the City of Colombo - Sri Lanka • Environment Act <p>http://www.sevanatha.org.lk/</p>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Action plans of Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Minister of Housing ,Construction & Culture Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 18	Maximize co-benefits from waste management technologies for local air, water, oceans, and soil pollution and global climate change.
<i>Q-1 Please share how climate mitigation is addressed in waste management policies and programmes for co-benefits?</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the management of bio degradable solid waste, methane gas (Green House Gas) emissions from waste dumps will be reduced. • Waste minimization programmes will reduce waste incineration and reduce carbon dioxide gas (green House gas) emissions. • Proper general & hazardous waste management will reduce contamination of water & soil at disaster (flood) situations due to climate change. 	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of wastewater with limited drainage systems • Deficiencies in local authorities (lack of resources & technical capacity) • Lack of continuous monitoring due to frequent changes in the management • Lack of public awareness programmes about waste management 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Sewer connections and drainage systems in major cities • The Municipal Waste Recycling Program (MWRP) supported by USAID/ DIG of USA and monitored by Dehiwala Mount Lavinia Municipal Council in the Western Province of Sri Lanka–2017/2019 <p> http://www.sevanatha.org.lk/ www.cea.lk http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk http://www.wma.wp.gov.lk </p>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Sector has been identified as a NDC (Nationally Determined Contributions) under climate change and activities are progressing. 	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 19	Enhance national and local knowledge base and research network on the 3Rs and resource efficiency , through facilitating effective and dynamic linkages among all stakeholders, including governments, municipalities, the private sector, and scientific communities.
<p><i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to encourage triangular cooperation between government, scientific & research institutions and private/business sector in 3R areas?</i></p> <p>At present there are National Steering Committees convened by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment and other Ministries, on waste management consisting of all above categories</p> <p><i>Q-2 Please share the number and list of dedicated scientific institution, or coordinating centers in the areas of 3Rs (e.g., waste minimization technologies, eco-products, cleaner production, recycling technologies, industrial symbiosis, resource efficiency, etc.)?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment • Central Environment Authority (Pilisaruru Project) • Ministry of Provincial & Local Government • Solid Waste Support Centre • Ministry of Megapolis & Western Development • Solid Waste Authority -Western Province • National Cleaner Production Centre • Provincial Councils and Local Authorities 	
<p><i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i></p> <p>No healthy collaboration among institutions</p>	
<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <p>‘Student Based Pro Active Environment Education Project’ under the financial support of CITYNET. The main objective of this project is to educate the young students to understand, love and protect the environment.</p> <p>http://www.sevanatha.org.lk/</p>	
<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Waste Management Policy 	
<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 20	Strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships among governments, civil society, and the private sector in raising public awareness and advancing the 3Rs, sustainable consumption and production, and resource efficiency, leading to the behavioural change of the citizens and change in production patterns.
<p>Q-1 Does central government have official dialogue with multi-stakeholders in the process to formulate 3R-related policies and regulations? Which stakeholders are involved in the dialogue? (Please check all applicable)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> NGOs <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial Association <input type="checkbox"/> Local Government <input type="checkbox"/> Academic Institution <input type="checkbox"/> Others, please add/specify () </p>	
<p>Q-2 What is the level of NGOs' involvement in 3R, sustainable production and consumption, resource efficiency related promotional activities? (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible </p>	
<p>Q-3 What is the level of citizens' awareness on beneficial aspects of 3R, sustainable production and consumption and resource efficiency. (Please check the appropriate box)</p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> Very high <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/> Almost Negligible </p>	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of government guidelines and procedures on PPP • lengthy delays because of political debate • lengthy delays in negotiation 	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</p> <p>‘Student Based Pro Active Environment Education Project’ under the financial support by CITYNET. The main objective of this project is to educate the young students to understand, love and protect the environment. http://www.sevanatha.org.lk/</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</p> <p>Master Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 21	Integrate the 3Rs in formal education at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels as well as non-formal education such as community learning and development, in accordance with Education for Sustainable Development.
<i>Q-1 Provide a list of formal programmes that addresses areas of 3R and resource efficiency as part of the academic curriculum?</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Included into school curriculum • Included in the University level education (Environment related degree programmes) • Post graduate level of some courses (eg. M. Sc in Community Medicine) • Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration 	
<i>Q-2 Please provide an overview of the Government policies and programmes to promote community learning and development (non-formal education) on 3R and sustainable waste management.</i>	
Island wide Green Productivity programmes by National Productivity Secretariat	
<i>Q-3 Please provide a list of academic and research institutions offering PhD programmes in the areas of 3Rs and resource efficiency?</i>	
University of Colombo University of Moratuwa University of Peradeniya	
<i>Q-4 Please provide a list of management institutions (offering BBA / MBA courses) which have integrated resource efficiency and life cycle assessment (LCA) as part of their curriculum or course development?</i>	
University of Colombo University of Sri Jayawardenepura	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
Business entities seek short term profits, therefore poor interest on investment for 3R. Political interferences	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant.</i>	
Sri Lanka Institute of Development Administration has included modules on 3Rs for the government officers training programmes	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Sustainable Consumption and Production Policy	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 22	Integrate the 3R concept in relevant policies and programmes, of key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Mahaweli Development Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Trade and Commerce, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, and other relevant ministries towards transitioning to a resource-efficient and zero waste society.
<p>Q-1 Please list the name of the Ministries and major Government Agencies which are promoting 3R and resource efficiency as part of their policy, planning and developmental activities at local and national level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment • Central Environmental Authority • Ministry of Provincial Governments and Local Authorities • Ministry of Health • Provincial Councils & Local Authorities • Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development • Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development 	
<p>Q-2 What type of coordination mechanism are there among ministries and agencies for a resource efficient economic development?</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official regular coordination meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Official ad-hoc coordination meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Informal meeting among ministries and agencies</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other coordination mechanisms (please add/specify)</p>	
<p>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation: Only private sector participation on paper recycling. Due to the fluctuations in plastic and paper values day by day,</p>	
<p>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant Haritha Lanka Action Plan by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment</p>	
<p>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021) Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Land and Urban Development, Ministry of Education</p>	
<p>Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 23	Promote green and socially responsible procurement at all levels, thereby creating and expanding 3R industries and markets for environmentally-friendly goods and products.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies are introduced to promote green and social responsible procurement?</i>	
Green Procurement Policy draft developed, by Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment and Green Procurement Guidelines (draft) developed by Procurement Council	
<i>Q-2 Please provide details of eco-labelling schemes of your country.</i>	
Cleaner & Greener program EARTH CHECK Program Forest Stewardship Council Program Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC) schemes Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS) Green Globe Standard Sustainable Agricultural Network (SAN) Association for Organic Agriculture National Organic Control Unit to sustainability and COM Forest Garden Products for improvement GREEN Labeling System	
<i>Q-3 Please provide a list of criteria for eco-labeled products and services in your country.</i>	
<i>Q-4 Please provide the list of Ministries and major Government Agencies which have adopted green procurement policy.</i>	
Still it is not practicing in Sri Lanka	
<i>Q-5 What % of municipalities have adopted the green procurement policy?</i>	
Still not measured	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
The absence of mandatory guidelines, finance, time and a dearth of sustainable procurement knowledge	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
National Procurement commission is preparing green procurement guidelines with co-operation of Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Procurement commission is preparing green procurement guidelines with co-operation of Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment 	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 24	Phase out harmful subsidies that favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials and water) and energy, and channel the freed funds in support of implementing the 3Rs and efforts to improve resource/energy efficiency.
<i>Q-1 Are there any government subsidy programmes that directly or indirectly favour unsustainable use of resources (raw materials, water, and energy)? If so, please provide a list of such programmes along with the responsible Ministry or Agency administering and implementing it.</i>	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political pressure from the interest groups • Time taken to change the structure • Struggle between the stakeholders of industries and stakeholders of environment 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues

Goal 25 **Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.**

Q-1 Is waste management a public health priority in your country?

Yes, Open dumping or environment pollution is an offence under the Environment Act. But due to the resource constraints local authorities are compelled for open dumping. In order to maintain the surface water in clean condition under riverine management programme integrated water management approach is used. The task is carried under Clean Water Programme by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources Management and Irrigation Department. To carry out the given tasks properly under Clean Water programme a separate division for Riverine Management was established in the Irrigation Department.

Q-2 What are the rules and regulations to prevent open dumping and open burning of waste?

- National Environment Act
- Legislation / by laws under the Provincial and Local Authorities.
- Regulations under Marine Pollution Prevention Authority
- Public Nuisance Ordinance
- Irrigation Ordinance is amended to address part of the Riverine Protection.
- Flood Protection Act will be amended also, that covers part of the rules and regulations related to Riverine Protection.

Q-3 Rank the five most important rivers in terms of water quality (BOD values) passing through major cities and urban areas?

- Kelani River
- Kalu
- Mahaweli
- Walawe
- Gin

Q-4 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent littering in river and water bodies?

- Environment Act
- Irrigation Ordinance is amended to address part of the riverine protection.
- Flood Protection Act will be amended also, that covers part of the rules and regulations related to Riverine Protection.

Q-5 What are the specific laws, rules and regulations in place to prevent marine littering?

- Regulations under Marine Pollution Prevention Authority

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

- In sufficiency of - infra structure facilities.
- Community and local government institutions, such as; pradeshiya saba, town councils

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 25	Protect public health and ecosystems, including freshwater and marine resources by eliminating illegal activities of open dumping, including dumping in the oceans, and controlling open burning in both urban and rural areas.
	<p>and municipal councils has to play a vital role but due to the inadequate human resources, capacity gaps and lack of financial resources it is difficult to obtain immediate results of the programme and activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current legislation are necessary to be revised and strengthened in order to address all possible shortcomings. • It is necessary to simplify the implementing mechanism also.
	<p><i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavithra ganga project by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment • Water shed management project by Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment • Water quality monitoring and issuing Environmental Protection License by Central Environment Authority
	<p><i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i></p> <p>Riverine management programme by Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development</p>
	<p><i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all</p>

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 26	Facilitate the international circulation of re-usable and recyclable resources as well as remanufactured products as mutually agreed by countries and in accordance with international and national laws, especially the Basel Convention, which contributes to the reduction of negative environmental impacts and the effective management of resources.
Q-1 What are major recycling industries in your country?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic • Paper • Glass • CFL Bulbs • Batteries • Metal 	
Q-2 Please specify the regulation on transboundary movement of hazardous waste.	
Regulations under Basel Convention	
Q-3 If your government has restriction on import of non-hazardous waste or quality control of non-hazardous waste, please list it up.	
Post consumer waste importation is banned. Possible importation is regularly monitored through Technical Committee on the Basel, Rotterdam, Stockholm and Minimata Conventions (BRSM-TEC) by analyzing the request made by industries from the Department of Import and Export Controls.	
Q-4 Does your government restrict import of remanufactured goods?	
Yes	
Q-5 Does your government regard remanufactured goods as secondhand goods, and regulate it as secondhand goods?	
Yes	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficiency of screening facilities at the port of entry, and the practical issues of screening each and every container/goods. 	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
www.cea.lk http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk http://www.wma.wp.gov.lk	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	
IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	

Goal 27 Promote data collection, compilation and sharing, public announcement and application of statistics on wastes and the 3Rs, to understand the state of waste management and resource efficiency.

Q-1 Please give an overview on availability of various data and information on material flow and waste management by checking (X or ✓) the appropriate boxes. (Please respond on both “Data Availability” and Monitoring Base”)

Data Type	Data Availability				Monitoring Base		
	good	Moderate	Very limited	No data exist	Good	Moderate	Not good
Waste generation		x				x	
Material flow			x			x	
Cyclical use			x				x
Amount of final disposal		x				x	
Disposal to land		x				x	
Direct disposal to water			x				x
Import of waste		-				-	
Export of waste		x				x	
Total landfilled waste		x				x	
Import of recyclables	-	-				-	-
Export of recyclables	x				x		
Hazardous waste generation (solid, liquid, sludge, etc.)		x				x	
e-waste generation			x				x

(Please add any other data type relevant to your country)

Q-2 What are the current and planned government policies and programmes to strengthen data and information availability in waste sector?

Development of Data Bases in relevant agencies

Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:

Record keeping is very poor.

Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant

www.cea.lk

<http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk>

<http://www.wma.wp.gov.lk>

Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)

Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.

Is this Goal relevant for your country? Highly Partially Not at all

Goal 28	Promote heat recovery (waste-to-energy), in case wastes are not re-usable or recyclable and proper and sustainable management is secured.
<i>Q-1 What are the government policies and programmes, including incentives, for waste-to-energy programmes?</i>	
“Waste to Energy” project is to be implemented in the Western province of the country Biogas generation is being practiced throughout the country.	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate financial resource, technical capability, appropriate business model and conducive environment • Political pressure from the interest groups • Time taken to change the structures • Struggle between the stakeholders of industries and stakeholders of environment 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Three waste to energy projects have proposed by Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
“Waste to Energy” project by Ministry of Megapolis and Western Development	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 29	Promote overall regional cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships based on different levels of linkages such as government-to-government, municipality-to-municipality, industry-to-industry, (research) institute-to-institute, and NGO-to-NGO. Encourage technology transfer and technical and financial supports for 3Rs from developed countries to less developed countries.
<i>Q-1 Please provide a list of on-going bilateral/multi-lateral technical cooperation in 3R areas?</i>	
Waste management projects implemented with the assistance of Japan (JICA) and Korean Government (KOIKA)	
<i>Q-2 What actions are being taken to promote inter-municipal or regional cooperation in areas of waste exchanges, resource recovery, recycling, waste-to-energy and trade of recyclables?</i>	
Exchange of information on successful stories and technologies	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interferences • Inadequate technical capability, appropriate business models and conducive environment 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
Collaborative projects with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), The Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	
www.cea.lk http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk http://www.wma.wp.gov.lk http://www.sevanatha.org.lk/	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 30	Pay special attention to issues and challenges faced by developing countries including SIDS in achieving sustainable development.
<i>Q-1 Please describe any past and on-going cooperation with SIDS (Small Island Developing States) countries in 3R areas.</i>	
<i>Q-2 Please list 3R related projects linked to climate change, biodiversity, disaster management and sustainable tourism. (This is <u>to be reported by SIDS countries only</u>)</i>	
Waste Management Projects identified under Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation (INDCs)	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial constraints 	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
http://crip.lk/	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Action Plans Developed for Colombo Municipal Council, Waste Management Authority – Western Province, Central Environment Authority, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Economic Affairs, Livestock Development, Irrigation and Fisheries & Aquatic Resources Development	
<i>Is this Goal relevant for your country?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 31	Promote 3R + “Return” concept which stands for Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and “Return” where recycling is difficult due to the absence of available recycling industries and limited scale of markets in SIDS, especially in the Pacific Region.
<i>Q-1 What specific policies, programme, including pilot projects, are implemented to promote 3R+ “Return” concept? (This is to be reported by SIDS countries only)</i>	
Return concept is applied in electronics equipment.	
<i>Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:</i> There are sufficient recycling industries available in Sri Lanka. But collection mechanism of waste and sorting of waste need to be improved.	
<i>Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant</i>	
<i>Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</i>	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 32	Complete elimination of illegal engagement of children in the informal waste sector and gradually improve the working conditions and livelihood security, including mandatory provision of health insurance , for all workers.
Q-1 What is the approximate market size (in US\$) of the informal waste sector?	
Children under 16 year of age cannot be employed under the law. Complaints are attended by Child Protection Authority.	
Q-2 Number of annual labor inspections in waste sector?	
Labors can participate for medical inspections with free of charge at any time as there are Medical Officers of Health under every municipal councils.	
Q-3 Is health insurance a mandatory to all informal workers in waste sector by law?	
No	
Q-4 What specific policies and enforcement mechanisms are in place to prevent illegal engagement of children in waste sector?	
Child Protection Act (engagement of children in the informal waste sector is very less)	
Q-5 Number of landfill sites accessible to register waste pickers?	
Waste pickers are not registered in some districts.	
Q-6 Average life span of informal waste workers?	
Records are not maintained	
Q-7 Any government vaccination programmes for informal waste workers?	
Not for informal workers.	
Q-8 Any public awareness programmes for informal waste workers on health and safety measures?	
Yes training programmes conducted by Ministry of Health	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial and technical supports 	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
<p>Important policies/programs/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)</p> <p>Strengthening of Health Insurance for workers, action plans developed for Ministry of Health and Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment</p>	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

IV. 3R Goals for Cross-cutting Issues	
Goal 33	Promote 3Rs taking into account gender considerations.
Q-1 Please give a brief assessment on how the national, provincial and municipal governments incorporate gender considerations in waste reduction, reuse and recycle.	
<p>In national and provincial, both males and females are engaged in waste management at most of the places.</p> <p>At household level and schools and hospitals, females take initiatives in reduction, reuse and recycle. (Majority of the teachers and the infection control nursing staff are females)</p>	
Challenges (policy/ institutional/ technological/ financial) faced in implementation:	
*No Challenges because gender issue is not prevalent.	
Examples of pilot projects, master plans and/or policies developed or under development – include websites where relevant	
Not Applicable	
Important policies/programmes/projects/master plans the government plans to undertake within next five years (2016~2021)	
Not Applicable	
Is this Goal relevant for your country? <input type="checkbox"/> Highly <input type="checkbox"/> Partially <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not at all	

Q- Please provide a brief comprehensive summary of important 3R and resource efficiency policies /programmes/ projects/ master plans of your country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naitonal Waste Management Policy • National Action Plans of Minsitry of Provincial and Local Government, Central Enviornmental Authority, Minsitry of Megapolis, Provincial COncils, Local Authorities etc. • Projects implemented island wide by government, private sector, NGOs CBOO etc