

Environmental Monitoring Report

Report: Semestral Report

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Sri Lanka: Health System Enhancement Project

Project Number: 51107-003

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Sri Lanka: Health System Enhancement Project - Additional Financing

Prepared by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Health System Enhancement Project (HSEP), Ministry of Health, Sri Lanka, for the Asian Development Bank.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(01 January 2024)
Currency Unit = Sri Lanka Rupees (SLR)
SLR 1.00 = US \$ 0.0033
US \$1.00 = SLR 29.57

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CEA	–	Central Environmental Authority
CEMP	–	construction environmental management plan
DH (A, B or C)	–	divisional hospital (A, B or C Grade)
DMO	–	district medical officer
DS	–	Divisional Secretary
DSC	–	design & supervision consultants
EA	–	executing agency
EARF	–	environmental assessment review framework
EHS	–	environment, health & safety
EMP	–	environmental management plan
EMoP	–	environmental monitoring plan
EPL	–	environmental protection license
FHC	–	Field Health Centre
GN	–	<i>grama niladhari</i>
GoSL	–	Government of Sri Lanka
GRC/GRM	–	grievance redress committee/ grievance redress mechanism
H&SP	–	health and safety plan
HCF	–	healthcare facility
HCW	–	health care waste
HCWM	–	health care waste management
HSEP	–	Health System Enhancement Project
HSEP-AF	–	Health System Enhancement Project – Additional Financing
IEE	–	initial environmental examination
IHR	–	international health regulations
MOIC	–	medical officer-in-charge
MOH	–	Ministry of Health
NEA	–	National Environmental Act, No.47 of 1980 and subsequent amendments
NO	–	nursing officer
O&M	–	operation and maintenance
OPD	–	outpatient department
PD/DPD	–	project director/deputy project director
PDHS	–	provincial director of health services
PHC	–	primary health care
PIU	–	project implementation unit
PMCU	–	primary medical care units
PMU	–	project management unit
PPE	–	personal protective equipment
PS	–	<i>Pradeshiya Sabha</i>
Q1 (or 2, 3, 4)	–	quarter 1 (or 2, 3, 4)
RDHS	–	regional director of health services
S1 (or 2)	–	semester 1 (or 2)
SLR	–	Sri Lankan Rupees
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement
SSEHSMP	–	site-specific environmental, health and safety management plan
SWL	–	scheduled waste license

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometre
km ²	–	square kilometre
m ²	–	square meter
mm	–	millimetre

NOTES (i) In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars. (ii) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Sri Lanka and its agencies is the Calendar Year

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERALL PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES

1. Strengthening primary healthcare (PHC)—both primary curative care and preventive health services—in Sri Lanka needs priority attention to tackle the rising costs of health care as well as to improve primary health services to lagging populations to meet the emerging public health challenges. The current health system under-invests in primary care, and limited government funds largely cater to higher-level hospitals. The underinvestment at the primary care level has led to inadequate facilities and generally poor utilization of primary care level institutions, and an increased burden on higher-level health care facilities. As hospital care is costly, overuse of services creates inefficiency in the use of government health expenditures.

2. Given this background, the government has begun reforms to rationalize health care utilization with increased focus and orientation towards PHC to meet the emerging challenges in the health sector. The actual reform model is still evolving, and there is a need for external assistance to further inform and help operationalize PHC reform initiatives.

3. The Health System Enhancement Project (HSEP) will be the first ADB-financed health operation in Sri Lanka after a gap of 20 years. This reentry project will be for \$60 million (comprising \$37.5 million in concessionary loan and \$12.5 million grant, and \$10 million equivalent from the Government of Sri Lanka in counterpart funds). It will be delivered through a project investment modality and is expected to be effective from 1 December 2018 and will complete on 30 November 2023.

4. The proposed project will improve the efficiency, equity, and responsiveness of the primary health care (PHC) system based on the concept of providing universal access and a continuum of care to quality essential health services. The project pursues an equity perspective in planning and delivering essential primary health services. It expects to further inform and operationalize government PHC reform initiatives to reduce bypassing PHC facilities by providing more comprehensive services, including for NCDs, developing a referral system, and functionally integrating preventive and curative services. Furthermore, the project will target underserved communities' access to PHC and address selected gaps in core public health surveillance in line with international health regulations (IHR). The project targets all nine districts in four provinces of Central, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva, focusing on the geographically, socially, and economically deprived populations.

5. The proposed Health Sector Enhancement Project (HSEP), financed by the ADB, will support some of the reforms by renovating and expanding physical infrastructure in about 30% (135) of the primary medical care facilities (especially for better outpatient care), equipping for a better point of care services and introducing more efficient disease surveillance and patient information management. The selection of facilities for improvement under the project has been based on several agreed vulnerability criteria and mapping. The investment is aligned with the government's priorities identified in the Public Investment Program (2017–2020) and the Health Master Plan's National Strategic Framework for Development of Health Services (2016–2025). The project is also in line with the ADB Sri Lanka Country Partnership Strategy (2018–2022) and reinforces ADB's inclusive growth agenda in the midterm review of strategy 2020.

6. Some of the allocations of this project were channelled for responding to the government's request to assist the immediate health care needs that arose due to the ongoing pandemic of COVID-19. A mission from ADB in November 2020 identified (i) a \$15 million financing gap which arose following the reallocation of \$10 million and \$5 million from the original loan and grant allocations, respectively, to emergency COVID-19 response; (ii) \$25

million for project scaling-up; and (iii) \$5 million for the 18-months project extension due to COVID-19. The Mission also emphasized that the original ratio of GoSL counterpart funding at 20% of the ADB allocation (excluding the COVID-19 reallocation) should be maintained. Therefore, additional financing has been approved for the ongoing HSEP considering the achievements of the ongoing project, the government's request for scaling up the project and extension of the project implementation period, as well as further addressing the ongoing third wave of COVID-19 pandemic, and the need to reallocate the funds utilized for immediate response to COVID-19 requirements in 2020. This additional financing shall continue to support strengthening Primary Health Care (PHC), both primary medical care and preventive health services in Sri Lanka. MOH shall continue as the EA for the additional financing of the project, while the PMU and PIUs shall continue to implement the project. The Ministry of Health (MOH) is the project's executing agency (EA). The project management unit (PMU) established in the MOH and project implementing units (PIUs) established in each project-supported province are responsible for project implementation (including project supervision, coordination and undertaking procurement of civil works).

Objectives of the Project

7. The objective of the HSEP is to improve services offered by the primary medical care facilities that include primary health care units (PMcUs), divisional hospitals (DHs) and field health centres. To support the project objectives, selected primary medical care facilities and field health centres in the four provinces will be upgraded with the following broad guidelines.

8. The proposed solutions will enhance Sri Lanka's health system through support for strengthened PHC and improved health and disease surveillance capacity. ADB's assistance is expected to (i) further inform and operationalize government PHC reform initiatives while improving underserved communities' access to essential health services and (ii) address selected gaps in core public health capacities in line with international health regulations.

9. The project outputs intend to strengthen the PHC services in the target provinces of Central, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva, with a particular focus on the socially, economically, and geographically disadvantaged populations. The PHC services are defined as primary health care services that are provided via curative level facilities (PMcUs) and the Divisional Hospitals and via the preventive health network of Medical Officers of Health areas led by the Medical Officers of Health). Approximately 469 PMcUs and Divisional Hospitals and 132 Medical Officer of Health (MOH) areas are in the target provinces.

Output 1: Primary and secondary health care enhanced in Central, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva provinces

10. This output intends to strengthen PHC services in the targeted four provinces of Central, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva, with a special focus on the socially, economically, and geographically disadvantaged populations. The PHC services are defined as primary health care services that are provided via primary medical care units (and the divisional hospitals (curative facilities) and via the preventive health network led by the medical officers of health. It also supports the development of nine secondary care hospitals, which are identified as apex hospitals in each of the shared care clusters.

11. There are four activities under the first set of activities (planned activities from the original HSEP) under output 1:

- (i) Developing PHC facilities: The original HSEP project intended to support the development of 135 curative PHC facilities (this includes PMcUs and DHs). Due to the reallocation of funds for COVID-19, this activity will support the development of 42 of the originally planned 135 PHC facilities using HSEP – additional financing (the

balance of 93 PHC facilities will be developed under the original project)¹. The infrastructure designs will continue to be based on a MOH-approved physical space norm for PHCs.

- (ii) Expanding the package of nutrition services
- (iii) Renovating 127 field health centres: This activity will support to renovate and refurbishing of 127 field health centres selected from each of the medical officers of health areas in the nine districts in the four provinces, which was within the scope of the original project but was not able to be carried out due to the reallocation.; and
- (iv) Public awareness and behaviour change communication for increasing PHC utilization.

12. There are two new activities under the second set of activities (new activities via HSEP - additional financing) under output 1:

- (i) Upgrading nine base hospitals (one in each of the nine districts in the four provinces).
 - a) Civil Works:
 - Civil work at the 9 Base hospitals in the 9 Districts
 - Sewerage systems renovation/ upgrading at 8 of the Cluster Apex Hospitals
 - b) Medical Equipment: Medical Equipment and furniture to 9 Base Hospitals (Cluster Apex) in each of the nine district clusters: Package 1: Theatre equipment; Package 2: Physiotherapy equipment
 - c) Operational support to make clusters functional: (a) payment of internet connectivity charges across all PDHS, RDHS, and all District health facilities, (b) payment of internet data charges for PHC staff and Cluster linked staff; (c) managing vehicle hires for establishing a health care waste management (HCWM) arrangements, transporting laboratory specimens within the clusters, for establishing travel arrangements for staff working within and across clusters, for carrying out supervision and monitoring and for provision of outreach services by cluster hospital staff, and (d) for establishing cluster-based radiology and mobile laboratory services.
- (ii) Expanding the existing PHC innovation fund to improve continuity of care, quality of care

Output 2: Health information system, disease surveillance capacity, and COVID-19 response strengthened

13. There are two activities under the first set of activities (planned activities under the original HSEP) under output 2:

- (i) Adopt health information technology for better continuity of care and disease surveillance; and
- (ii) Implement IHR recommendations

14. There are three new activities under the second set of activities (new activities via HSEP - additional financing) under output 2:

- (i) Support for COVID-19 care
- (ii) Support for laboratory development

¹ The list of PHC hospitals is available in Annex 2 of the PAM for HSEP-AF (RRP SRI 51107-003) (July 2021)

- (iii) Support to improve the efficiency of the prehospital care system (1990 Suwa Seriya ambulance system) for COVID-19 prehospital care

Output 3: Policy development, capacity building, and project management supported

15. HSEP - Additional financing to output 3 will continue to support the following activities:
- (i) policy development activity
 - (ii) capacity building, and activity
 - (iii) project management and results monitoring.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF SUB-PROJECTS

1.2.1 Civil works funded by the HSEP and HSEP-AF

16. The expected project impact is to ensure a healthier nation by supporting a more responsive and comprehensive primary health care system in Sri Lanka. The project outcome is to improve the efficiency, equity, and responsiveness of the health system. The following are the project components involving civil works that are funded by the HSEP and HSEP-AF.

- (i) Developing PHC facilities

Table 1.1: Number of hospitals included in the project for civil works

District	Number of sub-projects		
	Round 1 (HSEP)	Round 2 Phase I (HSEP)	Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF)
Anuradhapura	5	6	4
Polonnaruwa	4	6	5
Matale	5	7	3
Kandy	5	5	5
Nuwara Eliya	4	6	5
Ratnapura	5	6	4
Kegalla	5	4	6
Badulla	5	5	5
Monaragala	5	5	5
TOTAL	43	50	42

(See Annex 1 for the list of sub-projects proposed for Round 2 Phase I and II. Round 1 projects are listed in Table 1.3a)

(iii) Renovating 127 field health centres² (HSEP-AF)

Table 1.2: Number of FHCs included in the project for civil works

District	Number of FHCs
Anuradhapura	19
Polonnaruwa	7
Matale	10
Kandy	18
Nuwara Eliya	17
Ratnapura	19
Kegalla	11
Badulla	15
Monaragala	11
TOTAL	127

(See Annex 1 for the list of sub-projects proposed for FHCs)

(iii) Upgrading 9 base hospitals³ (one in each of the nine districts) – (HSEP-AF).

- Civil works at the 9 Base hospitals in the 9 Districts
- Sewerage systems renovation/ upgrading at 8 of the Cluster Apex Hospitals

Table 1.3: Hospitals selected to implement proposed activities under Additional Financing for shared care cluster support – Base Hospital development

Province	District	Cluster	Civil works	Sewerage works	Medical equipment & furniture
North-Central	Anuradhapura	Thambuthegama	√	√	√
	Polonnaruwa	Medirigiriya	√	√	√
Central	Nuwara Eliya	Riklagaskada	√	√	√
	Matale	Dambulla	√	√	√
	Kandy	Theldeniya	√	X ⁴	√
Uva	Badulla	Welimada	√	√	√
	Monaragala	Bibile	√	√	√
Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	Kahawatte	√	√	√
	Kegalle	Karawanella	√	√	√

Details of the civil works are described in the EARF for HSEP-Additional Financing (2021).

² This list has been revised recently.

³ This work has been on-hold at present.

⁴ Theldeniya BH has a good sewerage system that is functional.

1.2.2 Program Locations

17. The program will be implemented in four lagging provinces in the country through the Ministry of Health (MOH) and the Directorates of Health Services at the provincial and district levels. The provinces are Central, North Central, Sabaragamuwa, and Uva and include nine districts in all. The program will focus on improving service delivery in the most vulnerable areas. Therefore, the Health Sector Enhancement Project (HSEP and HSEP-AF) implementation will be rolled out in areas prioritized according to a vulnerability index that has been developed using selected criteria.

1.2.3 Scope of Civil Work

18. Civil works under the HSEP and HSEP-AF for PHCs and FHCs will be focused mainly on expanding facilities within the Outpatient Department (OPD) in Primary Medical Care Units (PMCU) and Divisional Hospitals, typically adding between 1,000 to 2,000 sq. feet to the existing building footprint within the same premises depending on the institution's requirements. Upgrades to OPDs will typically include new consultation rooms, dressing rooms, expanding patient waiting areas, and addition/renovation of emergency treatment units (ETU), laboratories, dispensaries, drug stores, staff restrooms, and toilets. Some work could also include minor renovations such as tiling of floors and walls, electrical re-wiring and lighting, plumbing and repair to toilets and septic systems, fixing ceilings and roofing, new furniture, lighting, fixtures, and other fittings.

19. Civil works proposed under HSEP-AF at the 9 Base hospitals in the 9 Districts include works that are similar to civil works proposed for PHCs. In addition, sewerage systems renovation/ upgrading at 8 of the Cluster Apex Hospitals are proposed under HSEP-AF.

1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CATEGORY OF THE SUB-PROJECTS

1.3.1 Environmental category as per ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

20. According to the EARF prepared for the project, the HSEP and HSEP-AF have been categorized as 'Category B' projects under the ADB Environmental Safeguard project categorization (ADB SPS, 2009). Accordingly, an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was carried out by the Project Proponent in July 2018. For the additional financing, another IEE was prepared in June 2021. In these IEE reports, applicable laws/legislation and policy framework have been reviewed, and environmental mitigation measures have been recommended for implementation during the construction and operation stages of the project and its associated facilities.

21. As the HSEP and HSEP-AF are categorized as an Environmental Category B, the project will establish an environmental safeguard process commensurate with the level of anticipated impacts and policy requirements of a category B to ensure that it is environmentally sound and is designed to operate in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

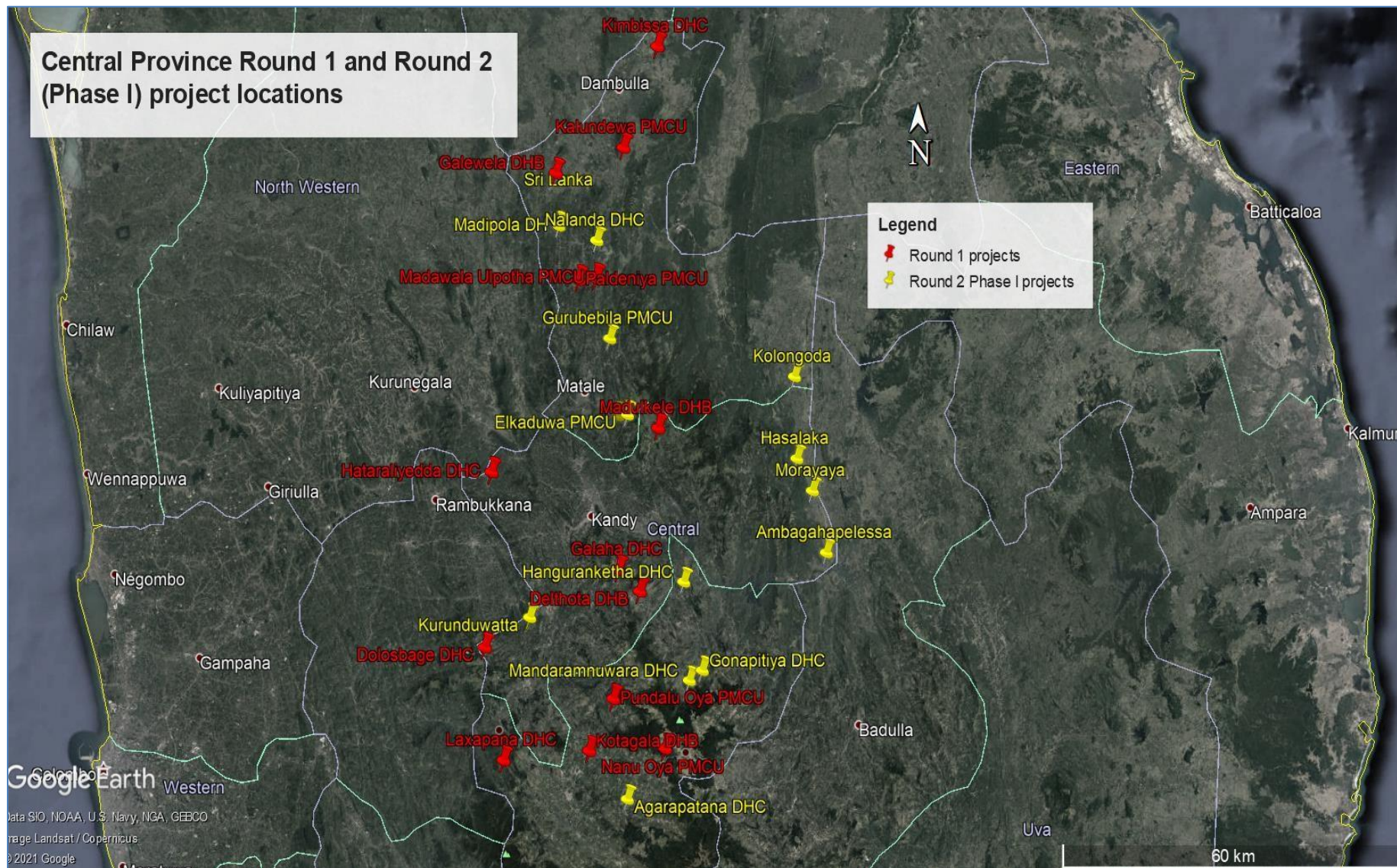


Figure 1a. Sites in the Central Province (Round 1 Site locations are shown in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

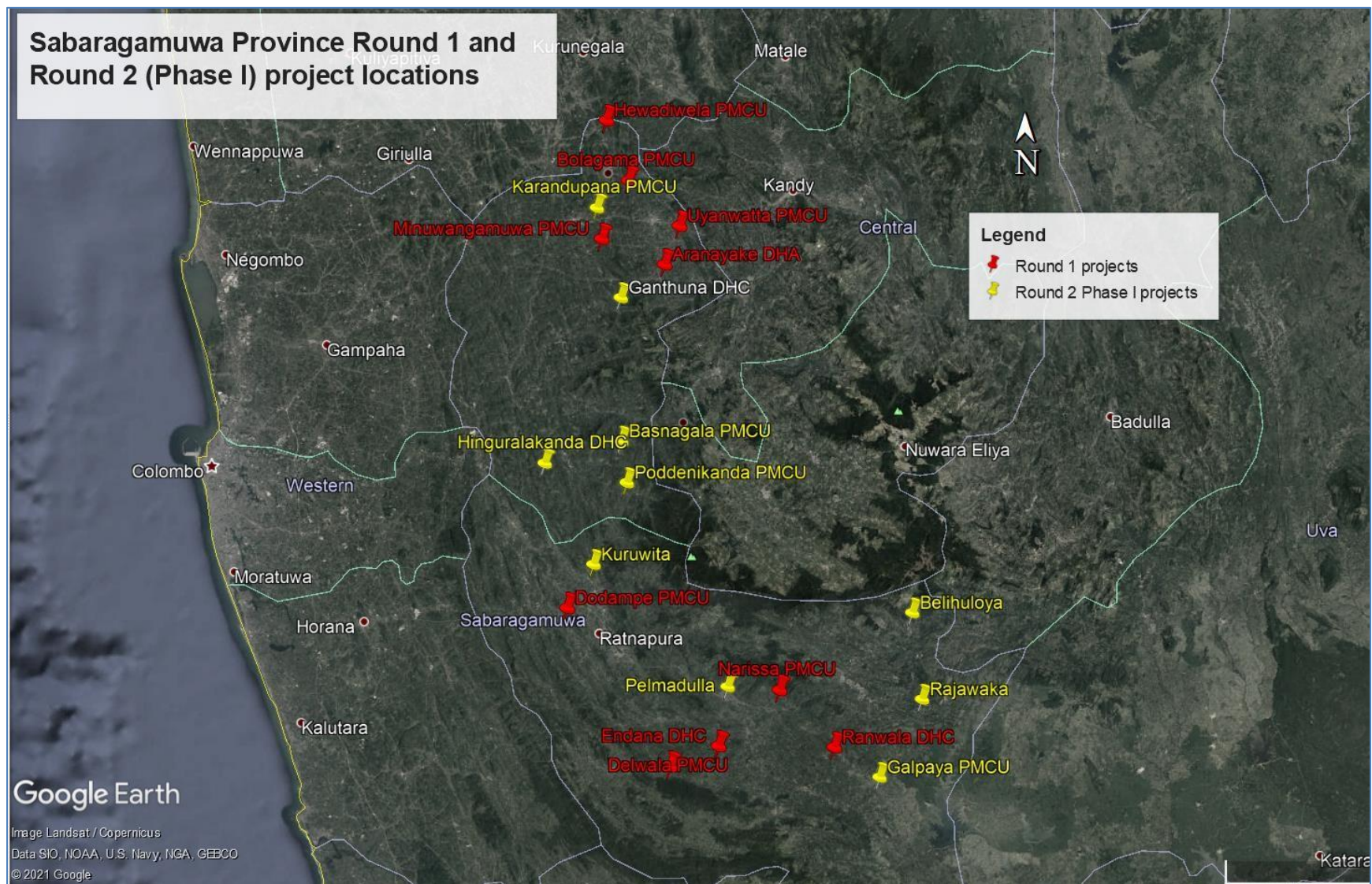


Figure 1b. Sites in the Sabaragamuwa Province (Round 1 Site locations are in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

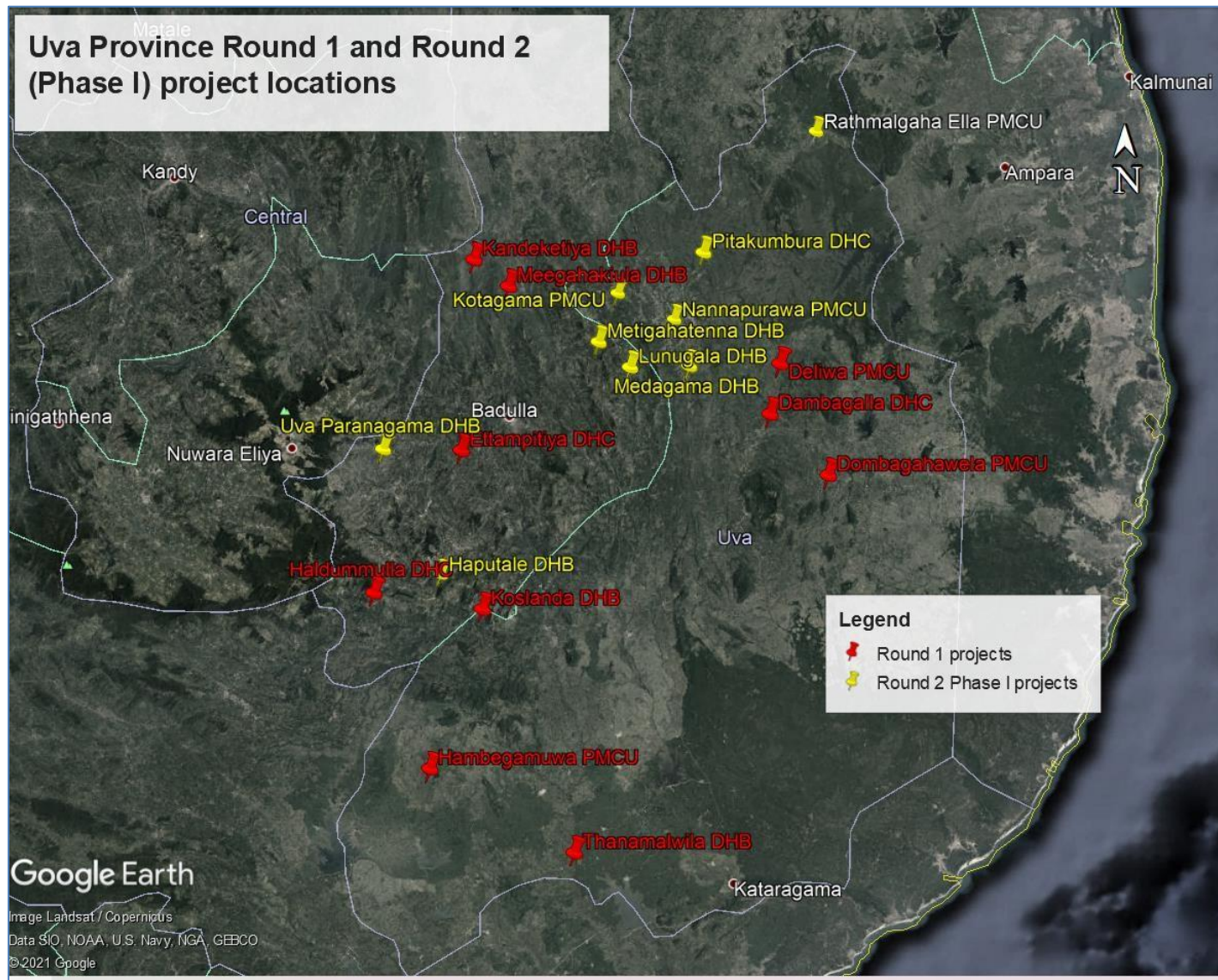


Figure 1c. Sites in the Uva Province (Round 1 Site locations are shown in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

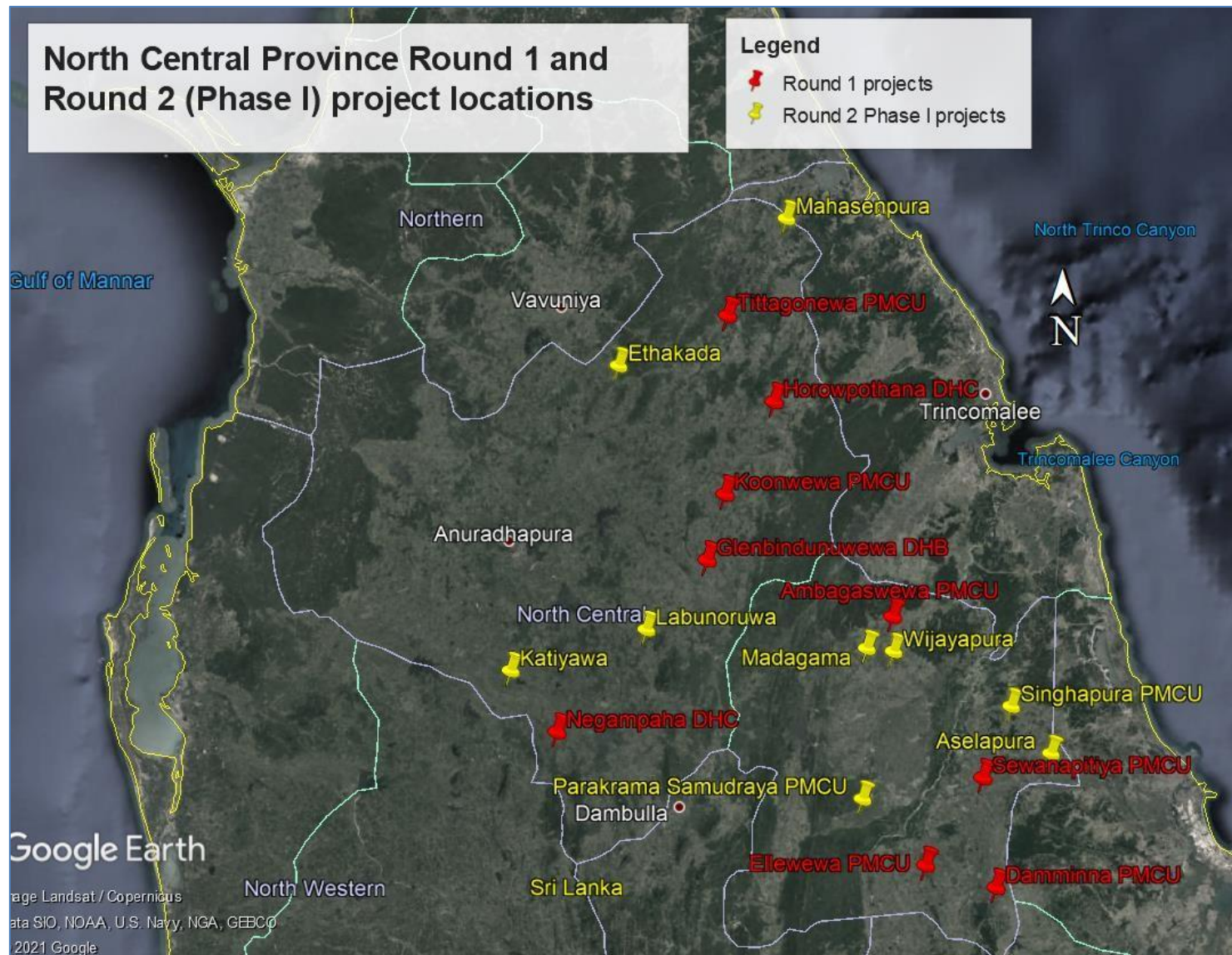


Figure 1d. Sites in the North Central Province (Round 1 Site locations are in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

1.3.2 Environmental category of each subproject as per national laws and regulations

22. The provision for EIA is contained in Part IV C of the NEA, which requires the submission of an IEE or EIA report in respect of specific prescribed projects. These are specified in Gazette Extraordinary No 772/22 dated 24 June 1993, No. 1104/22 dated 27 October 1999, and No. 1108/12 dated 05 November 1999, including the following:

- (i) For Prescribed Projects as defined in NEA (1980, 1988, 1993, 2000): PART I: 31 Projects and Undertakings if located wholly or partly outside the coastal zone (Infrastructure + Large Scale Development Projects); PART II: Projects in PART I and 20 Industries; PART III: if located wholly or partly within an Environmental Sensitive Area (Note: none of the components of the proposed project falls under any of these categories)
- (ii) Projects that fall within sensitive areas as defined in the National Environmental (Procedure for approval of projects) Regulations, No.1 of 1993.

23. The sub-projects that are included under HSEP and HSEP-AF will not require an IEE or EIA as the project areas do not fall under any of the sensitive areas as defined by Regulations No.1 of 1993, as cited above.

1.3.3 Monitoring requirement

24. A comprehensive Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) have been provided in the IEE Reports developed for the HSEP in July 2018 and for the HSEP-AF in June 2021, and the need for subsequent environmental monitoring has been identified. As such, the project is in the process of establishing an environmental monitoring process commensurate with the level of anticipated impacts and policy requirements of a category B to ensure that it is environmentally sound and is designed to operate in compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

25. The EMP and EMoP formats proposed in the IEE Reports for HSEP and HSEP-AF will be used for environmental monitoring and reporting. However, further modifications for EMP and EMoP are needed for the sewerage works proposed for the Apex Hospitals under HSEP-AF. The formats and details, as provided in the EAFR for HSEP-AF, will be used for reporting the EMP and EMoP for the sub-projects proposed for Apex Hospitals under the HSEP-AF.

1.3.4 The objective of this Report

26. This report serves as the first Semi-Annual Report for the year 2024 (covering the period from 1 January 2024 to 30 June 2024) of the monitoring of the implementation of the EMP and EMoP. Chapters 1–5 of the report are mainly about the project readiness and compliance of project interventions with local (environmental) regulations, and Chapter 6 describes the implementation of the EMP and the EMoP. This report also describes the process of implementation of a regular process for environmental reporting by the PIUs, Contractors and Design & Supervision Consultants. The subsequent ones will mainly focus on the implementation of the EMP and the EMoP. However, any compliance requirements that arise during the construction stage will be included when and where they are pertinent.

27. The Environmental Specialist of the Project Management Unit (PMU) was first mobilized and commenced work in mid-November 2019 to monitor the implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) by the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and Contractors involved in the sub-projects of HSEP. The Environmental Specialist met with PMU officials and collected the prepared documents that described the EMP and the EMoP for the project. Subsequently, site visits were conducted in

November and December 2019, followed by regular visits thereafter. Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Reports have been submitted for the years 2020 (S1 and S2), 2021 (S1 and S2), 2022 (S1 and S2) and 2023 (S1 and S2). This report serves as the Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report for the first half of 2024 (S1 of 2024).

28. This report is compiled based on the information and data collected during the previous semester and through field visits and from monitoring records submitted by each Project Implementation Units (PIUs) and the Design Supervision Consultant (DSC) of each province. The Environmental Specialist of the Project Management Unit (PMU) has obtained monthly reports and quarterly reports from the Engineers and Technical Officers of the DSC assigned to each province/district. These reports have been submitted through the Project Engineer of the PIU in each province. In addition to the data collection during field visits, the monitoring reports submitted by the DSC for each sub-project have provided valuable details for the preparation of this Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report. Thus, this report serves as a synthesis of the information provided by the Project Engineers of each PIU, DSC Engineers and the data collected during field visits conducted by the Environmental Specialist.

29. IEE reports have been prepared for all the sub-projects in Round 1 of HSEP and Round 2 Phase I of HSEP. Additionally, IEE reports have been prepared for all the sub-projects of Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF) for all sites. Presently, the activities of HSEP and HSEP-AF are being continuously monitored as ongoing activities.

1.4 DETAILS OF SITE PERSONNEL AND/OR CONSULTANTS RESPONSIBLE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

30. The roles and responsibilities of the Environmental Specialist of the PMU are as follows:

- Assist PMU/PIUs in the implementation of the project's Environmental Assessment and Review Framework (EARF) during the construction and operation of health facilities by providing the overall policy and technical direction for environmental safeguards management.
- Co-ordinate closely with Deputy Project Directors in the PIUs in planning and managing environmental safeguards and provide necessary technical assistance to facilitate implementation, management and monitoring of environmental safeguards
- Review and endorse environmental screening reports prepared by the PIU.
- Visit and monitor the construction works of the 45 Primary Health Care Institutions⁵ (Works Round 1, which IEE reports already prepared)
- Visit all civil works sites (90 Round 2 sites⁶ and the 127 FHCs and other sites) and prepare IEEs as per the guidelines provided in the EARF.
- Obtain concurrence from the ADB for IEEs and publicly disclose the documents as per the EARF
- Ensure that EMPs are included in the design, and condition on compliance with EMP is included in the bidding documents as well as the contractor's agreement
- Develop, organize and deliver environmental training programs and workshops for the staff of the PIUs who will serve as safeguard focal points on data collection and

⁵ The number of sites commences during Round 1 was 43 (two sites were deferred to Round 2).

⁶ Two sites have been added which are the Round 1 sites differed.

screening, contractors and field supervision staff and other implementing agency officials (responsible for the supervision of maintenance works), as needed, on safeguard requirements during construction

- Provide support to the Health Care Waste Management (HCWM) consultant for the preparation of HCWM plans for all health care facilities supported under the project, including the provision of necessary technical, logistical and follow-up support
- Obtain clearances from environmental/other regulatory authorities, where applicable
- Prepare bi-annual monitoring reports to the ADB on the overall environmental performance of the project.
- Hold regular review meetings with the environmental focal points of the PIUs and visit project sites to assess environmental planning requirements and monitor the implementation of the EMP by contractors.
- Support in the establishment and finalization of the grievance reporting pathways
- Coordinate the process of providing environment-related solutions as a member of the relevant committee of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) of the project.

Table 1.2: Persons responsible for Environmental Monitoring

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¹ M & E Officer: Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

1.5 DESCRIPTION OF SUBPROJECTS AND STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION (ON-GOING CONSTRUCTION, COMPLETED, AND/OR O&M STAGE)

31. The status of the progress of civil works under the HSEP and HSEP(AF) is given in Table 1.3(a), Table 1.3(b) and Table 1.3(c) for Round 1 (HSEP), Round 2 Phase I (HSEP) and Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF) sub-projects, respectively. Some of the Round 1 subprojects are now completed and handed over, and sub-projects of Round 2 Phase I have either commenced recently or are ready to commence. The summary is given below:

32. A total of 43 Round1 sub-projects have been completed as of June 30, 2024:

- Kandy District: Galaha DHC, Delthota DHB and Hataraliyedda DHC, Madulkele DHB, Dolosbage DHC
- Matale District: Galewela DHB, Madawaulpotha PMCU, Kimbissa DHC, Kalundewa PMCU, Paldeniya PMCU
- Nuwara Eliya District: Pundalu Oya PMCU, Laxapana DHC, Kotagala DHB, Nanu Oya
- Anuradhapura District: Galenbindunuwewa DHB, Tittagonewa PMCU, Negampaha PMCU, Horowpathana DHC
- Polonnaruwa District: Ellewewa PMCU, Sewanaptiya PMCU, Ambagaswewa PMCU, Damminna PMCU
- Kegalla District: Hewadiwela PMCU, Minuwangamwa PMCU, Aranayake DHA, Bolagama PMCU, Pothdenikanda PMCU, Hinguralakanda DHC
- Ratnapura District: Endana DHC, Dodampe PMCU, Ranwala DHC, Narissa PMCU, Delwala PMCU
- Badulla District: Meegahakiula DHB, Koslanda DHB, Haldumulla DHC, Kandeketiya DHB, Etampitiya DHC
- Monaragala District: Thanamalwila DHB, Hambegamuwa PMCU, Dambagalla DHC, Deliwa PMCU, Dombagahawela PMCU

(Note: The works at Konwewa has been stalled since March 2021. Works at Uyanwatta commenced in S1 of 2024. Dolosbage DH was completed and handed over in S1 of 2024).

33. As of June 30, 2024, civil works of 26 sites have been completed for Round 2 Phase I (HSEP). Out of these 26 sites, 11 were completed in S1 of 2024.

- Monaragala District (05 sites): Pitakumbura DHC, Kotagama PMCU, Nannapurawa PMCU, Rathmalgaha Ella PMCU, Medagama DHB
- Badulla District (03 sites): Metigahatenna DHB, Lunugala DHB, Uva Paranagama DHB
- Polonnaruwa District (04 sites): Wijayapura PMCU, Parakrama Samudra PMCU, Sinhapura PMCU, Medagama PMCU
- Anuradhapura District (03 sites): Ethakada PMCU, Mahawenpura PMCU, Andiyagala PMCU
- Nuwara Eliya District (01 site): Hatton PMCU
- Matale District (03 sites): Gurubebila DH, Elkaduwa PMCU, Maraka DH
- Ratnapura District (05 sites): Kirimetitenna PMCU, Rajawaka PMCU, Belihuloya DH, Paragala PMCU, Galpaya PMCU
- Kegalla District (02 sites): Basnagala PMCU, Dolathoya PMCU

(Note: The 11 sites handed over or completed in S1 of 2024 are: Hatton PMCU in Nuwara Eliya District, Gurubebila DH, Elkaduwa PMCU, Maraka DH in Matale District, Kirimettitenna PMCU, Rajawaka PMCU, Belihuloya DH, Paragala PMCU, Galpaya PMCU in Ratnapura District and Basnagala PMCU, Dolathoya PMCU in Kegalla District.

34. As of June 30, 2024, civil works of 10 sites are completed for Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF). Out of these 10 sites, 09 sites were completed in S1 of 2024. Hatton PMCU was completed during S2 of 2023.

- Badulla District (01 site): Batalayaya PMCU
- Kandy District (05 sites): Digana PMCU, Katugastota DH, Muruthalawa DH, Marassana DH, Morahena DH
- Nuwara Eliya District (04 sites): Watawala DH, Ragala PMCU, Hangarapitiya PMCU, Kandapola PMCU

35. Eighteen (18) new sites have commenced work during this reporting period (January 1-June 30, 2024). There are 12 sites under HSEP Round 2 Phase I commenced work in: Kandy (05 sites: Hasalaka, Kolongoda, Morayaya, Kurunduwatta, Ambagahapelessa; Matale: Nalanda, Leliambe, Madipola, Elkaduwa, Gurubebila; and Nuwara Eliya: Agarapatana and Bogawanthalawa). Another site commenced work in Kegalla District (Round 1 - Uyanwatta). Two sites under Round 2 Phase I started work in Anuradhapura (Habarana and Labunoruwa) and one site in Polonnaruwa District (Aselapura). Two more sites started work in Anuradhapura under (Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF) (Wahalkada and Rathmalgahawewa). The details of the project progress are provided in Tables 1.3(a) and Table 1.3(b).

In progress:

Round 1: One site - Uyanwatta

Round 2 Phase I: 18 sites

- Badulla District (02 sites): Haputale, Galauda
- Polonnaruwa District (01 site): Aselapura
- Anuradhapura District (03 sites): Katiyawa, Labunoruwa, Habarana
- Kandy District (05 sites): Ambagahapelessa, Kurunduwatta, Morayaya, Hasalaka, Kolongoda
- Nuwara Eliya District (02 sites): Agarapatana, Bogawanthalawa
- Matale District (04 sites): Handungamuwa, Madipola, Leliambe, Nalanda
- Ratnapura District (01 site): Pinnawala

Round 2 Phase II: 13 sites

- Monaragala District (03 sites): Okkampitiya, Bakinigahawela, Dewathura
- Badulla District (02 sites): Spring Valley, Uraniya
- Polonnaruwa District (04 sites): Bakamoona, Weheragala, Attanakadawala, Jayanthipura
- Anuradhapura District (03 sites): Wahalkada, Mahawilachchiya, Ratmalgahawewa,
- Nuwara Eliya District (01 site): Ginigathena

Table 1.3(a): Progress of sub-projects – Round 1 (during S1 of 2024) under HSEP

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/On-going Construction/Completed/O&M) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 1						
Kandy District						
Kandy	Dolosbage DHC	The Provincial Procurement Committee approved the change of scope for renovation of the existing ward and clinic building. Renovation work completed.		65%	100%	Renovation work completed
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 1						
Anuradhapura District						
Anuradhapura	Koonwewa PMCU	Work has been stalled and termination process is in progress and re-estimating works are in progress.		Stage I: 70% Stage II: 0% Overall: 40%		Work has been stalled
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE: ROUND I						
Kegalla District						
Kegalla	Uyanwatta PMCU	Painting work, Electrical fitting fixing, Tiling, external staircase construction, ceiling are in progress.			88%	

Table 1.3(b): Progress of sub-projects – Round 2 Phase I (during S1 of 2024) under HSEP

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE I						
(i) Kandy District						
Kandy	Ambagahapelessa	Plinth beam reinforcement work in progress	Construction commenced in Q1 of 2024		17%	04.03.2025
	Kurunduwatta	DMO quarters renovation work in progress			41%	20.11.2024
	Morayaya	Clinic Building work in progress			96%	21.07.2024
	Hasalaka	Bricks work and plastering work in progress.			43%	17.11.2024
	Kolongoda	Roof construction work in progress			47%	16.11.2024
(ii) Matale District						
Matale	Elkaduwa	Construction is in progress	Construction commenced in Q1 of 2024		100%	Completed
	Maraka	Construction completed.		36%	100%	Completed
	Handungamuwa	Finishing work in progress		32%	97%	31.08.2024

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
	Madipola	Roof work and water proofing	.	Construction commenced in Q1 of 2024	43%	05.12.2024
	Leliambe	Main hall construction work			42%	31.08.2024
	Nalanda	Roof work and water proofing			26%	31.08.2024
	Gurubebila	Completed			100%	Completed
(iii) Nuwara Eliya District						
Nuwara Eliya	Hatton	Construction completed.		47%	100%	Completed
	Gonapitiya	Suspended due to financial restrictions				
	Mandarannuwara	Suspended due to financial restrictions				
	Agarapatana	Design details and drawings have been finalized. Procurement in process	Construction is in progress	Construction commenced in Q1 of 2024 .	19%	04.03.2025
	Bogawanthalawa	Design details and drawings have been finalized. Procurement in process	Construction is in progress	Construction commenced in Q1 of 2024	10%	18.03.2025

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
	Hanguranketha	Suspended due to financial restrictions				
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE I						
(i) Anuradhapura District						
Anuradhapura	Katiyawa DHC	Site progress has been slow. However, Construction works (roofing works, finishing works) are ongoing.		61%	82%	30.03.2024.
	Labunoruwa PMCU	Wall plastering works are in progress	Approval received from TEC for rebid documents (23.05.2023) and request for PPC approval on 31/05/2023	-	55%	PPC approval on 25.09.2023 & LOA Issued on 27.11.2023
	Habarana DHC	Painting works are in progress	Approval received from TEC for documents (23.05.2023) and request for	-	70%	PPC approval on 25.09.2023 & LOA Issued on 27.11.2023

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
			PPC approval on 31/05/2023			
(ii) Polonnaruwa District						
Polonnaruwa	Aselapura	Aluminum works are in progress	Approval received from TEC for documents (23.05.2023) and request for PPC approval on 31/05/2023	-	80%	PPC approval on 25.09.2023 & LOA Issued on 27.11.2023
	Aralaganwila		Temporary suspended		--	Bid open 04.10.2023 & Evaluation process is in progress
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE I						
(i) Ratnapura District						
Ratnapura	Kirimetithenna PMCU	Construction is in progress	Contracts awarded in March/April 2023	30%	100%	All works were completed and the project was handed over to the RDHS on 24th June 2024
	Galpaya PMCU	Construction is in progress		48%	100%	All works were

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
						completed and the project was handed over to RDHS 18th June 2024
	Pinnawala PMCU	Construction is in progress		20%	99%	External works, water tank structure and final touch ups are in progress
	Rajawaka PMCU	Construction is in progress		33%	100%	All works were completed and the project was handed over to the RDHS on 24th June 2024.
	Belihuloya DHC	Construction is in progress		24%	100%	All works were completed. Handed over on 8th May 2024.
	Paragala PMCU	Construction is in progress		35%	100%	Works completed on 23.01.2024. Handed over to the RDHS.
(ii) Kegalla District						

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
Kegalla	Basnagala PMCU	Construction completed		30%	100%	Completed
	Ganthuna DHC	This site has been abandoned. A new sub-project at Bulathkohupitiya PMCU is being considered under HSEP (AF).				
	Dothaloya PMCU	The project was handed over to the RDHS		22%	100%	Handed over
UVA PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE I						
(i) Badulla District						
Badulla	Haputale DHB	Ceiling/ wiring ongoing		60%	66%	Work has been stalled since March 2022
	Galauda DHC	Plastering/ putty works ongoing.		12%	60%	06.10.2024
	Udaweriya EH	Land issue not resolved		It has been decided to drop this project due to insufficient funds		

Table 1.3(c): Progress of sub-projects – Round 2 Phase II (during S1 of 2024) under HSEP-AF

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE II						
(i) Kandy District						
Kandy	Katugastota DH	Construction completed and handed over on 14.03.2026		83%	100%	March 2024
	Muruthalawa DH			56%	100%	March 2024
	Marassana DH			96%	100%	March 2024
	Morahena DH			96%	100%	March 2024
	Digana PMCU	Construction completed and handed over on 04.10.2023		100%	100%	Completed in Oct 2023
(ii) Matale District						
Matale	Dullewa PMCU	Procurement in progress				
	Muwandeniya DH	Suspended due to financial restrictions				
	Aluthwewa PMCU	Procurement in progress				
(iii) Nuwara Eliya District						
Nuwara Eliya	Ginigathhena DH	Ramp 7 drain concrete and sewerage pit wall plastering		49%	93%	August 2024
	Watawala DH	Construction completed		87%	100%	May 2024

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
	Ragala PMCU	Construction completed		77%	100%	May 2024
	Hangarapitiya PMCU	Construction completed		80%	100%	May 2024
	Kandapola PMCU	Construction completed		74%	100%	May 2024
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE II						
(i) Anuradhapura District						
Anuradhapura	Wahalkada PMCU		Bid opened on 20.04.2023. Bid Evaluation Stage.			PPC Approval on 25.09.2023 & LOA issued on 01.01.2021
	Mahawilachchiya DH			48%		LOA issued on 04.09.2023. Start works 15.09.2023
	Ratmalgahawewa DH					PPC Approval on 25.09.2023 & LOA issued on 01.01.2021
	Poonewa PMCU		Temporary suspended			

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
(ii) Polonnaruwa District						
Polonnaruwa	Bakamoona DH		Tender opening advertisement Published on 15.05.2023 and bid opening on 13.06.2023	30%		LOA will be issued on 25.09.2023 Works commenced on 28.11.2023
	Weheragala PMCU			15%		
	Attanakadawala DH			10%		
	Jayanthipura DH			25%		
	Mannampitiya DH		Temporary suspended			
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE II						
(i) Ratnapura District						
Ratnapura	Weddagala PMCU	Ready to Bid	Bidding Stage			Extended bid validity and bid security by 60 days. TEC document prepared Expected date of awarding 15.07.2024
	Palmadulla DH	Ready to Bid	Bidding Stage			
	Kuruwita PMCU	Bidding documents in preparation	Bidding Stage			
	Beranduwa PMCU	Bidding documents in preparation	Bidding Stage			

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
(ii) Kegalla District						
Kegalla	Deraniyagala DH	Designs completed	Bidding Stage			Extended bid validity and bid security by 60 days. Expected date of awarding 15.07.2024 Bid evaluation ongoing
	Karandupona PMCU	Designs completed	Cancelled			
	Bulathkohupitiya PMCU	Designs completed	Bidding Stage			
	Algama PMCU	Designs completed	Bidding Stage			
	Mahapallegama PMCU	Designs completed	Bidding Stage			
	Undugoda DH	Designs completed	Bidding Stage			
UVA PROVINCE: ROUND 2 PHASE II						
(i) Badulla District						
Badulla	Bathalayaya PMCU	Handed over to the hospital on		41%	100%	08/05/2024
	Kirkills PMCU	-		It has been decided to drop this project due to insufficient funds		
	Spring Valley (EH)	Finalizing works		25%	98%	11/07/2024
	Uraniya PMCU	Upper section completed. Car porch ongoing		30%	85%	01/08/2024

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of June 30, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: December 31, 2023	As of June 30, 2024	
(ii) Monaragala District						
Monaragala	Okkampitiya DHB	New building – tilling/putty works completed. Existing building – demolition completed. Ceiling ongoing.		28%	67%	09/10/2024
	Bakinigahawela PMCU	New constructions completed. Old building repair works ongoing		22%	91%	09/07/2024
	Buddama PMCU		BOQ completed		Approval pending for BOQ	
	Kotiyagala PMCU		Fund Issue		Temporarily hold due to insufficient fund	
	Dewathura PMCU	New building- Ground floor completed. Aluminum works ongoing in upper flow. Old building repairing ongoing		18%	88%	09/07/2024

1.6 OVERALL PROJECT AND SUB-PROJECT PROGRESS AND STATUS

36. A summary of the progress of each sub-project is given in Tables 1.3(a), 1.3(b) and 1.3(c).

1.7 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING OF THE SUB-PROJECTS

37. Implementation and monitoring of environmental impacts, so far, have been observed to be satisfactory. The Environmental Specialist of the HSEP attached to the PMU devised a method for reporting/recording environmental monitoring by the PIUs and contractors regularly. Such establishment of procedures was needed for regular monitoring and recording of proper implementation of the EMP and monitoring as per the EMoP, which also had to be standardized. These formats were reported in the previous Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report submitted for the second half of 2019, and sample formats filled for a selected sub-project for such reporting/recording were given in previous monitoring reports. These forms have been circulated among the PIUs.

38. As described in the IEE, planning, implementation, and supervision of environmental safeguards will take place at three levels:

- (i) PMU – The overall responsibility of ensuring compliance with the EMP and monitoring plan will be borne by the main PMU. It will be supported by an Environmental Specialist who will ensure that the EMP is finalized (based on final layouts and designs) and included in the bid documents, provide awareness and training to the PIU and contractor, monitor EMP implementation, co-ordinate with the respective PIUs, attend to grievances and prepare monitoring reports as required.
- (ii) PIUs – The responsibility of day-to-day planning, implementation, and supervision of environmental safeguards specific to sub-projects will be borne by the PIUs. An engineer will be appointed as the focal point for coordinating with the environmental specialist of the PMU on monitoring and reporting. Specific formats for monitoring and reporting will be prepared by the environmental specialist and shared with the PIUs.
- (iii) Contractor – Implementation of EMPs will largely be the contractor's responsibility (apart from those provisions relating to technical designs and other specified tasks indicated in the EMPs). For this, the contractor will nominate a site engineer as the focal person who will be directly responsible for ensuring compliance with the EMP during construction.

39. The Environmental Specialist has received these forms from each PIU on a quarterly basis. Furthermore, the Engineers of the DSC have been instructed to maintain monthly records of environmental monitoring for each sub-project and make them readily available whenever requested by the PIU or the Environmental Specialist for monitoring record submission. The Engineers and Technical Officers of the DSC assigned to each province, along with the Project Engineers of each PIU, played a crucial role in providing feedback for the development of provisions in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and conducting environmental monitoring activities in accordance with the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP). Implementation of the environmental management tasks and environmental monitoring tasks also have been carried out by the Environmental Specialist.

40. The following is the methodology that has been adopted in collecting and collating environmental monitoring information:

- The Environmental Specialist has provided inputs and guidance to the PMU and PIU staff on the requirements of Environmental Monitoring and has developed site inspection report formats /checklists to ensure compliance
- Regular workshops and training sessions on implementation of the EMP and EMoP are being conducted for the staff at the PIUs and DSC staff. The most recent training sessions were conducted in June 10, 2024 for the PIU staff and contractors in the North Central Province, and the Environmental Specialist visited some selected sites together with the PIU staff (Project Engineer, M&E officer, and Project Officer together with the Engineer and Technical Officers of the DSC). In addition, training and awareness sessions and progress evaluation sessions were conducted for staff the PIU and DSC staff, and the most recent sessions were consulted in December 07, 2023 and May 20, 2024.
- At the design stage, all statutory clearances and procedures required for environmental safeguards are identified, and the PIU is responsible for obtaining them. In contrast, the Design & Supervision Consultants are expected to identify such statutory/regulatory requirements.
- At the construction stage, regular inspections were carried out by the PIU (through the Project Engineer and Engineer of the Design & Supervision Consultants) to ensure that the environmental safeguard measures were adopted and followed. Corrective measures, if necessary, will be highlighted and the contractor will be guided/advised as to what remedial actions are required. The DSC of the respective province is expected to keep records of such instruction issues with the Contractor and inform the Engineer of the PIU from time to time. Further, Contractors will be required to fill up the environmental compliance checklist that will be provided and submit them back to the PIU (Project Engineer at the PIU) regularly. A new set of monitoring checklists were developed in May 2024 and provided to the PIUs, DSC and for all the contractors, which is attached as Annex 2(b).
- The Environmental Specialist of the PMU oversees the monitoring process in all provinces, and all site inspection reports prepared at the provincial level will be reviewed. The Environmental Specialist liaises closely with the Engineers of the DSC of each province to receive regular feedback on environmental monitoring and also with the Engineer of the PIU for their records.

41. The following methodology has been adopted in preparing this report:

- The Environmental Specialist has visited/consulted the PIUs and had detailed discussions with the Project Engineers. In addition, the Engineer of the DSC for respective provinces has been involved in the environmental monitoring and reporting process.
- Joint site visits have been made by the Environmental Specialist to some sub-projects to observe the implementation of the EMP and the EMoP at each site, and relevant observations have been recorded. Visiting all the sub-projects was not practical due to time restrictions. However, regular meetings (virtual meetings via Zoom) were held with the Project Engineers and the Engineers of the DSC to discuss the monthly progress of environmental monitoring. In addition, quarterly environmental monitoring checklists and site visit observation checklists were received via e-mail or WhatsApp.

- The Contractor's representatives have been instructed whenever there are any shortfalls in the proper implementation of the EMP/EMoP, and corrective actions were suggested.
- The MOIC in each hospital/PMCU has been consulted to get independent feedback on the activities of the contractor.
- The observations have been recorded to comply with the ADB reporting standards.

42. The above sequence of activities includes reviewing the monitoring reports and records provided regularly by the PIUs, the Contractors and the Design & Supervision Consultants.

43. The above-procedure will also be adopted/extended for monitoring the implementation of the EMP and EMoP for the rest of sub-projects proposed under the HSEP and HSEP-AF.

Table 1.4: The sites visited by the Environmental Specialist during the S1 of 2024 for environmental monitoring

District	Site	Date of visit
Badulla	Galauda	February 7
	Spring Valley	February 7
	Batalayaya	February 8
	Haputale	February 7
	Uraniya	February 8
Monaragala	Okkampitiya	February 9
	Dewathura	February 9
	Bakinigahawewa	February 8
Matale	Maraka	June 11
	Handungamuwa	June 11
	Madipola	June 11
	Nalanda	June 12
	Gurubebila	June 12
	Laliambe	June 12
	Elkaduwa	June 12
	Aselapura	June 2
Polonnaruwa	Weheragala	June 3
	Jayanthipura	June 3
	Bakamoona	June 3
	Attanakadawala	June 3
	Wahalkada	June 4
Anuradhapura	Habarana	June 2
	Rathmalgahawewa	June 4
	Labunoruwa	June 4
	Mahawilachchiya	June 4
	Pinnawala	June 18
Ratnapura	Belihuloya	June 18

2. COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH NATIONAL/STATE/LOCAL STATUTORY ENVIRONMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

44. The compliance status (with National/State/Local Statutory Environmental Requirements) for the sub-projects that commenced prior to S1 of 2024 has been reported in the previously submitted quarterly and semestral environmental monitoring reports. The information related to the following matters has been reported previously for each site where civil works commenced:

- Tree cutting permit
- Street line certificate
- Building permit
- Permit for disposal of debris
- Other (Specify)

45. There have been eighteen (18) new sites that commenced civil works during S1 of 2024. The information related to the compliance status of new projects will be reported in the next quarterly report as information is not yet available with the PIUs. Civil Works of one project under Round 1, 18 project under Round 2 Phase I and 13 projects proposed under Round 2 Phase II of HSEP(AF) are in progress. Civil works of one site (Konwewa DH - Anuradhapura District, Round 1) is stalled. Haputale DH (Badulla District Round 2 Phase I) which has been stalled for some time re-commenced work in S1 of 2024. Compliance status for these sub-projects will be updated once the information is available from the PIUs.

46. For some of the projects, it has been observed that some of the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) have not obtained the required permits, specifically building permits and street line certificates. Extensive discussions have been conducted with the PIUs to emphasize the importance of obtaining these permits prior to the operational phase of the proposed buildings or ensuring any further delays. The information related to obtaining approvals are not complete and not presented in this report, however, an updated list containing the status of permits will be included in the next semestral environmental monitoring report (S2 of 2024).

47. It is recommended to reassess the compliance status of completed sites that have already been handed over. The Environmental Specialist has developed a reporting format for collecting information from these completed sub-projects, which are provided in Annex 4(a) and 4(b). The suggested format will allow for reporting the compliance status of completed projects. A review of compliance status will be provided with the next semestral report, which will provide a comprehensive overview of the compliance status and help identify any areas that may require further attention or corrective measures.

3. COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH ENVIRONMENTAL LOAN COVENANTS

Table 3.1: Compliance with Loan Covenants

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
Schedule 4 – Safeguards Environment (Paragraph 3) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that no Works contract for a particular Subproject will be awarded until: (a) if required under the laws and regulations of the Borrower, the Central Environmental Authority of the Borrower has granted the final approval of the IEE for that Subproject; and, (b) the Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, has incorporated the relevant provisions from the relevant EMP onto the Works contract.	It has been verified that none of the subprojects needs the approval of the CEA, as the activities proposed under the project do not fall into categories of Prescribed Projects, as defined by NEA. The Executing Agency has incorporated the provisions of the EMP into the Work contract of each subproject.	No further action is needed. Regular monitoring of the proper implementation of the provisions of the EMP is needed, together with regular environmental monitoring.
Schedule 4 – Safeguards: Environment (Paragraph 4) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that the preparation, design, construction, implementation, operation, and decommissioning of the project and all project facilities comply with the following: (a) all applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower relating to the environment, health, and safety.	All the laws and regulations are being complied with; environmental safeguards as outlined in the IEE and the EMP are complied with. Any corrective and/or corrective actions have been complied with. All other conditions will be complied with.	Regular monitoring of compliance with environmental safeguard issues in all subprojects is needed.

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
	(b) the environmental safeguards. (c) the EARF, and, (d) all measures and requirements outlined in the IEE, the relevant EMP and any corrective or preventative actions set forth in a Safeguards Monitoring Report.		
Schedule 4: Safeguards: Involuntary Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples (Paragraph 5) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that the Project does not have any indigenous peoples or involuntary settlement impacts, all within the meaning of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). In the event that the Project complies with the applicable laws and regulations of the Borrower and with ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement.	No indigenous peoples or involuntary settlement impacts in all the sub-projects.	No action is needed for any sub-project.
Schedule 4: Safeguards: Human and Financial Resources to Implement Safeguard Requirements (Paragraph 6) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower shall make available or cause the Project Executing Agency to make available necessary budgetary and human resources to implement the respective EMP fully.	An Environmental Specialist has been appointed attached to PMU to look after the implementation of the EMP. The four Project Engineers of PIUs monitor the implementation of EMP.	Proper procedures are in place. Reporting procedures are regularly updated for effective communication.

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
Schedule 4: Safeguards: Safeguards - Related Provisions in Bidding Documents and Works Contracts (Paragraph 7) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that all the bidding documents and contracts for Works contain provisions that require contractors to: a) comply with the measures and requirements relevant to the contractor set forth in any IEE and EMP (to the extent they concern impacts on affected people during construction) and any corrective or preventive actions set forth in the Safeguard Monitoring Report. b) make available a budget for all environmental and social measures. c) provide the Borrower with written notice of any unanticipated environmental, resettlement or indigenous peoples risks or impacts that arise during construction, implementation or operation of the project that were not considered in the respective IEE or EMP.	The Bidding Documents have relevant clauses. The Contractors have the binding obligation to comply with the conditions and measures set forth in the EMP and required budgets have been made available. All other conditions will be complied with.	Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of implementing the EMP is needed. Environmental Monitoring procedures are being inspected regularly.
Schedule 4: Safeguards Safeguard	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall do the	Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports will be submitted to the ADB, and such reports	Strict adherence to the provisions given in Paragraph 8 will be given the highest

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
Monitoring and Reporting (Paragraph 8) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	following: a) Submit Semi-annual Safeguards Monitoring Reports to ADB and disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission. b) If any unanticipated environmental and /or social risks arise during construction, implementation or operation of the Project that was not considered in the respective IEE or EMP, promptly inform ADB of the occurrence of such risks or impacts, with a detailed description of the event and proposed corrective action plan; and c) report any actual or potential breach of compliance with the measures and requirements set forth in the respective EMP promptly after becoming aware of the breach.	will be made available to all stakeholders. The following environmental monitoring reports have been submitted: 1. Report: Semi-Annual Reports Reporting Period: July 1 to December 31, 2019 (final report: Feb 12, 2020) Reporting Period: Jan 1 to June 30, 2020 (final report: July 27, 2020) Reporting Period: July 1 to December 31, 2020 (final report: January 28, 2021) Reporting Period: January 1 to June 30, 2021 (final report: July 20, 2021) Reporting Period: July 1 to December 31, 2021 (final report: January 24, 2022) Reporting Period: January 1 to June 30, 2022 (final report: September 20, 2022) Reporting Period: July 1 to December 31, 2022 (final report: March 05, 2023) Reporting Period: January 1 to June 30, 2023 (final report: July	consideration.

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
		10, 2023) Reporting Period: July 1 to December 31, 2023 (final report: January 10, 2023) Reporting Period: January 1 to June 30, 2024 (this report) Any unanticipated environmental and /or social risks arise, and any actual or potential breach of compliance with the requirements set forth in the respective EMP will be promptly reported.	
Schedule 4: Safeguards Prohibited List of Investments (Paragraph 9) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that no proceeds of Loan or Grant are used to finance any activity included in the list of prohibited investment activities provided in Appendix 5 of SPS.	No funds have been made available to finance prohibited investment activities as outlined in Appendix 5 of SPS.	No further action is needed.
Schedule 4: Safeguards Labor Standards, Health and Safety (Paragraph 10) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that the core labour standards and Borrower's applicable laws are complied with during Project implementation. The Borrower shall include specific provisions in the bidding documents and contracts financed by ADB under	Applicable labour laws and regulations and applicable workplace occupational safety norms will be incorporated and complied with. No child labour or forced labour will be used. Other conditions will be complied with.	Regular monitoring is needed to ensure proper implementation of the conditions set forth in Paragraph 10. The Environmental Specialist has observed the measures taken at each site to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during the environmental monitoring visits. In

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
	the Project requiring that the contractors, among other things: (a) comply with the Borrower's applicable labour laws and regulations and incorporate applicable workplace occupational safety norms. (b) do not use child labour. (c) do not discriminate against workers in respect of employment & occupation. (d) do not use forced labour. (e) allow freedom of association and effectively recognize the right to collective bargaining; and (f) disseminate of engaging appropriate service providers to disseminate information on the risks of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, to the employees of contractors engaged in the Project and to members of the local communities surrounding the Project area, particularly women,	Safety precautions have been taken at all the sites to prevent the spread of COVID-19, in line with guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health and the MOH/PHI of the respective area where the site is located. The contractors have been strictly advised to follow any specific guidelines or requirements imposed by individual HCF if required by the MOIC/DMO.	addition, the Engineer and the Technical Officers of the DSC have been advised to monitor the prevention measures during their regular site visits.

4. COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMP AND EMOP

48. The contractors are not required to submit site-specific EMP/construction EMPs under HSEP. However, a Site Specific Environmental, Health and Safety Management Plan (SSEHSMP) are required to be prepared by the Contractor based on the outline Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and be submitted as part of the Contractor's technical proposal during the bidding period within 14 days. A site-specific environmental management plan shall be submitted by the Contractor within 28 days of the contract award. The Engineer shall scrutinize both SSEHSMP and SSEMP and provide comments if any further details are needed and shall issue no-objection once the EHS requirements of the Plan are met. No physical work shall commence on site until the no-objection has been obtained from the Engineer.

Table 4.1: Implementation Status of the EMP

Project	Design Status (Preliminary Design Stage/Detailed Design Completed)	Final IEE based on Detailed Design				Site-specific EMP (or Construction EMP) approved by Project Director?
		Not yet due (detailed design not yet completed)	Submitted to ADB (Provide Date of Submission)	Disclosed on the project website (Provide Link)	Final IEE provided to Contractor/s	
All sub-projects	Detailed Design Completed	-	Submitted to ADB in July 2018	Disclosed on the project website.	Yes, for the projects already awarded	Site-specific EMPs or Construction EMPs are not needed for the sub-project of HSEP. However, an SSEHSMP and SSEMP are needed for sub-projects of HSEP-AF.

¹ https://www.hsep.lk/images/Downloads/Publications/Initial_Environmental_Examination.pdf

Contractor/s' nodal person/s for environmental safeguards

49. Contractors' nodal persons for environmental safeguards are supposed to be the site supervisors. Each site has a full-time supervisor at any given time; however, these supervisors are rotated regularly by the contractors depending on the work schedules and the nature of work. Providing a list of names is not possible due to this rotation of supervisors.

Table 4.2: The role/s of Safeguards Teams, including the schedule of on-site verification of reports to be submitted by consultants and contractors

Person/Safeguard Team	Forms to be submitted	To whom the forms to be submitted	Frequency	Reference
1 Contractor	Daily and Weekly Environmental Monitoring Form	Project Engineer - PIU	Weekly	Forms are attached (Annex 2(b))
2 Environmental Specialist	Environmental Monitoring Form & Implementation of the EMP	PMU and DPD of the PIU	At each site visit (quarterly)	Annex 2a of S1 report (2023) and Annex 2(b) of this report for sample reports filled for a selected site
3 Project Engineer/ M&E Officer of the PIU and any other Officer of the PIU appointed by the DPD of the PIU	Environmental Monitoring Form & Implementation of the EMP	DPD of the PIU Environmental Specialist	Regularly (at least monthly) at each site visit	Annex 2a and 2c of S1 report (2023) and Annex 2(b) of this report for sample reports filled for a selected site (annex 2(a) and 2(b))
4 Design and Supervision Consultant/Project Engineer PIU	Environmental Monitoring Form & Detailed Implementation of the EMP	Project Engineer – PIU Environmental Specialist	Regularly (at least quarterly) – See Table 4.3	

Table 4.3: Submission of quarterly environmental monitoring reports by the PIU/DSC

Province	Districts	Reports received for on-going projects (construction in progress)		
		Round 1	Round 2 – Phase I	Round 2 – Phase II
Uva	Badulla		Gaunda Haputale	Spring Valley Uraniya
	Monaragala			Bakinigahawela Okkampitiya Dewathura
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalla	Uyanwatta		
	Ratnapura		Pinnawala	
North Central	Anuradhapura		Katiyawa	Mahawilachchiya

			Labunruwa Habarana	Wahalkada Rathmalgahawewa
	Polonnaruwa		Aselapua	Bakamoona Attanakadawala Weheragala Jayanthipura
Central	Kandy	Ambagahapelessa, Kurunduwatta, Morayaya, Hasalaka, Kolongoda		
	Matale	Handungamuwa Madipola Leliabme Nalanda		
	Nuwara Eliya		Agarapatana Bogawanthawala	Ginigathhena

Note: No reports are submitted for Koonwewa as the civil works have been stalled due to the poor performance of the contractor since 2022.

Supporting documents, including signed monthly environmental site inspection reports prepared by the PIU, DS consultants and/or contractors

50. All the contracts that have started thus far involve small-scale building projects and do not have any significant environmental impacts. In accordance with the requirements outlined in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Monitoring Plans have been developed for each subproject. The Project Implementation Units (PIU) conduct regular monitoring of these plans, as discussed in previous sections of this report. This ensures that the implementation of the projects aligns with the environmental guidelines and safeguards outlined in the EMPs and Monitoring Plans.

51. During the initial months of the first half of 2023 (S1 2023), site work progress was hindered due to economic conditions prevailed then, resulting in a scarcity of building materials like cement, aluminum, steel, tiles, and sanitary fittings. Though only a few sites were active, efforts were made to proceed with tendering and procurement processes for new sites under Round 2 Phase I, and Phase II. However, conditions improved in the second half of 2023 (S2 2023). From January to June of 2024, 18 contracts have been awarded. Thirteen (13) sites have already begun work, and 21 additional sites have been handed over, with civil works planned to start in July. Construction is ongoing in 32 sites at present (as of June 30, 2024). Environmental monitoring activities were conducted for all ongoing sites, including the 18 that began work during S1 of 2024.

52. Environmental monitoring forms for the ongoing projects, excluding the sub-project at Koonwewa DHC, where work has been stalled in the past year, have been received from the respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs) for Quarter 1 and 2 of 2024. These forms cover all the sites mentioned in Table 4.3. The monitoring deficiencies that were identified during Semester 1 of 2023 and S2 of 2023 at certain sites have now been addressed and rectified.

53. The forms mentioned in Table 4.2 and Table 4.3 have been submitted by the PIUs and the DSC) and their observations have been summarized in this Semi-annual Environmental Monitoring Report. As the number of forms is too many, they have not been attached to this report. It is anticipated that the monitoring system and mechanism will be further strengthened by the end of third quarter of 2024, particularly with the progressive implementation of Round 2, Phase II (HSEP-AF) sub-projects. It is important to note that out of the 18 recently initiated sites, 12 sites are funded under HSEP, while the remaining 1 site fall under HSEP-AF. The other ongoing sites, which commenced before S1 of 2024 (twenty sites + four sites completed during S1 of 2024), are under HSEP and HSEP (AF). Environmental monitoring has covered a total of 32 ongoing sites, including the ten initiated in S2 of 2023 and the other sites started earlier. Table 4.4 contains a summary of environmental monitoring activities and the effectiveness of EMP implementation.

Table 4.4: Summary of Environmental Monitoring Activities (for the Reporting Period ending 30 June 2024)

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
Pre-Construction Phase					
Minimize the need to remove large mature trees	Final layout plan and detailed designs for each site Adherence to EMP	No large trees that need felling All sites	Once after designs are completed	In the first semester of 2024, a total of 18 new construction sites have started the construction work. It has to be noted that several of these sites have already felled a few trees or have plans to do so in the near future. Regarding sites initiated before 2024, the Timber Corporation has already extracted logs and timber with commercial value, while the responsibility for removing other trees rests with the contractor. Moreover, the majority of these sites have removed the tree trunks, stumps, and branches. For all sites from the Round 1 of projects, proper disposal measures have been implemented to clear away tree debris. However, in some of the recently commenced projects, the disposal of tree trunks, stumps, and roots is still pending.	In the prior Environmental Monitoring Reports, comprehensive lists of trees felled for all sub-projects initiated before 2024 were documented. As for the sites that commenced in S1 of 2024, the following trees either require felling or have already been felled: Uyanwatta - Lunumidella - Ceylon Mahogany Tree (<i>Melia azedarach</i>); DBH ~ 750 mm Wahalkada - Three small cashew nut trees (<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>; DBH < 300 mm), - a wood apple tree (<i>Limonia acidissima</i>; DBH ~ 300 mm), - a Kathrumurunga tree (<i>Sesbania grandiflora</i>; DBH < 200 mm) and - a Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>; DBH ~ 600 mm)

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					Ratmalgahawewa • no commercially valuable trees which are larger than DBH > 300 mm that need removal • a Moringa tree (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>; DBH > 300 mm) needs removal. Habarana • a Goda Kirilla tree (<i>Holoptelea integrifolia</i>; DBH > 600 mm) • a Karanda tree (<i>Pongamia pinnata</i>; DBH < 200 mm) • a guava tree (<i>Psidium guajav</i>; DBH < 200 mm) • a sepalika tree (<i>Nyctanthes arbortristis</i>; DBH < 200 mm) • mango tree (<i>Mangifera indica</i>; DBH < 200 mm) • a Moringa tree (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>; DBH < 300 mm) • a coconut tree (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) Labunoruwa No trees to be cut down Nalanda • a Paramara tree (<i>Samanea saman</i>) (DHH > 900 mm) • a Moringa tree (<i>Moringa oleifera</i>) (DBH < 100

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					mm) • a Margosa (Neem tree - <i>Azadirachta indica</i>) (DBH < 100 mm) Gurubebila No trees to be cut Elkaduwa • a mango tree (DBH < 150 mm) • an unidentified species (DBH < 200 mm) Ambagahapelessa No trees to be cut Kurunduwatta • Jackfruit tree (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> – DBH < 200 mm) • some banana bushes • a gliricidia tree (<i>Gliricidia sepium</i> – DBH > 300 mm) • two small papaya trees Morayaya • a jambu tree (<i>Syzygium</i> sp., DBH ~ 200 mm) • four ambarella (June plum) trees (<i>Spondias dulcis</i>), three trees of 50 mm DBH, and another 350 mm DBH) • one nelli (Indian gooseberry) tree (<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i> ;

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					400 mm DBH) - one mango tree (<i>Mangifera</i> species; DBH ~ 750 mm) - one madu (Cycas) tree (<i>Cycas zeylanica</i>) - a few exotic plants (two cypress plants, ixora plants and wal-ruk attanana plants). Kolongoda - mango tree (<i>Mangifera</i> species – DBH > 300 mm) - an araliya (frangipani) tree (<i>Plumeria</i> sp. – DBH < 300 mm). Agarapatana Two cypress trees (<i>Cupressus</i> sp. DBH ~ 300 mm) Bogawanthalawa No trees to be cut Madipola - two Jackfruit trees (<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i> – both DBH > 450 mm) - a coconut tree (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) Leliambe No trees to be cut Hasalaka

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					• two coconut (<i>Cocos nucifera</i>) trees • one mango tree (<i>Mangifera</i> species – DBH > 300 mm) Prior to cutting down certain trees, obtaining permits is mandatory, with details on these trees and their required permits currently pending. This information will be provided once the details are available. Tree planting programs are planned for 2024, and will be documented once they are completed. Moreover, replanting has already been undertaken in Kegalle, Badulla, and Monaragala provinces. The replanting details for these areas were submitted and recorded in the previously submitted Semi-Annual Reports. With some locations concluding the construction, it is vital to commence replanting. The Environmental Specialist has directed the Project Implementation Units (PIUs) to complete their lists of trees and

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					replanting timelines. The advancements in progress will be provided in the forthcoming Monitoring Reports.
Slope protection and soil erosion control in ground clearing	Final layout plan and detailed designs for each site	Visual observation Construction areas of all sites in hilly terrain	Once after designs are completed	Several construction sites, including Basnagala, Ragala, Spring Valley, Dewathura, Pinnawala, Paragala, and Muruthalawa, are currently facing concerns related to minor slope stability and erosion issues. It is imperative to enhance embankment protection measures at these ongoing construction sites to avert potential problems. In some site, retaining walls have been designed and successfully constructed. Following the completion of the building construction, the backfilling process have been executed. Temporary disruptions to drainage systems have been identified and resolved at completed sites such as Spring Valley, Madulkele, Hinguralakanda, and Pothdenikanda. However, continuous monitoring remains essential to ensure the proper management of drainage systems.	The designs for all civil works, including Round 2 Phase II projects across all districts, have been successfully finalized. To ensure the incorporation of slope protection and erosion control measures in these designs, joint site visits were conducted by the Environmental Specialist and the design team of the DSC. These measures have been specifically outlined in the respective Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) reports, which have been submitted to both the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) In the first semester of 2024, eleven sites were successfully completed, 18 sites commenced work and an additional 14 sites which started work in 2023 were in progress. These sites underwent thorough debris and excess spoil removal

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				Slope protection has not noted as a significant concern at sites situated in the Kany Ditrct Ambagahapelessa, Kurunduwatta, Hasalaka, and Kolongolla), Anuradhapura (Ethakada, Mahasenpura, Katiyawa, and Andiyagala), Polonnaruwa (Parakrama Samudraya, Medagama) Districts, and Monaragala District (Round 2 Phase I projects - Medagama). Adequate slope protection measures have been successfully implemented at all other completed or ongoing sites. For sites designated for renovation, such as Katugastota, Marassana, Morahena, Digana-Rajawella, Ginigathhena, Ragala, and Hatton, slope protection and soil erosion are not posing significant issues.	processes. For Round 2 projects in the Sabaragamuwa Province Basnagala, Paragala, Galpaya and Dothaloya) and Round 2 in the Nuwara Eliya District (Watawala. Ragala and Hatton) and in Kandy District (Dolosbage, Katugastota, Muruthalawa, Marassana, Morahena), which reached completion during the first quarter of 2024, work progress was diligently monitored, and erosion control measures were effectively implemented. Throughout the design phase, the integration of slope protection and erosion control measures was given top priority. Furthermore, detailed erosion control plans were comprehensively outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Construction efforts have been proactively undertaken to prevent soil banks and slope collapses at sites such as Madulkele, Pothdenikanda, Hinguralakanda, Metigahatenna, and
	Adherence to EMP		Once a week	Environmental monitoring for the 17 sites that commenced work in 2024 and are 26 sites still in progress has been conducted without any major issues. However, it is important to note that work has come to a halt at Konwewa. There has not been an observed increase in erosion at any of these seven	

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				sites. The monitoring reports received for the recently initiated sites confirm the satisfactory implementation of the following measures: Removal of topsoil and vegetation: The removal of topsoil and vegetation has been executed satisfactorily at all sites where civil works began in 2024 and for the recently initiated sites. Soil conservation measures for slope protection: Adequate soil conservation measures have been put in place at all sites, ensuring effective slope protection. Erosion prevention and management: Soil conservation measures aimed at preventing erosion and the proper handling of debris, topsoil, and spoil piles have been successfully implemented at all sites. No significant issues have been reported regarding ground preparation. Stability of slopes: Notably, there have been no significant incidents of soil bank collapses or slope failures at the sites. However, slopes at Basnagala, Paragala, Pinnawala, and	Lunugala. In the first semester of 2024, site clearing operations commenced for additional 12 Round 2 Phase I projects in the Central Province. The Environmental Specialist conducted joint site visits with the DSC design team to monitor debris and topsoil disposal, the implementation of erosion control plans, and proper drainage management. Contractors was advised to maintain records and provide regular updates to the Project Engineers on their progress. Ongoing monitoring of slopes is imperative for completed sites in Kegalla (Basnagala, Dothaloya), Kandy (Muruthalawa), Nuwara Eliya (Kandapola, Hangarapiitiya), and Ratnapura (Paragala, Pinnawala). Fortunately, no incidents of soil bank collapse or slope failures have been reported at the majority of other sites.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				Muruthalawa are considered unstable. Plans have been devised to reinforce these slopes during construction. Additionally, measures will be taken to strengthen the fairly steep slopes at Ragala and Mututhalwea. Drainage rectification: Disturbances to drainage paths have been rectified in most of the Round 1 sites. In Round 2 sites where proper drainage provisions were lacking, it has been advised to address and rectify these drainage issues. Overall, the implementation of environmental measures and monitoring has been deemed satisfactory for both the ongoing sites and the recently initiated sites.	
Construction Phase					
Minimizing air quality deterioration due to demolition, reconstruction work, stockpiling and movement of heavy vehicles	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation Feedback from hospital users All construction sites	Daily Weekly	In the first Semester of 2024, 21 construction sites reached their final stages, 18 sites commenced work and were successfully handed over, along with the 32 sites where work had been progressing. There have been no reported issues related to the deterioration of air quality in these sites. However, it is	It is essential to maintain dust and noise barriers at construction sites to minimize the dispersion of dust and noise. During extensive renovations at Nalanda, Elkaduwa, Leliambe, Bogawanthalawa, Katugastota, Muruthalawa, Marassana, Morahena,

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				anticipated that air quality deterioration and an increase in airborne dust may occur in the new sites that commenced construction in 2024, as well as in several other sites scheduled to begin during the second quarter of 2024. This is especially relevant for sites involving demolition, renovation, new construction, and activities such as transportation, material transport, and stockpiling. To address these concerns, comprehensive guidelines for controlling air and dust emissions have been provided to the contractors of all the sites at the outset of construction work. Regular monitoring of site activities has been carried out, and the monthly environmental monitoring reports have not indicated any significant air pollution at any of the sites. Thus far, the levels of dust and air pollution at the construction sites currently in progress have remained negligible. Effective use of dust barriers has been observed in most sites where construction is continuing from the previous monitoring period. These barriers have proven to be effective in controlling pollution.	Digana-Rajawella, Ginigathhena, Ragala, and Hatton, effective air pollution controls have been implemented. Monitoring ensures that dust does not adversely affect hospital operations or sensitive areas like dispensaries. The use of polythene for covering openings in buildings has proven inadequate, suggesting a need for better dust control methods. Some sites have shown issues with debris and construction waste, leading to directives for regular cleanup to maintain cleanliness and minimize disruptions. Material stockpiles must not block access roads or circulation spaces, especially in areas like Ginigathhena, Elkaduwa, Gurubebila, Nalanda, Leliambe, Madipola. Wahalkada, Rathmalagahawewa and Habarana. Compliance with this has been noted during site visits. Contractors are also required to regularly check Vehicle Emission Certificates (VECs) to

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				Where such barriers are in place, the materials used to construct them are deemed satisfactory, the height of the barriers is adequate, and they successfully control airborne dust. However, some sites may require additional measures to prevent noise and dust propagation. No significant dust-generating activities have been reported as most sites are nearing completion. For those still under construction, major activities like site preparation and foundation work are finished, with only finishing touches remaining that minimally impact air quality. Efforts to maintain air quality include daily site cleanings to control dust and particulate matter effectively. Workers use water for dust suppression as needed, and soil heaps are typically covered. Stockpiles are positioned downwind of hospital premises, and material transport trucks are covered. Speed limits are also enforced for vehicles to help reduce airborne dust.	ensure compliance with emission standards. Though there have been no dust-related complaints from hospital authorities, continuous enhancement of dust control measures is crucial to maintain air quality and ensure a safe environment within hospital premises.
Controlling noise and vibration levels due to demolition,	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation All construction sites	Daily Weekly	Contractors have been issued detailed guidelines to adhere to noise and vibration control at all	Several of the recently initiated construction sites have the potential to

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
reconstruction work and movement of heavy vehicles				construction sites. Regular monitoring through subjective evaluations have ensured compliance with these measures. Specifically near hospitals, contractors are instructed to coordinate with hospital administrations to limit noise during outpatient hours. No specific noise reduction techniques have been established beyond avoiding loud machinery, as determined by standard guidelines. Work hours are confined from 08:00 to 18:00, with no activities scheduled at night. High-noise tasks like concrete mixing have been moved from hospital areas, which has effectively lowered noise intrusion. These steps have effectively minimized noise impact on nearby hospitals. While occasional noise levels might surpass regulatory limits, the construction progress has not been compromised, thanks to these passive control strategies. Regular maintenance of machinery and vehicles helps keep operational noise within permitted levels. During the end of quarter I of 2024, 11 sites were handed over, and 26 are in progress other than the 17 sites which	generate high levels of noise, which could potentially disrupt the day-to-day activities of nearby healthcare facilities (HCFs). These sites include Bogawanthalawa, Ginigathhena, Elkaduwa, Gurubebila, Nalanda, Leliambe, Madipola. Wahalkada, Rathmalagahawewa and Habarana, where construction works are planned within existing building premises or very close to them. Additionally, sites like Nalanda, Hangarapitiya, Maraka and Handungamuwa, Belihuloya and Pinnawala are situated in close proximity to existing facilities. To reduce the impact of high noise activities during outpatient department (OPD) hours, it's essential to maintain ongoing communication and coordination with hospital authorities. Aligning construction schedules can help avoid noise disruptions to healthcare services. So far, there have been no complaints about excessive noise, indicating

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				commenced work during 2024. Remaining construction tasks are not expected to produce significant noise or vibration. Delays in 2022 due to material and transport shortages, including tiles, bathroom fixtures, and cement, have impacted the progress on these sites.	that the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is effectively managing noise levels. Environmental monitoring reports from project engineers confirm that noise levels at construction sites have been manageable with no registered complaints. Nevertheless, progress on site has been slow due to material shortages and transportation restrictions, which has inadvertently helped in keeping noise levels low.
	Noise and vibration measurements	Noise/Vibration level All construction sites	Twice during construction	No noise/vibration levels have been measured for any of the sites.	Noise/vibration levels have to be measured as given in the EMP if needed (e.g., if there are any complaints of night noise/vibration levels).
Containment of soil erosion and contamination	Adherence to EMP	Inspection of the site for the adequacy of soil erosion/ contamination control measures, evidence of soil erosion and contamination All construction sites	Weekly	Construction sites, notably Basnagala, Pinnawala, Dewathura, Galauda face the potential risk of soil erosion. In light of this vulnerability, it is imperative to closely monitor the possible consequences and enact appropriate mitigation measures, as outlined in the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Effective monitoring plays a	Whenever necessary, retaining walls have been constructed to prevent soil banks and slopes from collapsing at sites like Pothdenikanda and Hinguralakanda. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) offers comprehensive guidelines and recommendations for

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				pivotal role in preventing and addressing soil erosion. This includes regular assessments of erosion levels, the efficiency of erosion control measures, and the broader impact on the surrounding environment. By closely scrutinizing these factors, any adverse effects can be identified, enabling the implementation of suitable mitigation strategies. Environmental monitoring has been conducted satisfactorily for the construction sites currently in progress. This monitoring encompasses all 43 sites, and 11 completed during the first quarter of 2024. For some of the sites that commenced work in 2024 in Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kandy and Matale, retaining walls have not been deemed necessary. However, for the sites completed before this semester, retaining walls have been constructed on slopes capable of bearing the surcharge load during and after construction. These retaining walls also serve the vital purpose of preventing soil erosion. Given the small size of the plots	effectively mitigating soil erosion at construction sites. By adhering to these outlined measures, it is possible to minimize the risk of erosion and ensure that construction activities have no negative impact on the surrounding soil and ecosystem. Through monitoring and strict adherence to the EMP, potential soil erosion concerns can be effectively addressed, thereby safeguarding the stability of the sites and minimizing any adverse environmental impact during the construction process. Contractors have been duly advised to maintain covering over soil heaps, although this practice has not consistently been followed. For sites where stockpiles are in proximity to roads, drains, or water bodies, contractors have been specifically instructed to relocate them to more suitable locations. The oversight of this aspect remains within the purview of the DSC during their site visits.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				for the proposed developments, minimal erosion has been observed. Vegetation removal has been minimized, with protective strips left around disturbed areas and soil conservation bunds built as needed to prevent erosion. Despite no significant weather disruptions, sporadic rains have led contractors to safeguard exposed soil and spoil heaps against erosion. The small scale of the buildings means only limited quantities of paints, solvents, ad-mixers, and chemicals are used. Proper storage methods for hazardous materials like paints and solvents have been implemented. There have been no instances of improperly disposing of oil and lubricant waste; contractors are instructed to collect and store such wastes in appropriate containers for reuse or disposal through the Local Authority (LA). These practices help manage environmental risks effectively, ensuring safe storage and disposal of hazardous materials and protecting the surrounding environment.	To date, the contractors have complied with these conditions.
Proper disposal of	Adherence to	Inspection of the site for	Weekly	Sites where demolition and	Contractors are required to

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
construction waste (non-hazardous)	EMP	the presence of dumps or waste fires, records of waste removed from the site, an inspection of disposal sites All construction sites		repair works are planned, such as Ginigathhena, Nalanda, Elkaduwa, Leliambe, are expected to generate moderate to high levels of debris and construction waste. However, at all other sites, the quantities of non-hazardous construction waste are not anticipated to be significant. Although contractors have not developed specific construction waste disposal plans, their experience in managing construction waste is generally considered satisfactory at most sites. Some contractors have adhered to recommendations from the Pradeshiya Sabha and the Engineer for proper waste disposal. In cases like Muruthalawa, hospitals have directed that construction waste be used to fill designated areas on their premises. Most contractors have adopted good practices, including recycling and reusing construction waste. However, at some sites still in the clearing stage, disposal of demolition debris has not occurred, and construction has not begun. More detailed disposal practices will be outlined in the next quarterly report. For the seven sites where	inform both the hospital authorities and the DSC representative before disposing of construction debris. To date, there have been no complaints from hospitals, nearby areas, or any third parties regarding the waste disposal methods used by the contractors. Following clear directives, contractors must ensure that any remaining construction waste and debris are appropriately disposed of, a requirement they have consistently met. When hospital authorities allow debris disposal, it must occur only in areas approved by the Pradeshiya Sabha and the Engineer. Importantly, significant amounts of debris are not disposed of within hospital premises; rather, arrangements are made to remove waste off-site with the necessary permissions from relevant authorities. Efforts to eliminate potential mosquito breeding grounds continue to be essential to reduce health risks. The burning of solid

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				construction started before the first half of 2023, cleanliness is maintained with waste being properly collected before disposal. Contractors at other sites needing improvement have been advised accordingly. Certain sites have been identified as potential mosquito breeding grounds, and contractors have been advised to clear these areas. It has also been noted that solid waste burning occurred at some sites, a practice that contractors have been explicitly instructed to avoid.	waste is strictly prohibited, although ensuring compliance can be challenging, especially since many hospitals themselves burn solid waste, including municipal and clinical waste. Nevertheless, most contractors have generally adhered to this prohibition.
Proper disposal of construction waste (hazardous – discarded asbestos cement waste)	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation of the site for the adequacy of measures followed feedback from the contractor team All construction sites	Weekly	Some of the sites (Ginigathhena, Nalanda, Katugastota, Digana-Rajawella, Hatton, Marassaana, Morahena, Muruthalawa, Ginigathhena, and Ragala) were undergoing demolition and repair work, with asbestos waste generated. To address this, an Asbestos Management Plan has been provided to the Project Implementation Units (PIUs), and project engineers have been instructed to ensure its implementation. Demolition work of the sites initiated prior to 2024 has already been completed, with further asbestos management	The proper collection and disposal of asbestos-containing (AC) materials are crucial, with site-specific Asbestos Management Plans to be prepared by each Project Implementation Unit (PIU) as outlined in the Asbestos Management Plan developed as part of the IEE or EMP. Guidelines and details for creating these plans were provided to the PIUs in January 2022, with further reinforcement during a progress review meeting in March 2023. However, the

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				review to be conducted during the site handover process. A summary of asbestos management activities will be included in the next Semi-Annual Monitoring report, as comprehensive details are not yet available. Information regarding asbestos management for each site will be collected soon. It is important to note that all these sites contained asbestos cement waste, including corrugated roof sheets and ceiling sheets. Workers have been educated in proper asbestos-cement (AC) sheet handling procedures. As of now, no site has disposed of any AC sheets. In certain cases, asbestos from some sites has been transferred to other users for responsible reuse and recycling of the material.	implementation progress of these plans by the PIUs has not been reported yet. For sites where AC sheets have been removed, precautions must be taken to minimize the release of airborne asbestos fibers, including wetting the sheets and proper storage. Transporting AC sheets to designated permanent storage areas is essential, and identifying suitable sites for this purpose should be a priority for the PIU. Updates on the progress of these activities, Asbestos Management Plans, disposal practices, and storage site identification will be included in the subsequent S2 (Second Semester) report.
Control of onsite drainage impairment	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of the site for stagnant water, blocked drains etc. All construction sites	Weekly	Environmental monitoring reports have been received for construction sites in progress during the second semester of 2023 and the first semester of 2024, highlighting effective mitigation of drainage-related issues. The Environmental Specialist plans visits to these sites, along with any upcoming	The sites completed in 2023 and S1 of 2024, including Marassana, Ragala, Kandapola, Hangarapitiya, Dothal Oya, Paragala, Hatton, Ragala, Watawala, Hinguralakanda, Pothdenikanda, and Madulkele, have successfully implemented

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				Round 2 Phase I sites, in the third quarter of 2024 to report on environmental monitoring status and any needed mitigation or corrective actions. Despite substantial inter-monsoonal rains in March and April, many sites have maintained satisfactory cross drainage, demonstrating proper management during the rainy season. This is especially notable for sites in Kegalla and Anuradhapura that were active during this period. Stockpiles and debris have been safely stored away from known drainage paths, with adequate cover to prevent dust and rain-related issues. However, sites with limited space, like Hatton, Digana-Rajawella, and Muruthalawa, have experienced some drainage impairment due to blockages. Contractors have been advised to establish alternative paths for stormwater and keep lead-away drains free from obstruction. Contractors have also been instructed to conduct daily checks, particularly after wet weather, to identify and address any water stagnation issues promptly. These measures	on-site drainage management measures. The Environmental Specialist plans to monitor sub-projects nearing completion, such as Kattiyawa, Mahawilachchiya, Bakamoona, Weheragala, Attanakadawala, Kandapola, Ginigathhena as well as all 11 sites with recent construction commencement. These monitoring activities are scheduled during site visits in the second quarter of 2024. Continuous monitoring of on-site drainage is crucial, especially during heavy rainfall periods. Fortunately, no significant drainage-related issues have been reported despite considerable rain during the reporting period. This can be attributed to the fact that most sites are either complete or nearing completion. However, there are some sites where drainage canals are being demolished, altered, or blocked (Ginigathhena,

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				ensure effective stormwater management and prevent adverse environmental impacts, facilitating the smooth progress of construction activities.	Marassana, Muruthalawa, Hatton, Ginigathhena, Katugastota, Belihuloya). It's essential to fully renovate these drainage paths and rainwater drains to meet the Engineer's satisfaction. For sites completed in Q1 and Q2 of 2024 (Watawala, Ragala, Hangarapitiya, Kandapola, Muruthlawa, Marassana and Morahena), proper rainwater drainage systems have been constructed. The PIU has been advised to verify compliance with this requirement in all sites completed before 2024. By closely monitoring on-site drainage and ensuring the appropriate renovation of drainage canals, completed and near-completion sites can effectively manage rainwater runoff, mitigating potential drainage issues and maintaining environmental sustainability. The DSC's involvement in verifying compliance with drainage requirements will further strengthen overall drainage

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					management efforts.
Containment of construction wastewater discharge	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of the site for the open discharge of wastewater and pollution All construction sites	Weekly	Environmental monitoring has been conducted satisfactorily, with the Environmental Specialist observing the effective measures implemented by contractors for controlling construction wastewater in Matale (7 sites), Nuwara Eliya (5 site) Anuradhapura (4 sites) and Kegalle districts (6 sites) that have been ongoing since 2023. These measures have been deemed satisfactory. The progress of wastewater management for recently started sites will be reported in future reports. It is worth noting that the majority of sites do not directly discharge construction wastewater into roadside drains. However, in some cases, particularly during wet weather conditions, construction wastewater is discharged into nearby roadside drains. Overall, the discharge of construction wastewater has not been significant, primarily due to the small-scale nature of the construction activities. Additionally, most sites are nearing completion stages,	Continuous monitoring to prevent the discharge of construction wastewater into roadside drains is crucial. Contractors at certain sites have received specific instructions not to discharge wastewater into roadside drains. Instead, they have been directed to channel the wastewater into designated pits, allowing for siltation and percolation before connecting it to a lead-away drain. These measures are essential for effective management of the potential environmental impacts associated with construction wastewater. Regular monitoring ensures that contractors adhere to the instructions and take necessary actions to avoid direct wastewater discharge into roadside drains, thereby promoting responsible wastewater management practices.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				reducing the potential for wastewater generation. To minimize potential environmental impacts, it's crucial for contractors to continue adhering to best practices in controlling and managing construction wastewater, ensuring proper disposal and treatment as construction activities progress.	
Pollution from labour camps	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of the labour camps, feedback from construction workers All construction sites	Weekly	Environmental monitoring for projects ongoing since 2023 and early 2024 has been conducted satisfactorily. For newly started sites, the Environmental Specialist has noted that the pollution control measures implemented by contractors at labor camps, including those for wastewater and solid waste management, have been effective. Only a few sites had on-site labor camps, with no reported issues concerning their placement. During electrification tasks, no non-insulated electrical cables were detected, although it was observed that most sites need to improve their fire protection precautions. This area requires immediate attention and corrective actions to enhance safety and mitigate fire hazards.	Continuous monitoring of pollution from labour camps is essential to ensure proper management and minimize environmental impacts. The construction sites currently undergoing work also require regular monitoring, and updates on the progress will be provided in subsequent reports.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				By addressing these concerns and enhancing fire safety measures, the construction sites will not only minimize environmental impact but also ensure a safer, more sustainable working environment.	
Occupational health and safety issues and complaints registered in the GRM	Adherence to EMP	Visual inspection of the site, adequacy of signage and delineation barriers, number of accidents and complaints registered in the GRM. All construction sites.	Weekly	Environmental monitoring is currently being carried out satisfactorily. However, there had been a fatal accident that took place in the Spring Valley site in February 2024 (This is reported in Section 4,2). During site visits, it was observed that most sites have implemented proper safety and warning signage for all digging and installation work activities. While the display of warning signage during nighttime is often unnecessary, adequate lighting is provided within the construction sites during nighttime. Some sites ensure that workers are equipped with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), tools, and protective clothing to ensure their safety. However, there are instances where laborers do not consistently wear or comply with the	It is essential to closely monitor occupational health and safety issues, as well as the conditions of the labor camps and safety measures. Corrective actions were proposed to monitor the use of PPE and workers' safety more closely. New checklists have been provided for (i) daily observation of EHS matters to be filled by the site supervisor, (ii) Weekly summary of EHS implementation and effectiveness to be filled by the Contractor, and (iii) checklist to be filled by the Technical Officer during all his site visits. The status and satisfactory compliance of EHS matters to be followed up by the PIU Engineers and then the Environmental Specialist. These forms are attached

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				requirement to use PPEs. The consistency of contractors in enforcing safe working methods is unclear. Regular toolbox meetings on occupational health and safety for workers are not universally practiced across all sites, suggesting an area for improvement in promoting and maintaining a culture of safety awareness. To enhance worker safety and mitigate potential hazards, it is crucial to consistently enforce the use of PPE, ensure compliance with safety requirements, and conduct regular toolbox meetings to address occupational health and safety concerns at construction sites.	(See Annex 2(b)) Training workshops on this new introduction of additional monitoring measures were conducted for all the PIU staff, which was organized by the PMU. Subsequently, the Environmental Specialist conducted awareness programmes for the Contractors in North Central and Uva Province. The Environmental Specialist plan to conduct such programmes for Contractors in Sabaragamuwa and Central Province during the second half of July 2024. It is strongly proposed that the workers should receive training and be encouraged to consistently wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Contractors must enforce this requirement and establish proper procedures for conducting training programs on occupational health and safety. Regular toolbox meetings should also be conducted to address safety concerns.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					Additionally, contractors should establish procedures for receiving, documenting, and addressing complaints from workers or other stakeholders. This ensures that any concerns related to safety or other aspects of construction can be promptly addressed. Furthermore, contractors are advised to provide notices to hospital staff and users about the schedule of construction activities to keep them informed and minimize disruptions.
Public health and Safety	Adherence to EMP	Visual inspection of the site, adequacy of signage and delineation barriers, number of accidents and complaints registered in the GRM	Weekly	Environmental monitoring is currently being conducted satisfactorily across the construction sites. However, a complaint has been lodged by the PHI Association of the Sabaragamuwa Province regarding the activities conducted by the Contractor at the Pinnawala PMCU site in Ratnapura District (See Section 4.2 and Annex 5). The complaint claims that the construction activities pose dangers to patients and the public One key aspect of	Other than the complaint received for Pinnawala site, there have been no complaints from hospital authorities or other hospital users, and the neighbours have not complained about improper construction practices that would jeopardize public safety. Giving the highest priority to the GRM, the complaint received for Pinnawala was resolved immediately. All the concerns raised in the complaint were satisfactorily addressed by the Contractor. The PHI

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				environmental management is the physical separation of construction areas from the hospital premises. This separation is particularly crucial at sites like Hatton, Nalanda, Rathmalgahawewa, Kurunduwatta, Ambagahapelessa, Hasalaka, Bogawanthalwa, Modipola, Kolongolla, and in most cases, it has been effectively achieved. In instances where construction activities obstruct regular access paths, safe pedestrian pathways have been provided to ensure that vulnerable individuals and those with disabilities can access the hospital premises safely. These temporary access paths have been designed to accommodate their needs. Furthermore, delineation devices, including cones, lights, tubular markers, barricade tapes, and warning signposts, have been strategically placed across all sites to inform hospital users about work zones and potential hazards. Warning signs are erected in appropriate locations to keep the public informed about dangers and guide them away from such areas.	Association (the Complainant) sent a letter appreciating the prompt actions taken to rectify the situation and implement timely corrective measures (See Annex 5).

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				Overall, these measures contribute to maintaining safety and minimizing disruptions for hospital users during construction activities.	
Operational Phase					
Proper management of hazardous healthcare waste generated from each facility	Development of a site-specific HCWM plan	Progress with regard to - Waste audit within the HCF - Waste classification and segregation - Regional strategy for waste disposal - Training plan for hospital staff - Equipment list for safe handling and disposal - Budget for implementation of selected measures - Implementation schedule	Monthly	As of June 30, 2024, a total of 79 projects have been successfully completed, and an additional 32 sites falling under Round 2 are currently in various stages of construction. While the majority of these projects have already reached the stage of being handed over, a critical aspect that will be continuously monitored and reported on in subsequent Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring reports pertains to the proper management of hazardous healthcare waste generated by these newly constructed facilities. This ongoing control ensures that the healthcare waste disposal processes are in compliance with established environmental and safety standards.	
Proper treatment of hospital sewage and wastewater	Inclusion of wastewater treatment plant in project scope	All DH A and B	Monthly	All Project Implementation Units (PIUs) have been equipped with standardized reporting formats designed to document the current status of sewage and wastewater treatment. To date, 69 buildings have reached completion and have been successfully handed over. It is imperative that the PIUs diligently use the provided formats, provided earlier, to report on the management of wastewater in these newly constructed facilities. The records obtained through this monitoring process will be included in forthcoming Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring reports. This practice will allow thorough evaluation of wastewater management practices, which will enable to	

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				identify areas that may require further interventions and ensuring that the overall handling of wastewater complies with established environmental and safety standards.	

54. As noted in para 47 above, it is suggested that environmental compliance status during the operational stage be monitored for sites that have been completed (and handed over). For this purpose, a reporting format has been developed by the Environmental Specialist for collecting information from such completed sub-projects. The suggested format is attached (See Annex 4(a) and 4(b)), and the information on the status of completed projects will be reported in the forthcoming Semestral Reports.

4.2 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

55. Grievance Redress Committees have been formed in all four provinces. A grievance redress mechanism has been established by EARF to address project-related issues/complaints.

56. The proposed mechanism will have three tiers at different levels linked to the project's implementation hierarchy.

(i) **Tier 1:** The project Implementation Unit at the provincial level will be the first level to resolve grievances. The Deputy Project Director (DPD) will be the focal point for grievance redressal.

a. On receiving a grievance, the PIU will (i) Enter the grievance in the Complaints register, (ii) open a grievance file for the specific case, and (iii) close the grievance by filing a closure sheet that will be signed by the complainant agreeing that the concern has been satisfactorily resolved.

b. Grievances will be attended to within a week based on on-site investigations and consultations with relevant parties. All grievances will be appropriately recorded with personal details unless otherwise requested.

(ii) **Tier 2:** The DPD/PIU, in consultation with the Environmental Specialist of the PMU, will activate the second level for those grievances that are not resolved at tier 1. This tier will consist of a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), the composition of which will be decided by the PD. The environmental specialist of the PMU will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the GRC. a. The GRC must be appointed and established before the commencement of site works. The written grievance will be forwarded to the GRC, who will call a hearing, if necessary, with the complainant. The process will facilitate resolution through mediation. The GRC will meet as required and direct the field level with clear instructions and responsibilities to attend to the agreed actions within two weeks of the meeting. The contractor will sit in the GRC as an observer.

(iii) **Tier 3:** If a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the first two tiers, the affected person can seek alternative redress through other means, such as the Government's judicial system.

57. It is essential to ensure that the project's mechanism for grievance redressal is widely disseminated to the public and other affected stakeholders through (i) public consultation meetings, (ii) media advertisement, (iii) locally displayed notices and other means.

58. The EARF provides a list that can be used for recording grievances related to environmental matters. Any reported matter (to be filled by the GRC) has to be forwarded to the Project Engineer of the PIU and the Environmental Specialist for taking appropriate corrective actions.

(a) Safeguards team member/s involved in the GRM process

59. The following are the members of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) of the Health System Enhancement Project (HSEP) with effect from 11th October 2019, under the Chairmanship of the Project Director.

Chairman

- Dr. Anil Dissanayake Project Director – HSEP

Members

- Mr. Dayanada Rathnayake Secretary, MOH – Uva Province

- Dr. S. Sridharan Deputy Director-General – Planning

- Mr. K.P. Yogachandra	Member (MOH)
- Mr. M. Rahuman	Senior Assistant Secretary (Admin)
- Dr. M.N. Weerasooriya	Deputy Project Director – HSEP (Central)
- Dr. Palitha Bandara	Deputy Project Director – HSEP (North Central)
- Dr. Kapila Kannangara	Deputy Project Director – HSEP (Sabarag.)
- Dr. Janitha Tennakoon	Deputy Project Director – HSEP (Uva)
- Mr. R.K.R. Seneviratne	Director, Engineering Services (Central)
- Mr. Parakrama Piyasena	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning) (Sabarag.)
- Mr. R.M.W.D. Ratnayake	Assistant Secretary, Dept of Planning NCP
- Dr. Jagath Manatunge	Environmental Specialist – HSEP
- Mr. T. Ariyaratne	Social Safeguard Specialist – HSEP
- Mrs. Chamindika Herath	Legal Officer, MOH
- Mrs. Shanthi Amarasekara	Member, Country Coordinating Mechanism SL

(b) Complaints received during the reporting period

60. There are two incidences that need to be reported here:

- (i) fatal accident that took place in the Spring Valley site in February 2024
- (ii) one grievance received related to construction work carried out at Pinnawala PMCU.

61. The details of the above two are provided below:

(i) Fatal accident occurred at Spring Valley

62. Two construction workers involved in the scaffolding erection at the Spring Valley site fell from the scaffolding. One worker sustained fatal injuries and later succumbed to them, while the other suffered minor injuries.

63. The construction of the steel roof for the proposed two-story building was in progress. On the evening of 15th February 2024, two laborers were fixing scaffolding to be used for the roof construction. While fixing the scaffolding, both workers stepped onto the same steel catwalk plate at the roof level of the two-story building. Suddenly, the plate bent due to the heavy weight, causing the workers to lose balance and fall to the ground. At the time of the accident, the guard rail of the scaffolding had not been fixed, and there was no protection for the workers. One worker fell headfirst onto the concrete staircase, suffering severe head injuries and died due to the fatal accident. The other worker survived with minor injuries.

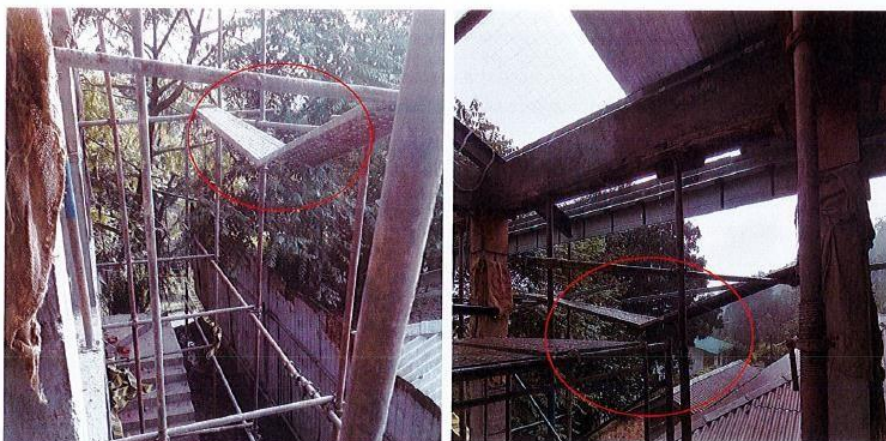


Figure 4.1: The catwalk plate placed on the scaffolding from which the two workers fell off

Immediate corrective action:

1. All work on the site was temporarily suspended, and erecting scaffolding has been carried out under the supervision of the Supervisor.

Proposed corrective actions by the DSC and Contractor:

1. Strengthen the health and safety requirements at the site.
2. Ensure the use of safety belts when working at heights.
3. Conduct training and awareness programs related to health and safety for all workers.

GRC Meeting Review:

64. A GRC meeting was held on April 20, 2024, to review the Incident Report submitted by the DSC. It was noted that the report vital information are missing, such as:

1. Whether the two workers were wearing PPE (especially hard helmets).
2. The accident occurred around 17:30 hrs, but the general working hours were not clear.
3. If the accident happened after the approved working hours, what measures were taken to ensure the working conditions and safety of the workers. This is important as the incident took place in Badulla, where weather conditions and visibility during such times may not suit certain construction activities.
4. Whether there was a time lapse between the incident and the provision of emergency treatment.
5. Specific instructions given to the workers before the construction activities were not clear.
6. The proposed corrective actions were too general and did not mention how such issues could/should be avoided at other work sites.

Health and Safety lapses Identified:

65. The GRC unanimously decided to:

1. Conduct a re-training workshop for all the PIU staff and DSC staff to review health and safety issues at the site level and to re-review the effective implementation of the EMP. Subsequently, a re-training workshop was conducted in Colombo on May 20, 2024 with the attendance of PIU and DSC Staff, and two sessions were conducted: effective implementation of environmental safeguards and social safeguards. Occupational health and safety were reviewed in detail.
2. Introduce a stringent monitoring system, in addition to EMP and EMoP record sheets, to be filled by the Contractor and DSC, and subsequently reviewed by the PIU Engineer and Environmental Specialist. The following forms were developed:
 - Daily Environmental Monitoring Checklist to be filled in by the Contractor.
 - Weekly Environmental Monitoring Checklist to be filled in by the Contractor.
 - Checklist for Supervision Consultant During and Post-Site Visit.
 - Updated Instruction Sheet for Supervision Consultant.

66. These forms are annexed as Annex 2(b). These forms are now being filled in and complied with. A detailed summary of the progress will be reported in the Q3 progress report.

(ii) Complaint received against the Contractors work at Pinnawala PMCU

67. The Sri Lanka Public Health Inspector's Union – Rathnapura Branch sent a complaint dated June 9, 2024, to the Project Director – HSEP regarding the following matters. The complaint was against the Contractor for the improper and disorderly manner in which the construction work is being carried out, affecting and causing difficulties in conducting clinical activities of the MOH-Pinnawala and the potential for damaging the existing MOH building.

1. The construction of the access route to the MOH building has resulted in patients having to take a slippery concrete footpath to enter the building. This poses a significant threat and causes numerous difficulties, especially for pregnant women and children.
2. During the cutting and removal of trees, carelessness and irresponsibility led to damage to part of the roof of the MOH building, resulting in leaks. If the damaged and decayed ceiling falls onto patients, it could cause injuries.
3. The contractor removed all fixtures and play frames that were beautifully erected adjoining the MOH building and left them unerected, leading to decay. The contractor mentioned that he could not take any responsibility for this.
4. The disorderly work of the contractor has blocked the drainage and rainwater canals with loose soil. As a result of poor drainage, stagnant water puddles have formed in front of the MOH building, causing a mosquito menace.
5. The rubble brought to the site has damaged the walls of the MOH building during unloading and stockpiling.
6. The peripheral areas of the play area and the MOH building have become covered with vegetation, making the premises very unsafe. The contractor and the Imbulpe MOH have refused to clear the vegetation. Women in the area have voluntarily contributed their labor to clean the vegetation, but their efforts were ineffective due to the haphazard dumping and placement of construction materials.
7. On a previous occasion, the Samurdi Community Committee cleaned the hospital premises, and the MOH building was painted by the Mother's Coalition after collecting funds from the women.
8. The disorderly and unsequenced construction work of the contractor has exposed the frontal walls of the MOH building to rainwater, causing discoloration. The frontal section is also filled with mud due to water stagnation, preventing any cleaning work from being done.
9. Initially, the site supervisor and workers were cooperative and friendly. However, they are now carrying out work in a disorderly and unorganized manner, disregarding the impact on the MOH building and its surroundings. When contacted by the PHI, the supervisor mentioned that he would only follow the engineer's instructions and could not take responsibility for any damage caused to the MOH building.

68. Therefore, this letter has been sent to the HSEP to express their displeasure and to seek attention to solve the problems and provide solutions.

The Contractor's response and settlement of the dispute

69. The PIU, under instructions from the PMU, informed the contractor to strictly follow the instructions and immediately address the issues and rectify them. The contractor complied and made all the necessary corrective actions under the close supervision of the PIU Engineer and DSC Engineer. The Sri Lanka Public Health Inspector's Union – Rathnapura Branch sent a letter (dated 2024.06.09) appreciating the immediate and timely action taken by the PMU, PIU, RDC, and the contractor. Their letter of appreciation is attached (Annex 5).

70. It was decided by the PMU and all the PIUs to implement daily and weekly screening of environmental issues as listed above (forms are provided in Annex 2(b)). With this new requirement, it is expected that the contractor will comply with all the provisions stipulated in the EMP and EMoP. The progress will be reported in subsequent monitoring reports.



Figure 4.2: The present condition near the new building and the MOH premises at Pinnawala

(c) Minutes of other GRC meetings

71. There have been no grievances received (other than the two incidences reported above) during the Q1 and Q2 of 2024.

5 OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH CEMP/ EMP

72. The IEE, EMP and EMoP have been included in all the bidding documents and contract documents for all the sub-projects in compliance with the loan covenants. There is a requirement. This is a requirement of HSEP-AF to prepare a Site Specific Environmental, Health and Safety Management Plan (SSEHSMP) and be submitted by the Contractor as part of the Contractor's technical proposal during the bidding stage within 14 days and a site-specific environmental management plan (SSEMP) submitted within 28 days of contract award. The Engineer shall then scrutinize the SSEHSMP and the SSEMP and provide comments if any further details are needed and shall issue no objection once the EHS requirements of the Plan are met. No physical work shall commence on site until the no-objection has been obtained from the Engineer.

73. Though there had been instances where corrective actions were required, contractors have taken steps to implement the provisions of the EMP and also carry out monitoring of environmental impacts. The DSC regularly monitors the implementation of the EMP and environmental monitoring for all the sub-projects and reports the progress and effectiveness of the implementation of the EMP and checks whether site-specific interventions are adopted for mitigation/avoiding any potential environmental and social impacts. The DSC regularly reports environmental-related matters to the respective PIU. The Project Engineer of the PIU, whenever he/she visits the sites, regularly checks the environmental monitoring process of the Contracts and makes his/her recommendations for further improvements, if needed.

74. As of June 30, 2024, forty-three sub-projects of Round 1 and twenty-six sites of Round 2 Phase I and ten sites of Round 2 Phase II (HESP-AF) have been completed (some of which have been handed over, and the others are due to be handed over soon), and another 8 sites will be completed in the S2 of 2024. The only ongoing Round 1 project is at Uyanwatta (88%). Dolosbage site has been completed and handed over. The majority Round 2 Phase 1 sites, including the sites in Anuradhapura District (Katiyawa - 86%, Labunoruwa 55% and Habarana 70%), five sites in Kandy District (Ambagahapelessa (17%), Kurunduwatta (41%), Morayaya (96%), Hasalaka (43%), Kolongoda (47%)), two sites in Nuwara Eliya (Agarapatana – 19% and Bogawanthalawa – 10%) have made steady progress. Pinnawala site in Ratnapura is nearing completion. Handungamuwa (97%), Madipola (43%), Leliambe (42%), Nalanda (26%) in Matale District is progressing satisfactorily. Aselapura (80%) in Polonnaruwa District, Haputale (66%) and Galauda (60%) in Badulla District will also be completed soon.

As for Round 2 Phase II project, there are 13 sites making steady progress. Monaragala District: Okkampitiya, Bakinigahawela, Dewathura, Badulla District: Spring Valley, Uraniya, Polonnaruwa District: Bakamoona, Weheragala, Attanakadawala, Jayanthipura, Anuradhapura District: Wahalkada, Mahawilachchiya, Ratmalgahawewa, and Nuwara Eliya District: Ginigathhena.

75. Batalayaya in Badulla District, Digana PMCU, Katugastota DH, Muruthalawa DH, Marassana DH, Morahena DH in Kandy District and Watawala DH, Ragala PMCU, Hangarapitiya PMCU, Kandapola PMCU in Nuwara Eliya District have been handed over recently.

76. The work progress has been stalled in Konwewa (Anuradhapura District), where work has been completed up to 40%.

77. The implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) has been monitored throughout the construction period. Concerning Round 2 projects, as of June 30, 2024 (i.e., at the end of the second quarter of 2024), civil works for 18 Round 2 Phase I sites and 13 Round 2 Phase II projects are progressing well. All these sites were commenced in the third quarter of 2023 or in the first quarter of 2024.

78. Based on the observations made during field visits by the Environmental Specialist, DSC, and the Project Engineers of the PIU, it can be stated that the implementation of the EMP and the Environmental Monitoring process is mostly satisfactory. However, there are areas that need continuous attention and corrective actions take as and where they are needed:

- (i) The incident that took place in Spring Valley could have been avoided if the workers had been properly supervised and instructed to wear appropriate PPE. Although such PPE has been provided, it appears that the workers do not comply with the strict requirements of adhering to health and safety standards. The Environmental Specialist noted that the workers were adopting safety measures at Spring Valley during his field visit to the site in January. However, on the day of the fatal accident, the workers had failed to comply with the safety measures by not wearing PPE.



Figure **: The photographs taken by the Environmental Specialist during his site visit on February 8, 2024 – just a week before the fatal accident occurred. It is noted here that the workers were wearing appropriate PPE (hard hats, gloves and boots). However, why the workers did not wear the PPE on the day of the fatal accident is not clear.

79. To avoid such incidents in the future, the following corrective actions should be implemented:

- Ensure constant and rigorous supervision of workers to enforce the use of PPE and adherence to safety protocols.
- Conduct regular training sessions on the importance of PPE and safety standards to reinforce the significance of compliance among workers.
- Implement a zero-tolerance policy for non-compliance with safety regulations, including disciplinary actions for those who fail to follow the rules.
- Schedule frequent and random safety inspections by the RDC Engineer and PIU Engineer to ensure ongoing compliance with health and safety standards.
- Perform periodic safety audits by the RDC Engineer and PIU Engineer to identify potential hazards and improve safety practices continuously.
- Ensure that all workers are provided with the necessary PPE and that replacements are readily available.
- Encourage open communication channels where workers can report safety concerns or non-compliance without fear of supervisors.
- Incidents should be reported to the GRC to analyze the causes of accidents and near-misses, allowing for proactive measures to be taken.
- Place clear and visible safety signs in Sinhala and Tamil around the worksite to remind workers of the required PPE and safety procedures.

- Create a feedback mechanism for workers to suggest improvements in safety practices and PPE usage.

80. Implementing these actions will help create a safer work environment and minimize the risk of accidents in the future. Adopting the use of new Environmental Checklists (Annex 2b) is expected to provide an acceptable mechanism to avoid such incidents.

(ii) The contractor's poor conduct at Pinnawala is also a serious concern. The issues are related to:

- Poor construction methods applied at sites, resulting in damage to the roofs and walls of the adjoining building.
- Inadequate site drainage management and blocking of existing drains, leading to water stagnation, mosquito breeding, and water and mud puddles, causing inconvenience for hospital users.
- Haphazard piling of construction debris.
- Allowing peripheral areas to become overgrown with vegetation, leading to safety issues and the spread of vector-borne diseases.
- Blocking access paths to the MOH office, causing inconvenience for patients visiting the hospital.
- Improper unloading of construction materials, damaging the access road and the walls of adjoining buildings.
- Lack of cooperation with hospital authorities, causing conflicts between the two parties.
- Insensitivity to the needs of hospital users, especially women and children. The fixtures and fittings of the children's park have been removed and dismantled but not fixed, and they are left to decay. The mothers' guild had been cleaning and maintaining the MOH premises, but the contractor's activities have damaged the MOH building. The contractor has claimed that he is not responsible for these damages

To address the issues at Pinnawala (and elsewhere), the following corrective actions should be implemented:

- Ensure that the contractor employs proper construction techniques to prevent damage to adjacent buildings. Conduct regular quality checks and inspections by the DSC Engineer to monitor construction practices.
- Ask the contractor to develop a site drainage plan to prevent water stagnation. The contractor should clear existing drains regularly and install additional drainage solutions if necessary to avoid blockages and water accumulation.
- Establish designated areas for construction debris and enforce strict guidelines for its disposal. Schedule regular clean-ups to prevent haphazard piling of debris.
- Implement a routine vegetation removal plan to keep peripheral areas clear of overgrowth. Use safe and environmentally friendly methods to manage vegetation.
- Ensure that access paths to the MOH office are kept clear at all times. Designate a specific plan for construction work to minimize disruptions to hospital access.

- Establish guidelines for the proper unloading and handling of construction materials to avoid damage to access roads and adjacent buildings. Train workers on these guidelines and enforce compliance.
- Promote a cooperative relationship between the contractor and hospital authorities through regular meetings and open communication. The DSC Engineer can mediate and resolve conflicts.
- Restore and repair the public amenities (children's park fixtures and fittings at Pinnawala) promptly.
- Ensure that any damage caused by construction activities is promptly addressed and repaired.
- Maintain open communication with the Mothers' Guild and other user groups to address their concerns and needs.
- Hold the contractor accountable for any damages caused to the MOH premises and ensure they take responsibility for repairs.
- Emphasize and remind the contractor of the clauses in the contract that outline the contractor's responsibilities for damages and non-compliance with agreed-upon standards.
- Establish a system for regular monitoring and reporting of the contractor's activities to ensure adherence to corrective actions. Conduct periodic audits to evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented measures.

Implementing such corrective actions is possible with the use of new Environmental Checklists (Annex 2b). This new activity is expected to help improve the contractor's conduct and mitigate the issues at all the sites, not only at the Pinnawala site, ensuring a safer and more efficient working environment.

81. The progress will be reported in the next semi-annual environmental monitoring report.

82. Some of the sub-projects proposed under Round 2 Phase I (HSEP) and Phase II (HSEP-AF) have not yet commenced. The compliance status with the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and EMP, along with monitoring activities, will be reported in subsequent monitoring reports.

83. Once the sites have been handed over, and the new facilities of the HFCs are commissioned, the impacts relevant to the operational stage, as outlined in the EMP, must be implemented accordingly. Subsequently, environmental monitoring must be carried out in compliance with the provisions of the EMoP.

6 MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS ON PROJECT SURROUNDINGS

84. All the sub-projects are not large-scale projects. The scale and magnitude of construction activities and the resultant environmental impacts have been observed to be not significant, provided that the recommended mitigation measures are adopted effectively. The two incidents reported earlier of non-compliance reminds that even such small-scale construction activities can cause irreparable damage and cause severe social conflicts, if proper mitigation measures are not implemented.

85. The physical impacts are limited to the locality of construction, and it was noted that such impacts have not spread to a wider extent beyond the project area.

86. The basis of monitoring will be mostly visual observations, as indicated in Table 4.4.

87. Only noise and vibration levels will be measured up to two times during the construction period using instruments. However, no such monitoring reports have been obtained by any of the contractors.

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

88. **Compliance with Loan Covenants:** The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) have been included in all bidding and contract documents for all sub-projects. Contractors must submit a Site Specific Environmental, Health and Safety Management Plan (SSEHSMP) and a site-specific environmental management plan (SSEMP) within specified timeframes, subject to the Engineer's approval before starting physical work.

89. **Monitoring and Implementation:** Contractors have implemented EMP provisions and monitored environmental impacts, despite some corrective actions being needed. The Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) regularly monitors and reports on EMP implementation and environmental impacts to the Project Implementation Unit (PIU), whose Project Engineer checks and recommends improvements during site visits. A summary of the EMP and Monitoring Plan status, along with the proposed actions, has been provided in the monitoring tables (Table 4.4).

90. As of June 30, 2024, Round 1: 43 sub-projects completed, with Uyanwatta project at 88% completion. Round 2 Phase I: 26 sites completed, with steady progress in sites across various districts (e.g., Anuradhapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Ratnapura, Matale, Polonnaruwa, and Badulla). Round 2 Phase II: 10 sites completed, with 8 more to be completed in the second half of 2024. 13 sites are progressing steadily.

91. Eighteen (18) new sites have commenced work during this reporting period (January 1-June 30, 2024). There are 12 sites under HSEP Round 2 Phase I commenced work in: Kandy (05 sites: Hasalaka, Kolongoda, Morayaya, Kurunduwatta, Ambagahapelessa; Matale: Nalanda, Leliambe, Madipola, Elkaduwa, Gurubebila; and Nuwara Eliya: Agarapatana and Bogawanthalawa). Another site commenced work in Kegalla District (Round 1 - Uyanwatta). Two sites under Round 2 Phase I started work in Anuradhapura (Habarana and Labunoruwa) and one site in Polonnaruwa District (Aselapura). Two more sites started work in Anuradhapura under (Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF) (Wahalkada and Rathmalgahawewa). There are 32 sites where construction work is steadily progressing.

92. The remaining sub-projects under Round 2 Phase 1 and proposed sub-projects under Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF) are yet to commence. The compliance status with the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) and EMP, along with monitoring activities, will be reported in subsequent monitoring reports.

93. The implementation of the EMP and the EMoP has been closely monitored throughout the construction period of the sites mentioned above. Based on the observations made during field visits conducted by the Environmental Specialist, DSC, and Project Engineers of the PIU, it can be stated that the status of EMP implementation and the Environmental Monitoring process is mostly satisfactory. However, two serious incidents were reported (in Spring Valley and Pinnawala) which warranted a relook at the effective implementation of the EMP and EMoP.

94. The compliance status of certain environmental parameters was found to be below the expected levels, warranting the recommendation for further preventive measures to be taken. Apart from the recommendations provided in Section 5, the following are proposed for ensuring effective mitigation of impacts. These recommendations are based on the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) as well as the expertise of the Environmental Specialist and Project Engineers.

- Improvement in waste management at the site level is critical, covering solid waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater. Contractors must maintain inventories of waste generation and document waste disposal practices. Immediate attention is required to stop the open burning of waste observed at multiple locations. Implementation of proper waste segregation, recycling, and disposal methods should be enforced.
- Ensuring the provision of appropriate PPE to workers during construction activities is essential. Additionally, the placement of safety signboards (in Sinhala and Tamil) and the implementation of barricades in vulnerable areas are critical for worker and community safety. Proper maintenance of signages informing the public about construction works, access path detours, danger signs, and the relocation of functional spaces is necessary. Signboards erected at the start of the project must be regularly maintained.
- Continuous monitoring of embankment and slope protection works is crucial, particularly at sites where no retaining walls or slope protection measures have been proposed. This ensures stability and safety, preventing potential landslides or soil erosion.
- The blocking of access roads by construction materials, the open burning of solid waste, and the inadequate implementation of waste management plans need immediate rectification. Contractors should ensure clear access roads and adhere to proper waste management protocols to mitigate these issues.
- Notably, contractors at all sites have established good relationships with hospital authorities. High noise-generating activities are conducted during agreed-upon times, typically after OPD/Clinic hours. While most sites have noise and sound barriers in place, those lacking such protective measures should promptly install them to minimize noise pollution.
- It has been observed that some PIUs have yet to implement the asbestos management plan. Therefore, it is essential to promptly address asbestos management and ensure the implementation of the asbestos management plan. Each PIU is recommended to identify a safe disposal location for asbestos or establish a central storage facility for its safekeeping until final disposal. In several locations, demolished asbestos sheets have been gathered and stored under cover, while in other areas, small pieces of asbestos have been buried in isolated locations where future land excavation is not anticipated. The progress of these activities will be reported in the next semestral environmental monitoring report.

95. The Environmental Specialist, in collaboration with the Project Engineers of the PIUs, has taken corrective measures by providing necessary guidance and advice to Site Supervisors, ensuring environmental safeguards including occupational and public safety. Outstanding issues have been discussed during the monthly progress review meeting,

emphasizing the importance of implementing migratory and preventive measures outlined in the action plan adopted by the contractors. Regular submission of monitoring forms by the representatives of the DSC and Project Engineers attached to each PIU has been maintained. The procedure for environmental monitoring and effective implementation of the EMP is expected to continue during the next two quarters (Q3 and Q4) of 2024 for all completed sites that will soon be commissioned. This will ensure the implementation of the EMP during the operational phase and subsequent monitoring to comply with the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP).

96. Special attention is required during Q3 and Q4 of 2024 on the following aspects:

- Continue implementing the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and environmental monitoring for all completed sites during their operational stage, as detailed in paragraph 47 and using the forms provided in Annex 2a.
- Adopt the Environmental Screening Checklists (Annex 2b) by the contractor and the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) starting mid-May 2024 to ensure thorough environmental assessment and compliance.
- Conduct regular site visits for environmental monitoring, particularly for ongoing construction sites. Ensure the consistent reporting of environmental monitoring activities and provide feedback on the effective implementation of the EMP.
- Ensure the proper implementation of the Asbestos Management Plan at sites where it has not yet been completed by the Project Implementation Units (PIUs).
- Execute the tree planting program according to the specific requirements of each Healthcare Facility (HCF), as proposed in Annex 4 of the Semi-Annual Report 2 of 2021 and Annex 4 of this report.
- Identify the need for and obtain necessary environmental approvals, permits, consents, etc., from relevant authorities. Record this information in the forms provided in Annex 4(a) and 4(b).
- Enhance waste management at the site level, addressing solid waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater. Maintain inventories of waste generation and document disposal practices. Eliminate open burning of waste and implement proper segregation, recycling, and disposal methods.
- Ensure the provision of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to workers during construction activities. Maintain safety signboards, implement barricades in vulnerable areas, and keep signages informing the public about construction works and detours properly maintained.
- Continuously monitor slope protection works, especially at sites without proposed retaining walls or slope protection measures, to ensure stability and safety.
- Resolve issues such as the blocking of access roads by construction materials and inadequate waste management plans. Ensure clear access roads and adherence to proper waste management protocols.
- Maintain good relationships with hospital authorities, scheduling high noise-generating activities during agreed-upon times, typically after OPD/Clinic hours. Install noise and sound barriers at all sites to minimize noise pollution.

97. By focusing on the above aspects, the project can enhance environmental management, safety protocols, and community relations during Q3 and Q4 of 2024.

98. The progress made in implementing the provisions mentioned above will be reported in the next semi-annual monitoring report.

99. Based on the monitoring conducted on the implementation of the EMP and assessment of environmental impacts, it can be confirmed that there are no indications of environmental impacts exceeding what was anticipated during the project's environmental categorization (conducted during the environmental screening for the Initial Environmental Examination study). Therefore, the project remains categorized as Category B.

ANNEX 1:

**LIST OF SUB-PROJECTS FOR WHICH CIVIL WORKS ARE
PROPOSED UNDER HSEP AND HSEP-AF**

Civil Works Round 2- Final List

S.no.	Province	District	Phase	Hospital Name in PAM	Hospital Type	
1	Central	Nuwara Eliya	P 1	Hatton	PMCU	HSEP
2			P 1	Gonapitiya	DHC	HSEP
3			P 1	Mandarannuwara	DHC	HSEP
4			P 1	Agarapatana	DHC	HSEP
5			P 1	Bogawanthalawa	DHB	HSEP
6			P 1	Hanguranketha	DHC	HSEP
7			P 2	Ginigathena	DHC	AF
8			P 2	Watawala	PMCU	AF
9			P 2	Ragala	PMCU	AF
10			P 2	Hangarapitiya	PMCU	AF
11			P 2	Kandapola	PMCU	AF
12		Matale	P 1	Elkaduwa	PMCU	HSEP
13			P 1	Maraka	DHC	HSEP
14			P 1	Handungamuwa	DHC	HSEP
15			P 1	Madipola	DHB	HSEP
16			P 1	Leliambe / Rehabilitation	DHC	HSEP
17			P 1	Nalanda	DHC	HSEP
18			P 1	Gurubebila	PMCU	HSEP
19			P 2	Dullewa	PMCU	AF
20			P 2	Muwandeniya	DH	AF
21			P 2	Aluthwewa	PMCU	AF
22		Kandy	P 1	Ambagahapelessa	DHC	HSEP
23			P 1	Kurunduwatta	DHC	HSEP
24			P 1	Minipe	DHC	HSEP
25			P 1	Hasalaka	DHC	HSEP
26			P 1	Kolongoda	DHC	HSEP
27			P 2	Katugasthota	DHA	AF
28			P 2	Muruthalawa	DH	AF
29			P 2	Marassana	DHB	AF
30			P 2	Morahena	DHC	AF
31			P 2	Digana-Rajawella	PMCU	AF
32	North Central	Polonnaruwa	P 1	Singhapura	PMCU	HSEP
33			P 1	Aselapura	PMCU	HSEP
34			P 1	Madagama	PMCU	HSEP
35			P 1	Parakrama Samudraya	PMCU	HSEP
36			P 1	Wijepura	PMCU	HSEP
37			P 1	Aralaganwila	DHB	HSEP

38			P 2	Bakamoona	DHB	AF
39			P 2	Weheragala	PMCU	AF
40			P 2	Attanakadawala	DHC	AF
41			P 2	Mannampitiya	DHB	AF
42			P 2	Jayanthipura	DHC	AF
43		Anuradhapura	P 1	Ethakada	PMCU	HSEP
44			P 1	Katiyawa	PMCU	HSEP
45			P 1	Labunoruwa	PMCU	HSEP
46			P 1	Andiyagala	DHC	HSEP
47			P 1	Mahasenpura	PMCU	HSEP
48			P 1	Habarana	DHC	HSEP
49			P 2	Wahalkada	PMCU	AF
50			P 2	Mahawilachchiya	DHC	AF
51			P 2	Ratmalgahawewa	DHC	AF
52			P 2	Poonewa	PMCU	AF
53	Uva	Moneragala	P 1	Kotagama	PMCU	HSEP
54			P 1	Pitakumbura	DHC	HSEP
55			P 1	Rathmalgahaella	PMCU	HSEP
56			P 1	Nannapurawa	PMCU	HSEP
57			P 1	Madagama	DHB	HSEP
58			P 2	Okkampitiya	DHC	AF
59			P 2	Bakinigahawela	PMCU	AF
60			P 2	Buddama	PMCU	AF
61			P 2	Kotiyagala	PMCU	AF
62			P 2	Dewathura	PMCU	AF
63		Badulla	P 1	Metigathenna	DHB	HSEP
64			P 1	Haputale	DHB	HSEP
65			P 1	Uva Paranagama	DHB	HSEP
66			P 1	Galauda	DHC	HSEP
67			P 1	Lunugala	DHB	HSEP
68			P 2	Udaweriya (EH)	DHC	AF
69			P 2	Bathalayaya	PMCU	AF
70			P 2	Kirkills	DHC	AF
71			P 2	Spring Valley (EH)(Baddagama)	DHC	AF
72			P 2	Uraniya	DHB	AF
73	Sabaragamuwa	Ratnapura	P 1	Kirimetithenna	PMCU	HSEP
74			P 1	Galpaya	PMCU	HSEP
75			P 1	Pinnawala	PMCU	HSEP
76			P 1	Rajawaka	PMCU	HSEP
77			P 1	Belihuloya	DHC	HSEP
78			P 1	Paragala	PMCU	HSEP

79			P 2	Weddagala	PMCU	AF
80			P 2	Palmadulla	DHC	AF
81			P 2	Kuruwita	PMCU	AF
82			P 2	Beranduwa	PMCU	AF
83		Kegalle	P 1	Hinguralakanda	DHC	HSEP
84			P 1	Pothdenikanda	PMCU	HSEP
85			P 1	Dothaloaya (ERH)	PMCU	HSEP
86			P 1	Basnagala	PMCU	HSEP
87			P 2	Deraniyagala	DHC	AF
88			P 2	Karandupona	PMCU	AF
89			P 2	Bulathkohupitiya	PMCU	AF
90			P 2	Algama	PMCU	AF
91			P 2	Mahapallegama	PMCU	AF
92			P 2	Undugoda	DHA	AF

Field Health Centers- Final List

SN	Province	District	MOH Area	Field Health Center
1	North Central Province	Polonnaruwa	Dimbulagala	Bamunakotuwa
2			Walikanda	Mahasenpura
3			Thamankaduwa	Singhaudagama
4			Lankapura	Somapura
5			Hngurakgoda	Kithuluthuwa
6			Medirigiriya	Veheragala
7			Elahara	Nikapitiya
8		Anuradhapura	Mihinthale	Katukeliyawa
9			Thalawa	Ihalahalmillewa
10			Kahatagasdigiliya	Kekirawa Junction
11			Medawachchiya	Rambakulama
12			Palagala	Upulwehera
13			Galenbidunuwewa	Gatalawa
14			Kekirawa	Murungahitikanda
15			Galnewa	Bulnewa
16			Kabithigollawa	Halmillawetiya
17			Nochchiyagama	Sinharagama
18			NPE	Bandialankulama
19			NCP	Halambawewa
20			Rajanganaya	Track 13 & 14
21			Padaviya	D10 PHM Area
22			Horowpothana	Anawolendewa
23			Thambuththegama	Thehthiriyawa
24			Thirappane	Kattamurichchana
25			Ipalogama	Dampalassagama
26			Rambewa	Sangalikanadarawa
27	Uva	Moneragala	Buttala	Maligawila
28			Bibile	Eethanawatta
29			Monaragala	Horombuwa
30			Siyambalanduwa	Samanalabedda
31			Thanamalwila	Aluthwewa
32			Badalkumbura	Alupotha
33			Medagama	Bandiyaawa
34			Madulla	Rathmalgahaella
35			Wellawaya	Randeniya
36			Sevanagala	MOH Office (Central Clinic)
37			Kataragama	Detagamuwa

38	Badulla	Haldummulla	Kolongasthenna	
39		Kandaketiya	Maliyadde	
40		Passara	Goonakele	
41		Soranathota	Pussalakanda	
42		UvaParanagama	Udaperuwa	
43		Haliela	Uduwara	
44		Welimada	Hgurugamuwa	
45		Rideemaliyadda	Kadubadda	
46		Bandarwela	Liyanghawela watta	
47		Haputhle	Kahagolla	
48		Ella	Hidagala Estate Clinic Center	
49		Lunugala	Cocagala Estate Clinic Center	
50		Meeghakuila	Ballagolla 2 Clinic Center	
51		Mahiyangana	Dehigolla	
52		Girandurukotte	Belaganwewa	
53	Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Aranayake	Uggoda
54			Mawanella	Makadawara
55			Rambukkana	Rambukkana
56			Kegalle	Athurupana
57			Galigamuwa	Galigamuwa
58			Warkapola	Bopitiya
59			Ruwanwella	Ruwanwella
60			Dehiovita	Dehiovita
61			Deraniyagala	Udabage
62			Yatinyanthota	Yatinyanthota
63			Bulathkohupitiya	Bulathkohupitiya
64		Ratnapura	Balangoda	GHC Thalangama
65			Eheliyagoda	GHC Hindurangala
66			Embilipitiya	GHC Diulangate
67			Udawalawa	GHC Panahaduwa
68			Nivithigala	G H C Colombugama
69			Godakawela	GHC Makandura
70			Pelmadulla	GHC Pathakada
71			Kuruwita	GHC Hemenfort (Estate)
72			Imbulpe	GHC Cesilton (Estate)
73			Kalawana	GHC Rabuka
74			Ratnapura (PS)	G H C Banagoda
75			Ratnapura (MC)	GHC Mihindugama
76			Elapatha	GHC – Niriella
77			Kiriella	GHC Epitawela
78			Kolonna	GHC - Abagahayaya
79			Kahawatta	GHC Gabbela

80			Weligepola	GHC Ammaduwa
81			Openayake	GHC Hallinna
82			Ayagama	GHC Gawaragiriya
83	Central	Nuwara Eliya	Ambagamuwa	Abotsleigh
84			Ambagamuwa	Strathdon.
91			Kothmale	Labukele
92			Kothmale	Wedamulla
85			Bogawanthala	Ingestry
86			Bogawanthala	Kirkoswald
88			Hanguranketha	Rammalakandura
90			Kotagala	Mayfield
93			Maskeliya	Norwood
96			Nuwaraeliya	Radella
89			Kotagala	Chrystler's farm
98			Ragala	Liddesdale
99			Ragala	Ragala
94			Maskeliya	Strathspey
95			Mathurata	Kabaragala
87			Hanguranketha	Hope
97			Nuwaraeliya	Pedro
100		Kandy	Akurana	Dunuwila
101			Bamberdeniya	Clinic at Bamberdeniya MOH
102			Doluwa	Pupuressa Clinic Center
103			Galagedara	Central clinic Galagedara
104			Galaha Deltota	Kolabissa
105			GangaIhala	Central Clinic at GangaIhala MOH office
106			Ganagawata Korale	Central Clinic at Gangawata Korale MOH
107			Gampola	Central Clinic at Udapalatha MOH office
108			Hasalaka	Handaganawa
109			Hatharaliyadda	Aludeniya Clinic Center
110			Kundasale	Janasavigama
111			Menikhinna	Central Clinic at Manikhinna office
112			Medamahanuwara	Karalliyadda new Clinic Center
113			Nawalapitiya	Nawalapitiya MOH Office
114			Panvila	Gomare Clinic Center
115			Poojapitiya	Marthugoda Clinic Center
116			Udunuwara	Central Clinic at Udunuwara

117		Matale	Werallegama	Enigala New Clinic Center
118			Matale	Kandegedara
119			Ukuwela	Katudeniya
120			Rattota	Dankanda
121			Ambanganga	Narangolla
122			Naula	Habaragahamada
123			Dambulla	Welihena
124			Galewela	Aluthwewa
125			Pallepola	Kadewatta
126			Wilgamuwa	Sonutthara
127			Yatawatta	Deevilla

Annex 2(a): Forms proposed for Environmental Monitoring and Implementation of EMP

- **Annex 2(a-1): Monthly Monitoring Form**
- **Annex 2(a-2): Quarterly Monitoring Form**

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN
– To be filled by the PIU (Weekly/Bi-weekly)

PIU: Uva Province

Name of Hospital and District: Batalaya PMCU- Badulla

Round: 02

Monitoring Period (Week/Month/Year): June, 2024

Impact/mitigation	Parameters to be monitored	Measurement	Frequency	<u>Status of Monitoring:</u> - Satisfactory - Partially satisfactory: Improvements needed - Not satisfactory (Mention any Standards/ Regulations that are referred to)	Remedial measures suggested for better monitoring (if status of monitoring is not or partially satisfactory)
Slope protection and soil erosion control in ground clearing	Final layout plan and detail designs for each site	Check design layouts	Once after designs are completed	Satisfactory	
	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation	Once a week	Satisfactory	
Minimizing air quality deterioration due to demolition, reconstruction work, stockpiling and movement of heavy vehicles	Confirm if any dust was noted to escape the site boundaries and identify dust suppression techniques followed for site/s.	Visual observation Feedback from hospital users	Weekly	Satisfactory	

Controlling noise and vibration levels due to demolition, reconstruction work and movement of heavy vehicles	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation	Weekly	Satisfactory	
	Noise and vibration measurements	Noise/Vibration level	Twice during construction	Satisfactory	
Containment of soil erosion and contamination	Identify type of erosion and sediment control measures installed on site/s, condition of erosion and sediment control measures including if these were intact following heavy rain	Inspection of site for adequacy of soil erosion/contamination control measures, evidence of soil erosion and contamination	Weekly	Satisfactory	
Proper disposal of construction waste (non-hazardous)	Identify designated areas for concrete works, chemical storage, construction materials, and refueling. Attach photographs of each area.	Inspection of the site for presence of dumps or waste fires, records of waste removed from site, inspection of disposal sites	Weekly	Satisfactory	

Proper disposal of construction waste (hazardous and discarded asbestos cement waste)	Identify any chemical stored on site and provide information on storage condition. Attach photograph.	Visual observation of the site for adequacy of measures followed, feedback from contractor team	Weekly	Satisfactory	
Proper dismantling, storage and disposal of asbestos cement waste	Method of removal and storage	Visual observation of the site for adequacy of measures followed, feedback from contractor team		Satisfactory	
Control of on-site drainage impairment	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of site for stagnant water, blocked drains etc.	Weekly	Satisfactory	
Containment of construction wastewater discharge	Identify muddy water was escaping site boundaries or muddy tracks were seen on adjacent canals/roads	Visual observation and inspection of site for open discharge of wastewater and pollution	Weekly	Satisfactory	
Pollution from labor camps	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of the labor camps, feedback from construction workers	Weekly	Satisfactory	

Occupational health and safety issues and complaints registered in the GRM	Adherence to EMP	Visual inspection of the site, adequacy of signage and delineation barriers, number of accidents and complaints registered in the GRM	Weekly	Satisfactory	
Public health and Safety	Provide information on barricades, signages, and on-site boards. Provide photographs.	Visual inspection of Site and surroundings; Checking if there are any activities being undertaken out of working hours and how that is being managed.		Satisfactory	

Any other relevant details:

Name : WPLR Wijethunga

Designation: Project Engineer

Signature

SAMPLE ENVIRONMENTAL SITE INSPECTION REPORT

DISTRICT Badulla
HOSPITAL Batalaya PMCU

NAME: WPLR Wijethunga
TITLE: Project Engineer

DATE: /06/2024

WEATHER CONDITION: Normal

SITE CONDITION (Provide details)

Satisfactory: Yes

Unsatisfactory

Partially satisfactory

Inspection

Water pollution	Waste Minimization
Wastewater collection and discharge	Reuse and Recycling
Air Quality	Dust and Litter Control
Noise and vibration	Trees and Vegetation
Hazardous Substances	Nuisance

Site conditions acceptable Yes

INCIDENTS (Provide details – attach additional sheets, if needed)

Resolved Unresolved

INCIDENT 1

Nature of incident:

Intervention Steps to Resolve and conditions

Method of Monitoring

INCIDENT 2

Nature of incident:

Intervention Steps to Resolve and conditions

Method of Monitoring

Signature _____

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PLAN & ADHERENCE TO EMP
(to be filled by the PIU/Design Supervision Consultants quarterly)

PIU: Sabaragamuwa Province

Name of Hospital and District: Uyanwatta PMCU

PMCU in Kegalle District

Round: 02

Monitoring Period (Month/Year): January 2024 to March 2024

Impact/mitigation	Parameters to be monitored	Measurement/Method of Monitoring	Frequency	Status (Mention any Standards/Regulations that are referred to & attach lab reports, if any)
Pre-construction Stage				
(i) Minimize the need to remove large mature trees	Final layout plan and detailed designs for each site Details of trees need felling/felled (Name of species and number of trees, DBH)	- Number of large trees that need felling - Identification of tree species - Photographs	Once after designs are completed	(i) Any trees to be felled/already felled: yes <u>If Yes, provide details of tree felling (Annex 1a)</u> (ii) Permission obtained to cut trees: Yes (iii) Was timber disposed of through Timber Corporation? Yes (iv) Has the debris removed from the site? Yes (v) Was debris disposed of satisfactory? Yes <u>If No to (ii), (iii), and/or (iv), provide details of tree felling (Annex 1b)</u> (vi) Has any tree replanting done? No

				<u>If yes, provide details of tree replanting (Annex 1c)</u>
(ii) Clearing of vegetation and ground preparation Slope protection and control of soil erosion	Final layout plan and detailed designs for each site	Check design layouts Visual observation	Once after designs are completed Once a week	Are the following satisfactorily implemented: (i) Removal of topsoil and vegetation: Yes (ii) Soil conservation measures for debris and topsoil: Yes (iii) Disposal of topsoil and debris: Yes <u>If yes to (iii), provide details of how debris and topsoil were disposed of (Annex 2a)</u> <u>If No to (i), (ii), and/or (iii), provide details of the issue and how it was rectified. (Annex 2b)</u> Have there been any of the following due to ground preparation? (i) Collapse of soil banks and/or slope failures: No (ii) Increased erosion: No (iii) Increased dust in the air: No (iv) Disturbances to drainage paths: No <u>If yes to (i), (ii), (iii), and/or (iv), provide details of how the issue was rectified (Annex 2b)</u>
(iii) Minimizing air quality deterioration due to demolition, reconstruction work, stockpiling and movement of heavy vehicles	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation Feedback from hospital users	Weekly Weekly	Details of dust barriers (i) Are there any dust/noise barriers constructed? Yes (ii) Are the materials used to construct the barrier satisfactory? Yes (iii) Is the height of the barrier sufficient? Yes

				(iv) Is the barrier effective in controlling airborne dust? Yes <u>If No to any of the above, provide details (Annex 3a).</u> (Provide photographs of the dust barriers) Details of site activities to maintain air quality (i) Do the site workers clean the site daily? Yes (ii) Do the workers sprinkle water for dust suppression at least twice a day? Yes (iii) Are the soil heaps covered appropriately? yes (iv) Are the stockpiles stored away from access roads? Yes (v) Are the stockpiles stored in the downwind direction to the hospital premises? No (vi) Are the trucks transporting material appropriately covered? Yes (vii) Are speed limits imposed for transport vehicles? Yes (viii) Do all the transport vehicles have emission certificates (VEC)? Yes <u>If No to any of the above, provide details of how the issues were rectified (Annex 3b).</u> (Provide photographs, where available) Is there any special mitigation measure to be adopted due to a particular reason? No If yes, provide details in Annex 3b.
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(iv) Controlling noise and vibration levels due to demolition, reconstruction work and movement of heavy vehicles	Adherence to EMP	Auditory observation (noise) Visual observation of cracks (vibration)	Weekly	(i) Are there any noisy machines (subjective judgment compared to accepted norms) used at the site? No (ii) If yes, are there any noise-reduction measures adopted? Yes (iii) Are the working hours restricted to 08.00–18.00 hrs.? Yes (iv) Is the noise likely to exceed CEA Noise Control Regulation levels? no <u>If yes, provide details of how the noise will be abated – Annex 4a.</u> (v) Are there any nighttime activities planned? no <u>(If yes, provide reasons for why nighttime activities are needed, and how noise mitigation will be done - Annex 4b)</u> (vi) Can high noise-generating activities such as concrete mixing be done away from hospital premises? No If yes, has this effectively mitigated high noise? Yes (vii) Can the patients at risk be moved towards located away from the construction area? No If yes, have such patients moved away to suitable wards? No (viii) Have the high noise generating work scheduled to be done on non-clinic/non-OPD days? Yes (ix) Are there any buildings at risk from vibration damage? No If yes, has a crack survey been conducted?
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				<u>If there are buildings susceptible to crack damage, provide details of how mitigation measures will be implemented (Annex 4c).</u> (x) Are the machinery and vehicles properly serviced so that there will be no excessive noise generated during operations? Yes
	Noise and vibration measurements	Noise/Vibration level Feedback from hospital users	Twice during construction Weekly	Submit Reports obtained from an accredited agency. Refer to Grievances Recording Sheets
(v) Containment of soil erosion and contamination	Adherence to EMP	Inspection of the site for adequacy of soil erosion/ contamination control measures, evidence of soil erosion and contamination	Weekly	(i) Has the removal of vegetation on site been restricted to the bare minimum and is a strip of vegetation (at least 1 m buffer) left around the disturbed area? Not Applicable (ii) If needed, have soil conservation bunds formed to protect soil erosion? Yes (iii) Have retaining walls constructed on slopes that are sufficient to bear the surcharge load during and after construction? Yes (iv) Have the excavated earth stockpiles at the site firmly covered to protect against dust storming during winds and to wash off during rains which cause degradation of the surrounding environment? yes (v) Are the stockpiles stored away from roads, drains, or water bodies? Yes (vi) Is the surface lead-away drains from the construction area connected to stormwater drains leading to freshwater bodies? Yes

				(vii) Is the work being carried out during the dry season? Yes (viii) Do oil and lubricant waste buried or burnt in the site? No (ix) Are they collected and stored in proper oil cans and disposed of for re-use or LA-approved designated sites? Yes (x) Is the method of storing hazardous chemicals such as paint shall satisfactory? Not applicable <u>If No, for any of the above provide details of how the issue has been rectified (Annex 5)</u>
(vi) Proper disposal of construction waste (non-hazardous)	Adherence to EMP	Inspection of the site for the presence of dumps or waste fires, records of waste removed from the site, an inspection of disposal sites	Weekly	(i) Has the contractor prepared a construction waste disposal plan? No (ii) Does the contractor reuse and recycle construction waste? Yes (iii) Is the contractor's practice of disposal of construction waste appropriate? Yes (iv) Is construction waste disposed of only in areas recommended by the Pradheshiya Sabha and the Engineer? Yes (v) Is the construction site kept clean and tidy and is the construction waste properly collected before disposal? Yes <u>If No, for any of the above provide details of how the issue has been rectified (Annex 6)</u>

				(vi) Is there are any locations that are potential mosquito breeding grounds? No (vii) Is any solid waste being burnt on-site? No <u>If yes, for any of the above provide details of how the issue has been rectified (Annex 6)</u> (viii) Can the excess earth from ground excavations, and cut and fill operations be used on-site as much as possible either for backfilling, ground leveling, reinstatement of disposal yards, or other? no <u>If yes, for any of the above provide details (Annex 6)</u>
(vii) Proper disposal of construction waste (hazardous – discarded asbestos cement waste)	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation of the site for the adequacy of measures followed, feedback from the contractor team	Weekly	(i) Are there any AC waste been generated during demolition activities? No <u>If yes, answer the following.</u> (A separate Asbestos Management Plan should be prepared – Annex 7) (ii) Have the workers given training on handling AC sheets? Yes (iii) Are they provided with masks and gloves to protect themselves? Yes (iv) Has breaking the AC sheets while dismantling avoided or minimized? Yes (v) If the sheets are bolted in place, have the bolts be dampened and cut while avoiding contact with the AC? Yes (vi) Is the practice lowering the large pieces done carefully so as not to break the sheets? Yes/No

				(vii) Once removed, are the sheets wetted to minimize asbestos fiber getting air-borne? Yes/No (viii) Have the removed sheets stacked carefully on-site? Yes/No (ix) Are they stored away from areas that are used by people? Yes/No (x) Are they covered in thick polythene sheets? Yes/No (xi) Can the sheets be removed to a permanent store either within the premises or in a central location for all AC waste in the district/province? Yes/No (xii) Have such sites been identified as yet? Yes/No <u>If the AC sheets have been already disposed of:</u> (xiii) Have they transported carefully with the sheets covered in thick polythene or tarpaulin? Yes/No (xiv) Where have they been transported to? Yes/No
(viii) Control of onsite drainage impairment	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of the site for stagnant water blocked drains etc.	Weekly	(i) Has cross drainage been maintained within the site always during construction? Yes (ii) Are stockpiles and debris safely stored away from known drainage paths? Yes (iii) Are all fine aggregate stockpiles at the site firmly covered to protect against dust storming during winds and to wash off during rains? Yes (iv) If blockage of drainage is unavoidable, have any alternative paths created to facilitate stormwater flows from the site to the outside? Not Applicable

				(v) Are the lead-away drains that collect water from the internal drainage system of the PHC facility kept clean and free from any constriction debris? Not Applicable (vi) Is the construction site checked daily (after wet weather) for any signs of water stagnation? Yes (vii) If there is water stagnation, will there be any action taken to alleviate the issue? Yes <u>If No, for any of the above provide details of how the issue has been rectified (Annex 8)</u>
(ix) Containment of construction wastewater discharge	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of the site for the open discharge of wastewater and pollution	Weekly	(i) Has the washing area for construction equipment delineated within hospital premises at least 25-30 feet away from groundwater wells? Yes (ii) Is there a strip of turf maintained in between the washing bay and the periphery? Not Applicable (iii) Is the wastewater from the construction site directly discharged into roadside drains? Yes (iv) If yes, is it first directed to a pit to allow siltation and percolation before connecting to a lead-away drain? yes <u>If No, for any of the above provide details of how the issue has been rectified (Annex 9)</u>
(x) Setting up of labour camps	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation and inspection of the labour camps, feedback from construction workers	Weekly	(i) Has local labour been recruited as much as possible to minimize the social consequences of migrant labour and to provide livelihood opportunities to the local community? Yes (ii) Has the labour camp sited appropriately? Yes

				(iii) If the labour camp is within the hospital premises, has consent from the hospital management been obtained? Yes (iv) Have the labour camps provided with adequate sanitation facilities? Yes (v) Is the wastewater collection and disposal appropriate? Yes (vi) Is there any discharge of wastewater and disposal of domestic waste from worker camps into water sources? No (vii) Are the camp toilets located at least 25-30 meters away from groundwater wells where drinking water intakes are located? Yes (viii) Is the domestic solid waste collected and disposed of daily at a site approved by the local council or given to them where garbage collection services exist? No (ix) Is there a good supply of drinking water provided to the labor camps? Yes <u>If No, provide details of how the issue is to be solved (Annex 10).</u> (x) Is burying and burning domestic waste in the project site practiced? No (xi) Are all the electrified cables used for camp electrification work firmly insulated? Yes (xii) Have the standard precautions for fire protection taken? No
(xi) Occupational health and safety issues and	Adherence to EMP	Visual inspection of the site, adequacy of signage and delineation	Weekly	(i) Are proper safety and warning signages in place for all digging and installing work items? Yes

complaints registered in the GRM		barriers, number of accidents and complaints registered in the GRM	(ii) Are the warning signages adapted to be displayed during the nighttime? Yes (iii) Are the notices/warning signs displayed in the local language? No (iv) Are the notices/warning signs displayed at appropriate locations? No (v) Have the workers been provided with Personal Protective Equipment (PPEs), tools, and protective clothing? Yes (vi) Does the contractor enforce that safe working methods are applied at all times? Yes (vii) Has the contractor carried out any suitable training programs for the workers? No (viii) Are there any regular toolbox meetings on occupational health and safety for workers conducted? No (ix) Are all electrified cables used for power tools, camp wiring, and any other electrification work firmly insulated? Yes (x) Are the machinery and equipment that could easily electrocute kept safely within the site and always under the supervision of an experienced worker? No (xi) Are the workers used for the handling of machinery, equipment, and material processing plants experienced and well-trained? yes (xii) Has the contractor established procedures for receiving, documenting, and addressing complaints? No
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				(xiii) Does the contractor provide notices to hospital staff and users about the schedule of construction activities? Yes (xiv) Does the contractor make the hospital staff aware of any dangers/risks and hazards before carrying out such work? Yes
(xii) Public health and Safety	Adherence to EMP	Visual inspection of the site, adequacy of signage and delineation barriers, number of accidents and complaints registered in the GRM	Weekly	(i) Is the construction site delineated from the rest of the hospital? no (ii) Does this partition satisfactorily cut off the construction area from the rest of the hospital physically? Yes/No (iii) Are the regular access paths obstructed by the site activities? No If yes, has a safe pedestrian pathway to the hospital premises provided? Yes/No (iv) Is this temporary access path safe for vulnerable persons and wheelchair access? Yes (v) Are there any delineation devices such as cones, lights, tubular markers, barricades tapes, warning signposts, etc. erected to inform hospital users about work zones? No (vi) (vii) Have any warning signs erected to inform public of dangers and to keep them away from such hazards? No (viii) Are they appropriately placed? Yes (ix) Are they comprehensible to people of any background and age? Yes

Any other parameters observed at the site:

The site work is, brick work and verandah form work/rf work

Prepared by: M C S MARASINGHE

Date:2024.03.27

Annex 1

Annex 1a: Details of trees to be felled/already felled:

Annex 1b: Details of removal of trees



Annex 1c: Details of replanting of trees:

- Location of replanting: Re planting will be done at completion of the project
- Names of species and number of trees:
- Height of the plant:
- Is the tree maintained well?

Annex 2

Annex 2a: Details of topsoil/debris disposal

Provide details of how debris and topsoil were disposed
The rear side of the hospital premises



Annex 2b: Issues due to ground preparation and how the issues were rectified

Provide details of the issue and how it was rectified.
Backfilling could be done by imported soil

Annex 3

Annex 3a: Details of dust barriers

Annex 3b: Details of site activities to maintain air quality

List any issues encountered in controlling dust and how the issues were rectified.

Spray water every day.

Is there any special mitigation measure to be adopted due to a particular reason?

Annex 4

Annex 4a: How high noise levels will be abated

If the noise is likely to exceed CEA Noise Control Regulation levels, provide details of the suggested method of noise abatement.

Annex 4a: If nighttime construction is planned:

Provide reasons for why nighttime activities are needed, and how noise mitigation will be done

Annex 4b: Cracking of buildings due to vibration

Details of mitigation measured where there are buildings susceptible to crack damage.

Annex 5: Prevent soil collapsing by constructing a retaining wall.



Provide details of how the issue has been rectified in controlling soil erosion and contamination.

Annex 6: Proper collection and disposal of solid waste (non-hazardous)

Annex 7: Asbestos Management Plan

No Asbestos wastes

Annex 8: Control of onsite drainage impairment

Provide details of how the issue has been rectified in controlling onsite drainage.

Drainage Available at the site

Annex 9: Control of construction wastewater discharge

Provide details of how the issues have been rectified in controlling construction wastewater discharge

Connect to Drainage Available at site

Annex 9: Issues related to labour camps

Provide details of how the issues related to labour camps have been rectified. **Outside house has been taken for labours**

Annex 2(b): Forms proposed for Environmental Monitoring and Implementation of EMP

- **Annex 2(b-1): Daily Environmental Monitoring Checklist to be filled by the Contractor.**
- **Annex 2(b-2): Weekly Environmental Monitoring Checklist to be filled by the Contractor.**
- **Annex 2(b-3): Checklist for Supervision Consultant During and Post-Site Visit.**
- **Annex 2(b-4): Updated Instruction Sheet for Supervision Consultant**

Site:

Date:

Annex 2(b-1): Daily Environmental Monitoring Checklist to be filled by the Contractor

	Monitoring Item	Compliance (Yes/No)	If No, state the reason, and corrective action
Environmental Quality Checklist			
1	Erosion control measures in place		
2	Dust suppression measures performed		
3	Waste segregation and disposal		
4	Noise levels within acceptable limits		
5	Proper storage of material		
6	Storage of hazardous materials secured		
7	Construction debris cleared from site		
8	Protection of nearby vegetation verified		
9	Proper functioning of stormwater drainage		
10	Air quality controls (e.g., dust barriers)		
Occupational Health and Safety Monitoring Checklist			
1	Proper functioning/maintenance of equipment		
2	Availability and proper use of PPE by workers		
3	First-aid kits & emergency kits accessible		
4	Safety warning signs visible & in good condition		
5	Barricades and signboards for excavated areas		
6	Safety checks for vehicles and machinery		
7	Health & Safety measures implemented		
8	Alcohol and narcotics prohibition enforced		
9	Adequate sanitation facilities available		
10	Proper disposal of solid waste; No pest breeding		
Public Health and Safety Monitoring Checklist			
1	Construction site clearly delineated		
2	Safety signage visible and in good condition		
3	Pedestrian pathways safe and clearly marked		
4	Access routes maintained clear of obstructions		
5	Emergency access routes unobstructed		
6	Public notices updated and visible		
7	Noise and dust control measures effective		
8	Proper storage/parking of machinery/vehicles		
9	Safety barriers and warnings in hazardous areas		
10	Monitoring near sensitive areas (e.g., clinics)		

Annex 2(b-2): Weekly Environmental Monitoring Checklist to be filled by the Contractor

	Monitoring Item	Compliance (Yes/No)	It No, state the reason, and corrective action
Environmental Quality Checklist			
1	Compliance with site work schedule		
2	Verification of erosion and sediment control plans		
3	Inspection of waste storage; pests/mosquito breeding		
4	Review of water management practices		
5	Assessment of tree and vegetation protection		
6	Noise control measures evaluated		
7	Weekly safety audit for construction site		
8	Evaluation of construction equipment maintenance		
9	Review of community & public awareness measures		
10	Proper coordination with hospital authorities		
Occupational Health and Safety Record-Keeping and Audit Checklist			
1	Review of all safety incidents and near misses		
2	Inspection of machinery/equipment maintenance		
3	Audit of first-aid and emergency response drills		
4	Training sessions held on health and safety		
5	Compliance with safety guidelines		
6	Review of worker accommodation cleanliness		
7	Inspection of camp conditions; no pest breeding		
8	Review of environmental health and safety plans		
9	Verification of proper signage and barricading		
10	Worker feedback on health and safety measures		
Weekly Public Health and Safety Compliance Checklist			
1	Review of all public health and safety signage		
2	Audit of emergency and regular access route integrity		
3	Inspection of delineation and barrier integrity		
4	Assessment of detour efficiency and safety		
5	Check for any obstructions or hazards		
6	Evaluation of noise and dust control effectiveness		
7	Review of vehicle and equipment storage areas		
8	Feedback from hospital and visitors on disturbances		
9	Safety measures during busy periods and areas		
10	Compliance with public health & safety protocols		

Site:.....

Date of Visit:.....

Annex (b-3): Checklist for Supervision Consultant During and Post-Site Visit

No.	Monitoring Item	Compliance (Yes/No)	If No, state the reason, and corrective action
1	Proper functioning of machinery and equipment		
2	Effective noise and dust control measures in place		
3	Effective erosion control measures in place		
4	Effective drainage control measures in place		
5	Proper maintenance of material storage areas		
6	Construction waste management and disposal		
7	Emergency access routes unobstructed		
8	Visibility and condition of safety and health warning signs		
9	Construction site clearly delineated from hospital areas		
10	Public notices about construction updated and visible		
11	Safe pedestrian pathways maintained and marked		
12	Usage and condition of personal protective equipment		
13	Availability and condition of first-aid kits		
14	Health and Safety condition in worker camps		
15	Regular access routes maintained clear of obstructions		
16	Barricading of excavated and high-risk areas		
17	Adequacy of sanitation facilities		
18	Solid waste management/disposal		
19	Implementation of alcohol and narcotics prohibition		
20	Compliance with H&S safety protocols (site/camp); No pest breeding (rats, cockroaches, flies, etc.) No mosquito breeding		

Other notes:

Name of the person who filled the form:

Signature:

Annex (b-4): Updated Instruction Sheet for Supervision Consultant

Note: The consultant plays a crucial role in ensuring that construction activities do not adversely affect the hospital operations and that the safety of hospital staff, patients, and the public is maintained throughout the project duration. Regular and thorough monitoring is essential to uphold high standards of safety and compliance.

Objective: To verify the effective implementation of all occupational, environmental, and public health and safety mitigation measures by the contractor's workers.

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Pre-visit preparation:

- Familiarize yourself with the detailed project safety and environmental management plans.
- Understand the specific public health and safety requirements due to the proximity to hospital operations.
- Review previous reports and any outstanding compliance issues.

2. During the site visit:

- Conduct comprehensive inspections focusing on both the occupational safety measures and the public health aspects relevant to hospital operations.
- Use the updated checklist to record compliance with each mitigation measure.
- Take photographs of both compliant and non-compliant findings for documentation.
- Discuss your findings with the site supervisor, emphasizing the importance of immediate action where compliance is lacking.
- Make properly drafted entries in the log book kept at site.

3. Post-visit actions:

- Fill the checklist with site observations and findings, include photos and observations.
- Present the report to the project management team and discuss necessary corrective actions.
- Ensure that a follow-up action plan is developed for any non-compliance issues.

4. If non-compliance is observed:

- Recommend immediate corrective actions for critical non-compliance issues, including stop-work orders if necessary.
- Document all non-compliances and the recommended corrective actions.
- Arrange for additional visits to ensure ongoing compliance and effective resolution of issues.

5. Communication:

- Maintain clear communication with both the contractor and the PIU to ensure all parties are aware of any issues and the status of corrective actions.
- Ensure that safety, health, and public notices are communicated effectively to the hospital staff and public.

6. Documentation and Reporting:

- Keep detailed records of all inspections, findings, communications, and corrective actions.
- Regularly update compliance logs and report back to the PIU and relevant authorities as necessary.
- The summary records to be included in Monthly and Quarterly Monitoring Reports.

Annex 3: Photographs Taken During Field Visits

Photographs of the sites in progress and completed in S1 of 2024

Round 1: Uyanwatta (Kegalla District)



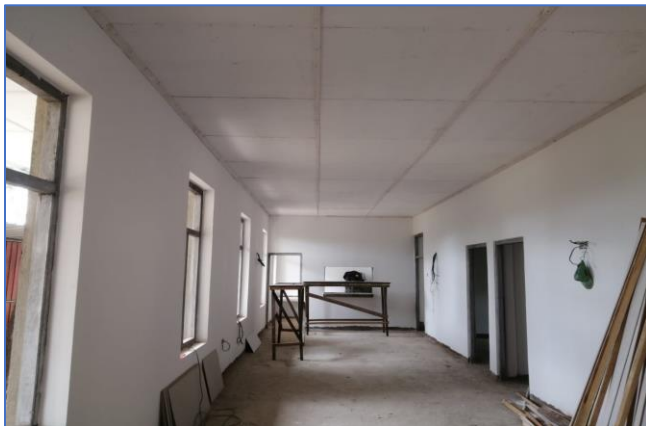
Round 2 Phase I

Badulla District

Haputale



Galauda



Ratnapura District

Pinnawala



Kirimetitenna PMCU



Rajawaka PMCU



Belihuloya DH



Paragala PMCU



Galpaya PMCU



Kegalla District

Basnagala PMCU



Dolathoya PMCU



**Matale District
Handungamuwa**



Madipola



Nalanda



Gurubebila DH



Maraka DH



Kandy District

Ambagahapelessa DH



Kolongoda DH



Morayaya DH



Hasalaka DH



Kurunduwatta DH



Nuwara Eliya District

Agarapatana



Bogawanthalawa



Hatton PMCU



Polonnaruwa District

Aselapura



Anuradhapura District

Katiyawa



Labunoruwa



Habarana



Round 2 Phase II

Badulla District

Spring Valley



Uraniya



Batalayaya PMCU



Monaragala District

Okkampitiya



Bakinigahawela



Dewathura



Kandy District

Katugastota DH



Muruthalawa DH



Marassana DH



Morahena DH



Nuwara Eliya District

Ginigathhena



Watawala DH



Hangarapitiya PMCU



Kandapola PMCU



Polonnaruwa District

Bakamoona



Weheragala



Attanakadawala



Jayanthipura



Anuradhapura District

Wahalkada



Mahawilachchiya



Ratmalgahawewa



Annex 4(a): Form 1: To be filled at the time of handing-over