



Report on EIA twinning project between Lao PDR and Japan, Sri Lanka and Japan

TA 7566-REG: Strengthening and Use of Country
Safeguards System:

Sub-project: EIA Clearinghouse and Capacity
Strengthening through Twinning

Training Workshop on EIA Report Review in Sri Lanka August 2014

Implementing Agency:

Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN)
Secretariat

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1. Introduction

The Asian Environmental Compliance and Enforcement Network (AECEN) is a regional practitioner network dedicated to sharing improved policies and practices in compliance and enforcement in Asia. The network was launched at ADB's headquarters in Manila in 2005, with assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and ADB, in partnership with 13 Asian countries (16 countries and 19 member agencies as of December 2013). In 2009, member agencies agreed that the Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES) would become the permanent secretariat of AECEN. ADB and IGES recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on a range of cooperative activities, including AECEN.

In July 2010, the ADB Board of Directors approved Technical Assistance (TA) 7566-REG for \$5,000,000. In September 2011 the ADB approved an increased TA amount to \$8,000,000. TA 7566-REG has three components: (i) subproject implementation, (ii) knowledge management and dissemination, and (iii) coordination among development agencies. Through Component 1, Subproject Implementation, ADB is providing systematic, timely support for a series of subprojects tailored to the needs of specific Developing Member Countries (DMCs) for strengthening and effective implementation of their respective country safeguard systems.

A subproject of the TA is being implemented by AECEN through its Secretariat managed by the IGES regional center in Bangkok, Thailand. The subproject has two main components: (i) an EIA clearinghouse that aims to facilitate knowledge capture and dissemination of information on international best practices in EIA implementation, and (ii) south-south twinning between Lao PDR and Japan, and Sri Lanka and Japan. Through these components, the subproject aims to improve information sharing and knowledge management in EIA among all DMCs through the EIA clearinghouse and to enhance capacity of beneficiary countries by improved understanding of EIA best practices of the mentor country through south-south twinning.

The first component, the EIA clearinghouse, was developed and successfully launched on AECEN's website in March 2013 (<http://www.aecen.org/eia-compendium>). The clearinghouse provides EIA laws and regulations, useful EIA references, guidelines and manuals, case studies of EIAs that could serve as models for future EIAs in the same sector, news articles and court cases involving implementation issues surrounding EIAs, and hot-links to national websites of EIA-related agencies.

The second component, two EIA twinning projects, is being conducted between Lao PDR and Japan, and Sri Lanka and Japan. In both cases, the Japan Association of Environment Assessment (JEAS) acts as the mentoring organization to the project, delegated by the Ministry of Environment, Japan (MOEJ). The Sri Lanka twinning project is implemented with the partnership with the Central Environmental Authority (CEA) and the Lao PDR twinning project with the Department of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (DESIA), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental (MoNRE).

This report presents a summary of the Training Workshop on EIA Report Review – A case of thermal power sector with Japanese Experience in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August 2014 as part of the EIA twinning project between Sri Lanka and Japan.

2. Overview of the EIA twinning project

2.1 AECEN's twinning projects

Twinning is a key feature of AECEN's capacity development mechanism between members and its effectiveness has been proven in numerous projects. Twinning activities can include peer review of policies and operations, technical assistance in developing and implementing improved policies and practices, specialized on-the-job training and information exchange. Key elements of twinning are summarized below:

Counterpart Exchange: Twinning partnerships facilitate direct exchange between practitioners in sharing information on improved policies and practices;

Reciprocal Benefits: Both twinning partners receive benefits from the partnerships in strengthening their policies, practices and capabilities;

Demand Driven: Twinning partnerships respond to an agency's priority needs, which are matched with another agency's proven approaches and capabilities;

Results Focused: Twinning partners develop MOUs and work plans that identify specific commitments, activities, resources, timelines and outcomes. Twinning partnerships result in the adoption of improved policies and practices as well as increased capacity, leading to measurable improvements and tangible outcomes;

Replication: Twinning partnerships aim to replicate proven policies and practices across Asia; and

Cost Sharing: All partner agencies support twinning activities on a cost-share basis, providing in-kind and direct funding support. Development partners facilitate and co-fund twinning activities as needed.

2.2 Rationale for the EIA twinning project

Minimizing adverse environmental impacts of economic development accompanied by rapid urbanization and industrial growth as well as conserving natural environments remain significant challenges for Asia. While many governments have developed legal and institutional frameworks for environmental safeguards, implementation and enforcement of environmental laws and regulations remain weak due to technical, financial, and human capacity limitations.

In the region, application of EIA requirements has been consistently identified as a priority concern of environmental compliance and enforcement. Yet, effective implementation of the EIA laws in Asia remains patchy, especially in relation to compliance and enforcement of environmental management and monitoring plans (EMMPs) which identify measures to be taken in order to reduce adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels or offset them in an appropriate manner. Therefore, EIA implementation needs to be enhanced through further capacity strengthening.

2.3 Objective of the EIA twinning project

The objective of the project is to develop the implementing capacity of EIA in Sri Lanka and Lao PDR through the bilateral twinning arrangement with Japan as a mentoring country. The twinning arrangement provides mutual hands-on learning opportunities among the government officials in charge of EIA and experts in the field and delivers tangible outputs that are beneficial to the mentee countries.

2.4 Overall activities envisioned for EIA twinning project

The following sequential activities were envisioned to be undertaken for the twinning project to implement effective partnerships between mentor and mentee countries (Sri Lanka, and Lao PDR):

- (i) Drafting plan and schedule for key activities in close consultation with Japan and Sri Lanka/Lao PDR for ADB review and approval;
- (ii) Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between partners;
- (iii) Organizing workshops to launch the twinning program;
- (iv) Reviewing EIA and SEA application in Sri Lanka/Lao PDR to ascertain training requirements;
- (v) Coordinating study tour and site visits to Japan;
- (vi) Revising Sri Lanka's/Lao PDR's existing EIA guidelines and/or developing new ones;
- (vii) Drafting training and user manuals for amended and/or additional EIA guidelines; and
- (viii) Organizing a training program to introduce amended and/or new EIA guidelines and manuals.

3. Lao PDR-Japan and Sri Lanka-Japan EIA twinning project

3.1 Organizational arrangements

Japan (mentor)

JEAS acts as a mentoring organization of the project and implements the project on behalf of MOEJ. JEAS is a public association, comprising approximately 140 environmental assessment business companies (as of June 2014), established in 1978 and operated under the supervision of ministries of environment; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; economy, trade and industry; and land, infrastructure, transport and tourism (<http://www.jeas.org/english.cts>).

As JEAS has limited staff in its secretariat, it appointed Japanese experts from Environmental Resources Management (ERM) in Japan for the project implementation. ERM is a leading global provider of environmental, health, safety, risk, social consulting services and sustainability related services. ERM has over 140 offices in 39 countries and territories employing more than 5,000 people (<http://www.erm.com/en/>).

Mr. Manabu Sakaguchi, Partner, ERM Japan, leads the project. He is an environmental and social safeguards specialist with extensive experience in the field from various projects implemented overseas. Ms. Naoko Maruyama, Mr. Yohei Suzuki, and Ms. Tomoko Kaku, Consultant, ERM Japan, assist in implementing the project as team members. They are environmental and social safeguards specialists and have extensive experience in the field. Other ERM staff provide *pro bono* assistance.

Lao PDR (mentee)

The Department of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (DESIA) under MoNRE is responsible for overseeing the implementation of the EIA process in Lao PDR. MoNRE is responsible for issuing environmental quality standards in cooperation with the line ministries, and for issuing general EIA guidelines specifying procedures and standards to evaluate and mitigate environmental impacts caused by development projects.

Mr. Lamphoukeo Kettavong, Deputy Head of Planning and Administration Division, DESIA leads the project on behalf of the Government of Lao PDR.

Sri Lanka (mentee)

The Central Environmental Authority (CEA) acts as the implementing organization of the project in Sri Lanka. The CEA was established in August 1981 under the provision of the National Environmental Act No: 47 of 1980. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (ME&NR) which was established in December 2001 has the overall responsibility in the affairs of the CEA with the objective of integrating environmental considerations in the development process of the country. The CEA was given wider regulatory powers under the National Environment (Amendment) Acts No: 56 of 1988 and No: 53 of 2000 (<http://www.cea.lk/>).

Ms. Kanthi de Silva, Director, the CEA leads the project on behalf of the Government of Sri Lanka.

AECEN (project secretariat)

Dr. Peter King, Head of AECEN Secretariat, Ms. Sarunya Sujaritpong, AECEN Programme Manager, Mr. Chandkachorn John Chandarat, Website and Database Manager, IGES Regional Centre, and Dr. Daisuke Sano, Director, IGES Regional Centre, assist in implementing the project and liaise with ADB. Dr. Daisuke Sano will act as a focal point for IGES.

3.2 Training Workshop on EIA Report Review in Sri Lanka

Overview

The training workshop on 'EIA Report Review – A Case of Thermal Power Sector with Japanese Experience' was held on 5 August 2014 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The Workshop was organized by CEA with support from the ADB.

The Training Workshop on EIA Report Review was a follow-on activity to the Capacity Development Workshop held earlier on 25-27 June 2014 in Yokohama, Japan. The Training Workshop aimed at sharing lessons with wider stakeholders in mentee country and address further narrowed-down needs from the mentee country. During the Capacity Development Workshop in Japan, the participants from Sri Lanka and the experts from Japan identified and agreed on a hands-on training exercise for EIAs for coal-fired power plants as a priority area for the subsequent training workshop to conclude the twinning project. ERM Japan Ltd, as a mentoring organization, agreed to dispatch its staff members to be speakers and moderators for the training.

On 5 August 2014, 31 participants from CEA gathered in the Training Workshop to learn key points of an EIA report review through lectures, group discussions, and presentations. Participants learned from check lists and guidelines used as international standards or for international projects as well as from Japanese experience for EIA reviewing shared by the experts from Japan.

Summary of the Capacity Development Workshop

The Workshop was started with the welcome remarks by Mr. Gamini Jayasinghe, Deputy Director General of CEA, the host organization of the Workshop. Subsequently, Mrs. Kanthi De Silva, Director of EIA, CEA, outlined the objectives of the workshop and presented the situations surrounding the EIA review process in Sri Lanka. The objectives of the EIA review were: 1) to assess the accuracy and acceptability of the information provided in the EIA; 2) to identify the shortcomings in the current EIA procedures; and 3) to develop a few recommendations to the Executing Agency how to overcome the identified shortcomings. The issues of the review process in Sri Lanka include lack of objectivity in the review process, no formal procedure for reviewing EIA reports (or only checking whether or not the components specified in the TORs are met in the submitted EIA report), and lack of relevant standards, policies or good practice guidance to determine the acceptance of the EIA report. Mrs. De Silva also presented some of the recommendations to the present system such as: 1) introducing review criteria; 2) introducing an independent committee of experts to conduct technical review; and 3) introducing an administrative review following the technical review if required.



Mr. KGS Jayawardana, Deputy Director of EIA, CEA, presented an outline of the coal power plant project in Sampur, Sri Lanka such as salient features of the project, scope of EIA, land requirement, water requirement, characteristics of coal, support facilities, air/water pollution control systems, ash management system, issues of land acquisition and ecological sensitivity to familiarize the participants with the project for a following exercise.

Mr. Yohei Suzuki, Consultant, ERM Japan, presented the EIA review practice using the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) checklist and International Finance Cooperation (IFC) guidelines. He explained that the JBIC checklist covers 27 sectors while IFC's eight Performance Standards and Environmental, Health and Safety (EHS) Guidelines are useful as a reference for the EIA review process. He gave tips of how to use the EHS Guidelines as a tool, especially for a thermal power plant, and explained some examples of mitigation measures and good international industry practices. His presentation also covered the issues of air pollution emissions and ambient air quality, water quality, waste, natural environment, social, and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and monitoring.



Moderated by Mr. Suzuki, the participants were then divided into four groups (five-eight members in each group) for conducting a group exercise. Each group was tasked to review the Sampur coal power plant project, using the above checklist and guidelines for the project evaluation as follows:

- 1) air quality - existence of relevant standards, air pollutants to be emitted, compliance with the standards;
- 2) water quality - existence of relevant standards, effluent to be discharged, compliance with the standards, impact evaluation of thermal discharge;
- 3) waste - major types of waste to be generated, fly ash and bottom ash treatment/disposal system, appropriateness of the disposal method, best practice of disposal;
- 4) natural environment - existence of any sensitive areas, impact on the surrounding area by increased water temperature and air pollutants, appropriateness of impact assessment, reasonability of mitigation measures suggested in the EIA report; and
- 5) social impact - project's impact on social environment, existence of fishermen/farmers, impact on access road, cultural sites and landscapes.

The participants then prepared their presentations based on their discussions.

All of the four groups made presentations of their discussion results, especially focusing on shortcomings of the EIA report and their recommendations for an improvement of the EIA report. Summary of the presentations based on the group discussion are outlined below.



The first group pointed out some shortcomings of the impact assessments of air and water quality in the EIA report. The shortcomings included the lack of an alternative study for coastal water discharge and the lack of baseline data on temperature variation with the depth and movements of faunal species of the bay. For ash disposal, there was no information on ash/stock management in the EIA report. Therefore the group pointed out the need to explore other possibilities of disposal facilities. A need of baseline data on sediment and methyl mercury with sediment transportation was also pointed out. For natural environment, the EIA report identified some sensitive areas, but the group found that the assessment was not sufficient. For

social impact, there was no plan for resettlement included in the EIA report although 80 families were relocated. Furthermore, the information a livelihood plan written in the EIA report was insufficient. The group made recommendations that adequate and qualitative improvements on data/information/studies were needed. The group also viewed that a linkage between other related components of the project and cumulative impact should be studied.

The second group presented that the air quality emitted from the coal thermal power plant met the national standards. However the consideration on possible accumulative impact resulting from air pollution was not sufficient. There was no specific national standard for a coal thermal power plant project in Sri Lanka and thus the discharge standards to marine coastal areas were applied in the EIA. According to the studied EIA report, the plant was expected to generate hot water effluent and waste such as fly ash and bottom ash. It was stated in the report that fly ash would be used for the cement industry. The group made comments on the long-term impacts from disposal of bottom ash as the vicinity of the project site had coral reefs and habitats of blue whales which should be considered as a sensitive area. Thus the group proposed that there was a need for scientific basis for the proposed mitigation measures.

The third group suggested that an assessment of cumulative impact of air pollution by using a suitable model should be conducted. As for the discharged water, two discharge points were suggested in the EIA, but the point should be determined based on the ecological conditions around the project site, especially with the use of models to simulate seasonal variations and current patterns. Major types of wastes including fly ash, bottom ash, waste oil, sludge and solid waste were identified in the EIA, but the description was not sufficiently specific. Acceptable level for cement industry, proper storage/management system should be quantitatively studied. The project site was located in an ecologically sensitive area, but the possible impacts of hot water or air pollution were not clear due to the lack of baseline data and in-depth analysis of the fauna and flora such as migration of birds. The group concluded that a scientific evaluation was lacking in the EIA report and mitigation measures were inadequate and quite vague.

The fourth group explained that Sri Lanka had the national standards for air emissions such as NO_x, SO_x, and PM, but the proposed mitigation measures were not adequate to deal with ash disposal. Fly ash, bottom ash, and solid waste were identified in the report as the main types of waste, but the disposal plan was unacceptable. The group suggested that the best practice should be applicable for this project to use waste such as fly ash as a raw material for another production such as cement production. Provided that vicinity of the project site had coral reefs, sensitive bay environment and marine/terrestrial areas, water and fly ash emissions could affect aquatic ecosystems. Since there was no specific standard for coal thermal power plant in Sri Lanka, the marine coastal standards were used in the EIA. Temperature of discharged water complied with relevant standards (45°C), however, the group suggested checking a temperature profile at the interval of 500 m up to 2 km from the discharging point in the vertical and horizontal directions. The group further pointed out that it was necessary for CEA to have good reasons when giving such specific instructions to the developers. Recommendations were made that solutions for fly ash and bottom ash disposal plan as well as disposal methods for sludge from effluent treatment plants were needed. The group emphasized that developer should collect primary data and not heavily rely on secondary data.

After the presentation from each group, Mr. Suzuki presented the EIA process and an example of EIA report of a coal thermal power plant commented by the authorities in Japan. The comments on scoping by a prefecture governor included 'interviews and observations from ship should give necessary information about important species (whale),' and 'survey location for marine biodiversity on tidal flat area should be added.' Comments on a draft EIA report by the Ministry of Environment included 'proper maintenance and inspection of a flue gas treatment plant,' 'implement proper mitigation measures for noise, vibration and wastewater during construction,' and 'consider further CO₂ reduction technologies such as CCS (COs Capture and Storage) in line with government policy.' Mr. Suzuki also presented some features of a coal thermal power plant project such as control emissions measures to reduce air pollution emissions and stack shape for adjusting landscape. A number of questions were raised by the participants for example 'was a significant impact considered at the scoping step?'; ' were primary data required for conducting EIAs in Japan?'; and 'what kind of emission reduction measures were used in the coal thermal power plant project introduced in the presentation today?'.

The Workshop was concluded with the closing remarks made by Mrs. De Silva.

All the presentations are made available to other members through AECEN website:

<http://www.aecen.org/events/training-workshop-eia-report-review-case-thermal-power-sector-japanese-experience>

4. Annex

4.1 Concept note for the Training Workshop

4.2 Training Workshop agenda

4.3 Participant list

Concept Note
Capacity Development Training in Sri Lanka
Twinning Partnership on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Sri Lanka-Japan

5 August 2014

Auditorium of Central Environment Authority (CEA), Colombo, Sri Lanka

Organized by CEA, Sri Lanka

in association with Environment Resources Management (ERM) Japan with support from ADB

Background

For developing countries in Asia, application of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) requirements has been consistently identified as a priority concern of environmental compliance and enforcement. Yet, effective implementation of the EIA laws in these countries remains patchy, especially in relation to compliance and enforcement of environmental management and monitoring plans (EMMPs) which identify measures to be taken in order to reduce adverse environmental and social impacts to acceptable levels or offset them in appropriate manners. Therefore, EIA implementation needs to be enhanced through further capacity strengthening.

Under Technical Assistance (TA) 7566-REG on environmental safeguard of Asian Development Bank (ADB), Asian Environmental Compliance and Network (AECEN) aims to increase capacity for EIA implementation through its subproject – “Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Clearinghouse and Capacity Strengthening through Twinning.” The subproject strives to achieve its aims by facilitating knowledge capture and dissemination of information on international best practices in EIA implementation through exchange of knowledge and know-hows as well as mutual learning.

For twinning partnerships, Sri Lanka was selected to participate in the subproject as one of the mentee countries, and Japan has been acting as a mentor country. Useful perspective, experience and strategies are expected to be shared to advance implementation of EIA laws and regulations in Sri Lanka through hands-on activities under the subproject.

Under the subproject between Sri Lanka and Japan, there are three key activities planned in order to achieve the subproject’s aim. The first activity, a consultation workshop in December 2013 in Colombo, Sri Lanka brought together partners from both mentor and mentee countries, identified priority assistance needs, discussed and agreed on objectives and design of the partnership, and secured commitments from both countries for its implementation.¹ Following on the first activity, a workshop was held in June 2014 in Yokohama, Japan to strengthen capacity of the government officials in charge of EIA implementation from the mentee countries (Sri Lanka and Lao PDR) responding to their needs identified at the consultation workshops. Partners and experts from Japan provided the participants both from Sri Lanka and Lao PDR with good practices of EIA implementation in Japan through workshop and study tour. The workshop also provided a platform for all the participants from both mentor and mentee countries to understand the differences in EIA

¹ Please refer to <http://www.aecen.org/events/consultation-workshop-twinning-partnership-environmental-impact-assessment-eia-between-sri-la> for further details.

implementation in different countries, share experiences and to discuss improving EIA implementation for mentee countries.²

The third activity, a training workshop – to be conducted in a mentee country – aims to share lessons from the workshop in Japan to a wider audience mentee country and address further narrowed-down needs from the mentee country. During the second workshop held in Japan, a set of training needs for the third activity was identified by the participants from Sri Lanka. Through a discussion between the participants from Sri Lanka and the experts from Japan, a hands-on training exercise for EIAs for coal-fired power plants was agreed on as a priority area for the planned training workshop. ERM Japan Ltd, as a mentoring organization, has agreed to dispatch its staff members to be speakers and modulators for the capacity development training in Sri Lanka.

Objectives and expected outputs of the capacity development training

As stated above, the scope of this capacity development training is limited to EIAs for coal-fired power plants in Sri Lanka. Target participants will include central and regional government officers from CEA and other EIA approving authorities in Sri Lanka.

Objectives of the capacity development training scheduled to be held on 5 August 2014 are as follows:

- To strengthen capacity on assessment of social and environmental impacts due to construction and operation of coal-fired power plants;
- To provide hands-on knowledge on prevention, control and mitigation measures of social and environmental impacts caused by construction and operation of coal-fired power plants; and
- To enhance understanding about monitoring the potential impacts resulting from operation of coal-fired power plants.

Expected outcome:

Government officers from CEA of Sri Lanka and other EIA approving authorities are expected to have:

- Increased understanding and knowledge on conducting EIA for coal-fired power plants; and
- Better understanding of monitoring the potential impacts resulting from operation of coal-fired power plants.

² <http://www.aecen.org/events/capacity-development-workshop-twinning-partnerships-eia-lao-pdr-japan-and-sri-lanka-japan>

Provisional agenda
Twinning Partnership on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
Between Sri Lanka and Japan
A training workshop on EIA report review
– A case of thermal power sector with Japanese Experience

Date: 05th August 2014 Venue: Auditorium, Central Environmental Authority

Time	Session details
8:30 - 9:00	Registration
9:00 - 9:10	Welcome remarks Mr Gamini Jayasinghe, DDG/EMA)/CEA
9.10-9.20	Objective of the workshop Mrs Kanthi De Silva, Director/ EIA/CEA
9.20 -9.40	Introduction of Case study (Coal Power Plant in Sri Lanka) Mr KGS Jayawardana, DD/ EIA/CEA
9.40- 10.20	Presentation of EIA review practice Mr Yohei Suzuki, ERM Japan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JBIC checklist - IFC guideline - Points of review
10.20-10.40	Tea break
10.40 – 12.00	Small group workshop (4 groups) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discussion/Working on the EIA report of the Coal Power Plant among each group/ Review findings - Presentation preparation
12:00-13.30	Lunch Break
13:30- 14.30	Presentation from each group (15min/group) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review findings of case study project/Appropriateness of EIA report
14.30- 14.50	Tea break
14.50-15.30	Panel discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on the review findings important aspects to be considered in the review
15. 30- 15.45	Closing remarks

Participant list

Twining Partnership on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

Between Sri Lanka and Japan

A training workshop on EIA report review

– A case of thermal power sector with Japanese Experience

1. Ms. Wilka Ranasinghe /Senior Env't. Officer/ (Waste Management / CEA
2. Mr. Pradeep Seekkubadu / Assistant Director / Uva Provincial Office/CEA
3. Mr. Sivakumar / Director (Eastern Provincial Office) / CEA
4. Mr. Sunil Maithripala / Assistant Director (EIA) / CEA
5. Ms. Kusala Mahalekame / Assistant Director (EIA) / CEA
6. Mr. G N Chandrasiri / Assistant Director (EIA) / CEA
7. Ms. Harshi Edussuriya /Senior Env't. Officer (EIA) / CEA
8. Ms. Hiranthi Janz / Assistant Director (Lab Service) / CEA
9. Ms. Nilmini Attanayake / Deputy Director (EIA) / CEA
10. Ms. C P Palihapitiya / Assistant Director (Central Provincial Office) / CEA
11. Ms. S P Periyapperuma / Deputy Director (EIA) / CEA
12. Mr. S M J Samarakoon / Deputy Director (Lab Services) / CEA
13. Ms. Vajira Kumarasinghe /Senior Env't. Officer (EIA) / CEA
14. Mr. M Jeevabahu / Senior Env't. Officer (Northern Provincial Office) / CEA
15. Ms. P K G Karunaratne / Assistant Director (EIA) / CEA
16. Ms. Chandani Rubasinghe / Env't. Officer (EIA) / CEA
17. Ms. L S Wickramasinghe / Env't. Officer (EIA) / CEA
18. Mr. S Sivakumaran / Env't. Officer (EIA) / CEA
19. Mr. S S Ranasinghe / Assistant Director (Env't. Pollution Control) / CEA
20. Mr. N G L Samaratunga / Assistant Director (Southern Pro. Office) / CEA
21. Mr. R M S B Ratnayake /Asst. Director (Sabaragamuwa Pro. Office) / CEA
22. Mr. T S C Peiris / Assistant Director (RIA) / CEA
23. Mr. A G D L Karunaratne / Assistant Director (Natural Resources Mgt.)/ CEA
24. Ms. R R Sumanawathi /Senior Env't. Officer (EIA) / CEA
25. Mr. K Pirapaharan /Senior Env't. Officer (NRM & M) / CEA
26. Ms. Nelka Perera /Assistant Director (Env't. Pollution Control) / CEA
27. Ms. Kanthi De Silva / Director (EIA) / CEA
28. Mr. A U K Ethugala /Senior Env't. Officer (EIA) / CEA
29. Ms. Vernika Ranawaka Arachchi /Assist. Director (Western Pro. Office) / CEA
30. Mr. K G S Jayawardana / Deputy Director (EIA) / CEA
31. Mr. P V S Shantha / Assistant Director (EIA) / CEA
32. Ms. Yohei Suzuki / Consultant / ERA Japan
33. Mr. Tomoko Kaku / Consultant / ERA Japan