

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 2025)
 Currency Unit = Sri Lanka Rupees (SLR)
 SLR 1.00 = US \$ 0.0034
 US \$1.00 = SLR 291.32

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 centers. To support the project objectives, selected primary medical care facilities and field health centers 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
 - (iii) Support to improve the efficiency of the prehospital care system (1990 Suwa Seriya

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

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 (HSEP – OF)	Round 2 (HSEP-AF)
Anuradhapura	5	6	3
Polonnaruwa	4	6	4
Matale	5	7	2
Kandy	5	5	5
Nuwara Eliya	4	3	5
Ratnapura	5	6	4
Kegalla	5	4	5
Badulla	5	5	3
Monaragala	5	5	4
TOTAL	43	47	35

(See Annex 1 for the list of sub-projects proposed for Round 1, Round 2 (HSEP – OF) and Round 2 (HSEP – AF) 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	Number of Revised FHC
Anuradhapura	19	10
Polonnaruwa	7	4
Matale	10	7
Kandy	18	16
Nuwara Eliya	17	15
Ratnapura	19	14
Kegalla	11	9
Badulla	15	13
Monaragala	11	10
TOTAL	127	98

(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	☐	☐	☐

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.

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

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 (PMCUs) 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.

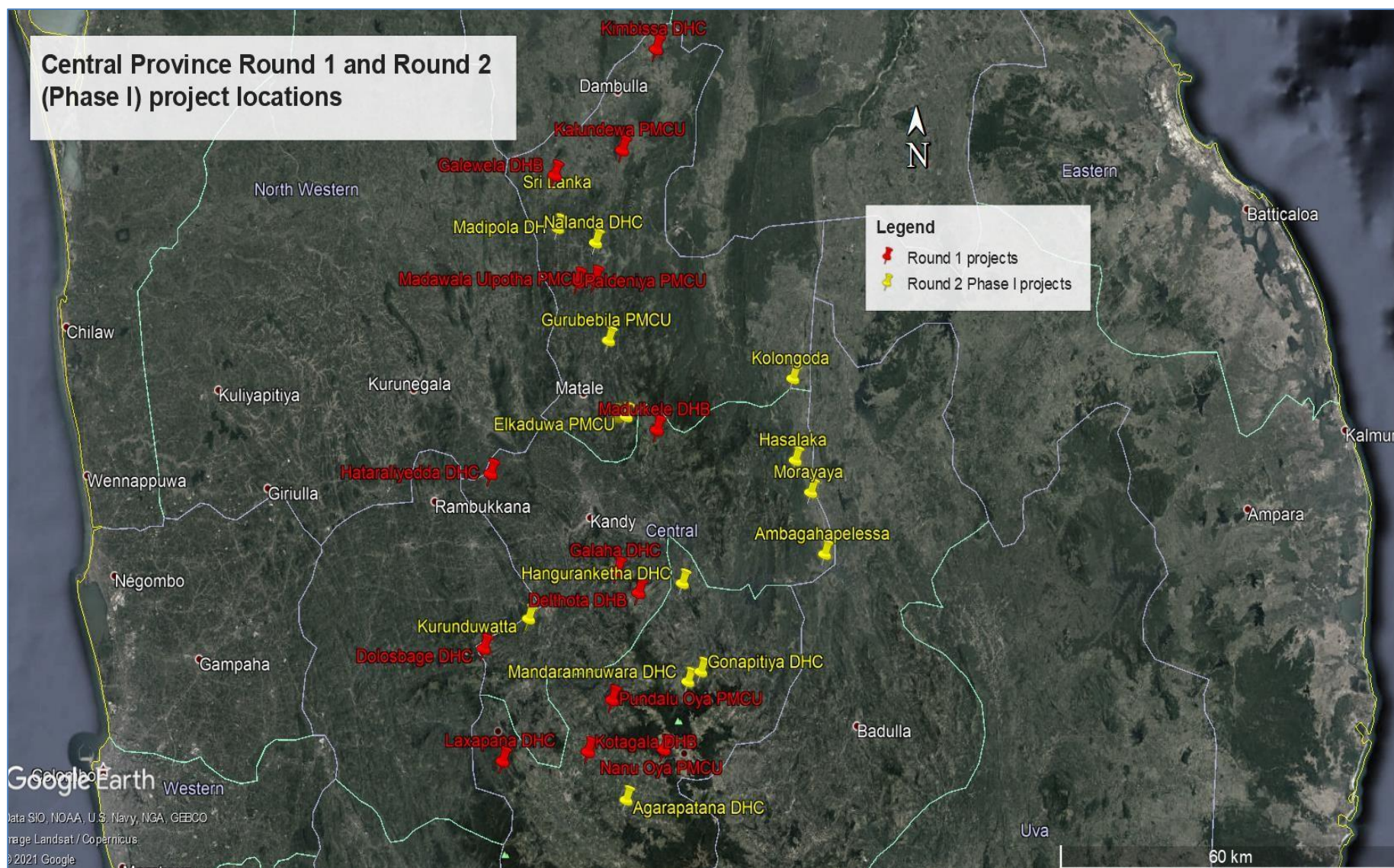


Figure 1a. Sites in the Central Province (Round 1 Site locations are shown in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

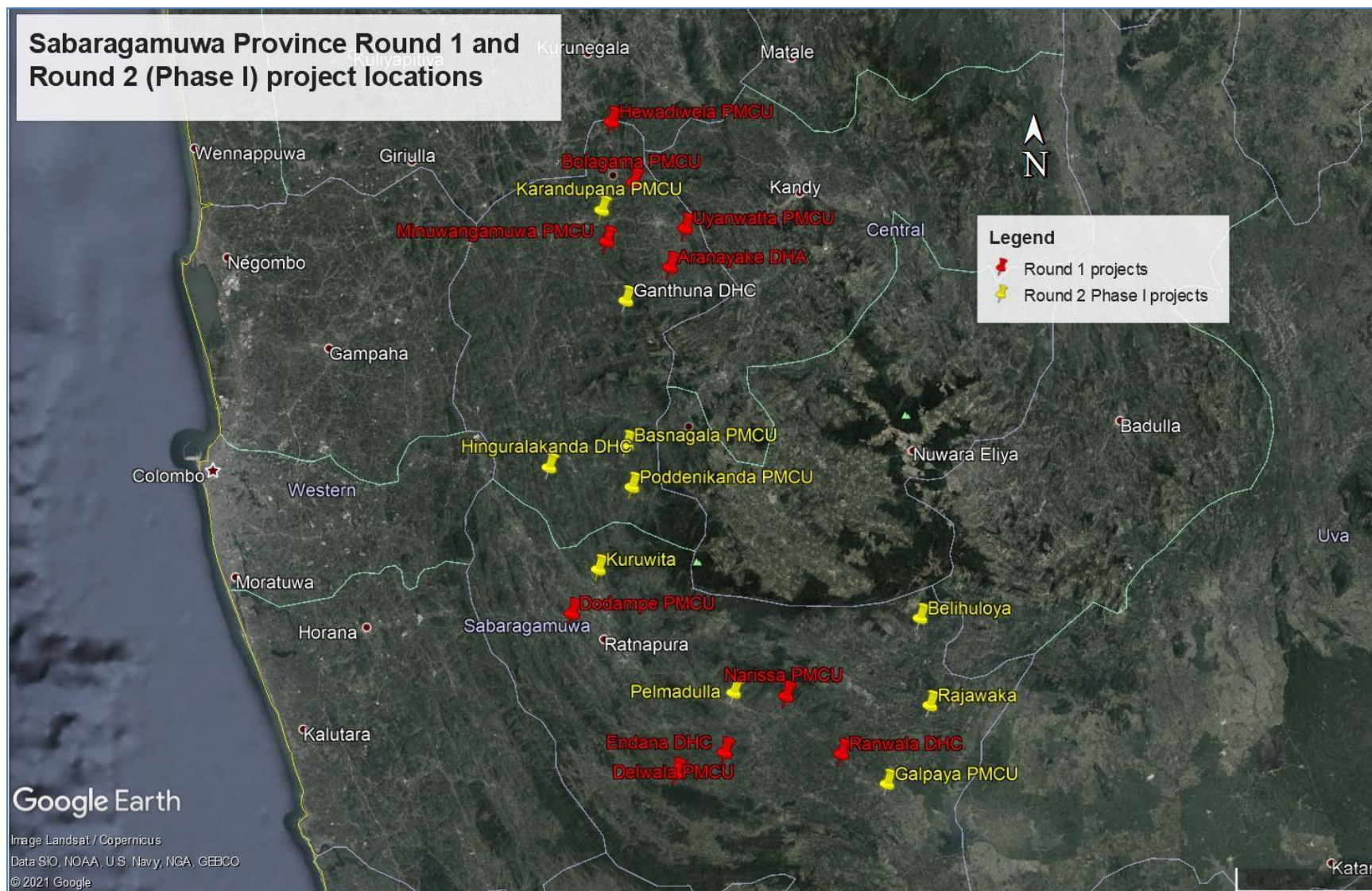


Figure 1b. Sites in the Sabaragamuwa Province (Round 1 Site locations are in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

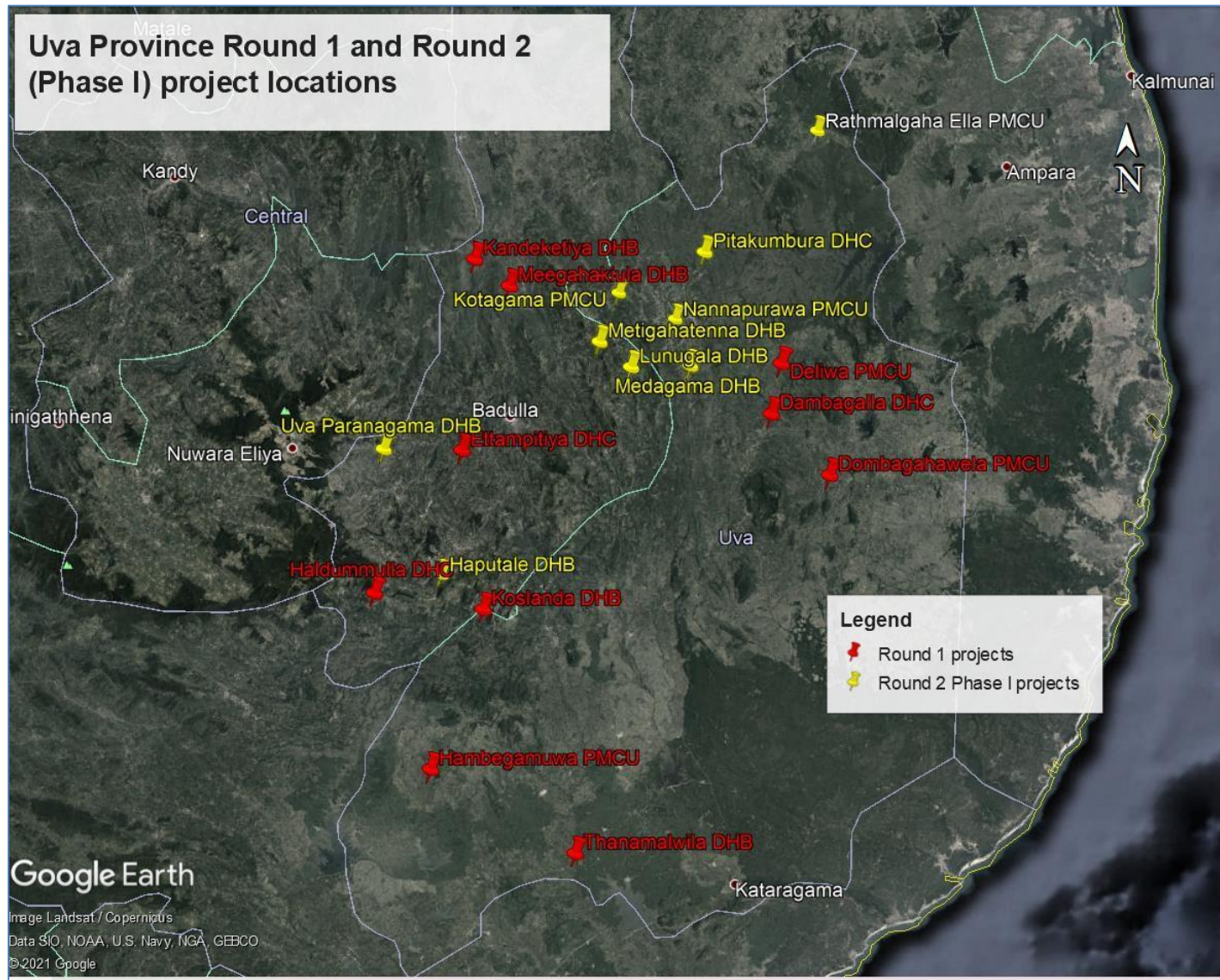


Figure 1c. Sites in the Uva Province (Round 1 Site locations are shown in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

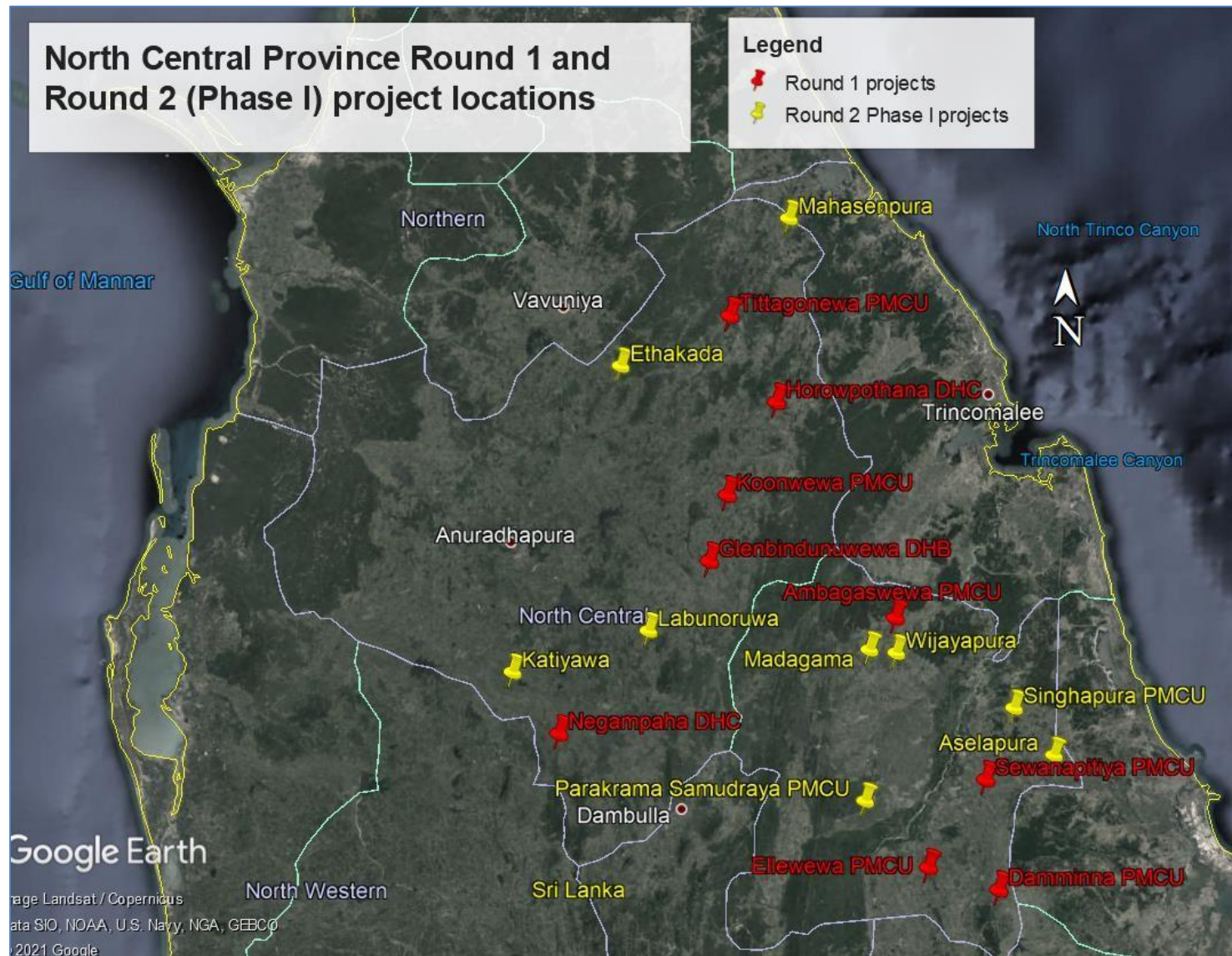


Figure 1d. Sites in the North Central Province (Round 1 Site locations are in Red, and Round 2 Phase I projects in yellow)

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 document is the second Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report for 2024, covering the period from 1 July to 31 December 2024. It provides an update on the monitoring and implementation of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP). Chapters 1–5 focus on project readiness and compliance with local environmental regulations, while Chapter 6 details the implementation of the EMP and EMoP. The report also outlines the process established for regular environmental reporting by the Project Implementation Units (PIUs), Contractors, and Design & Supervision Consultants (DSCs). Future reports will continue to prioritize EMP and EMoP implementation, incorporating any emerging compliance requirements during construction as necessary.

27. The Environmental Specialist of the Project Management Unit (PMU) began work in mid-November 2019 to oversee the implementation of the EMP and EMoP for the sub-projects under the Health System Enhancement Project (HSEP). The Environmental Specialist engaged with PMU officials to collect and review the relevant EMP and EMoP documents and initiated site visits in November and December 2019. These visits have continued regularly. Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Reports have been submitted for both semesters of 2020, 2021, 2022,

2023, and the first semester of 2024. This report, therefore, covers the monitoring activities for the second half of 2024 (S2 of 2024).

28. The content of this report is based on data gathered during the previous semester, field visits, and monitoring records submitted by the PIUs and DSCs in each province. Monthly and quarterly reports from Engineers and Technical Officers assigned to each province or district were reviewed, with submissions routed through the Project Engineer of each PIU. Additionally, the monitoring reports provided by the DSCs for individual sub-projects have contributed significant information. This report synthesizes the inputs from PIU Project Engineers, DSC Engineers, and field data collected by the Environmental Specialist.

29. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) reports have been completed for all sub-projects under Round 1 of HSEP and Round 2 Phase I. IEE reports have also been prepared for all sites included in Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF). The implementation of activities under HSEP and HSEP-AF continues to be actively monitored.

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 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

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.

- 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

Name	Designation/Office	Email Address	Contact Number
1. PMU			
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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. As of December 31, 2024, civil works of 42 sites have been completed, out of 43 sites for Round 1 sub projects

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

(Note: The works at Konwewa has been stalled since March 2021 & balance work of Koonwewa PCMU is Still ongoing. Works at Uyanwatta completed in S2 of 2024. Dolosbage DH was completed and handed over in S1 of 2024).

33. As of December 31, 2024, civil works of 41 sites have been completed for Round 2 (HSEP - OF). Out of these 26 sites, 8 were competed in S2 of 2024.

- Monaragala District (05 sites): Pitakumbura DHC, Kotagama PCMU, Nannapurawa PCMU, Rathmalgaha Ella PCMU, Medagama DHB
- Kandy District: Morayaya PCMU, Hasalaka DH, Kolongoda PCMU, Kuruduwatta DHC,
- Badulla District (05 sites): Metigahatenna DHB, Lunugala DHB, Uva Paranagama DHB, Haputhale DHB, Galauda DHC
- Polonnaruwa District (06 sites): Wijayapura PCMU, Parakrama Samudra PCMU, Sinhapura PCMU, Medagama PCMU, Habarana DH, Aselapura PCMU
- Anuradhapura District (03 sites): Ethakada PCMU, Mahasenpura PCMU, Andiyagala PCMU, Labunoruwa PCMU, Habarana DHC
- Nuwara Eliya District (01 site): Hatton PCMU
- Matale District (05 sites): Gurubebila DH, Elkaduwa PCMU, Maraka DH, Handungamuwa DH, Laliambe PCMU, Nalanda DH

- Ratnapura District (05 sites): Kirititenna PMCU, Rajawaka PMCU, Belihuloya DH, Paragala PMCU, Galpaya PMCU, Pinnawala PMCU
- Kegalla District (02 sites): Basnagala PMCU, Dolathoya PMCU, Hinguralakanda DHC, Pothdenikanda PMCU

(Note: The 8 sites handed over or completed in S2 of 2024 are: Kandy District (4 sites): Ambagahapelessa PMCU, Morayaya PMCU, Hasalaka DH, Lolongoda PMCU; Matale District (03 sites): Handungamuwa DH, Laliambe PMCU, Nalanda DH & Polonnaruwa District: Habarana DH (01 site).

As of December 31, 2024, civil works of 21 sites are completed for Round 2 (HSEP-AF). Out of these 21 sites, 09 sites were completed in S1 of 2024. Hatton PMCU was completed during S2 of 2023 and the following 11 sites in S2 of 2024.

- Badulla District (02 sites): Spring Valley DH, Galauda PMCU
- Monaragala District (03 sites): Uraniya DH, Bakinigahawela PMCU, Dewathura PMCU
- Anuradhapura (02 sites): Mahawilachchiya DH, Labunoruwa PMCU
- Polonnaruwa District (03 sites): Aselapura PMCU, Bakamoona DH, Jayanthipura DH
- Ratnapura District (01 site): Pinnawala PMCU

34. Eighteen (18) new sites were commenced work during 2024. However, all these sites were commenced in S1 of 2024 (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). No sites have been commenced in S2 of 2024.

In progress:

Round 1: One site - Konwewa

Round 2 (HSEP – OF): 06 sites

- Polonnaruwa District (01 site): Aralaganwila
- Anuradhapura District (01 sites): Katiyawa
- Kandy District (01 sites): Ambagahapelessa
- Nuwara Eliya District (02 sites): Agarapatana, Bogawanthalawa
- Matale District (01 sites): Madipola

Round 2 (HSEP – AF): 05 sites

- Rathnapura District (03 sites) : Weddagala, Beranduwa, Kuruwita
- Anuradhapura District (02 sites): Wahalkada, Rathmalgahawewa

Table 1.3(a): Progress of sub-projects – Round 1 (during S2 of 2024) under HSEP

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/On-going Construction/Completed/O&M) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of December 31, 2024	
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 1						
Anuradhapura District						
Anuradhapura	Konwewa 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: 55% (19% within the Q4 of 2024)		Balance work is in progress
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE: ROUND I						
Kegalla District						
Kegalla	Uyanwatta PMCU	Painting work, Electrical fitting fixing, Tiling, external staircase construction, ceiling are in progress.		88%	100%	Completed during S2 of 2024 Date of completion: 26.08.2024

Table 1.3(b): Progress of sub-projects – Round 2 (during S2 of 2024) under HSEP

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of (as of December 31, 2024	
CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 (HSEP – OF)						
(i) Kandy District						
Kandy	Ambagahapelessa	Plinth beam reinforcement work in progress	Construction commenced in Q1 of 2024	17%	74%	08.02.2025
	Kurunduwatta	DMO quarters renovation work in progress		41%	100%	Completed on 21.11.2024
	Morayaya	Clinic Building work in progress		96%	100%	Completed on 23.11.2024
	Hasalaka	Bricks work and plastering work in progress.		43%	100%	Completed on 19.11.2024
	Kolongoda	Roof construction work in progress		47%	100%	Completed on 17.11.2024
(ii) Matale District						
Matale	Handungamuwa	Finishing work in progress	Construction commenced in Q1 of 2024	97%	100%	Completed on 21.08..2024
	Madipola	Roof work and water proofing		65%	97%	On-going
	Leliambe	Main hall construction work		75%	100%	Completed on 01.12.2024

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of (as of December 31, 2024	
	Nalanda	Work Completed		80%	100%	Completed on 05.10.2024
(iii) Nuwara Eliya District						
Nuwara Eliya	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	19%	75%	04.03.2025
	Bogawanthalawa	Design details and drawings have been finalized. Procurement in process	Construction is in progress	10%	73%	18.03.2025
	Hanguranketha	Suspended due to financial restrictions				
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 (HSEP – OF)						
(i) Anuradhapura District						
Anuradhapura	Katiyawa DHC	Site progress has been slow. However, Construction works (roofing works, finishing works) are ongoing.		82%	90%	30.03.2025.

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of (as of December 31, 2024	
	Labunoruwa PMCU	Wall plastering works are in progress	PPC approval on 25.09.2023 & LOA Issued on 27.11.2023	55%	100%	Completed and handed over
	Habarana DHC	Completed		70%	100%	Project completed on 12.10.2024
(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%	100%	Completed and handed over
	Aralaganwila	Ground floor will started	Bid open 04.10.2023	-	20%	
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE: ROUND 2 (HSEP – OF)						
(i) Ratnapura District						
Ratnapura	Pinnawala PMCU	Construction is in progress	Contracts awarded in March/April 2023	99%	100%	All works were completed on 30.06.2024 and the project was handed over to the RDHS on 30th July 2024

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of (as of December 31, 2024	
(ii) Kegalla District						
Kegalla	Ganthuna DHC	This site has been abandoned. A new sub-project at Bulathkohupitiya PMCU is being considered under HSEP (AF).				
UVA PROVINCE: ROUND 2 (HSEP – OF)						
(i) Badulla District						
Badulla	Haputale DHB	Work Completed		66%	100%	Awarded contract for the balance work.
	Galauda DHC	Work Completed		60%	100%	All works were completed on 29.11.2024
	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 (during S2 of 2024) under HSEP-AF

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of December 31, 2024	
CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 (HSEP – AF)						
(i) Kandy District						
(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						
NORTH CENTRAL PROVINCE: ROUND 2 (HSEP – AF)						
(i) Anuradhapura District						
Anuradhapura	Wahalkada PMCU	Painting works are in progress	Bid opened on 20.04.2023.	65%	85%	
	Mahawilachchiya DH	Completed		48%	100%	
	Ratmalgahawewa DH	Work in progress		45%	62%	

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of December 31, 2024	
	Poonewa PMCU		Temporary suspended			
(ii) Polonnaruwa District						
Polonnaruwa	Bakamoona DH	Work completed and handed over to employer	LOA will be issued on 25.09.2023 Works commenced on 28.11.2023	30%	100%	
	Weheragala PMCU	Work completed and handed over to employer		15%	100%	
	Attanakadawala DH	Work Completed		100%	100%	
	Jayanthipura DH	Work completed and handed over to employer		25%	100%	
	Mannampitiya DH		Temporary suspended			
SABARAGAMUWA PROVINCE: ROUND 2 (HSEP – AF)						
(i) Ratnapura District						
Ratnapura	Weddagala PMCU	Work in progress	Awarded			Extended bid validity and bid security by 60 days.
	Pelmadulla DH	Bidding documents in preparation	Bidding Stage			
	Kuruwita PMCU	Work in progress	Awarded			

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of December 31, 2024	
	Beranduwa PMCU	Work in progress	Awarded			
(ii) Kegalla District						
Kegalla	Deraniyagala DH	Designs completed	Bidding Stage			Extended bid validity and bid security by 60 days. ADB NOL Received for contract awarding
	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	Kirkills PMCU	-		It has been decided to drop this project due to insufficient funds		
	Spring Valley (EH)	Finalizing works		98%	100%	Handed over on 01.08.2024

District	Name of hospital	Status of Implementation (Preliminary Design/Detailed Design/ Construction/Completed) (as of December 31, 2024)	Contract Status (specify if under bidding or contract awarded)	% Physical Progress		Expected Completion/ Remarks
				At the end of the previous period: June 30, 2024	As of December 31, 2024	
						Completion date – 18.07.2024
	Uraniya PMCU	Upper section completed. Car porch ongoing		85%	100%	Handed over on 24.10.2024 Completion date – 10.09.2024
(ii) Monaragala District						
Monaragala	Okkampitiya DHB	Work Completed		67%	100%	09/02/2025
	Bakinigahawela PMCU	New constructions completed. Old building repair works ongoing		91%	100%	Handed over to the hospital on 04.10.2024 (Buildings)
	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		88%	100%	Handed over to the hospital on 09.09.2024 Completion date – 26.08.2024

1.6 OVERALL PROJECT AND SUB-PROJECT PROGRESS AND STATUS

35. 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

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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.

39. 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 conducted 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.

40. 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.

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

42. 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 year 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
Polonnaruwa	Aselapura	June 2
	Weheragala	June 3
	Jayanthipura	June 3
	Bakamoona	June 3
	Attanakadawala	June 3
Anuradhapura	Wahalkada	June 4
	Habarana	June 2
	Rathmalgahawewa	June 4
	Labunoruwa	June 4
	Mahawilachchiya	June 4
Ratnapura	Pinnawala	June 18
	Belihuloya	June 18
Nuwara Eliya	Kitulgala	November 9
NIID		July 8, November 21
NIHS		October 22, December 23

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

43. The compliance status (with National/State/Local Statutory Environmental Requirements) for the sub-projects that commenced prior to S2 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)

Tree planting Programmes in the North Central Province (Quarter Four)



Status of civil works and compliance reporting

44. During the second semester (S2) of 2024, no new project sites commenced work. However, eighteen (18) new sites initiated civil works in the first semester (S1) of 2024. As the compliance status of these projects is yet to be obtained from the Project Implementation Units (PIUs), the relevant details will be included in the next quarterly report.

45. Ongoing civil works include one project under Round 1, seven (7) projects from Round 2 Phase I, and four (4) projects proposed under Round 2 Phase II of HSEP(AF). However, work on the Konwewa DH site in Anuradhapura District (Round 1) remains stalled. In contrast, Haputale DH in Badulla District (Round 2 Phase I), which had previously faced delays, resumed construction in S1 of 2024 and successfully reached completion in S2 of 2024. The compliance status for these sub-projects will be updated in subsequent reports once the PIUs provide the necessary data.

Permit compliance and regulatory approvals

46. A review of several projects has revealed that some PIUs have not secured essential permits, particularly building permits and street line certificates. Extensive discussions were held with the respective PIUs to stress the importance of obtaining these permits before the operational phase of the buildings to prevent any further delays.

47. As of this reporting period, the status of approvals remains incomplete and is therefore not presented in this report. However, an updated list detailing the status of all required permits will be included in the next semestral environmental monitoring report for S1 of 2025.

Reassessment of compliance for completed projects

48. To ensure compliance for completed and handed-over project sites, a reassessment is recommended. The Environmental Specialist has developed a structured reporting format to facilitate data collection from these completed sub-projects. The templates for compliance assessment are provided in Annex 4(a) and 4(b).

49. The adoption of this format will enable systematic documentation of compliance across completed projects. A thorough compliance review will be included in the next semestral report, offering a comprehensive overview of compliance adherence and identifying areas requiring 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	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
	environment, health, and safety. (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)	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
(HSEP and HSEP-AF)			
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.

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
Schedule 4: Safeguards Safeguard Monitoring and Reporting (Paragraph 8) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall do the 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.	Semi-annual Safeguard Monitoring Reports will be submitted to the ADB, and such reports 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,	Strict adherence to the provisions given in Paragraph 8 will be given the highest consideration.

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
		2022 (final report: March 05, 2023) Reporting Period: January 1 to June 30, 2023 (final report: July 10, 2023) Reporting Period: July 1 to December 31, 2023 (final report: January 10, 2023) Reporting Period: January 1 to June 30, 2024 Reporting Period: July 1 to December 31, 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,	The Borrower, through the Project Executing Agency, shall ensure that the core labour	Applicable labour laws and regulations and applicable workplace occupational safety	Regular monitoring is needed to ensure proper implementation

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
Health and Safety (Paragraph 10) (HSEP and HSEP-AF)	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 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	norms will be incorporated and complied with. No child labour or forced labour will be used. Other conditions will be complied with. 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.	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 addition, the Engineer and the Technical Officers of the DSC have been advised to monitor the prevention measures during their regular site visits.

No. (List schedule and paragraph number of Loan Agreement)	Covenant	Status of Compliance	Action Required
	contractors engaged in the Project and to members of the local communities surrounding the Project area, particularly women,		

4. COMPLIANCE STATUS WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMP AND EMOP

50. 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

51. 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		Galauda Haputale	Spring Valley Uraniya
	Monaragala			Bakinigahawela Okkampitiya Dewathura
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalla	Uyanwatta		
	Ratnapura		Pinnawala	
North Central	Anuradhapura		Katiyawa	Mahawilachchiya

			Labunoruwa 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 Konwewa and Haputale as the civil works have been stalled since 2022.

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

52. All contracts initiated thus far have been limited to small-scale building projects that do not pose significant environmental risks. Nevertheless, in compliance with the requirements outlined in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), comprehensive Environmental Management Plans (EMPs) and Monitoring Plans have been developed for each subproject. These documents ensure that construction activities are executed in accordance with environmental regulations and best practices.

53. The Project Implementation Units (PIUs) are responsible for overseeing and implementing these environmental safeguards. They conduct regular monitoring and reporting to track compliance with EMP guidelines and mitigation measures. As detailed in previous sections of this report, this monitoring process is essential for ensuring that all subprojects adhere to the prescribed environmental safeguards, minimizing any potential adverse effects on the surrounding environment.

54. During the early months of 2023 (S1 2023), construction progress across multiple sites was significantly hindered due to the prevailing economic conditions. A severe shortage of essential building materials—cement, aluminum, steel, tiles, and sanitary fittings—delayed civil works. As a result, only a few sites were actively progressing at the time. However, despite these challenges, efforts were redirected towards tendering and procurement processes to facilitate the initiation of new projects under Round 2 Phase I and Phase II once conditions improved.

55. By the second half of 2023 (S2 2023), economic conditions stabilized, allowing for better material availability and smoother project execution. This momentum carried forward into 2024, during which 18 contracts have been successfully awarded between January and June. Among

these, 13 sites have already commenced construction, while an additional 42 sites have been handed over, with civil works scheduled to begin in July 2024.

56. As of December 31, 2024, construction activities are actively ongoing at seven (7) project sites. Throughout this period, environmental monitoring has been systematically carried out at all active sites, including those that commenced work in S1 2024. This ensures that all projects comply with the established environmental regulations and that any potential impacts are promptly mitigated.

57. Environmental monitoring forms for all ongoing projects have been received from the respective PIUs for Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 of 2024. The only exception is the Konwewa DHC sub-project, where work has been stalled for the past year. The submitted monitoring forms comprehensively document compliance at each site, including those listed in Table 4.3.

58. Furthermore, previous monitoring deficiencies identified during S2 2023 and S1 2024 at certain project sites have now been thoroughly addressed and rectified. This demonstrates a continued commitment to maintaining environmental compliance and ensuring that corrective measures are effectively implemented.

59. The environmental monitoring forms compiled by the PIUs and Design and Supervision Consultants (DSC) have been summarized in this Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report. Due to the large volume of collected data, these forms have not been attached in full. Instead, key observations and trends have been presented to highlight compliance performance and identify areas that require ongoing attention.

60. As part of ongoing efforts to enhance the environmental monitoring framework, the system is expected to be further strengthened by the end of the first quarter of 2024. This will be particularly crucial for the progressive implementation of Round 2, Phase II (HSEP-AF) sub- projects.

61. Among the newly initiated sites, twelve (12) projects are funded under HSEP, while one (1) project falls under HSEP-AF. Additionally, twenty (20) sites initiated prior to S1 2024—along with four (4) completed projects from S1 2024—are being monitored under HSEP and HSEP-AF. Overall, environmental monitoring has covered 32 active project sites, including, ten (10) sites initiated in S2 2023 and other ongoing projects commenced before S1 2024.

62. A comprehensive summary of environmental monitoring activities, along with an assessment of EMP implementation effectiveness, is provided in Table 4.4.

63. This structured approach ensures that environmental safeguards remain a priority throughout project execution, allowing for continuous improvements and ensuring compliance with all regulatory requirements.

Table 4.4: Summary of Environmental Monitoring Activities (for the Reporting Period ending 31 December 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	No new construction sites have started construction work in Q3 and Q4 of 2024. There have been no tree cutting that occurred in any of the sites. Regarding sites initiated before Q3 of 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 previous Environmental Monitoring Reports, comprehensive records of trees felled for sub-projects initiated before 2024 were provided. For projects that began in the first quarter of 2024, specific trees that either require felling or have already been removed include small cashew nut, wood apple, neem, and Kathrumurunga trees at Wahalkada, with no commercially valuable trees at Ratmalgahawewa except for a Moringa tree. In Habarana, a variety of species such as Goda Kirilla, Karanda, guava, mango, and Moringa trees were removed. Some sites, such as Labunoruwa and Gurubebila, required no tree cutting. Other locations like Nalanda, Elkaduwa, and Kurunduwatta had trees such as paramara, neem, jackfruit, and mango removed. In certain sites, permits were required before cutting down specific trees,

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					and these details were included in the S1 Report of 2024. Additionally, tree planting programs for 2024, along with ongoing replanting efforts in Anuradhapura, Kegalle, Badulla, and Monaragala provinces, will be documented in the forthcoming reports. With construction nearing completion at some locations, replanting must begin soon. The Environmental Specialist has directed Project Implementation Units (PIUs) to finalize their lists of trees and replanting schedules, with progress updates to be included in 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 Madipola, Ragala, Spring Valley, Dewathura, and Pinnawala, are experiencing minor slope stability and erosion concerns. Enhanced embankment protection is necessary at these locations to prevent future issues. In some cases, retaining walls have been successfully constructed, and backfilling has been	The designs for all civil works, including Round 2 Phase II projects, have been successfully completed. Joint site visits by the Environmental Specialist and the DSC design team ensured that slope protection and erosion control measures were properly integrated. These measures are

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				completed after building construction. Temporary drainage disruptions were identified and resolved at sites like Spring Valley, Uyanwatta, Kurunduwatta, and Morayaya, but ongoing monitoring is essential for proper drainage management. Slope protection has not been a significant issue at sites in Kandy (Ambagahapelessa, Kurunduwatta, Hasalaka, Kolongolla), Anuradhapura (Ethakada, Mahasenpura, Katiyawa, Andiyagala), Polonnaruwa (Parakrama Samudraya, Medagama), and Monaragala (Medagama) districts. Adequate slope protection measures have been implemented at all completed or ongoing sites. Renovation sites, including Katugastota, Marassana, Morahena, Digana-Rajawella, Ginigathhena, Ragala, and Hatton, do not face significant slope protection or soil erosion concerns.	detailed in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) reports, which were submitted to the PMU and ADB. During the first quarter of 2024, 11 sites were completed, while 17 new sites commenced construction, and 16 sites that began in 2023 remained in progress. Thorough removal of debris and excess spoil was carried out at all these sites. For Round 2 projects in Sabaragamuwa, Nuwara Eliya, and Kandy districts, erosion control measures were implemented and carefully monitored as work progressed. Throughout the design phase, slope protection and erosion control were key priorities, and these strategies were incorporated into the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). At sites such as Madulkele, Pothdenikanda, Hinguralakanda, Metigahatenna, and Lunugala, construction activities focused on
	Adherence to EMP		Once a week	Environmental monitoring for the 17 sites that began work in early 2024 and the 26 sites still in progress has been conducted smoothly, with no major issues reported. No	

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				significant increase in erosion has been observed at any of these sites. - Monitoring reports for the newly initiated projects confirm the following: - Topsoil and vegetation removal: Executed satisfactorily at all sites where civil works began. - Soil conservation and erosion control: Effective measures have been implemented to protect slopes and manage debris, topsoil, and spoil piles, with no significant issues in ground preparation. - Slope stability: No major incidents of soil bank collapse, though Basnagala, Paragala, Pinnawala, and Muruthalawa are considered unstable, and reinforcement plans are in place. Additional strengthening is planned for steep slopes at Ragala and Muruthalawa. - Drainage issues: Most Round 1 site have resolved drainage disturbances. Round 2 sites lacking proper drainage sites been advised to rectify the issues. Overall, the implementation of environmental measures and	preventing slope instability and soil bank collapses. Additional Round 2 site clearing operations began in early 2024, with plans for ongoing site visits to assess debris management, topsoil disposal, and erosion control measures. Contractors are expected to keep records and regularly update Project Engineers on their progress. Continuous slope monitoring is crucial for completed sites in Kegalla, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, and Ratnapura, with no significant issues of soil bank or slope failure reported at most locations.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				monitoring at both ongoing and new sites has been satisfactory.	
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 third quarter of 2024, no issues regarding air quality deterioration have been reported at the construction sites. However, air quality concerns and increased airborne dust are expected at the new sites that began construction in 2024, as well as those scheduled to start in the second quarter, particularly for projects involving demolition, renovation, and heavy transportation. To mitigate these concerns, contractors were provided with comprehensive guidelines on controlling air and dust emissions at the start of construction. Regular monitoring has been conducted, and monthly environmental reports have shown no significant air pollution so far. Dust levels at the active sites have remained negligible. Most ongoing sites effectively use dust barriers, which have been successful in controlling airborne dust. The materials	Maintaining dust and noise barriers at construction sites is crucial to prevent the spread of dust and noise. During extensive renovations at Bogawanthalawa, Katugastota, Muruthalawa, Marassana, Morahena, Digana-Rajawella, Ginigathena, Ragala, and Hatton, effective air pollution controls have been implemented to ensure hospital operations and sensitive areas like dispensaries remain unaffected. However, the use of polythene to cover building openings has proven insufficient, highlighting the need for improved dust control measures. Some sites have experienced issues with debris and waste, prompting directives for regular cleanups to maintain cleanliness and reduce disruptions.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				and height of these barriers are satisfactory, though a few locations may need additional measures to control both dust and noise. As many sites near completion, dust-generating activities have diminished, with only minimal finishing work remaining. Efforts to maintain air quality include daily cleanings, water suppression for dust, covered soil heaps, and properly placed stockpiles downwind from hospital premises. Covered trucks and enforced speed limits also help minimize airborne dust.	Material stockpiles must not obstruct access roads or circulation areas, especially in locations like Ginigathhena, Elkaduwa, Gurubebila, Nalanda, Leliambe, Madipola, Wahalkada, Rathmalagahawewa, and Habarana, and compliance has been noted during site visits. Contractors are also required to regularly verify Vehicle Emission Certificates (VECs) to ensure emission standards are met. Although there have been no dust-related complaints from hospital authorities, continuous improvement of dust control measures is essential to maintaining air quality and ensuring safety within hospital premises.
Controlling noise and vibration levels due to demolition, reconstruction work and movement of heavy vehicles	Adherence to EMP	Visual observation All construction sites	Daily Weekly	Contractors have been provided with detailed guidelines for noise and vibration control at all construction sites. Regular monitoring through subjective evaluations ensures adherence to these measures. Near hospitals, contractors coordinate with hospital administrations to limit noise	Some construction sites have the potential to generate high noise levels, potentially disrupting nearby healthcare facilities (HCFs). These sites include Bogawanthalawa, Ginigathhena, Elkaduwa, Gurubebila, Nalanda, Leliambe, Madipola, Wahalkada,

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				during outpatient hours, and while no advanced noise reduction techniques are used, avoiding loud machinery in line with standard guidelines has proven effective. Work hours are restricted to 08:00 to 18:00, with no activities scheduled at night. High-noise tasks, such as concrete mixing, have been relocated away from hospital areas, significantly reducing noise disruptions. While occasional noise levels may exceed regulatory limits, these passive control strategies have minimized noise impacts without compromising construction progress. Regular maintenance of machinery and vehicles keeps operational noise within acceptable levels. By the end of the third quarter of 2024, 14 sites were completed, with 26 ongoing and 17 new sites that commenced work in 2024. Remaining tasks are not expected to generate significant noise or vibration. Delays from 2022 due to material shortages, including tiles, bathroom fixtures, and cement, have affected site progress.	Rathmalagahawewa, and Habarana, where construction is planned within or near existing buildings. Additionally, sites like Nalanda, Hangarapitiya, Maraka, Handungamuwa, Belihuloya, and Pinnawala are located close to healthcare facilities. To minimize noise disruptions during outpatient department (OPD) hours, ongoing coordination with hospital authorities is crucial. Aligning construction schedules with healthcare operations can help mitigate noise impacts. So far, no complaints have been reported, suggesting the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) is effectively managing noise levels. Environmental monitoring reports confirm that noise at construction sites has remained manageable, with no registered complaints. However, progress has been slowed by material shortages and transportation restrictions, which has inadvertently

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					helped keep 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	Sites like Basnagala, Pinnawala, Dewathura, and Galauda are at risk of soil erosion, requiring close oversight and timely interventions as per the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). Frequent assessments of erosion risks and the efficiency of preventative measures are essential to mitigate any negative effects on the environment. Environmental monitoring across the 43 active sites, including 11 completed in the first quarter of 2024, has proceeded without major issues. For some sites initiated in 2024 in regions like Anuradhapura, Polonnaruwa, Kandy, and Matale, retaining walls were found unnecessary. However, in earlier projects, retaining walls were erected on slopes to prevent erosion and	Retaining walls have been installed where necessary, such as at Pothdenikanda and Hinguralakanda, to prevent soil banks and slopes from collapsing. The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) provides clear guidelines for mitigating soil erosion, helping to minimize the risk and prevent construction activities from negatively affecting the surrounding environment. By following the EMP and conducting regular monitoring, soil erosion risks can be effectively managed, ensuring site stability and protecting the ecosystem during construction. Contractors have been reminded to consistently cover soil heaps, although this practice has not always been followed. In cases

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				manage structural loads during and after construction. Erosion has been minimal due to the small plot sizes for most developments. Minimal vegetation removal has been prioritized, leaving protective strips around disturbed areas and constructing soil conservation bunds where needed. While there have been no major weather disruptions, occasional rains have led to contractors taking steps to shield exposed soil and spoil heaps from erosion. The limited scale of these buildings also means the use of hazardous materials, such as paints, solvents, and chemicals, is minimal. Hazardous materials are properly stored, and there have been no issues with the improper disposal of oil and lubricant waste. Contractors have been instructed to collect and store such waste for proper disposal through the Local Authority (LA) or for reuse, helping to manage environmental risks and ensure safe practices on-site.	where stockpiles are close to roads, drains, or water bodies, contractors have been directed to relocate them to safer locations. The Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) oversees this compliance during site visits. So far, contractors have adhered to these requirements
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	Weekly	Sites scheduled for demolition and repair, such as Ginigathhena, Nalanda, Elkaduwa, and Leliambe, are	Contractors are required to notify both hospital authorities and the DSC representative before

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
		site, an inspection of disposal sites All construction sites		expected to produce moderate to high levels of debris and construction waste. At other locations, the amount of non-hazardous construction waste is projected to be minimal. While contractors have not yet developed specific waste disposal plans, their experience in managing construction waste is generally satisfactory. Some contractors follow recommendations from the Pradeshiya Sabha and site engineers for proper disposal. In cases like Muruthalawa, hospitals have requested that construction waste be used to fill specific areas within their premises. Many contractors have implemented good practices such as recycling and reusing materials, though at some sites where clearing is still in progress, debris removal has yet to begin, and construction has not started. Detailed disposal practices will be addressed in the next quarterly report. At the seven sites where construction commenced before mid-2023, waste is properly collected and disposed of, maintaining cleanliness. Contractors at other sites	disposing of construction debris. So far, no complaints have been reported from hospitals, surrounding areas, or third parties regarding waste disposal practices. Contractors have consistently followed clear directives to ensure that all construction waste and debris are properly disposed of. When hospital authorities permit on-site disposal, it is only allowed in areas approved by the Pradeshiya Sabha and the Engineer. Large amounts of debris are not disposed of within hospital premises; instead, arrangements are made to transport the waste off-site with the necessary permissions from relevant authorities. Efforts to clear potential mosquito breeding areas remain a priority to mitigate health risks. While solid waste burning is strictly prohibited, compliance can be difficult since many hospitals themselves burn waste, including municipal and clinical materials. However, most contractors

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				needing improvement have been advised accordingly. Additionally, certain sites have been identified as potential mosquito breeding grounds, and contractors have been instructed to clear these areas. It has also been noted that waste burning occurred at some sites, which contractors have been explicitly told to avoid.	have generally adhered to the no-burning policy.
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	Several sites, including Ginigathena, Nalanda, Katugastota, and Hatton, have generated asbestos waste during demolition and repair work. An Asbestos Management Plan has been issued to the Project Implementation Units (PIUs), with project engineers overseeing its enforcement. Demolition at pre-2024 sites is complete, and asbestos management will be reviewed during site handover. A full summary will be included in the next Semi-Annual Monitoring report. These sites produced asbestos cement waste like roof and ceiling sheets, and workers have been trained in proper handling. No asbestos sheets	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 implementation progress of these plans by the PIUs has not been reported yet. For sites where AC sheets have been removed,

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				have been disposed of yet, with some materials transferred for reuse and recycling.	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 for construction sites active during the second half of 2022 and the first half of 2023 have shown effective management of drainage issues. The Environmental Specialist plans to visit these sites and upcoming Round 2 Phase I sites in the third quarter of 2023 to assess the status and recommend any necessary actions. Despite heavy inter-monsoonal rains in March and April, most sites maintained proper	The sites completed in 2023 and early 2024, including Dothal Oya, Paragala, Hatton, Ragala, Watawala, Hinguralakanda, Pothdenikanda, and Madulkele, have successfully implemented on-site drainage management measures. The Environmental Specialist plans to monitor sub-projects nearing completion, such as Kattiyawa, Mahawilachchiya,

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				drainage, particularly in Kegalla and Anuradhapura. Stockpiles and debris have been stored away from drainage paths and covered to prevent dust and runoff issues. However, space-constrained sites like Hatton, Digana-Rajawella, and Muruthalawa faced some drainage blockages, and contractors have been advised to create alternative stormwater paths and clear lead-away drains. Despite substantial intermonsoonal 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 second quarter 2024 Daily inspections, especially after rain, have been mandated to quickly address any water stagnation. These steps help manage storm water effectively and prevent environmental impacts, ensuring smooth construction progress.	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, Marassana, Muruthalawa, Hatton, Ginigathhena, Katugastota, Belihuloya). It's essential to fully renovate these drainage paths and rainwater drains to meet the Engineer's satisfaction.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
					For sites completed in Q4 of 2023 (Pothdenikanda, Hinguralakanda, and Madulkele), 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 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 shown that contractors have effectively managed construction wastewater at ongoing sites in Matale (7 sites), Nuwara Eliya (5 sites), Anuradhapura (4 sites), and Kegalle (6 sites) since 2023. These measures have been	Continuous monitoring is vital to prevent the discharge of construction wastewater into roadside drains. Contractors at specific sites have been instructed to avoid this practice and instead channel wastewater into

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				satisfactory, with progress for newly started sites to be detailed in future reports. Most sites do not discharge wastewater directly into roadside drains, though occasional discharges occur during wet weather. However, wastewater generation has been minimal due to the small-scale nature of the construction and the fact that many sites are nearing completion. To minimize environmental impacts, contractors must continue following best practices for wastewater management, ensuring proper disposal and treatment as construction progresses.	designated pits for siltation and percolation before it reaches lead-away drains. These steps are crucial for managing the environmental impacts of construction wastewater. Regular oversight ensures that contractors follow these guidelines, promoting responsible wastewater management and preventing direct discharge into roadside drains.
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.	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
				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. 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. 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	It is essential to closely monitor occupational health and safety issues, as well as the conditions of the labor camps and safety measures. 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

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				ensure their safety. However, there are instances where laborers do not consistently wear or comply with the 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.	conducted to address safety concerns. 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 across construction sites has been proceeding effectively. A key focus has been the physical separation of construction areas from hospital premises, which has been successfully implemented at sites like Hatton, Nalanda,	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.

Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
				Rathmalgahawewa, Kurunduwatta, and others. Where construction blocks regular access paths, temporary pedestrian routes have been created to ensure safe access, especially for vulnerable individuals and those with disabilities. These pathways are designed to accommodate their needs. Additionally, safety devices such as cones, lights, barricade tapes, and warning signs have been placed at all sites to alert hospital users of work zones and potential hazards. Warning signs are positioned to keep the public informed and guide them away from dangerous areas. These measures help maintain safety and minimize disruptions for hospital users during construction activities.	GRM should be given the highest priority.
Operational Phase					

Proper management of hazardous waste/ healthcare waste generated from each facility	Development of a site-specific waste management and 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	Monthly	As of 31st of December, 2024, a total of 93 projects have been successfully completed, and an additional 40 sites falling under Round 2 are currently in various stages of construction. Physical infrastructure development of PMCUs and DHs (Additional Financing: 42 facilities across 9 districts) Out of 42, 07 have been removed due to insufficient funds, 05 Constructions ongoing and 21 have been completed. 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
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Impact (List from IEE)	Parameters to be monitored	Method of Monitoring and Location	Frequency	Status of Monitoring	Corrective Action Required or not
		- Equipment list for safe handling and disposal - Budget for implementation of selected measures - Implementation schedule		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 BFDSA	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, 93 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 identify areas that may require further interventions and ensuring that the overall handling of wastewater complies with established environmental and safety standards.	

64. 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.

65. 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.

(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.

(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.

68. 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.

69. 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.

- Dr. Anil Dissanayake

- Mr. Dayanada Rathnayake

- Dr. S. Sridharan

- Mr. K.P. Yogachandra

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- 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) (Sabaragamuwa.)
- 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

70. During the construction of the additional building to the existing OPD Building at Spring Valley Divisional Hospital, two workers involved in scaffolding erection fell from the structure. Unfortunately, one worker passed away from injuries sustained in the fall, while the other sustained injuries in the second quarter of 2024. The company has agreed to make the following payments:

- Expenses of the funeral Rs. 225,000.00
- Accident basic cover is Rs. 700,000.00 (the company agreed to provide Rs. 925,000.00)
- The company has submitted the necessary documents to claim from Continental Insurance Pvt Ltd (But the sub-contractor is not covered within their policy).

71. During the reporting period, the following are the details of complaints received and complaints redressed

Table 4.2: Details of complaints received during the reporting period

SN	Sub Project	Summary of Grievances	Name and address of the complainant	Date of Receipt	Register number
1	DH Wahalkada	Plant the trees around the building	Samanmali,D-05,Wahalkada	05/07/2024	-
2	DH Wahalkada	rainwater collects in front of the building, fill it with soil	K.S Karunathilaka	05/07/2024	-
3	DH Wahalkada	Give chairs because there are not enough chairs	Dammika Ekanayaka	05/07/2024	-

(c) Minutes of other GRC meetings

72. There have been no grievances received (other than the reported above) during the Q3 and Q4 of 2024.

5 OVERALL COMPLIANCE WITH CEMP/ EMP

Integration of Environmental Safeguards in Project Implementation

73. The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE), Environmental Management Plan (EMP), and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) have been systematically integrated into all bidding and contract documents for sub-projects, in full compliance with the loan covenants. As per the requirements of HSEP-AF, contractors are mandated to prepare and submit a Site-Specific Environmental, Health, and Safety Management Plan (SSEHSMP) as part of their technical proposal during the bidding stage within 14 days. Additionally, a Site-Specific Environmental Management Plan (SSEMP) must be submitted within 28 days of contract award.

74. The Engineer is responsible for reviewing and approving the SSEHSMP and SSEMP, ensuring that all EHS requirements are met before issuing a No-Objection for construction commencement. No physical work is permitted until the No-Objection is granted by the Engineer.

EMP Implementation and Environmental Compliance Monitoring

75. While instances requiring corrective actions have arisen, contractors have proactively adhered to the EMP provisions and continued environmental impact monitoring. The Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) conducts regular monitoring to assess EMP implementation and evaluates whether site-specific mitigation strategies are effectively addressing environmental and social impacts. The DSC submits regular reports to the respective Project Implementation Units (PIUs), ensuring that environmental compliance is closely monitored.

76. Project Engineers from the PIUs also conduct on-site inspections to verify contractors' adherence to environmental safeguards and recommend further improvements as necessary.

77. As of December 31, 2024, civil works for thirty-four sites under Round 2 Phase I (HSEP) have been successfully completed. Among these, twenty-six sites were completed earlier, while eight sites were finalized in the second semester (S2) of 2024. The completed projects span multiple districts, with Monaragala District accounting for five sites, including Pitakumbura DHC, Kotagama PMCU, Nannapurawa PMCU, Rathmalgaha Ella PMCU, and Medagama DHB. In Kandy District, four sites were completed: Ambagahapelessa PMCU, Morayaya PMCU, Hasalaka DH, and Lolongoda PMCU. Badulla District saw the completion of three sites, namely Metigahatenna DHB, Lunugala DHB, and Uva Paranagama DHB. Meanwhile, Polonnaruwa District recorded the completion of five sites, including Wijayapura PMCU, Parakrama Samudra PMCU, Sinhapura PMCU, Medagama PMCU, and Habarana DH. Anuradhapura District completed three sites, Ethakada PMCU, Mahawenpura PMCU, and Andiyagala PMCU, whereas Nuwara Eliya District finalized work at Hatton PMCU. Six sites were completed in Matale District, including Gurubebila DH, Elkaduwa PMCU, Maraka DH, Handungamuwa DH, Laliambe PMCU, and Nalanda DH. Ratnapura District accounted for five completed sites: Kirimetitenna PMCU, Rajawaka PMCU, Belihuloya DH, Paragala PMCU, and Galpaya PMCU. In Kegalla District, two sites, Basnagala PMCU and Dolathoya PMCU, reached completion. The eight sites finalized in S2 of 2024 include four sites in Kandy District, namely Ambagahapelessa PMCU, Morayaya PMCU, Hasalaka DH, and Lolongoda PMCU. Three sites were completed in Matale District: Handungamuwa DH, Laliambe PMCU, and Nalanda DH, while Polonnaruwa District saw the completion of Habarana DH.

78. Under Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF), twenty-one sites have been completed by the end of 2024. Of these, nine sites were finalized in the first semester (S1) of 2024, while the remaining eleven sites were completed in S2 of 2024. The sites completed in the second semester include two in Badulla District, namely Spring Valley DH and Galauda PMCU. Three sites in Monaragala District—Uraniya DH, Bakinigahawela PMCU, and Dewathura PMCU—were also completed. Anuradhapura District saw the completion of Mahawilachchiya DH and

Labunoruwa PMCU, while three sites in Polonnaruwa District—Aselapura PMCU, Bakamoona DH, and Jayanthipura DH—were finalized. Additionally, Pinnawala PMCU in Ratnapura District was completed during this period.

79. Eighteen new sites commenced civil works during 2024, all of which began operations in the first semester (S1) of the year, between January and June. These include twelve sites under HSEP Round 2 Phase I, spread across Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya Districts. In Kandy District, construction commenced at five sites: Hasalaka, Kolongoda, Morayaya, Kurunduwatta, and Ambagahapelessa. In Matale District, work started at Nalanda, Leliambe, Madipola, Elkaduwa, and Gurubebila. Nuwara Eliya District saw the initiation of two projects at Agarapatana and Bogawanthalawa. Additionally, one site under Round 1, Uyanwatta in Kegalla District, also commenced construction. Two sites under Round 2 Phase I were initiated in Anuradhapura District, namely Habarana and Labunoruwa, while another site was started in Polonnaruwa District at Aselapura. Under Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF), work began at two sites in Anuradhapura District, Wahalkada and Rathmalgahawewa. No new sites were initiated in the second semester (S2) of 2024. Further details on the progress of these projects are available in Tables 1.3(a) and 1.3(b).

80. As of December 31, 2024, several projects remain in progress. Under Round 1, construction is still ongoing at the Konwewa site. For Round 2 Phase I, seven sites are currently under construction. These include Haputale in Badulla District, Aralaganwila in Polonnaruwa District, Katiyawa in Anuradhapura District, and Ambagahapelessa in Kandy District. In Nuwara Eliya District, work is still progressing at Agarapatana and Bogawanthalawa, while Madipola in Matale District remains under construction. Under Round 2 Phase II, four sites are currently active. In Monaragala District, work is ongoing at Okkampitiya, while construction continues at Attanakadawala in Polonnaruwa District. Additionally, two sites in Anuradhapura District, Wahalkada and Rathmalgahawewa, are still in progress.

81. 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 December 31, 2024 (i.e., at the end of the second semester of 2024), civil works for 34 Round 2 Phase I sites and 21 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.

82. Field observations from site visits conducted by the Environmental Specialist, DSC, and PIU Project Engineers confirm that EMP implementation has been largely satisfactory. However, continuous monitoring and corrective actions are required in certain areas to maintain compliance and improve environmental performance.

83. To avoid injuries and 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.

84. 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.

85. 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, ensuring a safer and more efficient working environment.

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

87. Certain Round 2 - Phase I and II sub-projects are yet to commence. Their compliance with CEMP/EMP and environmental monitoring updates will be included in subsequent reports. Once sub-projects are handed over and operational, environmental monitoring will continue in accordance with EMoP guidelines, ensuring that post-construction impacts are properly managed.

88. 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

89. 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.

90. 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.

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

92. 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

93. **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.

94. **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).

As of December 31, 2024, significant progress has been made in the implementation of civil works under both Round 2 Phase I (HSEP) and Round 2 Phase II (HSEP-AF). A total of 34 sites under Round 2 Phase I have been completed, with eight sites finalized in S2 of 2024, covering multiple districts including Kandy, Matale, and Polonnaruwa. Additionally, 21 sites under Round 2 Phase II have reached completion, of which 11 were finalized in S2 of 2024, contributing to improved healthcare infrastructure in districts such as Badulla, Monaragala, Anuradhapura, and Polonnaruwa.

In 2024, 18 new sites commenced civil works, all of which began in the first semester (S1). These projects span multiple districts, with 12 sites initiated under HSEP Round 2 Phase I, including Kandy, Matale, and Nuwara Eliya, while three sites began under Round 2 Phase I in Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa Districts. Furthermore, two sites under Round 2 Phase II in Anuradhapura District also commenced work. However, no new sites were initiated in S2 of 2024.

Despite the substantial progress, several projects remain in progress. Under Round 1, one site (Konwewa) is still ongoing, while seven sites under Round 2 Phase I and four sites under Round 2 Phase II are at various stages of construction. These include key locations in Badulla, Polonnaruwa, Anuradhapura, Kandy, Nuwara Eliya, Matale, and Monaragala Districts.

The following are recommendations:

- Expedite completion of ongoing projects to ensure that all remaining construction activities under Round 2 Phase I and Phase II progress as planned, minimizing delays.
- Enhance monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure timely updates on construction progress, particularly for sites facing delays or operational challenges.
- Address delays in Konwewa and other sites still under construction, with targeted interventions to resolve any financial, logistical, or administrative bottlenecks.
- Ensure strict adherence to environmental and safety regulations, reinforcing compliance through more rigorous site inspections and contractor accountability.
- Plan for future expansion and sustainability, incorporating lessons learned from current phases into the planning and implementation of upcoming infrastructure projects.

95. The remaining sub-projects under Round 2 Phase I and the 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 Environmental Management Plan (EMP), along with ongoing monitoring activities, will be assessed and reported in future monitoring reports to ensure adherence to environmental safeguards.

96. The implementation of the EMP and Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) has been closely monitored throughout the construction period for all active sites. Observations from field visits conducted by the Environmental Specialist, Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC), and Project Engineers of the PIU indicate that EMP implementation and environmental monitoring have generally been satisfactory. However, two serious incidents were reported in Semester 1 of 2024 at the Spring Valley and Pinnawala sites, highlighting the need for a more stringent review of EMP and EMoP enforcement. These incidents emphasize the importance of continuous oversight, corrective measures, and reinforcement of environmental and safety protocols to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

97. The compliance status of certain environmental parameters was found to be below expected levels, necessitating additional preventive measures to mitigate potential environmental impacts. In addition to the recommendations provided in Section 5, the following actions are proposed to enhance environmental performance and ensure compliance with the visits. Environmental Management Plan (EMP). These recommendations are based on the expertise of the Environmental Specialist and Project Engineers, as well as observations made during field .

98. Improved waste management at the site level is a critical priority, encompassing solid waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater disposal. Contractors must maintain detailed records of waste generation and disposal practices to ensure compliance with environmental guidelines. Immediate action is required to halt the open burning of waste, which has been observed at multiple locations. Proper waste segregation, recycling, and disposal methods must be implemented and strictly enforced.

During the construction of the additional building to the existing OPD Building at Spring Valley Divisional Hospital, two workers fell from scaffolding. Unfortunately, one worker succumbed to injuries from the fall, while the other sustained injuries in the second quarter of 2024. In response, the company has agreed to cover the funeral expenses amounting to Rs. 225,000.00 and to provide an accident basic cover of Rs. 700,000.00, with an additional amount of Rs. 925,000.00. The company has also submitted the necessary documents for a claim with Continental Insurance Pvt Ltd, though the subcontractor is not covered under their policy.

99. Ensuring adequate worker safety measures is essential, particularly regarding the provision of personal protective equipment (PPE) for all construction activities. In addition, safety signboards in Sinhala and Tamil should be prominently displayed, and barricades should be installed in hazard-prone areas to protect both workers and the local community. Signboards that provide information about construction activities, detours, danger zones, and relocated functional spaces must be properly maintained throughout the project duration to ensure public awareness and safety.

100. Continuous monitoring of embankment and slope protection works is necessary, particularly at sites where retaining walls or slope stabilization measures have not been incorporated into the design. This will help ensure the stability of slopes and embankments,

thereby preventing landslides, erosion, and other structural failures that may arise due to heavy rainfall or construction activities.

101. The blocking of access roads due to construction materials, open burning of solid waste, and inadequate waste management have been identified as recurring issues requiring immediate corrective actions. Contractors must take steps to keep access roads clear and adhere strictly to site-specific waste management protocols to mitigate these problems.

102. A positive observation across all sites is the strong coordination between contractors and hospital authorities, particularly regarding high-noise activities. Construction teams have been scheduling high-noise tasks outside OPD/clinic hours to minimize disruption to healthcare services. While most sites have implemented noise and sound barriers, those without these protective measures should install them immediately to reduce noise pollution and maintain a safer environment for both workers and patients.

103. A major concern is the delayed implementation of the asbestos management plan at some PIUs. Immediate attention is required to ensure that all PIUs implement and enforce proper asbestos handling and disposal procedures. Each PIU must identify a safe disposal location for asbestos waste or establish a central storage facility to securely hold asbestos materials until final disposal. While some locations have already stored demolished asbestos sheets under protective cover, others have buried asbestos pieces in isolated locations where future excavation is not anticipated. The progress of these asbestos management activities will be assessed and documented in the next semestral environmental monitoring report.

104. The Environmental Specialist, in collaboration with the Project Engineers of the PIUs, has implemented corrective measures by providing guidance and technical advice to Site Supervisors to ensure that environmental safeguards, including occupational and public safety measures, are effectively enforced. Any outstanding environmental compliance issues have been thoroughly discussed during the monthly progress review meetings, with a strong emphasis on the importance of implementing both mitigatory and preventive measures outlined in the action plans adopted by the contractors.

105. To maintain consistency in environmental compliance, the regular submission of monitoring forms by representatives of the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) and Project Engineers attached to each PIU has been sustained. This reporting mechanism ensures continuous oversight and documentation of environmental performance at all active sites.

106. The procedure for environmental monitoring and the effective implementation of the EMP will be continued throughout the first two quarters of 2025 (Q1 and Q2), particularly for all recently completed sites that are nearing commissioning. This will ensure that the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) remains in effect during the operational phase, with subsequent environmental monitoring conducted in accordance with the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMoP) to maintain long-term compliance and sustainability.

Key Environmental Priorities for Q1 and Q2 of 2025

During the first two quarters of 2025, special attention is required to strengthen environmental compliance and ensure the effective implementation of mitigation measures across all project sites. The following key actions must be prioritized:

- A continuation of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) implementation and environmental monitoring is essential for all completed sites as they transition into their operational phase. This process should adhere to the guidelines outlined in paragraph 47, utilizing the standardized monitoring forms provided in Annex 2a. Proper oversight will ensure that environmental safeguards remain in place beyond the construction phase, minimizing any long-term environmental risks.

- The adoption of Environmental Screening Checklists, introduced in mid-May 2024, must be reinforced across all sites. Contractors and the Design and Supervision Consultant (DSC) should integrate these checklists (Annex 2b) into routine site inspections to ensure thorough environmental assessments, risk identification, and compliance verification throughout the project lifecycle.
- Regular site visits for environmental monitoring must continue, with a strong focus on ongoing construction sites. Timely and consistent reporting of environmental monitoring activities is critical to evaluating the effectiveness of EMP implementation, identifying non-compliance issues, and ensuring prompt corrective action where necessary.
- A priority concern is the proper implementation of the Asbestos Management Plan, particularly at sites where compliance remains incomplete. Project Implementation Units (PIUs) must take immediate steps to finalize asbestos management measures, ensuring safe handling, storage, and disposal of asbestos-containing materials in alignment with established guidelines.
- The tree planting program should be executed as per the specific environmental requirements of each Healthcare Facility (HCF). This program, originally proposed in Annex 4 of the Semi-Annual Report 2 of 2021, should be followed in conjunction with the updated recommendations in Annex 4 of this report to maximize its ecological and aesthetic benefits.
- To facilitate environmental compliance, it is necessary to identify and secure all required environmental approvals, permits, and consents from relevant authorities. The progress of these approvals should be systematically recorded in the forms provided in Annex 4(a) and 4(b) to ensure full regulatory compliance.
- Waste management at the site level requires significant enhancement, covering solid waste, hazardous waste, and wastewater disposal. Contractors must maintain detailed inventories of waste generation, ensure proper documentation of disposal practices, and strictly prohibit open burning of waste. Furthermore, effective waste segregation, recycling, and disposal strategies must be actively enforced to minimize environmental impact.
- Ensuring worker safety remains a top priority. All workers must be provided with appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), which should be regularly inspected and replaced as necessary. Additionally, safety signboards must be properly maintained in Sinhala and Tamil, and barricades should be placed in hazardous zones to prevent accidents. Signages informing the public of construction activities, detours, and restricted access areas should remain visible and in good condition throughout the project duration.
- Continuous monitoring of slope protection works is essential, particularly at sites that lack retaining walls or slope stabilization measures. Proactive monitoring will help ensure structural stability, prevent erosion, and reduce the risk of landslides, particularly in environmentally sensitive locations.
- Immediate action is required to resolve issues related to access road blockages due to construction materials and ineffective waste management plans. Contractors must be held accountable for ensuring clear and unobstructed access roads, while strict adherence to waste management protocols must be reinforced to mitigate environmental and operational disruptions.
- Maintaining strong relationships with hospital authorities remains a key component of effective site management. Contractors must continue scheduling high-noise construction activities during pre-agreed time slots, typically after OPD/clinic operating hours, to minimize disruptions to healthcare services. Additionally, noise and sound

barriers must be installed at all sites lacking these protective measures to mitigate noise pollution and create a safer, more comfortable environment for patients, hospital staff, and nearby residents.

- By implementing these targeted actions, project teams can enhance environmental compliance, improve site safety, and mitigate potential impacts, ensuring that all infrastructure developments align with sustainable environmental management practices.

107. By focusing on the above aspects, the project can enhance environmental management, safety protocols, and community relations during Q1 and Q2 of 2025.

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

109. 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-OF

Civil Works Round 1- Final List

Province	District	Hospital Name in PAM	Hospital Type
Uva	Monaragala	Dombagahawela PMCU	PMCU
		Deliva PMCU	PMCU
		Dambagalla DHC	DHC
		Thanamalwila DHC	DHC
		Hambegamuwa PMCU	PMCU
	Badulla	Megahakiula DHC	DHC
		Ettampitiya DHC	DHC
		Haldummulla DHC	DHC
		Kandeketiya DHB	DHB
		Koslanda DHB	DHB
Central	Kandy	Hatharaliyadda DHC	DHC
		Madulkale DHB	DHB
		Dolosbage DHC	DHC
		Galaha DHC	DHC
		Deltota DHB	DHB
	Matale	Kalundewa	
		Kimbissa (Sigiriya)	
		Paldeniya	
		Madawalaulpotha	
		Galewela	
	Nuwareliya	Kotagala DHC	DHC
		Laxapana DHC	DHC
		Nanuoya PMCU	PMCU
		Punadaluoya PMCU	PMCU
North Central	Polonnaruwa	Ellawewa PMCU	PMCU
		Sevanapitiya PMCU	PMCU
		Damminna PMCU	PMCU
		Ambagaswewa PMCU	PMCU
	Anuradhapura	Horowpathana DHB	DHB
		Galenbindunuwewa DHB	DHB
		Negampaha	DHC
		Konwewa PMCU	PMCU
		Tittagonawa PMCU	PMCU
Sabaragamuwa	Kegalle	Bolgama PMCU	PMCU
		Hewadiwela PMCU	PMCU
		Minuwangamuwa PMCU	PMCU
		Aranayaka DH	DHB
		Uyanwatta PMCU	PMCU
	Ratnapura	Delwala PMCU	PMCU
		Dodampe PMCU	PMCU
		Narissa PMCU	PMCU
		Endane DH	DH

		Ranwela DH	DH
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ANNEX 2:

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

Civil Works Round 2- Final List

S.n o.	Province	District	Phase	Hospital Name in PAM	Hospital Type	
1	Central	Nuwara Eliya	P 1	Hatton	PMCU	HSE P
2			P 1	Gonapitiya	DHC	HSE P
3			P 1	Mandarannuwara	DHC	HSE P
4			P 1	Agarapatana	DHC	HSE P
5			P 1	Bogawanthalawa	DHB	HSE P
6			P 1	Hanguranketha	DHC	HSE P
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	HSE P
13			P 1	Maraka	DHC	HSE P
14			P 1	Handungamuwa	DHC	HSE P
15			P 1	Madipola	DHB	HSE P
16			P 1	Leliambe / Rehabilitation	DHC	HSE P
17			P 1	Nalanda	DHC	HSE P
18			P 1	Gurubebila	PMCU	HSE P
19			P 2	Dullewa	PMCU	AF
20			P 2	Muwandeniya	DH	AF
21			P 2	Aluthwewa	PMCU	AF
22		Kandy	P 1	Ambagahapelessa	DHC	HSE P
23			P 1	Kurunduwatta	DHC	HSE P
24			P 1	Minipe	DHC	HSE P
25			P 1	Hasalaka	DHC	HSE P

26			P 1	Kolongoda	DHC	HSE P
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	HSE P
33			P 1	Aselapura	PMCU	HSE P
34			P 1	Madagama	PMCU	HSE P
35			P 1	Parakrama Samudraya	PMCU	HSE P
36			P 1	Wijepura	PMCU	HSE P
37			P 1	Aralaganwila	DHB	HSE P
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	HSE P
44			P 1	Katiyawa	PMCU	HSE P
45			P 1	Labunoruwa	PMCU	HSE P
46			P 1	Andiyagala	DHC	HSE P
47			P 1	Mahasenpura	PMCU	HSE P
48			P 1	Habarana	DHC	HSE P
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	HSE P
54			P 1	Pitakumbura	DHC	HSE P
55			P 1	Rathmalgahaella	PMCU	HSE P

56			P 1	Nannapurawa	PMCU	HSE P
57			P 1	Madagama	DHB	HSE P
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	Metigahatenna	DHB	HSE P
64			P 1	Haputale	DHB	HSE P
65			P 1	Uva Paranagama	DHB	HSE P
66			P 1	Galauda	DHC	HSE P
67			P 1	Lunugala	DHB	HSE P
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	HSE P
74			P 1	Galpaya	PMCU	HSE P
75			P 1	Pinnawala	PMCU	HSE P
76			P 1	Rajawaka	PMCU	HSE P
77			P 1	Belihuloya	DHC	HSE P
78			P 1	Paragala	PMCU	HSE P
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	HSE P
84			P 1	Pothdenikanda	PMCU	HSE P

85			P 1	Dothaloaya (ERH)	PMCU	HSE P
86			P 1	Basnagala	PMCU	HSE P
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	Thelhiriyawa
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			Yatyanthota	Yatyanthota
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			Bogawanthalawa	Ingestry
86			Bogawanthalawa	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			Gangalhala	Central Clinic at Gangalhala MOH office
106			Ganagawata Korale	Central Clinic at Gangawata Korale MOH
107			Gampola	Central Clinic at Udalapatha 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			Werallegama	Enigala New Clinic Center
118		Matale	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	Status of Monitoring: - 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.</u> (Annex 2b) 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)	If 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



Ratnapura District
Pinnawala

3



Belihuloya DH



Galpaya PMCU



Rajawaka PMCU



Paragala PMCU



Kegalla District
Basnagala PMCU



Dolathoya PMCU



Matale District

Handungamuwa



Madipola



Nalanda



Gurubebila



Maraka



Kandy District

Ambagahapelessa



Morayaya



Hasalaka



Kurunduwatta



Nuwara Eliya District

Agarapatana



Hatton



Polonnaruwa District
Aselapura



Anuradhapura District

Katiyawa



Labunoruwa



Aralaganwila



Round 2 Phase II

Badulla District

Spring Valley



Uraniya



Batalayaya PMCU



Monaragala District
Okkampitiya



Dewathura



Kandy District
Katugastota DH



Muruthalawa DH



Marassana DH



Morahena DH



**Nuwara Eliya District
Ginigathhena**



Watawala DH



Hangarapitiya PMCU



Kandapola PMCU



Polonnaruwa District
Attanakadawala



Anuradhapura District
Wahalkada



Mahawilachchiya



Ratmalgahawewa



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

Health Sector Enhancement Project

(Form 1: To be filled at the time of handing-over) Checklist to be filled

for each completed site by the PIU and DSC

District & Sub-Project: Badulla- Bathalayaya PMCU

Date of hand-over: 08.04.2024

Permit/Consent/Approval	Please tick where appropriate, and provide responses at spaces provided (if needed)
1. Approval of the survey plan (and land ownership) (Consult the MOIC of the HCF, if needed)	☒ Obtained ☐ Not Obtained If <u>Not Obtained</u>, state the reason: ☐ Not applicable ☐ The local authority indicated that approval is not needed ☐ The survey plan was not submitted for approval Reason for not submitting: Renovation work and extension work ☐ Unaware whether such approval is needed or not ☐ The Local Authority did not approve the survey plan Reason for not approving:
2. Obtaining an assessment Number and Registering in the property tax register (Consult the MOIC of the HCF, if needed)	☐ Obtained ☒ Not Obtained If <u>Not Obtained</u>, state the reason: ☒ Not applicable ☐ Local authority indicated that an assessment number is not needed ☐ Application was not submitted for obtaining assessment number Reason for not submitting: ☐ Unaware whether it is needed or not ☐ The Local Authority did not approve the assessment number Reason for not approving:
3. Street Line Certificate/Building Line Certificate	☒ Obtained ☐ Not Obtained If <u>Not Obtained</u>, state the reason: ☐ Not applicable ☐ LA/RDA/PRDA indicated that such certificates are not needed ☐ Application was not submitted for obtaining a certificate Reason for not submitting: ☐ Unaware whether it is needed or not

4. Building Permit	☒Obtained ☐Not Obtained If <u>Not Obtained</u>, state the reason: ☐ Not applicable ☐ Local authority indicated that a building permit is not needed ☐ Application was not submitted for obtaining a building permit Reason for not submitting: Submitted and pending approval ☐ Unaware whether it is needed or not ☐ The Local Authority did not approve the building permit Reason for not approving: Submitted and pending approval
5. Site restoration before handing over	(i) Have the site office and labour huts been dismantled properly? ☒Yes ☐No ☐Not sure If No, please state why: (ii) Have temporary drains, toilet/waste pits, pipelines been removed? ☒Yes ☐No ☐Not sure If No, please state why: (iii) Is there any construction waste/excess spoil or soil to be removed from the site? ☐ Yes ☒No ☐Not sure If Yes, please state why and indicate when it will be completed:
6. Complying with Building Regulations, and Provision of Green Features	(i) Are functional spaces of the buildings fitted with LED lights? ☒Yes, satisfactory ☐Only at some locations ☐No (ii) Are functional spaces of the buildings receive natural lighting? ☒Yes, satisfactory ☐Only at some locations ☐No (iii) Are functional spaces of the building receive natural ventilation? ☒Yes, satisfactory ☐Only at some locations ☐No (iv) Is the newly constructed facility has an adequate water supply? ☒Yes ☐No ☐Not sure (v) Are toilets provided for the disabled with proper access and fittings? ☒Yes ☐No ☐Not sure

	(vi) Is there proper access provided for the disabled to enter the HCF? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure
7. Drainage management plan Rainwater disposal	Are the rainwater drains/channels properly constructed? ☒ Yes ☐ No If No, provide details of how it could be rectified: Where does the rainwater drain to? Have the damaged drains/channels/canals been rehabilitated? ☒ Yes ☐ No If No, provide details of how it could be rectified:
8. Recommendations for construction in sloping terrain (and in landslide-prone areas, unstable slopes, weak soil strata, etc.)	Were recommendations from the NBRO/NRMC needed for the site ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, describe how the recommendations were followed and adopted

9. Slope protection and soil erosion control	(i) Are slope protection and soil erosion control measures satisfactory? ☒Yes ☐No ☐Not applicable If No, describe how it can be rectified and what additional measures are needed (ii) Have retaining walls been constructed on slopes that are sufficient to bear the surcharge loads? ☐ Yes ☐No ☒Not applicable
	If No, describe how it can be rectified and what additional measures are needed (iii) Are there any issues related to slope stability or erosion that need further attention? ☐ Yes ☒No If Yes, describe how the issues can be rectified

10. Tree cutting	(i) Were any trees felled? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If Yes, provide details of trees felled: Mango, Kotta, teak (ii) Has permission been obtained to cut trees? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If No, provide reasons for not obtaining permission: (iii) Was timber disposed of through Timber Corporation? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If No, provide details of how timber was disposed of (iv) Have the logs/tree stumps been removed from the site? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not applicable If No, why were they not removed? (vi) Has any tree replanting been done? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If Yes, how many trees were planted? 10 (Mango) If No, are there any plans for replanting trees?
	☐ Yes ☐ No If No, provide reasons : If Yes, how many trees will be planted, and when will they be planted? 10

11. Proper disposal of demolition and construction waste/debris (Non-hazardous/inert waste only) For discarded asbestos cement waste – please see item #12 below For any other hazardous waste – please see item #13 below	(i) Were there any waste/debris generated during demolition and construction activities? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If yes, answer the following: Have they been disposed of, reused or stored away safely? ☒ Disposed safely Indicate how: filling the land ☐ Reused Indicate how: Back filling in private land ☐ Stored away safely Indicate how: (ii) Is there construction/demolition waste/debris still at the site? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Some of the waste If Yes, or Some of the waste, please indicate why is waste still at the site: State the reason: Do you have any plans to safely dispose of them subsequently? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, please state how; If No, please state why:
12. Proper disposal of construction waste (hazardous – discarded asbestos cement waste)	(i) Were there any AC waste generated during demolition activities? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not applicable If yes, answer the following:

	(ii) Was breaking the AC sheets while dismantling avoided or minimized? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable (iii) Have they been disposed of, reused or stored away safely? ☐ Disposed safely Indicate how: Buried ☐ Reused Indicate how: ...Hand over to Hospital ☐ Stored away safely Indicate how: Handed over to hospital (iv) AC waste is still at the site ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some of the waste If Yes, or Some of the waste: (a) Have the removed AC sheets/debris stacked carefully on-site? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If No, state the reason: (b) Do you have any plans to safely dispose of them subsequently? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, please state how; If No, please state why: Will be reused by RDHS
13. Proper disposal of construction waste/debris (Hazardous waste only)	(i) Were there any hazardous waste generated during construction activities? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not applicable If yes, answer the following: (a) Please indicate what such hazardous wastes are Have they been disposed of, reused or stored away safely? ☐ Disposed safely Indicate how:

	☐ Reused Indicate how: ☐ Stored away safely Indicate how: (iv) There is hazardous construction waste is still at the site ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Some of the waste If Yes, or Some of the waste, please indicate why is waste still at the site: State the reason: Do you have any plans to safely dispose of them subsequently? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, please state how; If No, please state why:
14. Design and construction of the septic tank	☐ Wastewater collection/disposal is <u>not</u> needed ☒ Wastewater collection/disposal is needed If needed, Wastewater from the new building is connected to: ☒ a septic tank that was newly designed and constructed ☐ an existing septic tank after rehabilitation ☐ an existing septic tank without any rehabilitation How was the capacity of the septic tank decided? Used industry standard sizes Please mention the daily discharge of wastewater (max.). Approximately. 200L
15. Design and construction of the soakage arrangement	☐ Settled sewage disposal is not needed ☐ Settled sewage disposal was not considered ☒ Settled sewage is disposed to a soakage pit (newly constructed) ☐ Settled sewage is disposed to a soakage pit (existing – after rehabilitation)

	☐ Settled sewage is disposed to a soakage pit (existing – without rehabilitation) ☐ Settled sewage is disposed to a soakage trench or gulley (newly constructed) ☐ Settled sewage is discharged directly into a nearby watercourse ☐ Wastewater is discharged directly into nearby watercourse without any settling How was the capacity of the soakage arrangement decided? Choose an item. Please mention site characteristics: - Soakage site is flooded/inundated during the rainy season ☐ Yes ☒ No - Are there any signs of overflowing wastewater from nearby tanks? ☐ Yes ☒ No - Any other factors that would affect the functioning of the soakage arrangement during its operations
16. Public health and safety	(i) Are the regular access paths obstructed by the newly constructed facilities? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, has a safe pathway to the hospital premises provided? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure (ii) Are there any potential risks or issues that you can identify which can pose any threats to public health and safety? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, please indicate what they are, and identify how they can be rectified: (iii) Have any safety/warning signs been posted to inform the public of any dangers and keep them away from such hazards? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure whether such signs are needed or not If Yes, (iv) Are they appropriately placed? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure Are they comprehensible to people of any background and age? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure

17. Waste collection at the newly constructed facility	(i) Are bins provided for the collection of general waste? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure (ii) Are bins provided to collect clinical/hazardous waste? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure (iii) Are the waste bins colour-coded? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure (iv) Can you identify any issues related to waste collection, storage and/or disposal? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, please elaborate:
18. Grievances redress	Are there any pending or unresolved matters remaining related to any complaints from the public and any other parties? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, please provide details:
19. Environmental Clearance	State details of any environmental clearances obtained (if any) N/A
20. Any other details (to be specified on a site-to-site basis)	

Annexures and any other relevant details:

Annex 4(b): Form 1: To be filled after 8–12 months after handing-over

Health Sector Enhancement Project

Form 2: To be filled after 8–12 months after handing-over

Checklist to be filled for each completed site by the PIU and DSC

District & Sub-Project: Polonnaruwa - Wijepura PMCU Date of hand-over:

Permit/Consent/Approval	Please tick where appropriate, and provide responses at spaces provided (if needed)
1. Complying with Building Regulations, and Provision of Green Features	(i) Are functional spaces of the buildings fitted with LED lights? ☐ Yes, satisfactory ☒ Only at some locations ☐ No (ii) Is the newly constructed facility has an adequate water supply? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure (iii) Are toilets provided for the disabled used by needy patients? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure
2. Drainage management plan Rainwater disposal	Are there any problems identified related to rainwater drainage and disposal? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, provide details of how it could be rectified:
3. Slope protection and soil erosion control	(i) Are slope protection and soil erosion control measures satisfactory? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If No, describe how it can be rectified and what additional measures are needed

	(ii) Are there any issues related to slope stability or erosion that need further attention? ☐ Yes ☒ No If Yes, describe how the issues can be rectified
4. Tree planting	(i) Has any tree replanting been done? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not applicable If Yes, how many trees were planted? If No, are there any plans for replanting trees? ☒ Yes ☐ No If No, provide reasons If Yes, how many trees will be planted, and when will they be planted? 4-5 trees. At within 2024.
5. Proper disposal of construction waste (hazardous – discarded asbestos cement waste)	(i) AC waste is still at the site ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Some of the waste If Yes, or Some of the waste: (a) Have the removed AC sheets/debris stacked carefully on-site? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not applicable If No, state the reason: (b) Do you have any plans to safely dispose of them subsequently? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure If Yes, please state how; If No, please state why:

6. Functioning of the septic tank and the soakage arrangement (or any other on-site disposal)	Is the septic tank and/or the soakage pit overflowing, or are there any signs of overflowing? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, indicate the remedial actions that are planned
7. Public health and safety	(i) Are there any potential risks or issues that you can identify which can pose any threats to public health and safety? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure If Yes, please indicate what they are, and identify how they can be rectified: (ii) Have any safety/warning signs been posted to inform the public of any dangers and keep them away from such hazards? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure whether such signs are needed or not If Yes, (iv) Are they appropriately placed? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure Are they comprehensible to people of any background and age? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ Not sure
8. Waste collection at the newly constructed facility	(i) Are bins provided for the collection of general waste? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure (ii) Are bins provided to collect clinical/hazardous waste? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure (iii) Are the waste bins colour-coded? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Not sure (iv) Can you identify any issues related to waste collection, storage and/or disposal? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Not sure

	If Yes, please elaborate:
9. Any other details (to be specified on a site-to-site basis)	

Annexures and any other relevant details:

