Chapter B

Study on Social Aspect of SWM

Contents

Chapter B   Study on Social Aspects of SWM

List of Tables

List of Figures

B.1 Social and Working Situation of Cleansing Workers

B.1.1 Social Situation

B.1.1.1 Municipal Cleansing Workers

The following table shows the ethnicity-wise composition of the municipal cleansing workers. The concentration of Indian Tamils in municipal cleansing works can be easily noticed, although the actual figures differ from LA to LA due to the following reasons:

- Local authorities which have a long history, such as Kandy and Matale, had sufficient opportunity to receive a large number of immigrant Tamil labourers under the British administration. On the other, authorities which were comparatively newly established, such as Gampaha, have had less opportunity to receive them. Therefore, the numbers of descendants of these workers still working in LAs differ.

- Cleansing works of the local authorities which are located near the metropolitan city, Colombo, such as Negombo, have attracted urban poor people regardless of ethnicity. Therefore, the proportion of Sinhalese people has become higher than in the other municipalities.

Table B-1: Ethnicity-wise Composition of the Municipal Cleansing Workers

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Sinhala	77	24%	7	6%	146	70%	8	8%	43	74%	12	10%	45	59%
2	Muslim	16	5%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	3%	2	3%
3	Tamil	228	71%	107	94%	63	30%	86	91%	15	26%	103	87%	29	38%
4	Other	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
	Total	321	100	114	100	209	100	95	100	58	100	118	100	76	100

(Note) Almost all Tamil municipal cleansing workers can be assumed as Indian Tamils.
(Source) Municipal records of cleansing workers

However, in general, Indian Tamils still play an important role in the cleansing works of LAs. The next table shows the actual ethnicity-wise population in each municipal area. Comparison of these two tables shows that the municipal cleansing function highly depends on the existence of Indian Tamils even now, but Indian Tamils also do depend on this very occupation as an important job opportunity in cities. In fact, municipal cleansing works are a very important, sometimes sole, job opportunity for Indian Tamils. Municipal cleansing works are taken up by one of the most pauperized population and socially marginalized ethnic groups, Indian Tamils. This perspective is a prerequisite to understanding the social situation of municipal cleansing workers in Sri Lanka.

Table B-2 Ethnicity-wise Population at Each Council Area

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Sinhala	77,560	70.5%	16,870	46.4%	86,788	71.2%	19,665	81.6%	9,050	95.9%	13,568	54.2%	29,960	73.2%
2	Muslim	15,328	13.9%	10,690	29.4%	17,160	14.1%	1,463	6.1%	41	0.4%	2,075	8.3%	5,519	13.5%
3	Sri Lankan Tamil	9,427	8.6%	5,707	15.7%	14,711	12.1%	2,525	10.5%	290	3.1%	5,242	20.9%	2,717	6.6%
4	Indian Tamil	5,245	4.8%	2,688	7.4%	1,428	1.2%	196	0.8%	26	0.3%	3,791	15.1%	1,989	4.9%
5	Other	2,489	2.3%	397	1.1%	1,846	1.5%	256	1.1%	31	0.3%	373	1.5%	735	1.8%
	Total	110,049	100.0	36,352	100.0	121,933	100.0	24,105	100.0	9,438	100.0	25,049	100.0	40,920	100.0

(Source) Census of Population and Housing – 2001 Department of Census and Statistics

B.1.1.2 Socio-economic Situation of Municipal Cleansing Workers

Municipal cleansing workers, regardless of their ethnicities, are known as one of the most pauperized people in each town. Two types of employment status, namely permanent and casual workers, are widely observed in municipalities. The proportion of permanent to casual workers also differs from LA to LA as shown in the following table, but approximately 20% of the total workers are casual on the average. Casual workers' economic conditions and livelihood are known to be severer and more vulnerable since they are not entitled to most of the fringe benefits enjoyed by permanent workers such as paid holidays, medical leaves, a compensation scheme, a pension scheme, etc.

Table B-3: Employment Status -wise Composition of the Municipal Cleansing Workers

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		N' Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Permanent	312	94.5%	99	86.8%	125	59.8%	64	67.4%	51	87.9%	65	55.1%	76	100.0%	792	79.2%
2	Casual	18	5.5%	15	13.2%	84	40.2%	31	32.6%	7	12.1%	53	44.9%	0	0.0%	208	20.8%
	Total	330	100.0	114	100.0	209	100.0	95	100.0	58	100.0	118	100.0	76	100.0	1000	100.0

(Note)   Counted only those who work as cleansing worker, and excluded drivers and supervisors registered as labourers.
(Source) Municipal records of cleansing workers

Even among municipal cleansing workers, the severe distress and poor living conditions of Tamil workers are outstanding. Most Tamil workers still live in the labour quarters called labour lines, which were originally built in the colonial period. The area where labour lines are located is widely known as one of the poorest areas within each municipal limit.

Houses in Mahaiyawa, a low income area where mainly Indian Tamils live together, in Kandy

Living in the labour lines, Tamil workers have been somehow segregated from the mainstream of Sri Lankan society. According to a questionnaire survey, *Labour Line Survey*, conducted among 150 households living in the labour lines in Matale, Negombo and Nuwara Eliya (50 households each), the Sinhala ability of the inhabitants in the labour lines are still at a low level as shown in the next table. Only about 9% of the sample population can speak, read and write satisfactorily. The substandard ability of Sinhala could be one of the reasons which hinder them from finding jobs in other fields.

Table B-4: Sinhala Language Ability of the Inhabitants in the Labour Lines

	Negombo		Matale		Nuwara Eliya		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cannot communicate	2	4%	2	4%	3	6%	7	5%
A little of conversation	2	4%	12	24%	1	2%	15	10%
Can speak	37	74%	30	60%	26	52%	93	62%
Can speak, read and write a little	5	10%	6	12%	11	22%	22	15%
Can speak, read and write well	4	8%	0	0%	9	18%	13	9%
	50	100%	50	100%	50	100%	150	100%

(Source) *Labour Line Survey* conducted under this study

Another questionnaire survey, *Cleansing Workers Survey*, was also conducted among approximately 200 municipal cleansing workers[1] in total at each of the seven towns in order to gather 1) basic socio-economic profiles of municipal cleansing workers and 2) an appreciation of their own working conditions. The survey results show the following socio-economic profiles:

- 57.7% of the sample population is Tamil, 0.5% is Muslim and 41.8% is Sinhalese.

- The average number of members per household[2] is 6.0 at the highest in Kandy, 4.9 at the lowest in both Negombo and Gampaha, and 5.4 on average for all seven towns.

- The average monthly wage from municipal cleansing work is Rs.5,745 at the highest in Nuwara Eliya, Rs.5,121 at the lowest in Gampaha and Rs.5,396 on average for all seven towns. Thanks to the wage increase of Rs. 2,200 in 2001[3], the salary level of municipal cleansing workers improved substantially.

- About 30% of respondents have secondary jobs. The most common jobs are the cleaning of private houses, toilets and gardens and leather works such as shoe and bag making.

- The concerns they have in their daily lives are shown in Figure B-1. It clearly illustrates that they have serious problems in the most basic facilities such as toilets, housing and water supply. The conditions of labour lines verify these concerns.

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[1] Exact sample size is 216 including 8 workers in KareCleen. However all the figures shown here exclude these workers in the private sector. The findings which include the information of private workers are attached separately.
[2] Household members mean those who are living together in one household, and it doesn't necessarily mean family members. For example, the servants in high income areas are included as household members
[3] This increment is applicable to all the local government officers.
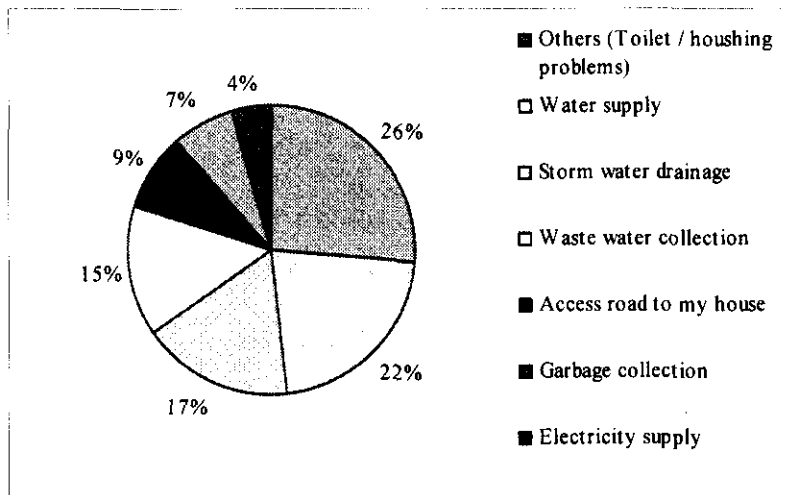
Figure B-1: Workers' Concerns in Their Daily Lives

Although the monthly wage level has improved substantially from 2001, unsanitary living conditions in the labour lines have not yet changed significantly. Their isolation from the mainstream of Sri Lankan societies and fewer economic opportunities other than certain "traditional" occupations such as municipal cleansing works, private cleansing works and leather works show that they are still the most marginalized communities in the secondary cities of Sri Lanka.

B.1.2 Working Situation

B.1.2.1 Organizational Settings

SWM is usually taken care of under the health section at LAs. MOH as the top of the health section supervises all the works under the health section. Beneath MOH, CPHI and PHIs look after SWM as one of their duties. In the field, cleansing workers are supervised by supervisors.
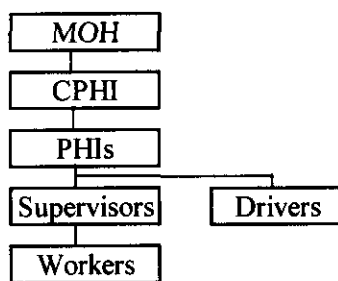
Figure B-2: Organizational Settings for SWM

MOHs have been recruited as state civil servants and all other staffs under CPHIs have been recruited at the provincial level since the establishment of provincial governments in 1987. However, before 1987, MOHs, CPHIs and PHIs were recruited at the central state level, while supervisors, drivers and workers were recruited at the LA level. Therefore, the recruitment system of supervisors, workers and drivers

differed from LA to LA. For example, supervisors, who are all Sinhala, in Gampaha were recruited politically in the previous regime. On the other hand, most of the supervisors in Nuwara Eliya were promoted from workers. In general, however, most of the supervisors and drivers are Sinhalese who were employed as such from the beginning, while workers, most of whom are Tamils, have fewer opportunities to be promoted. In connection with the inefficiency of labour management widely observed in municipal solid waste management, the following points can be pointed out.

- Supervisors with insufficient experience in practical cleansing work fail to supervise workers properly.

- The hierarchical system without promotional opportunity for workers de-motivates workers, having a negative impact on their work ethics.

B.1.2.2 Working Situation of Municipal Cleansing Workers

Cleansing Workers Survey reveals workers' appreciation towards their own working conditions, and its analysis shows the following:

- The average number of years of work is 17.5 years at the longest in Matale, 10.1 at the shortest in Negombo, and 13.6 years on average for all seven towns.

- Either the mother or father of 55.3% of the surveyed workers had also worked as a municipal cleansing worker. However this figure differs according to ethnicity. 75.8% of Tamil workers said that either one of their parents had done the same cleansing job. This implies that the cleansing works are been still a customary occupation for many Tamil cleansing workers, though there is an increasing trend of Sinhalese people joining works in this category.

	Sinhala	Muslim	Tamil
■ Either of parents did the cleaning job	23	1	91
■ They did not do the cleaning job	64	0	29
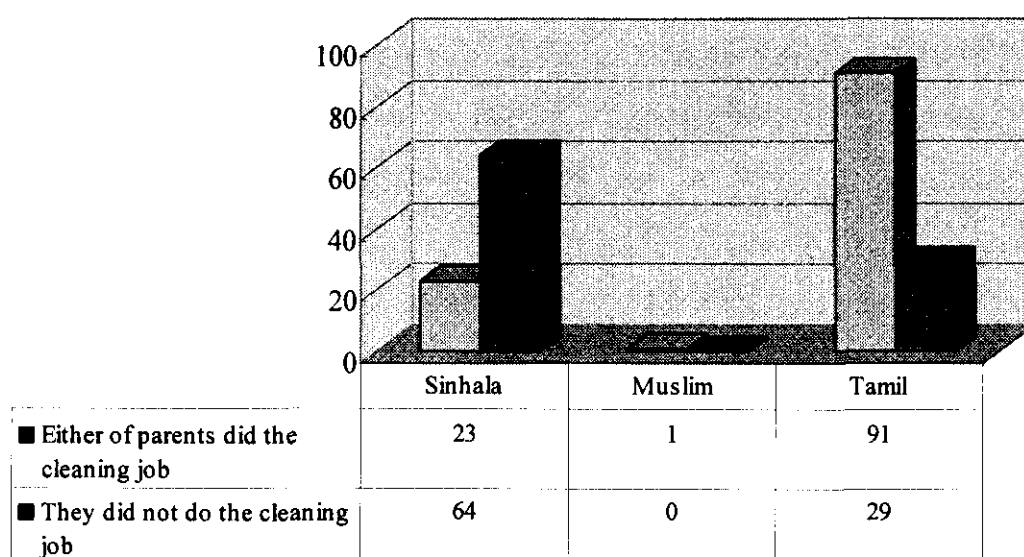
Figure B-3: Ethnicity-wise Data on Parents' Occupation

B-5

* Difficulties and dissatisfactions with their work are as follows:

  1st   Lack of protective clothing (boots, gloves, apron and so on)

  2nd   Insufficient wage

  3rd   Heavier workload and unhealthier conditions due to the improper discharge of waste by people

  4th   Not enough tools for collection work

  5th   Unsanitary waste such as excrement is mixed in with other waste

  6th   Health problems

* When difficulties relating to work arise, as many as 78% of workers talk to either supervisors or minor supervisors first. Only a few (13%) directly talk to PHIs and MOHs. The close relationship between supervisors and workers illustrates the potential for supervisors to determine the work efficiency of cleansing workers. However, the important role of supervisors is often overlooked and inexperienced personnel are recruited as supervisors as mentioned in the previous section. In the worst case, the supervisors could be the source of inefficiency and sometimes even corruption[4].

* Workers' suggestions on how to improve municipal cleansing work are shown in the figure below. Like many municipal officers, cleansing workers themselves think that an increase in labour force and equipment is most urgent. Having been employed as cleansing workers as their traditional occupation from the colonial period, workers themselves are tethered to the conventional idea that the cleansing works are what they have to do and others do not get involved.
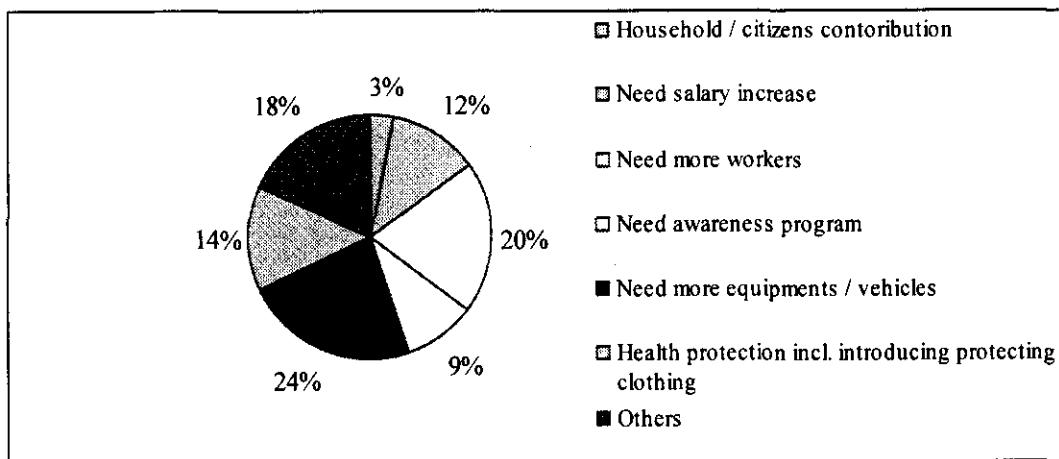
Figure B-4: Workers' Suggestion for the Improvement

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[4] For example, supervisors receive some amount of money from workers and give them a paid off in return.

B.2 Awareness of Citizens on Waste Issues

Solid waste management is traditionally and presently an important function of individual local governments. In recent years, however, peoples' participation has become tremendously important to improve the status quo. Understanding the particular society and their perception on waste issues well is a precondition to improving the status quo through people's participation, which is not at all easy anyway.

A questionnaire survey, *Public Opinion Survey for Households*, was conducted among 930 households in total in Kandy, Matale, Negombo, Chilaw, Gampaha, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla, in order to gather;

- A basic socio-economic profile of the inhabitants of these seven towns.

- An appreciation of public attitudes to the provision of solid waste collection services.

- An appreciation of desired improvement in solid waste management services.

- An indication of willingness to pay for improved solid waste collection services.

In addition, a series of focus group discussions were organized in each of the seven towns to hear people's forthright opinions.

B.2.1 General Picture of Sample Households

The survey results depict sample households as follows:

- 75% of the sample population is Sinhalese, 8% is Muslim, 16% is Tamil and 1% is other, namely Malays, Burgers and foreigners.

- 53% of the sample population is Buddhist, 8% is Muslim, 14% is Hindu, 25% is Christian.

- The average number of members per household ranges from 4.7 persons in Chilaw and Badulla to 5.5 persons in Matale, and 4.9 persons for the whole survey area on average. Income-wise data shows 5.1 persons in low income areas, 4.9 persons in middle income areas and 4.8 persons in high income areas.

- The average monthly income per household ranges from Rs.11,628 in Nuwara Eliya to Rs.18,298 in Matale, and Rs.14,429 for the whole survey area on average. Income-wise data shows Rs.5,991 in low income areas, Rs.11,506 in middle income areas and Rs.25,670 in high income areas.

- The average monthly expenditure per household ranges from Rs.8,479 in Nuwara Eliya to Rs.10,930 in Negombo, and Rs.9,801 for the whole survey area on average. Income-wise data shows Rs.5,221 in low income area, Rs.8,573 in middle income area and Rs.15,537 in high income area.

- The average monthly expenditure per person ranges from Rs.1,657 in Nuwara Eliya to Rs.2,218 in Chilaw. This figure shows that people living in the more urbanized towns in coastal areas spend more money than in other areas.

B.2.2 Present Situation of Collection Service

The survey results regarding the present collection service are summarized as follows:

- There are garbage collection services in the area where as many as 90% of the sample households lives. However, only 66% of the total sample households use the municipal garbage collection services[5]. The rest disposes of their waste either by self-disposal within their own premises through combustion or burying in the yard, composting or dumping illegally outside of their houses.

- The common discharge methods differ greatly from LA to LA. For example, as much as 81% of the sample population in Nuwara Eliya discharge their wastes to the specified collection points. On the other, the most common methods in Matale and Gampaha are house-to-house collection and self-disposal respectively.

Table B-5: Common Discharge Methods

	(%)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	N'Eliya	Badulla	Total
1	Discharge it outside of the house for the house to house collection	19	57	12	38	19	1	2	20
2	Discharge it at the specified place for the collection service	54	25	29	21	11	81	43	37
3	Open dumping outside of the house	6	2	9	25	2	3	9	8
4	Ask the relevant authority to send garbage collectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Self-dispose	17	13	48	13	65	6	41	30
6	Composting (producing fertilizer from waste)	1	3	2	0	1	4	5	2
7	Give for recycling	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Other	3	2	1	3	3	5	0	2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(source) *Public Opinion Survey for Households* conducted under this study

- As for the frequency of the municipal service, 190 households (31% of the service users) receive the service everyday, and 126 households (20%) receive it more than four times per week. In short, 480 households (80%) receive the service more often than two to three times per week.

- In general, adult female members handle waste in 83% of the sample households.

- In the field of resource recovery, the individual private collectors are actively involved in buying recyclables. As many as 78% of the sample households (724 households) are called on by someone who comes to collect their reusable or recyclable materials. However, 206 households among these 724 households do not sell any materials. The reasons for not selling are, for example, recyclers buy only selected materials, recyclers buy selected bottles at a much lower price than the deposit price to shops, it is not advisable to allow any unknown people onto their premises for security reason,

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[5] These (66%) include both those who use municipal collection service as a primary method and secondary method.

and so on[6]. Major products that individual recyclers buy from households are mainly certain kinds of bottles, metals and newspapers.

B.2.3 Present Problematic Situations

Citizens are frustrated with the waste scattered on the roads in their localities, although they received frequent collection service as found in the survey. A main cause could be that there is no discharge rule suitable for each town. According to the survey, the absence of proper discharge rules incurs the following situations:

- Regardless of the discharge method and collection service frequency, 66% of sample households (613 households) discharge their wastes daily, this being the most popular frequency of discharge.

- Even among people who discharge waste at the specified place for collection (344 households), daily discharge is most common. As many as 215 households discharge waste either daily or as soon as it is generated, though only 103 out of 344 households receive daily collection. This means that quite a lot of people discharge waste, knowing that it will not be collected immediately. This inevitably leads to waste scattering on many streets in Sri Lanka.

- 182 households[7] discharge their wastes directly to the collection places without placing them in polythene or paper bags. This discharge habit of only 14% of respondents is enough to attribute to the unsanitary situation around the collection points.

- The lack of effective countermeasures to prevent waste scattering aggravates the problematic situation. Only 146 households (16% of the sample households) have discussed proper garbage discharge methods at the community level. The waste problems are not considered as a problem of the community as a whole but of someone unknown to the community, and therefore no community-based measures have been taken so far.

B.2.4 Awareness of Citizens on Waste Issues

The awareness level of citizens on waste issues were also assessed through both the questionnaire survey and the series of focus group discussions at each town. The findings are summarized as follows.

- There is strong protest against the present waste situation on one hand; however, quite a lot of people are satisfied with the present collection service on the other, as shown in the next figure. As many as 18% of the total sample households (26% of those who use the municipal collection

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[6] Other reasons are they don't have materials recyclers, they don't sell but just give them and they don't like the bargaining process.

[7] Effective numbers of responses are 1298 in this multi-answer question, and this 182 is equivalent to 14% of 1298 responses, and 20% of the total sample households.

service) are very satisfied with the present solid waste service provided, and 32% (48% of service users) are somewhat satisfied.

Figure B-5: Satisfaction Rate among Service Users

- Almost all of the respondents understood the necessity of awareness programs focused on waste issues. Citizens appreciate room for improvement in waste management at each locality regardless of the satisfaction rate.

- The amount of WTP (willingness to pay) for improved solid waste management services can be interpreted as a yardstick to measure willingness to cooperate and improve the waste situation. The average amount is Rs.153 at most in Kandy, Rs.47 at least in Badulla, and Rs. 84 on average for all seven towns. Income-wise data shows Rs.57 in low income area, Rs.88 in middle income area and Rs.107 in high income area.

- As mentioned in the previous section, citizens are not used to discussing garbage problems and counter-measures at the community level.

- Some of the participants of group discussions strongly demand more collection bins and more frequent collection. These last two findings, the lack of effort from citizens and the demand for the further services, imply that people have not recognized that they are also responsible for keeping their cities clean.

Citizens appreciate the need to improve the waste situation. However, unfortunately they have not clearly realized the fact that peoples' participation is becoming tremendously important to improve the

status quo, and fail to depict how they can take part in improving the present situation. In addition, it became known that the waste scattering, and therefore citizens' frustration, is ascribed to the lack of discharge rules. Under these circumstances, presenting a clear picture of public cooperation, including establishing discharge rules, to citizens by LAs is highly expected. Once clearly instructed on how to cooperate with municipal cleansing works to improve the present status, citizens are highly likely to take an active part in it.

Chapter C

*General Findings from
Public Opinion Survey for Household
in All Seven Surveyed Towns*

Contents

Chapter C   General Findings from Public Opinion Survey for Household in All Seven Surveyed Towns

List of Figures

C.1 Objectives and Methodology

A questionnaire survey was conducted among 930 households in Kandy, Matale, Negombo, Chilaw, Gampaha, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla, in order to gather;

- A basic socio-economic profile of inhabitants of these seven towns.

- An appreciation of public attitude to the provision of solid waste collection services.

- An appreciation of desired improvement in solid waste management services.

- An indication of willingness to pay for improved solid waste collection services.

Period of survey: Starting from Kandy in the first week of June, 2002 and ending in Badulla in the first week of October, 2002.

Sample size:

	Kandy	150 households
	Matale	120 households
	Negombo	150 households
	Chilaw	120 households
	Gampaha	150 households
	Nuwara Eliya	120 households
	Badulla	120 households

Sampling area: Each one third of households were chosen from low income areas, middle income areas and high income areas.

Sampling methods: Based on the discussion with Counterpart personnel, the study team chose 6 sampling areas (2 each for low, middle and high income areas) in each town, and the trained interviewers visited houses in each survey site systematically, say one in each 5 households.

Note : Several questions are newly introduced in the survey carried out in Negombo, Chilaw, Gampaha, Nuwara Eliya and Badulla.

C.2 Findings

a.   General information about households

The survey results are summarized below:

- 75% of the sample population is Sinhalese, 8% is Muslim, 16% is Tamil and 1% is other, namely Malays, Burgers and foreigners.

- The average number of members per household[1] ranges from 4.7 persons in Chilaw and Badulla to 5.5 persons in Matale, and 4.9 persons for the whole survey area on the average.

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[1] Household members mean those who are living together in one household, and it doesn't necessarily mean family members. For example, the servants in high income areas are included as household members.

- The average monthly income per household ranges from Rs.11,628 in Nuwara Eliya to Rs.18,298 in Matale, and Rs.14,429 for the whole survey area on the average.

- The average monthly income per person ranges from Rs.2,272 in Nuwara Eliya to Rs.3,514 in Negombo, and Rs. 2,949 for the whole survey area on the average.

b.   Specific findings regarding solid waste management

The survey results are summarized below:

- There are garbage collection service in the area where as many as 90% of the sample households lives. However only 66% of the total sample households use the municipal garbage collection service. The remaining disposes of their waste either by self-disposing within their own premises through combustion or burying in the yard, composting or dumping illegally outside of their houses.

- As for the frequency of municipal service, 190 households (20% of the sample households) receive the service everyday, and 126 households (14%) receive it more than four times per week. In short, 480 households (51%) receive the service more often than two to three times per week.

- As many as 18% of the total sample households (26% of those who use the municipal collection service) are very satisfied with present solid waste service provision, and 32% (48% of service users) are somewhat satisfied. Town-wise data was introduced in the diagram in the next page.
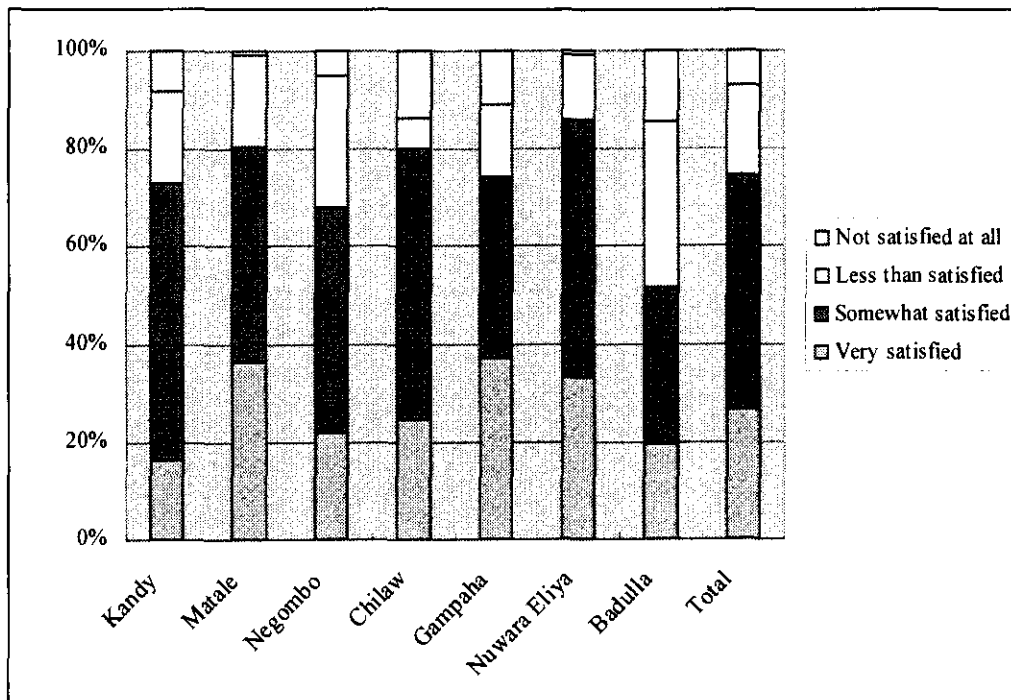

Satisfaction Rate among Service Users

	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla
Not satisfied at all	10	1	4	11	6	1	9
Less than satisfied	23	20	21	5	8	14	21
Somewhat satisfied	69	47	36	45	20	56	20
Very satisfied	20	39	17	20	20	35	12
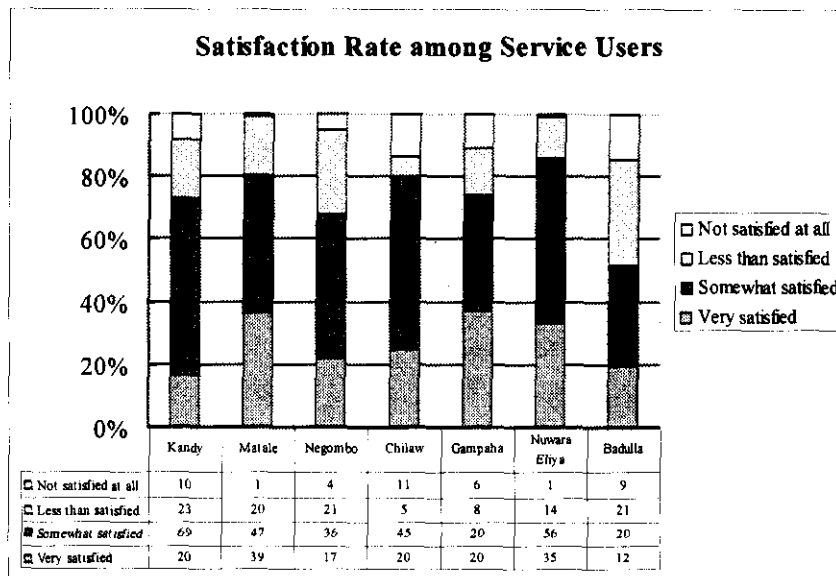
Figure C-1: Satisfaction Rate among Service Users

- People's discharge behaviour reveals some interesting information. Regardless of discharge methods and collection service frequency, 66% of sample households (613 households) discharge their wastes daily, this being the most popular discharge frequency.

- In general, adult female members handle waste in 83% of the sample households.

- As many as 78% of the sample households (724 households) are called on by someone who comes to collect their reusable or recyclable materials. However, 206 households among these 724 households do not sell any materials. The reasons for not selling are, for example, recyclers buy only selected materials, recyclers buy selected bottles at a much lower price than the deposit price to shops, it is not advisable to allow any unknown people onto their premises for security reason, and so on[2]. Major products that buyers buy from households are mainly certain kinds of bottles and paper, especially newspapers.

- Only 146 households (16% of the sample households) have ever discussed proper garbage discharge method at the community level.

- Someone in as many as 86% of the sample households (801 households) has received some health and environmental education or information relating to solid waste. The two most common sources are mass media such as newspaper, radio programs and TV programs and schools.

C.3 Survey Results

Survey results are introduced form the next page.

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[2] Other reasons are they don't have materials recyclers, they don't sell but just give them and they don't like the bargaining process.

1. General Questions

Q1-1 Ethnicity

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Sinhala	104	69%	67	56%	135	90%	101	84%	144	96%	53	44%	96	80%	700	75%
2	Muslim	18	12%	32	27%	4	3%	6	5%	0	0%	5	4%	12	10%	77	8%
3	Tamil	28	19%	21	18%	9	6%	13	11%	6	4%	58	48%	12	10%	147	16%
4	Other	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	4	3%	0	0%	6	1%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Note: Other means "Malay", "Burger" and "foreigners".

Q1-2 Religion

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Buddhist	100	67%	66	55%	32	21%	19	16%	138	92%	46	38%	92	77%	493	53%
2	Islam	17	11%	31	26%	4	3%	6	5%	0	0%	7	6%	13	11%	78	8%
3	Hindu	25	17%	20	17%	3	2%	12	10%	5	3%	52	43%	10	8%	127	14%
4	Christian	5	3%	2	2%	111	74%	83	69%	7	5%	15	13%	5	4%	228	25%
5	Other	3	2%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	0%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q1-3 Household information

(person)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Avg. number of household members	5.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.7	4.9

(Rs.)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Avg. household income	15,608	18,298	17,431	13,496	12,311	11,628	11,714	14,429

(Rs.)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Income per person	3,142	3,332	3,514	2,871	2,785	2,272	2,501	2,949

Q1-4 How much is the total expenditure of your household per month on average?

(Rs.)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Avg. household expenditure	10,023	9,565	10,930	10,425	9,660	8,479	9,223	9,801

(Rs.)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Expenditure per person	2,018	1,742	2,204	2,218	2,186	1,657	1,969	2,003

Q1-5 Please specify the priority for your daily life regarding the improvement of the following aspects? (Fill all three priorities)

		Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
1	First	Garbage collection	Garbage collection	Garbage collection	Waste water collection	Garbage collection	Garbage collection	Garbage collection	Garbage collection
2	Second	Storm water drainage	Waste water collection	Storm water drainage	Storm water drainage	Water supply	Waste water collection	Storm water drainage	Storm water drainage
3	Third	Water supply	Storm water drainage	Waste water collection	Garbage collection	Storm water drainage	Water supply	Access road to my house	Waste water collection

2.   Questions on Garbage Collection Services in Your Area

Q2-1 Are there garbage collection services in your area?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	148	99%	120	100%	144	96%	114	95%	98	65%	115	96%	97	81%	836	90%
2	No	2	1%	0	0%	6	4%	6	5%	52	35%	5	4%	23	19%	94	10%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-2 Do you use these services?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	122	81%	107	89%	78	52%	81	68%	54	36%	106	88%	62	52%	610	66%
2	No	26	17%	13	11%	66	44%	33	28%	44	29%	9	8%	35	29%	226	24%
99	Irrelevant	2	1%	0	0%	6	4%	6	5%	52	35%	5	4%	23	19%	94	10%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-3(a) How is your garbage collected?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Placing garbage outside the property for collection	18	12%	70	58%	26	17%	50	42%	30	20%	1	1%	2	2%	197	21%
2	Carrying garbage to a specified collection point	83	55%	33	28%	49	33%	25	21%	15	10%	98	82%	59	49%	362	39%
3	Carrying garbage to a collection truck directly	21	14%	4	3%	3	2%	6	5%	9	6%	7	6%	1	1%	51	5%
4	Others	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
99	Irrelevant	28	19%	13	11%	72	48%	39	33%	96	64%	14	12%	58	48%	320	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-3(b) *(Only for those who choose 2 or 3 in question Q2-3)* How far do you have to walk to reach this point?

		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1 - 25m	42	28%	27	23%	24	16%	43	36%	34	28%	170	26%
2	26 - 50m	9	6%	3	3%	0	0%	25	21%	10	8%	47	7%
3	51 - 100m	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	13	11%	6	5%	19	3%
4	100 - 250m	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	21	18%	9	7%	31	5%
5	Over 250m	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	4	1%
98	Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
99	Irrelevant	98	65%	89	74%	126	84%	15	13%	61	50%	388	59%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	121	100%	660	71%

Q2-4 How often is your garbage collected?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Daily	47	31%	66	55%	6	4%	25	21%	17	11%	24	20%	5	4%	190	20%
2	More than four times per week	29	19%	25	21%	10	7%	23	19%	9	6%	21	18%	9	8%	126	14%
3	Two to three times per week	19	13%	6	5%	33	22%	27	23%	2	1%	54	45%	23	19%	164	18%
4	Once a week	3	2%	0	0%	20	13%	4	3%	25	17%	4	3%	10	8%	66	7%
5	Less than once per week	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	5%	9	1%
6	Irregular	19	13%	10	8%	8	5%	2	2%	1	1%	3	3%	9	8%	52	6%
98	Don't know	2	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
99	Irrelevant	28	19%	13	11%	72	48%	39	33%	96	64%	14	12%	58	48%	320	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-5 Is the garbage collection service done at a fixed time on the collection day?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	58	39%	70	58%	32	21%	27	23%	29	19%	46	38%	17	14%	279	30%
2	No	58	39%	36	30%	45	30%	54	45%	25	17%	59	49%	45	38%	322	35%
98	Don't know	6	4%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	9	1%
99	Irrelevant	28	19%	13	11%	72	48%	39	33%	96	64%	14	12%	58	48%	320	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-6 Have you ever given small allowance such as New Year's allowance and other seasonal allowance, including the reward to the extra work for you, to garbage collectors?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	21	14%	41	34%	45	30%	29	24%	9	6%	3	3%	3	3%	151	16%
2	No	101	67%	66	55%	33	22%	52	43%	45	30%	103	86%	59	49%	459	49%
99	Irrelevant	28	19%	13	11%	72	48%	39	33%	96	64%	14	12%	58	48%	320	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-7 How much is the total amount of (1) small allowance and (2) the reward you gave over the last one year?

(1) Small allowance

(Rs.)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Average annual small allowance	132	94	112	85	51	47	-	98

Note: No. of effective answers on this question is 112 in total on this question.

(2) Reward

(Rs.)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Average annual reward	93	90	150	73	50	-	37	102

Note: No. of effective answers on this question is 40 in total on this question.

Q2-8 Are you satisfied with the collection service?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Very satisfied	20	13%	39	33%	17	11%	20	17%	20	13%	35	29%	12	10%	163	18%
2	Somewhat satisfied	69	46%	47	39%	36	24%	45	38%	20	13%	56	47%	20	17%	293	32%
3	Less than satisfied	23	15%	20	17%	21	14%	5	4%	8	5%	14	12%	21	18%	112	12%
4	Not satisfied at all	10	7%	1	1%	4	3%	11	9%	6	4%	1	1%	9	8%	42	5%
99	Irrelevant	28	19%	13	11%	72	48%	39	33%	96	64%	14	12%	58	48%	320	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-9 If you chose 2, 3 or 4, what are the reasons? (Choose one or more)

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Garbage collection / sweeping is not properly done	73	22%	50	25%	43	17%	46	23%	19	10%	59	28%	38	18%	327	21%
2	Garbage collection / sweeping frequency is too low	59	18%	37	19%	48	19%	48	24%	30	15%	35	16%	40	19%	297	19%
3	Garbage collection / sweeping is irregular	54	16%	26	13%	27	11%	20	10%	14	7%	24	11%	27	13%	192	12%
4	Garbage collection time is too early or to late or irregular	45	14%	8	4%	20	8%	17	8%	10	5%	10	5%	29	14%	139	9%
5	Behavior of garbage collection workers is bad	9	3%	2	1%	1	0%	1	0%	1	1%	2	1%	0	0%	11	1%
6	Garbage collection workers demand small allowance	7	2%	5	3%	11	4%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	18	1%
7	Garbage collection small allowance is expensive	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
8	Collection service is not fair	5	2%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	0	0%	9	1%
9	Garbage collection point is too far	28	9%	13	7%	10	4%	8	4%	1	1%	29	14%	7	3%	93	6%
10	Other	0	0%	5	3%	0	0%	3	1%	1	1%	3	1%	2	1%	14	1%
99	Irrelevant	48	15%	52	26%	89	36%	59	29%	116	60%	49	23%	70	33%	483	30%
	Total	329	100%	199	100%	249	100%	202	100%	194	100%	213	100%	213	100%	1584	100%

Note: Other means "bulky wastes remain on the street", "dirty drainage" and "not proper supervision" and so on.

Q2-10 Have you ever complained about the garbage collection service to the authorities in the last three years?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	30	20%	15	13%	14	9%	20	17%	12	8%	28	23%	16	13%	135	15%
2	No	92	61%	92	77%	64	43%	61	51%	42	28%	78	65%	46	38%	475	51%
99	Irrelevant	28	19%	13	11%	72	48%	39	33%	96	64%	14	12%	58	48%	320	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q2-11 *(Only for persons who chose "NO" in question Q2-1)* Do you want to receive a garbage collection service?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	2	1%	0	0%	4	3%	6	5%	42	28%	5	4%	18	15%	77	8%
2	No	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	10	7%	0	0%	5	4%	17	2%
99	Irrelevant	148	99%	120	100%	144	96%	114	95%	98	65%	115	96%	97	81%	836	90%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

3. Questions on Waste Discharge from Your Premises

Q3-1 How do you dispose of garbage generated in your premises?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other
1	Discharge it outside of the house for the house to house collection	28	3	68	2	18	3	45	8	28	3	1	0	2	0	190	19
2	Discharge it at the specified place for the collection service	81	6	30	1	43	4	25	1	16	0	97	5	52	6	344	23
3	Open dumping outside of the house	9	6	2	4	13	6	30	2	3	2	4	6	11	3	72	29
4	Ask the relevant authority to send garbage collectors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
5	Self-dispose	25	45	15	25	72	34	16	24	97	22	7	17	49	26	281	193
6	Composting (producing fertilizer from waste)	1	10	3	5	3	5	0	0	2	3	5	11	6	3	20	37
7	Give for recycling	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
8	Other	5	13	2	3	1	2	4	0	4	3	6	4	0	0	22	25
	Total	150	88	120	40	150	54	120	35	150	33	120	44	120	38	930	332

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other	Main	Other
1	Discharge it outside of the house for the house to house collection	19%	3%	57%	5%	12%	6%	38%	23%	19%	9%	1%	0%	2%	0%	20%	6%
2	Discharge it at the specified place for the collection service	54%	7%	25%	3%	29%	7%	21%	3%	11%	0%	81%	11%	43%	16%	37%	7%
3	Open dumping outside of the house	6%	7%	2%	10%	9%	11%	25%	6%	2%	6%	3%	14%	9%	8%	8%	9%
4	Ask the relevant authority to send garbage collectors	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%
5	Self-dispose	17%	51%	13%	63%	48%	63%	13%	69%	65%	67%	6%	39%	41%	68%	30%	58%
6	Composting (producing fertilizer from waste)	1%	11%	3%	13%	2%	9%	0%	0%	1%	9%	4%	25%	5%	8%	2%	11%
7	Give for recycling	1%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
8	Other	3%	15%	2%	8%	1%	4%	3%	0%	3%	9%	5%	9%	0%	0%	2%	8%
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Other means "directly to the collection trucks" and "to a dust bin on the main road, which is located far from their houses".

Q3-2 How often do you dispose of garbage generated in your premises?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	As soon as waste arises	18	12%	5	4%	18	12%	4	3%	9	6%	2	2%	10	8%	66	7%
2	Once daily	80	53%	77	64%	108	72%	79	66%	123	82%	63	53%	83	69%	613	66%
3	Once every 2 or 3 days	47	31%	30	25%	20	13%	29	24%	13	9%	51	43%	21	18%	211	23%
4	Less frequently	5	3%	8	7%	4	3%	8	7%	5	3%	4	3%	6	5%	40	4%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q3-3 Who mainly handles wastes at home?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	An adult male member	12	8%	6	5%	11	7%	2	2%	7	5%	6	5%	8	7%	52	6%
2	An adult female member	100	67%	95	79%	126	84%	104	87%	134	89%	106	88%	104	87%	769	83%
3	Servant	15	10%	16	13%	13	9%	14	12%	9	6%	8	7%	8	7%	83	9%
4	Others	23	15%	3	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	26	3%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Note : Other means "anyone in the household"

Q3-4 *(Only for persons who chose 2 in question Q3-1)* Who mainly brings the wastes to a specific collection point?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	An adult male member	26	17%	4	3%	9	6%	3	3%	7	5%	19	16%	18	15%	86	9%
2	An adult female member	40	27%	26	22%	34	23%	21	18%	8	5%	73	61%	31	26%	233	25%
3	Child	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	3	3%	8	1%
4	Servant	10	7%	0	0%	4	3%	1	1%	1	1%	9	8%	6	5%	31	3%
5	Others	8	5%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	1%
99	Irrelevant	63	42%	89	74%	103	69%	94	78%	134	89%	18	15%	62	52%	563	61%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Note : Other means "anyone in the household"

Q3-5 What type of container do you use for carrying garbage to a collection point or for placing the garbage outside of your house? (Choose one or more)

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Plastic bag	118	54%	92	54%	82	42%	72	44%	73	33%	104	65%	59	34%	600	46%
2	Paper bag	3	1%	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%	1	0%	2	1%	1	1%	11	1%
3	Metal/plastic/wood garbage bin	44	20%	45	26%	53	27%	63	38%	78	36%	36	22%	48	28%	367	28%
4	Box	6	3%	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%	5	2%	0	0%	10	6%	25	2%
5	Basket	24	11%	9	5%	11	6%	16	10%	16	7%	6	4%	17	10%	99	8%
6	None-place directly	20	9%	14	8%	40	21%	12	7%	45	21%	13	8%	38	22%	182	14%
7	Others	3	1%	8	5%	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	14	1%
	Total	218	100%	170	100%	193	100%	165	100%	218	100%	161	100%	173	100%	1298	100%

Note : Other means nylon bags of fertilizer, called pohora bag.

Q3-6 Why do you use it? (Choose one or more)

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	It is clean after collection work	55	18%	54	24%	41	17%	37	20%	39	16%	29	14%	37	19%	292	18%
2	It prevents foul odors	29	10%	13	6%	10	4%	12	6%	11	5%	11	5%	7	4%	93	6%
3	It is easy handling	129	43%	101	44%	126	52%	104	55%	136	57%	109	51%	111	56%	816	51%
4	It keeps away pests such as flies	22	7%	8	4%	14	6%	7	4%	12	5%	12	6%	13	7%	88	5%
5	It is cheap or easy to get	61	20%	38	17%	52	21%	27	14%	42	18%	51	24%	31	16%	302	19%
6	Other	4	1%	13	6%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	18	1%
	Total	300	100%	227	100%	243	100%	188	100%	240	100%	212	100%	199	100%	1609	100%

Note : Other means "it will be thrown away anyway", "durable" and "prevent scattering."

Q3-7 *(Only for those who did not choose 2 in Q3-1)* If you are requested to carry your garbage to a specified garbage collection point, would you cooperate to do so?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes, if it is located within 25m distance (30 sec to walk)	32	21%	51	43%	67	45%	62	52%	88	59%	10	8%	22	18%	332	36%
2	Yes, if it is located within 50m distance (1 min to walk)	19	13%	4	3%	4	3%	3	3%	13	9%	3	3%	13	11%	59	6%
3	No, I do not prefer the collection system mentioned above anyway	11	7%	29	24%	32	21%	29	24%	33	22%	5	4%	27	23%	166	18%
4	Others	1	1%	4	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	1%
98	Don't know	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
99	Irrelevant	87	58%	31	26%	47	31%	26	22%	16	11%	102	85%	58	48%	367	39%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Note : Other means "yes, only if it is located within 10 to 15 meter distance. 25 meter distance is too far."

C-11

Q3-8 Do you have garden wastes (fallen leafs and branches or grass and weeds)?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	99	66%	63	53%	121	81%	64	53%	118	79%	52	43%	99	83%	616	66%
2	No	51	34%	57	48%	29	19%	56	47%	32	21%	68	57%	21	18%	314	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q3-9 How do you discharge your garden wastes generally?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Discharge it at the collection point with the other wastes for collection	27	15%	5	4%	15	10%	3	3%	0	0%	11	9%	13	11%	74	8%
2	Discharge it outside of my premises with the other wastes for collection	10	6%	21	17%	11	7%	21	18%	5	3%	0	0%	0	0%	68	7%
3	Ask the relevant authorities to send garbage collectors	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
4	Self-dispose	73	40%	34	27%	91	59%	39	33%	107	71%	26	22%	75	63%	445	46%
5	Composting (producing fertilizer from waste)	14	8%	6	5%	7	5%	0	0%	4	3%	14	12%	10	8%	55	6%
6	Give for composting	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	0%
7	Others	5	3%	1	1%	2	1%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	11	1%
99	Irrelevant	51	28%	57	46%	29	19%	56	47%	32	21%	68	57%	21	18%	314	32%
	Total	181	100%	124	100%	155	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	970	100%

Note: Other means "direct to the collection vehicles", " dump to lagoon or open space."

Q3-10 *(Only for those who chose 3 in Q3-1)* Where do you dispose of your garbage by open dumping?

		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	On banks of or in stream / river	2	1%	2	2%	2	1%	8	7%	3	3%	17	3%
2	On vacant land	12	8%	7	6%	3	2%	2	2%	8	7%	32	5%
3	In a gully	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	4	1%
4	In the sea	3	2%	22	18%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	25	4%
5	Others	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	0%
99	Irrelevant	131	87%	88	73%	145	97%	110	92%	106	88%	580	88%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	660	100%

Note: Other means "dump on the roads"

4. Questions on Recycling and Waste Reduction

Q4-1 Recycling of waste is most effective if the waste can be sorted into different categories by the household. If the relevant authorities such as municipal councils and urban councils introduce a _separate garbage collection system_, you will be requested to separate your wastes into a number of categories, for example, such as i.) compostable waste such as food waste, paper and garden waste ii.) recyclable waste such as metals, glass, plastics, paper and iii.) other wastes. Are you willing to cooperate with this type of system?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Very much willing to cooperate	95	63%	88	73%	107	71%	85	71%	117	78%	71	59%	82	68%	645	69%
2	Somewhat willing to cooperate	35	23%	18	15%	17	11%	16	13%	17	11%	21	18%	13	11%	137	15%
3	Less willing to cooperate /somewhat unwilling to cooperate	7	5%	4	3%	12	8%	10	8%	10	7%	18	15%	11	9%	72	8%
4	Not willing to cooperate at all	13	9%	8	7%	14	9%	9	8%	6	4%	9	8%	14	12%	73	8%
5	Am doing already	0	0%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	0%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q4-2 _If you answered either 1 or 2 and 5_, why do you think recycling is important? (Choose one or more)

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Recycling would reduce the amount of waste going to landfill	68	26%	36	19%	52	22%	26	15%	48	22%	44	23%	61	28%	335	23%
2	Recycling would help to protect environment	122	47%	95	50%	110	47%	90	53%	125	57%	88	47%	88	41%	718	48%
3	Recycling would allow you to earn some money	37	14%	36	19%	48	20%	36	21%	32	14%	29	15%	41	19%	259	17%
4	Others	14	5%	12	6%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	26	2%
99	Irrelevant	20	8%	12	6%	26	11%	19	11%	16	7%	27	14%	25	12%	145	10%
	Total	261	100%	191	100%	236	100%	171	100%	221	100%	188	100%	215	100%	1483	100%

Note : Other means "new products such as compost can be produced", "obligation as a citizen", "these materials can be reused anyway" and so on.

Q4-3 _If you answered either 1 or 2 and 5_, how many categories would you be willing to separate your wastes into?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Two	44	29%	68	57%	71	47%	64	53%	85	57%	57	48%	52	43%	441	47%
2	Three	46	31%	30	25%	41	27%	29	24%	44	29%	28	23%	37	31%	255	27%
3	More than that	40	27%	10	8%	12	8%	8	7%	5	3%	8	7%	6	5%	89	10%
99	Irrelevant	20	13%	12	10%	26	17%	19	16%	16	11%	27	23%	25	21%	145	16%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q4-4 **_If you choose 2, 3, or 4 in Q4-1,_** what are the reasons?   (Choose one or more)

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	It is inconvenient and difficult	32	15%	17	11%	32	17%	30	21%	30	17%	39	22%	32	19%	212	17%
2	It may increase financial burden regarding to the discharging cost	5	2%	2	1%	6	3%	2	1%	4	2%	12	7%	5	3%	36	3%
3	It will take much time	35	16%	10	7%	15	8%	7	5%	10	6%	9	5%	11	7%	97	8%
4	Needs for the recycling system is not clear	6	3%	13	9%	10	5%	5	3%	3	2%	13	7%	6	4%	56	5%
5	Benefits of the recycling system is not clear	8	4%	4	3%	9	5%	6	4%	4	2%	7	4%	8	5%	46	4%
6	There may be poor contribution from household members	28	13%	11	7%	14	7%	10	7%	7	4%	23	13%	18	11%	111	9%
7	Others	3	1%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	3	2%	9	1%
98	Don't know	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
99	Irrelevant	95	44%	90	60%	107	55%	85	59%	117	66%	72	41%	82	50%	648	53%
	Total	215	100%	149	100%	193	100%	145	100%	176	100%	175	100%	165	100%	1218	100%

Note : Other means "not enough garbage to sort out" and "doubt about the success of the recycling program."

Q4-5 Is there someone who comes around to collect or buy your reusable or recyclable materials?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	124	83%	98	82%	90	60%	87	73%	122	81%	102	85%	101	84%	724	78%
2	No	26	17%	22	18%	60	40%	33	28%	28	19%	18	15%	18	15%	205	22%
98 99	Don't know	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	0%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	929	100%

Q4-6 Which materials do they collect or buy from you?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Glass	98	28%	88	31%	57	26%	47	31%	64	33%	57	40%	48	31%	459	31%
2	Cardboard	5	1%	2	1%	0	0%	3	2%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	12	1%
3	Paper	80	23%	80	29%	34	15%	18	12%	35	18%	12	8%	18	12%	277	19%
4	Metal can	64	18%	31	11%	24	11%	11	7%	5	3%	5	3%	6	4%	146	10%
5	Other metal	37	11%	43	15%	9	4%	5	3%	8	4%	6	4%	4	3%	112	8%
6	Kitchen waste	0	0%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
7	Garden waste	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
8	Plastics	6	2%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%	1	1%	9	1%
9	Textiles (e.g. clothes)	23	7%	8	3%	12	5%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	10	7%	55	4%
10	Leather, rubber	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
11	Wood / Timber	1	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
12	Tyres	1	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	4	0%
13	Others	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
98	Not selling	6	2%	5	2%	23	10%	35	23%	49	25%	42	29%	46	30%	206	14%
99	Irrelevant	26	7%	22	8%	60	27%	33	22%	28	15%	18	13%	19	12%	206	14%
	Total	349	100%	280	100%	222	100%	152	100%	193	100%	143	100%	153	100%	1492	100%

Note : Other means "antique goods".

Q4-7 Do you take for recyclable materials to shops for refund or sale?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	47	31%	45	38%	42	28%	28	23%	32	21%	33	28%	33	28%	260	28%
2	No	103	69%	75	63%	108	72%	92	77%	118	79%	87	73%	87	73%	670	72%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q4-8(a) Which materials do you return or sell to shops?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Glass	41	23%	36	27%	38	24%	23	19%	23	15%	29	24%	31	26%	221	22%
2	Cardboard	2	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
3	Paper	21	12%	12	9%	8	5%	5	4%	11	7%	5	4%	2	2%	64	7%
4	Metal can	5	3%	2	2%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	8	1%
5	Other metal	1	1%	4	3%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	7	1%
6	Kitchen waste	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7	Garden waste	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
8	Plastics	2	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	0%
9	Textiles (e.g. clothes)	2	1%	4	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	6	1%
10	Leather, rubber	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
11	Wood / Timber	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
12	Tyres	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
13	Others	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
99	Irrelevant	103	58%	75	56%	108	69%	92	77%	118	77%	87	72%	87	73%	670	68%
	Total	178	100%	133	100%	157	100%	120	100%	154	100%	121	100%	120	100%	983	100%

Q4-8(b) *(Only for those choosing Yes in either Q4-5 or Q4-7)* What are the major materials collected from you or returned / sold to shops, and how much do you sell these for per month?

		Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
1	First	Bottle (64)	Bottle (51)	Bottle (72)	Bottle (67)	Bottle (62)	Bottle (316)
2	Second	Paper (34)	Paper (25)	Paper (43)	Paper (16)	Paper (20)	Paper (136)
3	Third	Cloth (11)	Iron (12)	Iron (12) + other metal (4)	Aluminums (6)	Cloth (10)	Iron (35)

Note: Bracketed figures show the number of households that sell these materials.

(Rs.)	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Avg. monthly income from recycling	73	82	38	43	71	58

Note: Number of effective answers is 262 in total on this question.

Q4-9(a) Are you using kitchen and/or garden waste for compost?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	24	16%	9	8%	10	7%	0	0%	5	3%	20	17%	13	11%	81	9%
2	No	126	84%	111	93%	140	93%	120	100 %	145	97%	100	83%	107	89%	849	91%
	Total	150	100 %	120	100 %	150	100 %	120	100 %	150	100 %	120	100 %	120	100 %	930	100 %

Q4-9 (i)If yes to the previous question, how much of these wastes do you compost per month?

	Kitchen Waste	Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Less than half	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	6	5%	0	0%	7	1%
2	Half	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	4	3%	1	1%	6	1%
3	More than half	2	1%	0	0%	3	2%	4	3%	6	5%	15	2%
4	All	7	5%	0	0%	1	1%	4	3%	4	3%	16	2%
5	Irrelevant	140	93%	120	100 %	145	97%	102	85%	109	91%	616	93%
	Total	150	100 %	120	100 %	150	100 %	120	100 %	120	100 %	660	100 %

	Garden Waste	Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Less than half	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	1	1%	1	1%	4	1%
2	Half	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	0	0%	4	1%
3	More than half	4	3%	0	0%	0	0%	2	2%	2	2%	8	1%
4	All	5	3%	0	0%	3	2%	13	11%	10	8%	31	5%
5	Irrelevant	140	93%	120	100 %	145	97%	101	84%	107	89%	613	93%
	Total	150	100 %	120	100 %	150	100 %	120	100 %	120	100 %	660	100 %

(ii) How much compost do you produce per month?

(Kg.)	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Monthly compost production	55.8	—	4.2	62.9	8.7	48.5

Note: No. of effective answers are 26 in total on this question.

(iii) What do you do with it?

		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Sell	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	2	0%
2	Own use	10	7%	0	0%	5	3%	19	16%	11	9%	45	7%
3	Irrelevant	140	93%	120	100%	145	97%	100	83%	109	91%	614	93%
	Total	151	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	661	71%

Note: Two persons in Badulla started making compost, but have not produced it yet.

Q4-10 Hazardous waste refers to items like dead batteries, used spray cans, old medicines, old household chemicals, solvents, paints, etc. Considering all the solid waste produced by your household, how many hazardous waste items would you dispose of per month?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	None	52	35%	69	58%	75	50%	55	46%	76	51%	60	50%	48	40%	435	47%
2	One to two	80	53%	45	38%	60	40%	49	41%	56	37%	40	33%	46	38%	376	40%
3	Three to five	13	9%	5	4%	14	9%	8	7%	17	11%	13	11%	21	18%	91	10%
4	Six to ten	5	3%	0	0%	1	1%	7	6%	1	1%	5	4%	3	3%	22	2%
5	More than ten	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	2	2%	2	2%	6	1%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q4-11 Suppose that you are satisfied with the service of Municipal solid waste management, either as is or as a result of improvement. Think for a moment about the largest amount of money that your household would be willing to pay each month as a garbage collection fee. (Important: If the garbage collection fee is more than this amount, your household will not be able to afford to pay and will not be able to use the garbage collection service.)

(Rs.)	Kandy	Matale	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Total
Avg. amount of WTP (willingness to pay)	153	89	78	90	66	55	47	84

Note: Number of effective answers is 928 in total on this question.

5. Public cooperation / Community participation

Q5-1 Now, we would like to ask about the community you live. In your community, do you have any community-based organizations to solve not only the waste problems but also other community problems?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	92	61%	77	64%	101	67%	66	55%	130	87%	64	53%	84	70%	614	66%
2	No	49	33%	31	26%	33	22%	44	37%	11	7%	44	37%	31	26%	243	26%
98	Don't know	9	6%	12	10%	16	11%	10	8%	9	6%	12	10%	5	4%	73	8%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-2 If yes, when did the community-based organization start functioning?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Within five years	10	7%	20	17%	15	10%	16	13%	7	5%	17	14%	10	8%	95	10%
2	Between six to ten years	10	7%	10	8%	17	11%	7	6%	7	5%	9	8%	4	3%	64	7%
3	More than eleven years ago	42	28%	13	11%	15	10%	10	8%	38	25%	8	7%	20	17%	146	16%
98	Don't know	30	20%	34	28%	54	36%	33	28%	78	52%	30	25%	50	42%	309	33%
99	Irrelevant	58	39%	43	36%	49	33%	54	45%	20	13%	56	47%	36	30%	316	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-3 How is the leader of this community chosen?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Democratically elected	61	41%	43	36%	52	35%	39	33%	92	61%	39	33%	50	42%	376	40%
2	Appointed by elders	12	8%	9	8%	1	1%	1	1%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	24	3%
3	Appointed by administration	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	2	2%	0	0%	3	0%
4	Inherited	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	0%
5	Others	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
98	Don't know	18	12%	25	21%	47	31%	25	21%	36	24%	23	19%	34	28%	208	22%
99	Irrelevant	58	39%	43	36%	49	33%	54	45%	20	13%	56	47%	36	30%	316	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-4 How often do you have the meetings?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	More often than once a month	32	21%	32	27%	52	35%	28	23%	68	45%	13	11%	26	22%	251	27%
2	Once in two months to five months	10	7%	8	7%	5	3%	8	7%	20	13%	19	16%	16	13%	86	9%
3	Once in six months	2	1%	6	5%	1	1%	2	2%	3	2%	2	2%	3	3%	19	2%
4	Once in seven to eleven months	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
5	Less often than once in a year	28	19%	8	7%	4	3%	1	1%	5	3%	2	2%	4	3%	52	6%
6	No meeting	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	3	3%	1	1%	5	1%
98	Don't know	19	13%	23	19%	39	26%	27	23%	34	23%	25	21%	34	28%	201	22%
99	Irrelevant	58	39%	43	36%	49	33%	54	45%	20	13%	56	47%	36	30%	316	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-5 Have you ever discussed the methods of proper garbage handling and discharge at the meetings?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	28	19%	26	22%	27	18%	16	13%	35	23%	6	5%	8	7%	146	16%
2	No	49	33%	27	23%	34	23%	22	18%	58	39%	32	27%	39	33%	261	28%
98	Don't know	15	10%	24	20%	40	27%	28	23%	37	25%	26	22%	37	31%	207	22%
99	Irrelevant	58	39%	43	36%	49	33%	54	45%	20	13%	56	47%	36	30%	316	34%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-6 Have you ever been taught methods of proper garbage handling and discharge?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	64	43%	61	51%	58	39%	37	31%	61	41%	66	55%	87	73%	434	47%
2	No	86	57%	59	49%	92	61%	83	69%	89	59%	54	45%	33	28%	496	53%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-7   If "Yes" to the previous question, who taught these to you? (Choose one or more)

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Parents	10	5%	3	2%	5	3%	1	1%	5	3%	10	6%	14	7%	48	4%
2	Community leaders	11	6%	1	1%	9	5%	10	7%	15	9%	0	0%	12	6%	58	5%
3	School teachers	20	11%	20	15%	17	10%	11	8%	16	10%	36	23%	67	35%	187	16%
4	Local government	45	25%	47	34%	33	20%	24	18%	16	10%	34	22%	25	13%	224	20%
5	Central government	3	2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	3%	6	4%	2	1%	0	0%	15	1%
6	NGOs	0	0%	2	1%	8	5%	0	0%	1	1%	2	1%	6	3%	19	2%
7	Others	7	4%	5	4%	5	3%	1	1%	20	12%	16	10%	37	19%	91	8%
99	Irrelevant	86	47%	59	43%	92	54%	83	62%	89	53%	54	35%	33	17%	496	44%
	Total	182	100%	137	100%	169	100%	134	100%	168	100%	154	100%	194	100%	1138	100%

Note: Other means "mass media".

Q5-8 Does anyone in your family or your servant clean the side of the road or adjacent public area in front of your premises?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes, almost everyday	67	45%	48	40%	73	49%	53	44%	75	50%	52	43%	63	53%	431	46%
2	Yes, sometimes	55	37%	40	33%	54	36%	29	24%	57	38%	43	36%	39	33%	317	34%
3	No	28	19%	32	27%	23	15%	38	32%	18	12%	25	21%	18	15%	182	20%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-9   Here please tell me about the behavior of your community population, *and not yours*. What are *the most common* methods to dispose of the garbage in this community?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Picked up by garbage collection service	120	58%	115	93%	92	57%	76	58%	61	31%	111	82%	77	54%	652	60%
2	Burnt	35	17%	2	2%	36	22%	9	7%	81	41%	4	3%	5	3%	172	16%
3	Thrown in the open space or rivers	26	13%	3	2%	15	9%	45	35%	29	15%	18	13%	29	20%	165	15%
4	Just dumped on the yard / in the garden	15	7%	2	2%	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%	16	11%	39	4%
5	Buried on the yard / in the garden	7	3%	1	1%	12	7%	0	0%	22	11%	0	0%	13	9%	55	5%
6	Others	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	1%	3	0%
98	Don't know	3	1%	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	1	1%	8	1%
	Total	206	100%	123	100%	161	100%	130	100%	196	100%	135	100%	143	100%	1094	100%

Note : Other means "composting."

Q5-10 Has anyone in this household, including children, received any health and environmental education or information relating to solid waste?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Yes	100	67%	87	73%	137	91%	106	88%	145	97%	107	89%	119	99%	801	86%
2	No	50	33%	33	28%	13	9%	14	12%	5	3%	13	11%	1	1%	129	14%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Q5-11 If yes, where did this information come from? (Choose one or more)

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Parents	31	9%	22	8%	16	5%	8	3%	3	1%	3	1%	7	2%	90	4%
2	School	88	26%	65	23%	88	25%	84	28%	107	26%	81	27%	96	25%	609	26%
3	Medical worker /center / hospital	9	3%	10	4%	28	8%	13	4%	22	5%	15	5%	24	6%	121	5%
4	Community organization/ NGOs	5	1%	1	0%	13	4%	5	2%	3	1%	4	1%	8	2%	39	2%
5	Newspaper	37	11%	30	11%	46	13%	41	13%	75	18%	36	12%	55	14%	320	14%
6	Radio program	35	10%	34	12%	39	11%	32	11%	48	12%	39	13%	64	17%	291	12%
7	TV program	68	20%	53	19%	98	28%	78	26%	115	28%	70	23%	93	24%	575	24%
8	Local government	13	4%	27	10%	5	1%	27	9%	21	5%	33	11%	23	6%	149	6%
9	Central government	4	1%	2	1%	1	0%	0	0%	7	2%	2	1%	1	0%	17	1%
10	Others	1	0%	0	0%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%	2	1%	13	3%	20	1%
99	Irrelevant	50	15%	33	12%	13	4%	14	5%	5	1%	13	4%	1	0%	129	5%
	Total	341	100%	277	100%	349	100%	304	100%	406	100%	298	100%	385	100%	2360	100%

Note : Other means "from working places."

Q5-12 Do you think a campaign to raise awareness of people for maintaining the cleaner city and environment is necessary?

		Kandy		Matale		Negombo		Chilaw		Gampaha		Nuwara Eliya		Badulla		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Very necessary	131	87%	94	78%	113	75%	87	73%	103	69%	96	80%	97	81%	721	78%
2	Somewhat necessary	15	10%	24	20%	25	17%	24	20%	40	27%	20	17%	18	15%	166	18%
3	Not very necessary	4	3%	2	2%	11	7%	9	8%	7	5%	4	3%	5	4%	42	5%
4	Not necessary at all	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
	Total	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	150	100%	120	100%	120	100%	930	100%

Chapter D

Financial Study

Contents

Chapter D   Financial Study

List of Tables

List of Figures

D.1   National Level

a.   National Budget

The fiscal year of the national budget is from January to December, however, the budget for the year 2002 was approved in April 2002. The outline of the budget for 2002 is shown in Table D-1.

Table D-1: Summary of the Budget Estimates - 2002

Unit: Rs.million

Categories	Items	2002	2001 (Provisional)
Receipts	Revenue	292,677	231,463
	Divestiture Proceeds	21,000	8,589
	Foreign Grants	7,500	5,500
	Total Receipts	321,177	245,552
Payments	Recurrent Expenditure	329,452	300,436
	Capital Expenditure	109,577	82,743
	Debt Repayments	209,354	?
	Advance Accounts	1,500	?
	Others		503
	Total Payments	649,883	383,436
Borrowing Requirement		328,706	138,130

Source: Appropriation Bill, 2002

The budgeted revenue in 2002 targets the increase by 26% of the estimated actual revenue in 2001. However, comparing it with the budgeted revenue in 2001, the budgeted revenue in 2002 is only 5.2% of the increase. As for the expenditure, it is 9.6% of the increase in the estimated actual expenditure in 2001 and 0.9% of the decrease in the budgeted expenditure.

As for the trend of the budget/GDP ratio between 1997 and 2001, the revenue including both tax and non-tax revenue decreased from 18.5% in 1997 to 16.5% in 2001. On the other hand, the expenditure increased from 26.4% in 1997 to 27.3% in 2001.

Consequently, the budget deficit increased from 7.9 % in 1997 to 10.8% in 2001. The deficit has mainly been covered by domestic borrowing, while the fund for projects requiring high technologies has been obtained mainly from foreign borrowing.

Table D-2: Financial Sources Covering the Deficit of the National Budget

Unit: Rs. million

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 (Provisional)
Grants	7,500	7,200	6,761	5,145	5,500
Foreign Borrowing	9,721	10,199	1,484	495	14,538
Domestic Borrowing	30,275	71,362	74,876	118,500	123,592
Divestiture Proceeds	22,535	4,389	134	401	8,589
Total Financing	70,030	93,150	83,225	124,541	152,219

Source: Budget Estimates 2002, Department of National Budget, Ministry of Finance

A value added tax (VAT) was introduced in August 2002 in order to improve the current financial difficulties. "Vision 2010 Sri Lanka" summarises the taxing polity as follows.

- Expansion of the tax scale in order to increase the revenue.

- Integration of GST (Goods and Services Tax), NSL (National Security Levy) and Excise tax to VAT

- Improvement of the efficiency of the national tax department

- Rationalization of tax privileges

- Increase of the income tax rate

b.   Budgets of Organizations Related to SWM

Table D-3 shows the budgets of ministries related to SWM in 2002.

Table D-3: Summary of the Budget of Related Ministries (Unit: million Rs.)

Ministries	2002			2001 revised
	Recurrent	Capital	Total	Total
Ministry of Home Affairs, Provincial Councils & Local Government	35,235	7,518	42,753	36,591
Ministry of Health, Nutrition & Welfare	3,118	5,091	8,209	6,569
Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources	579	1,317	1,896	1,320
Ministry of Housing & Plantation Infrastructure	244	7,681	7,925	9,960
Ministry of Western Region Development	139	1,446	1,585	1,028
(Dept. of National Physical Planning)	(65)	(226)	(291)	(n.a.)

Source: Budget Estimates 2002, Department of National Budget, Ministry of Finance
          * Appropriate Act, No.6 of 2002

The budgetary amount of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Provincial Councils & Local Government is the third largest after the Ministry of Finance, Rs.62 billion, and Ministry of Defence, Rs.50 billion because it holds subsidies to be distributed to local governments.

c.   Money Stream from the Central Government to Local Governments

The amendment of the constitution in 1987 transferred part of the authority held by the central government to provincial councils without incorporating the financial sources.   The majority of expenditure of local governments is spent for the recurrent budget, which implies that the investment work is still held by the central government.

Table D-4: Summary of the Budget of Provincial Councils in 2002 (Unit: million Rs.)

Provincial Councils	Receipts			Expenditure		
	Total	Own Revenue	(B/A) %	Total	Recurrent Expenditure	(E/D) %
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)
Western	10,826	5,851	54.0	10,826	10,213	94.3
Central	5,862	646	11.0	5,862	5,219	89.0
Uva	3,452	197	5.7	3,452	4,284	83.0
Southern	5,765	620	10.8	5,765	4,836	83.9
North-East	6,262	0	0.0	6,262	5,475	87.4
North Western	5,731	579	10.1	5,731	5,101	89.0
North Central	3,629	231	6.6	3,629	3,003	82.8
Sabaragamura	4,259	339	8.0	4,259	3,432	80.6

Source: Budget Estimates 2002, Department of National Budget, Ministry of Finance

The subsidies to provincial councils are classified into the following four types.

- Block Grants

- Criteria Based Grants

- Matching Grants

- Provincial Specific Development Grants

Block grants, which make up 84% of the total grants, are subsidies for the recurrent expenditure and its appropriation is in accordance with the approved cadre. Both criteria based grants and matching grants, of which the decision-making authority is held by the financial commission, are spent on investment. However, the total budget amount of criteria based grants and matching grants in 2002 makes up only 1% of the total budget for development, Rs.1,307 million. Provincial Specific Development Grants, which amounts to approximately 12% of the total grant budget are spent on specific programmes.

These subsidies are distributed to provincial councils through MOHALG and each provincial council must submit reports periodically. The commissioner of the local government department in a provincial council is responsible for the appropriation of the budget to local governments. Figure D-1 shows the money stream.
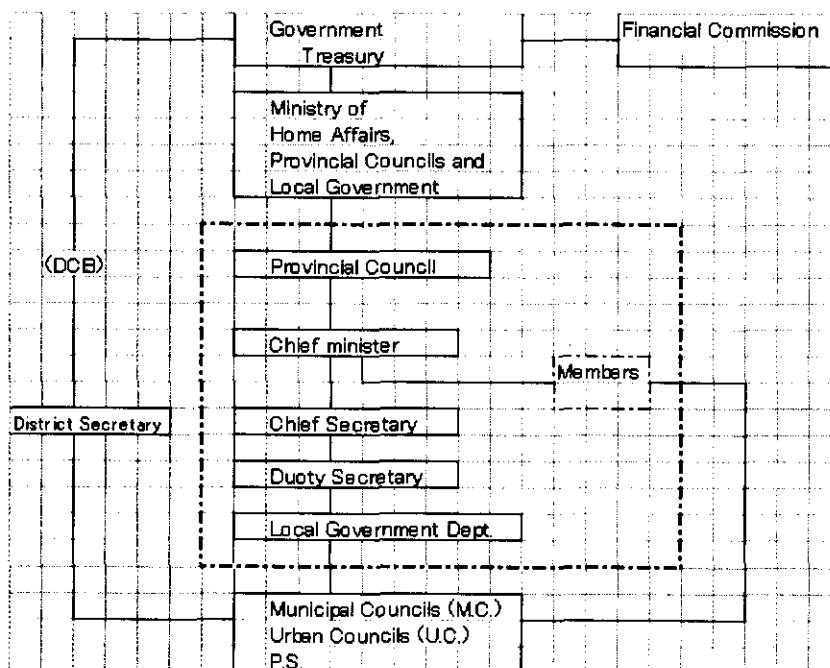
Figure D-1: Money Stream

d. Fund Accommodation System to Local Governments

Besides subsidies, the fund system for local governments, LLDF (Local Loans and Development Fund), has been used since 1916. At the beginning, it was financed only for public servants and cooperatives; however, its fund has been limited to only local governments since 1950.

In 1999, 40 million rupees with an annual interest of 9.25% was obtained from the General Treasury and 87.9 million rupees was financed by adding 37.8 million rupees which was deposited in the funding operation. The actual surplus after the cancellation of bad loans amounting to 2 million rupees was 7.4 million rupees.

The appropriated budget for LLDF decreased to 10 million Rs. in 2002, which is one-tenth of it at the peak in 2000. The trend of fund allocated for SWM projects is as follows.

Table D-5: Historical Data of Funds for SWM Projects

Year	Total amount of loans granted (Rs.'000)	SWM & environmental sanitation (Rs.'000)	%
1994	23,268	4,988	21.4
1995	30,268	5,068	16.7
1996	40,728	15,028	36.9
1997	26,634	4,456	16.7
1998	35,886	10,774	30.0
1999	87,926	4,013	4.6
2000	102,173	5,830	5.7
2001-Sep.	30,700	3,800	12.4

Source: Local Loans and Development Fund, Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government

Two and a half million rupees was financed for the Katana compost plant in 2001 under the conditions of a 6.5% yearly interest, 2-year grace period and 12-year repayment period. Compared to the common interest of 12%/year, these were very soft conditions in order to assist the project. In addition, the following projects were funded in 2001.

- Dahiwala Mt. Iavinia M.C.   Rs.3.8million for a Gully Bowser
- Kaduwela P.S. Rs.0.9million for a tractor
- Balangoda U.C.   Rs.1.0 million for a tractor

As for the procurement of equipment, the loan conditions are a 5-year repayment period, 8% yearly interest and no grace period.

Despite the fact that 78 applications for the fund amounting to 409 million rupees were made, of which 57 million rupees were applied for the SWM in five towns, the budget amount for LLDF in 2003 to be appropriated by the Treasury is estimated at only 10 million rupees.

One example of a funding project is the Perennial Cropped Development Fund amounting to 77.2 millions rupees from 1994 to 1998 by ADB.

e.   Other Fund Systems

Micro-credit systems targeting poverty alleviation are becoming very popular in the world, including in Sri Lanka. However, it is too difficult for people working in the recycling business to utilize them. One reason is that they are not valuable customers for financial organisations, and another reason is that they scarcely access these fund systems due to little information on financial conditions.

Existing financial organisations dealing with micro-credit are as follows.

- banks
- cooperative banks
- credit unions
- saving banks, credit banks, mutual financing association

The Central Bank of Sri Lanka is improving the micro-credit scheme for micro farmers, micro enterprises, and self-employed enterprises. The Central Bank of Sri Lanka's Annual Report - 2001 introduces the following three organisations.

- Samurdhi Development Credit Schemes (SBSs)
- Gami Pubuduwa Scheme
- Sarvodaya Economic Enterprise Development Services

The former two organisations are governmental micro credit organisations and SBSs is the largest saving and lending organisation holding more than 3 million members.

Table D-6: Samurdhi Credit Programmes (Progress as of 31 Dec.2001)

Name of Programme	No. of Loans	Amount (Rs. Mn)	Recovery Rate
Loans granted by SBSs	813,334	5,553	107 %
SASANA	84,247	514	82 %
SAVANA	13,682	343	76 %
Leasing	740	169	51 %
Accelerated Samurdhi Animators/Credit Programmes	285,984	279	98 %
PANA	355	129	101 %
SABA'DA	506	53	102 %

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Report - 2001

SEEDs, the financing organisation operated by an NGO, owns approximately 5 hundred thousands members. The total amount of loaned money has reached 4,196 million rupees with a recovery rate of 93%. It targets village people, although the finance is also accommodated to non-members. The interest is currently 24% per year, 4% of which is allocated for village activities. Although there is no special allocation for the recycling business, they are ready to receive the proposal anytime.

D-5

Table D-7 shows the financial schemes for micro-projects for women.

Table D-7: Saving and Lending

Classification	Name of organisation
Credit and Savings Schemes for Women in Micro – Enterprise Development	● Credit and Savings Schemes for Women in Micro-Enterprise Development ● Kantha Ran Divimaga ● Lanashakthi Banking Societies (JBSs) in Hambantota
Microfinance Activities of the Co-operative Sector	● Co-operative Rural Banks (CRBs) ● Thrift and Credit Co-operative Societies (TCCS)

Source: Central Bank of Sri Lanka Annual Report – 2001

In addition, the following financial organisations deal with micro-finance as well.

- HNB (Hatton National Bank Ltd)
- NDB (National Development Bank of Sri Lanka)
- DFCC Bank (Development Finance Corpn of Ceylon)

Ceylinco Grameen Credit Company Ltd., which is the pioneer of micro-finance, is working only for women in the Colombo and Jafna areas.

D.2   Local Governments

a.   Budget of Seven Model Municipal Councils

Table D-8 and Figure D-2 show revenues and expenditures of seven municipal councils.

Table D-8: Revenue 2002

Recurrent Revenue (Rs.'000)

| Code No.	Items	Matale	Kandy*	Nuwara Eliya*	Badulla	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha
310	Assessment Rates & Sales	8,650	74,860	15,900	11,135	26,487	4,222	8,495
320	Rent	9,179	41,804	10,906	2,420	8,577	7,037	4,507
330	Licenses	2,240	9,477	2,351	4,945	14,119	585	72
340	Charges for Services	4,471	14,762	1,158		4,066	50	3,374
350	Warrant Cost	685	7,935	315	6,800	6,170	76	2,611
360	Other Revenue	6,919	37,484	7,700	1,215	32,556	5,216	2,053
370	Revenue Grants (B)	35,386	137,927	31,991	36,345	30,160	14,828	17,070
380	Capital receipts		0		1,600			0
	Total (A)	67,530	324,249	70,320	64,460	122,135	32,013	38,182
	(B/A) %	52.4	42.5	45.5	56.4	24.7	46.3	44.7

Note: * excluding Water Supply
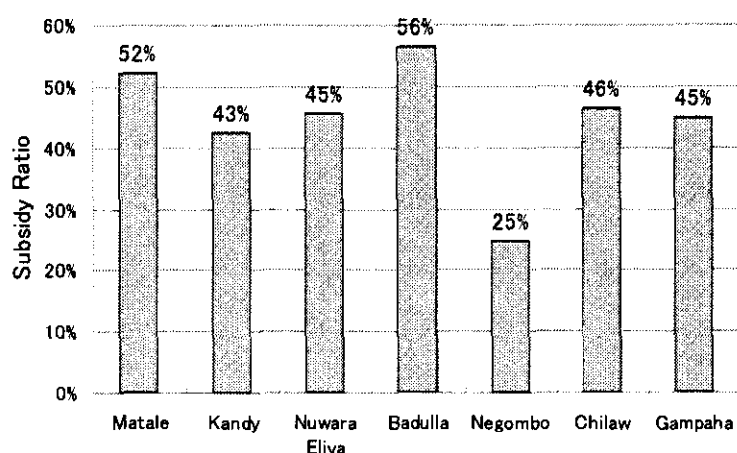
Figure D-2: Subsidy Ratio of LGs' Budget

The dependence rate on the subsidy ranges from 40% to 56% of LGs' budgets.

As for the recurrent expenditure, the salary makes up 53% to 67% of the total expenditure.

Table D-9: Expenditure 2002

Recurrent Expenditure (Rs'000)

Code No.	Items	Matale	Kandy*	Nuwara Eliya*	Badulla	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha
410	Salaries & wages	40,970	164,965	39,329	35,624	51,885	17,634	23,965
420	Tran. Exp.	1,152	2,276	842	1,238	1,487	234	476
430	Supply & Machinery	6,020	39,619	7,395	4,680	13,716	7,956	3,222
440	Rep. Fee of exp. Assets	1,415	2,194	3,296	2,596	5,242	1,588	3,818
450	Transport, Communication - essentials & others	5,736	24,258	4,967	6,308	18,244	2,003	2,780
460	Interest pymts. Dividents & bonuses	525	7,995	165	700	1,060	402	678
470	Grants subscriptions & relief payments	1,041	5,813	2,733	3,892	2,598	365	318
480	Pensions. Pensions bonuses & retirement benefits	4,445	21,407	4,265	2,824	4,581	1,515	1,535
	sub-total (D)	61,304	268,527	62,991	57,861	98,814	31,695	36,791
500	Capital outlay	21,805	223,955	15,080	6,550	23,240	4,014	1,389

Local governments such as municipal and urban councils are operated by their own financial sources in principle. The fiscal period is from January to December. Their financial sources are divided into two: self-financing sources such as taxes and subsidies through provincial councils. Their dependence on the central government seems quite high, the municipal councils' dependence rate being 24% and the urban councils' dependence rate being 46% in 1998[1], although their dependence on the central government is less than that of provincial councils.

b.   Present Collection Rates

b.1   Collection Rates of Taxes

The financial sources of local governments are mainly classified into assessment rates, trade licences, and rent. Table D-10 shows the collection amounts and rates of these sources.

Table D-10: Recovery of Revenue Collection in 2001

(Unit: Rs.'000)

Town	Item	Assessment	Licence	Rent	Other charges
Kandy*	Recovered amount	35,082	7,600	12,279	60,195
	%	90.5	47.8	82.5	100.0
Matale*	Recovered amount	4,291	1,600	3,112	444
	%	62.6	89.8	88.8	46.4
Negombo	Recovered amount	14,564	11,444	6,000	4,783
	%	65.0	83.6	83.6	88.6
Gampaha	Recovered amount	5,133	4,217	416	2,139
	%	68.8	83.8	51.6	49.3
Chilaw	Recovered amount	3,998	598	1,512	n.a.
	%	93.2	100.0	88.5	n.a.
Nuwara Eliya	Recovered amount	30,545	1,472	5,805	1,293
	%**	107.6	62.6	53.2	79.0

Note: * 2000
** Calculated by the figures of the Revenue Account at the end of 2001 and the Budget for 2002

The collection rates of licences are higher than those of assessment rates except in Kandy and Nuwara Eliya.

Licence rates are subject to assessment values in principle.

Table D-11: Licence System of Local Governments

M.C.	Trade licence	Business licence	Professional licence
Chilaw		171 business categories, 3 ranks per category. The rates range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000.	
Gampaha		11 ranks without business categories. The rates range from Rs.100 to 1,000.	
Negombo	190 categories, 8 ranks per category They range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	132 categories, 8 ranks per category They range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	20 categories, depending on the yearly income amount Free if it is below Rs. 6,000. If it exceeds Rs. 6,000, it ranges from Rs. 90 to 3,000 by five steps.
Matale	160 categories, 6 ranks per category They range from Rs. 50 to Rs. 5,000.	98 categories, 6 ranks per category They range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5,000.	22 categories, depending on the yearly income amount Free if it is below Rs. 6,000. If it exceeds Rs. 6,000, it ranges from Rs. 45 to 3,000 by five steps.
Kandy		161 categories, 7 ranks per category The rates range from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000.	
Nuwara Eliya	15 categories, 3 ranks per category They range from Rs. 650 to Rs. 5,000.	98 categories, 6 ranks per category Free if the assessment value is below Rs. 1500. They range from Rs. 450 to Rs. 5,000 if it exceeds Rs. 1,500.	16 categories, depending on the yearly income amount Free if it is below Rs. 6,000. If it exceeds Rs. 6,000, it ranges from Rs. 45 to 3,200 by five steps.
Badulla		143 categories, 6 ranks per category The rate for the commercial area range from Rs. 63 to Rs. 5,000. The rate for the residential area range from Rs. 63 to Rs. 4,500.	

[1] Source: Statistical Abstract 2000, Department of Census and Statistics, Ministry of Finance and Planning

b.2   Present Collection Rates of Utility Charges

As for Gampaha, the collection rate of electricity is 75% and the collection rate of water supply is 88%. The collection rates of water supply in Kandy and Matale are 76% and 64%, respectively. This implies that the collection rates of utility charges are not always higher than the tax collection rates.

c.   Solid Waste Management Budget

The SWM budget generally includes the budgets for collection and disposal work, cleaning drain work, operation and maintenance work, etc. However, they are not separately controlled under the present accounting system. The collection and disposal cost and the drain cleaning cost are separately controlled in the accounting system in Badulla, Negombo and Chilaw, however they are not separately controlled in other model towns. As for the cost of the workshop, it is only separately controlled in Matale, Kandy and Negombo M.C..

Table D-12: Municipal Budget and SWM costs in 2002

Programme code**	Population *	SWM costs in 2002				Cost/person/year		Total Municipal budget	Share of SWM
		Collection	Drain cleaning	Workshop	Total	SWM cost	Collection cost		
		Rs.'000/y	Rs.'000/y	Rs.'000/y	Rs.'000/y	Rs./p/y	Rs./p/y	Rp.'000/y	%
Matale	36,352	11,531		1,850	13,381	368	317	61,304	21.8%
Kandy	110,049	49,302		11,831	61,133	556	448	269,915	22.6%
Nuwara Eliya	25,049	13,795			13,795	551	551	72,975	18.9%
Badulla	40,920	5,694	2,023		7,717	189	139	57,861	13.3%
Negombo	121,933	17,227	2,452	928	20,607	169	141	98,814	20.9%
Chilaw	24,105	9,937	999		10,936	454	412	31,695	34.5%
Gampaha	9,438	10,010			10,010	1,061	1,061	36,791	27.2%

Notes: Census of Population and Housing –2001

The SWM budget generally occupies a large percentage of the local governments' budgets. It is generally around 20% of the local governments' budgets except in Badulla where it is 13%. That of Chilaw U.C exceeds even 30%. This implies that SWM is very important work for local governments in terms of financial control.
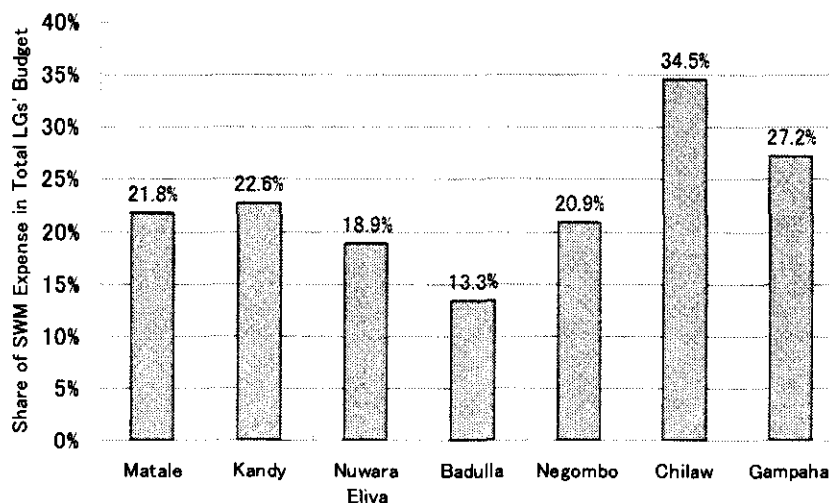

Figure D-3: Share of SWM Expenses in LGs' Budgets

Figure D-4 shows how the SWM budgets of Model Towns per capita in 2002 greatly vary depending on the town.
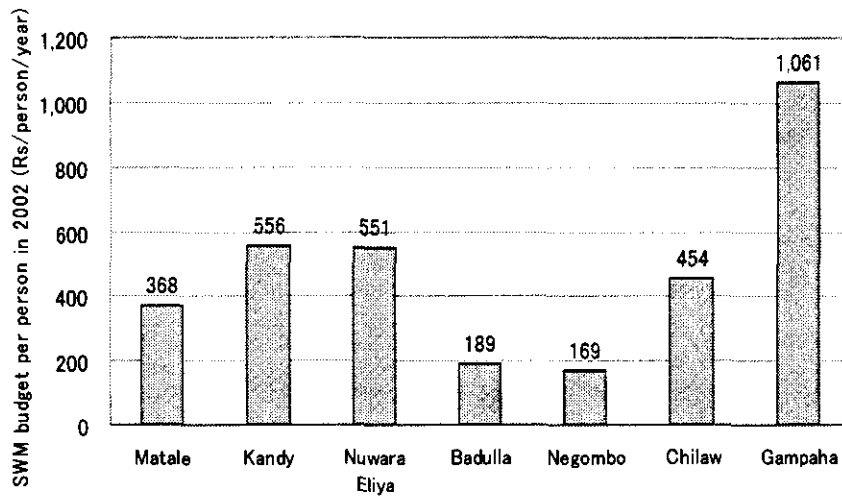

Figure D-4: SWM Budget of Model Towns per Capita 2002

Figure D-5 shows the large variation in the unit SWM costs of model towns, ranging from 1000 Rs/ton to 2,500 Rs/ton.
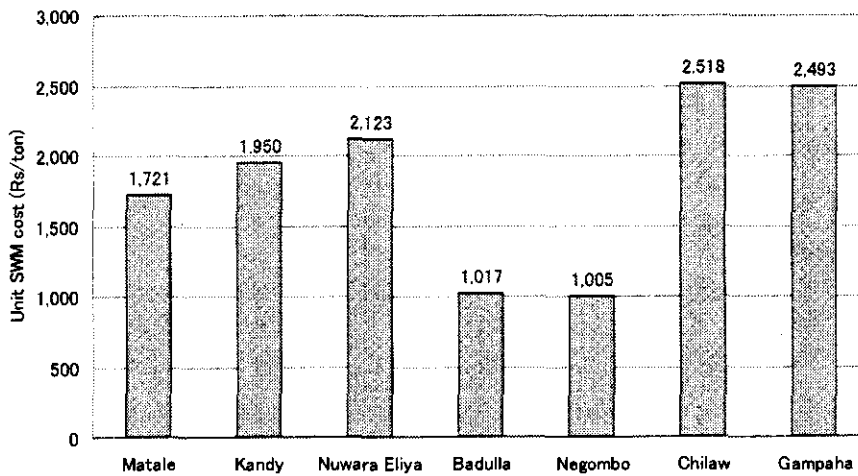

Figure D-5: Unit SWM Cost

Table D-13: Breakdown of SWM Budget in 2002

Unit: 1000 Rs.

Code No.	Items	Matale	Kandy	Nuwara Eliya	Badulla	Negombo	Chilaw	Gampaha
	Recurrent Expenditure							
410	Individual Salary	10,006	32,158	11,825	4,924	1,913	8,050	7,906
420	Transport fees	65	45	10	35	0	23	15
430	Supplies Equipment	590	3,665	715	170	428	615	1,450
440	Repair & maintenance of capital assets	230	50	350	40	2	675	400
450	Transport Communication, Necessities & Others	260	11,654	0	10	59	0	67
460	Payment of Interest	375	1,684	50	0	0	27	0
470	Grants Subscription & relief	5	46	235	40	0	7	16
480	Pension, pension bonuses & retirement benefits	0	0	610	475	51	540	156
	Total	11,531	49,302	13,795	5,694	2,452	9,937	10,010
500	**Capital Expenditure**	2,770	2,900	2,000	100	0	14	0

Note: * only for repayment of loan
Source: Programme Budget 2002 of Each Council

Figure D-6 shows that about 80% of SWM expenditure is for salaries and wages. As for Kandy M.C., the percentage of salary is smaller than the other M.C.s because a part of the collection work is contracted out to a private company.
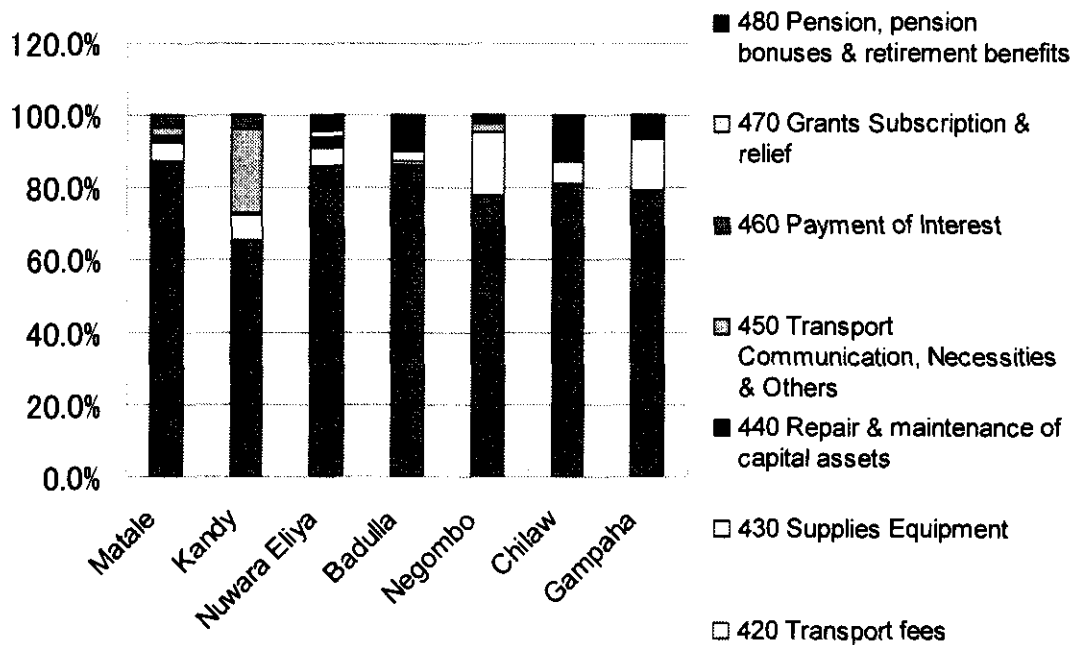

Figure D-6: Breakdown of SWM Budgets

The salary is subsidized by the central government and the subsidy amount depends on the cadre. Therefore, there is no economic incentive for local governments toward the reduction of employees. Only after the waste amount greatly exceeds the amount that can be managed by the approved cadre, is the municipal staff able to perceive the importance of SWM works. Most local governments are seriously troubled with many complaints from citizens, employees, etc. related to the SWM. One cause is lack of full-time managerial staff for SWM works.

The assignment of a full-time managerial staff for solid waste management works requires the approval of the Salaries and Cadre Committee, which is currently impossible according to the central governmental policy.