

c. Environmental Protection License

Projects defined under the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulation (See reference “13 Environmental Law”) that have been granted Environmental Clearance or IEE or EIA approval by the CEA, are required to obtain an Environmental Protection License. The National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulation does not mention particular criteria regarding landfill site facilities. However, all kinds of facilities that discharge 3.0 m³ of effluent per day are subject to this regulation. As of October 2003, no local authority has obtained an Environmental Protection License regarding the operation of its landfill site except for the improvement of Nuwara Eliya Moon Plain landfill site carried out in the JICA study.

All local authorities, except for Nuwara Eliya Municipal Council, operate landfill sites which discharge leachate into public waters without an Environmental Protection License as well as without Environmental Clearance or IEE or EIA approval.

The detailed procedure for obtaining an Environmental Protection License is as follows:

- **Defined Projects:** All facilities defined under the National Environmental (Protection and Quality) Regulation No.1 of 1990 and 1159/22 of 22 November 2000, published in the Gazette Extra Ordinary No. 595/16 of 2 February 1990 (See reference “13 Environmental Law”)
- **Address for application:** Central Environmental Authority (CEA)
- **Period for application:** More than one month before operation
- **Fee of application:** 15,000Rs
- **Required information:** Outline of the facility, treatment method of waste water, quantity, quality and so on.

9 Operation and Maintenance for Sanitary Landfill

Operation

Improving the facilities at the landfill site is easy by construction; however, maintaining the sustainable maintenance and operation is always very difficult. One of the reasons why sustainable maintenance is difficult is the staff in charge of landfill operation does not know how to operate a sanitary landfill.

9.1 Required Resources for O & M

The required resources for operation and maintenance are as follows:

- Manpower
 - Supervisor
 - Operators of heavy equipment
 - Foreman
 - Guard & record keeper
 - Labourers
- Heavy equipment and vehicles
 - Bulldozer (full time)
 - Crawler loader (if necessary)
 - Excavator (if necessary)
 - Water tankers
- Diesel and lubricant oil for a bulldozer
- Soil for covering waste
- Electricity for leachate treatment facility
- Material for gas venting facility
- Turfing on the sloping side

9.2 The Cell and Layer Operation with Daily Soil Cover

The term cell is described as the volume of material placed in a landfill during one operating period, usually one day (See Figure 9-1). A cell includes the solid waste deposited and the daily cover material surrounding it.

The advantages of using daily cover are primarily in preventing windblown litter and odours, birds and vermin and in improving the site's visual appearance. It is also advocated as a means of shedding surface water during the filling sequence, thereby managing leachate by reducing infiltration. At sites where daily cover is spread by bulldozer, a thickness of less than 200 mm is not feasible, keeping in view the uneven surface of the waste.

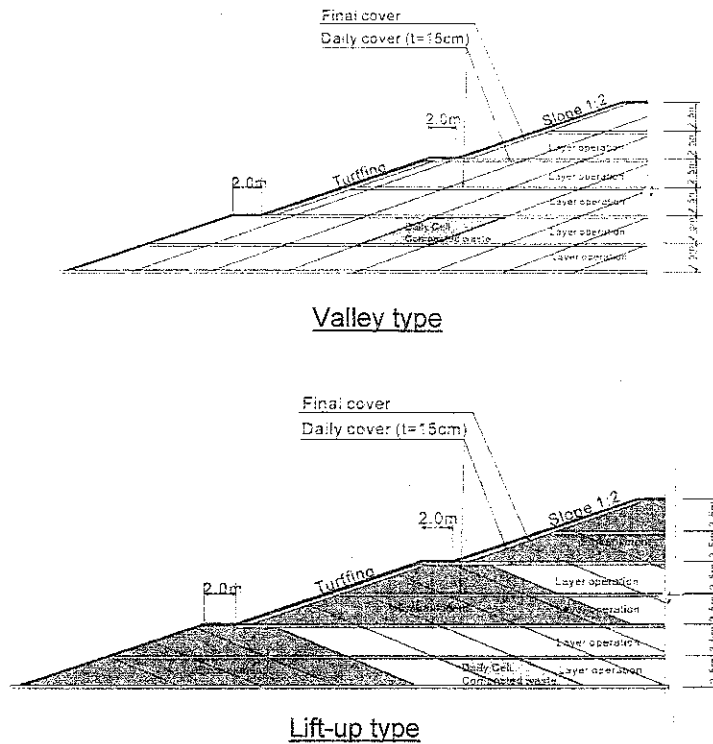


Figure 9-1: Daily Cell and Daily Soil Cover

A layer is a complete cell over the active area of the landfill.

9.3 Waste Discharging and Soil Covering Method

The waste shall be discharged to the landfill site from the platform. The waste discharging procedure is as follows:

- 1) At the beginning of operation, the waste shall be discharged down to the landfill site from the platform.
- 2) The bulldozer shall move and compact the discharged waste. The waste must not be scattered and it must be minimized as much as possible in order to decrease the amount of covering soil.
- 3) Soil covering shall be done every day.
- 4) The thickness of covering soil is approximately twenty (20) cm and it shall be done every day. Top soil can be utilized as covering soil.
- 5) Covering soil can be excavated within the landfill site without damaging other facilities.
- 6) The area of waste covered by soil will become a temporary access road for collection vehicles and must, therefore, be compacted well by bulldozer.
- 7) The steel plates can be utilised for the travelling of collection vehicle, when it rains.

- 8) Waste shall be discharged only from the platform or active filling area from the bottom of the access road not from the top of the road.

The following figures show the operation procedure for discharging waste and covering soil of a valley type landfill.

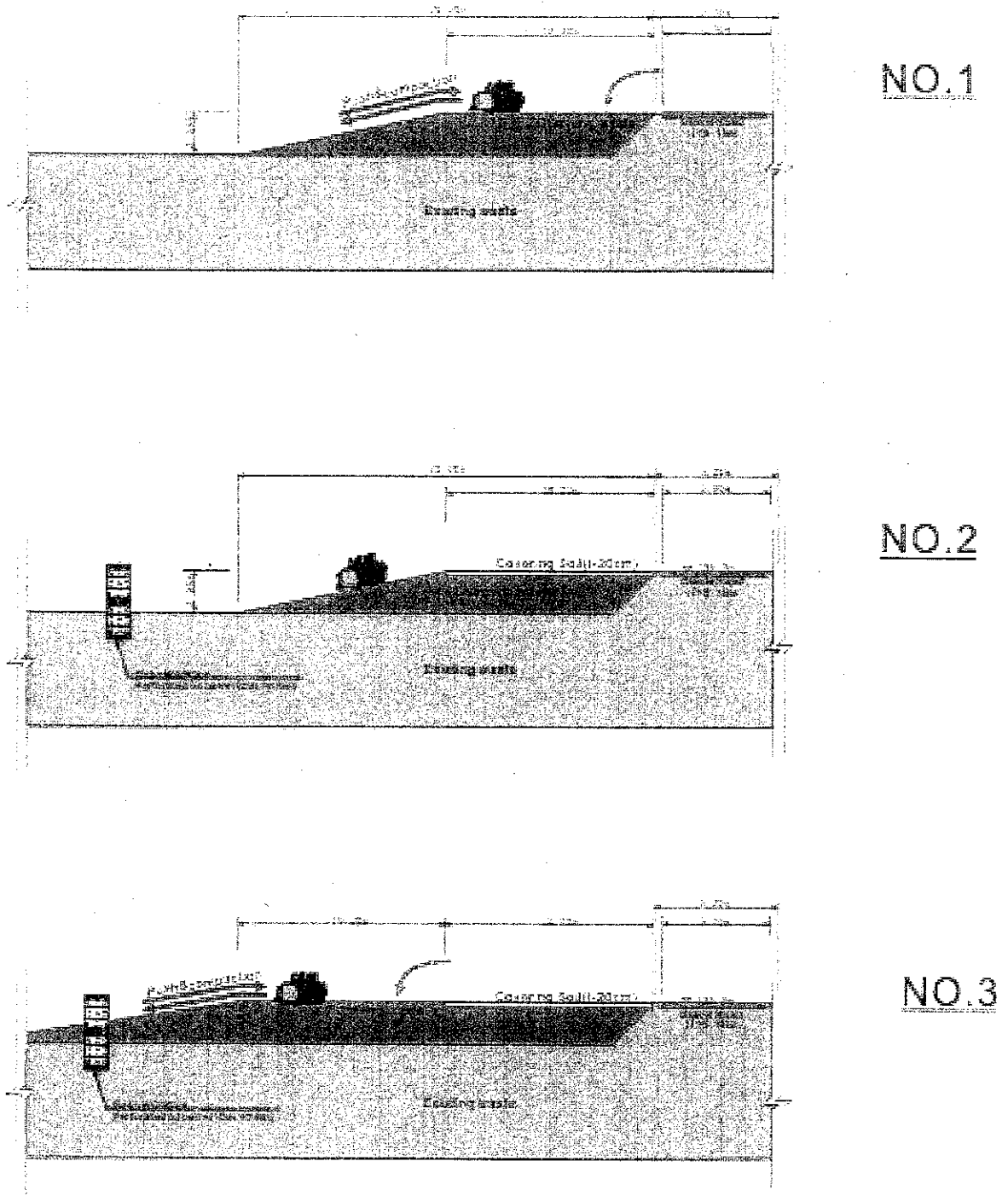


Figure 9-2: Procedure of Waste Discharging and Soil Covering (Typical Section)

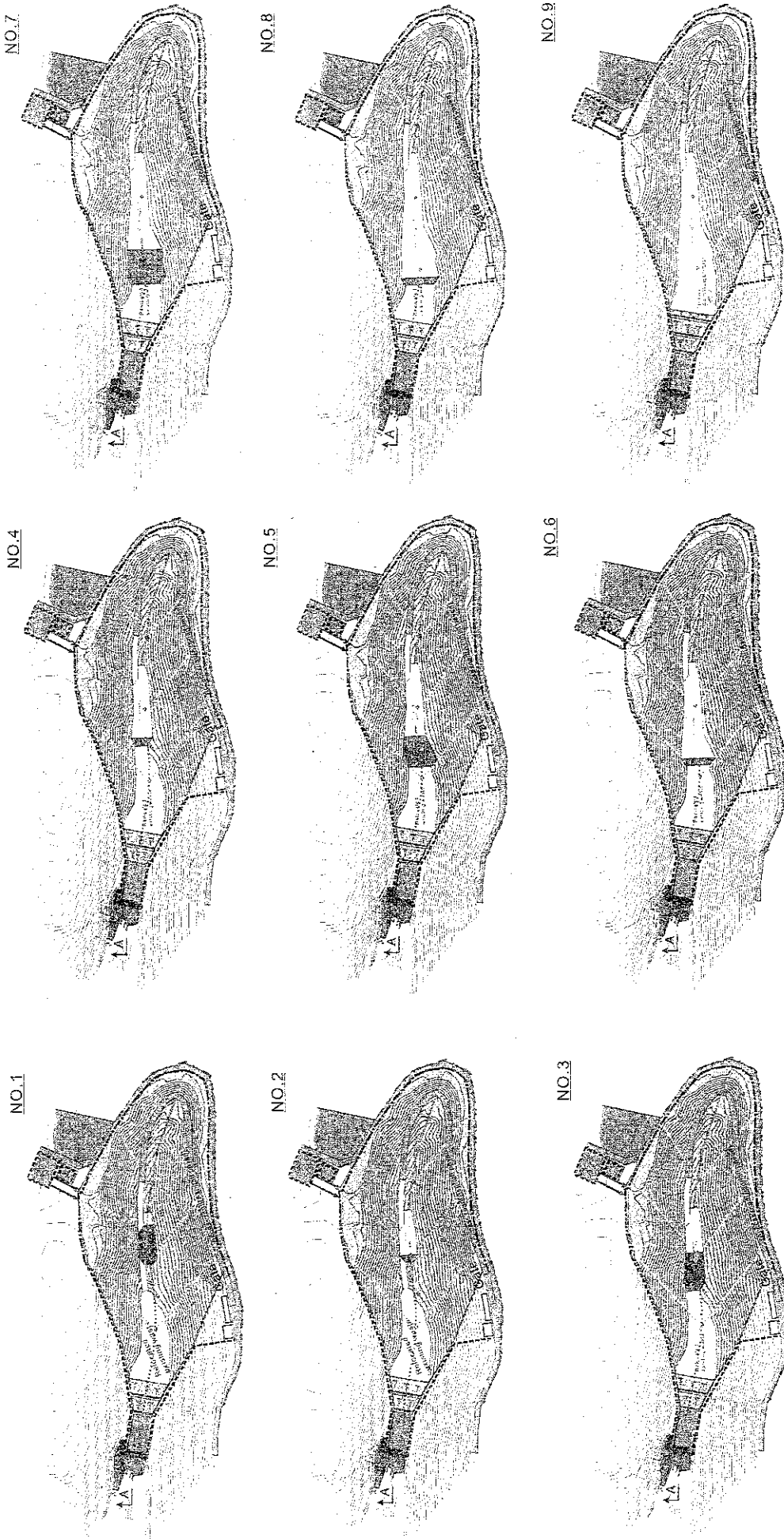


Figure 9-3: Procedure of Waste Discharging and Soil Covering (Valley type)

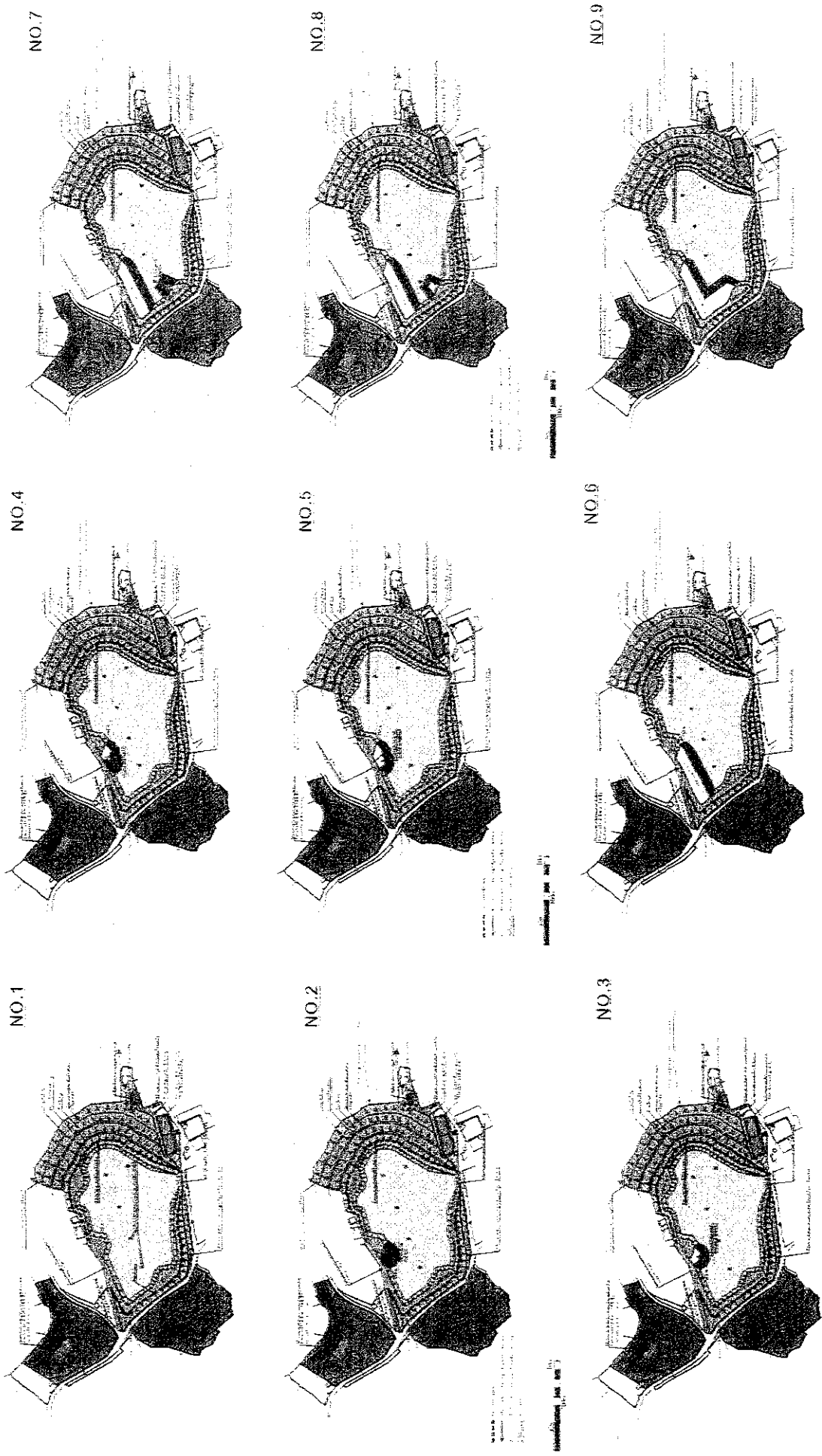


Figure 9-4: Procedure of Waste Discharging and Soil Covering (Lift-up type)

9.4 Making Slope and Terrace

The slope and terrace shall be made by discharged waste during operation. The specification of the slope and terrace is as follows:

- The slope gradient must be less than 1:2.
- The terrace should be made every 5 meters in height.
- The terrace should be 2 meters in width.

The maintenance of the finished slope is as follows:

- Repair the damaged slope in accordance with the designed slope degree
- Check for seeping of leachate on the slope. If it is found, the place of seeping shall be fixed with some gravel.
- Prevent livestock from entering the landfill site.



Making slope (1:2)



Making terrace

Figure 9-5: Making Slope and Terrace

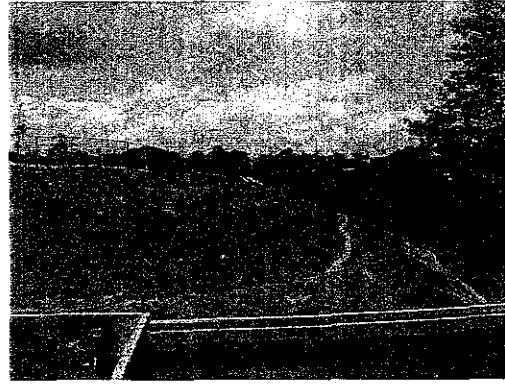
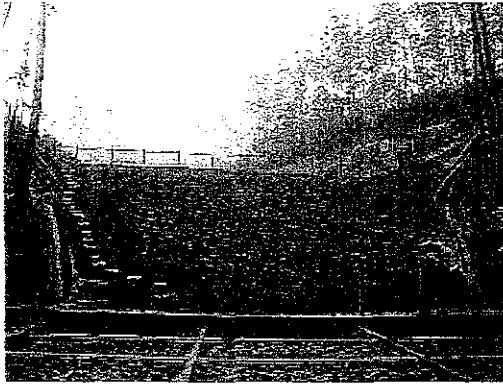
9.5 Turfing

The slope of the waste filling was turfed for the following purposes:

- Protection of the slope from erosion by runoff water
- Maintenance of the good view

The maintenance of turfing is as follows:

- The slope made by discharged waste is turfed immediately after covering with soil
- Water the turf at least every three days in order to protect the slope.



Turfing on the slope



Water the turf in order to protect the slope

Figure 9-6: Maintenance of Turfing

9.6 Leachate Treatment Facility

Operation and maintenance of the leachate treatment facility depends on the treatment method. The examples of the operation and maintenance of Gohagoda landfill site in Kandy and Moon Plain landfill site in Nuwara Eliya are described below.

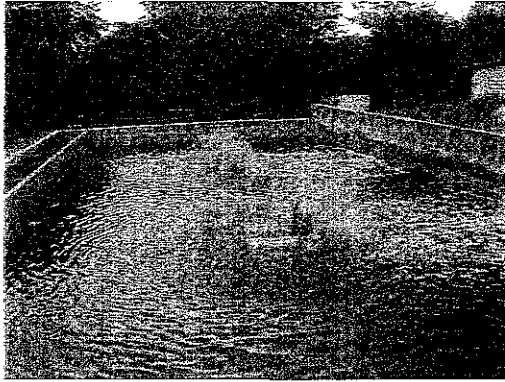
a. Example of operation and maintenance of leachate treatment facility at Gohagoda landfill site in Kandy

The leachate treatment facility at Gohagoda consists of a leachate collection pond and leachate and gully suck tanks. Leachate is collected in the leachate collection pond and it is recirculated to the leachate and gully suck tanks by pump. The recirculated leachate and discharged gully suck in the tanks are aerated with four floating aerators. Overflow of aerated leachate and gully suck will go down to the leachate collection pond again.

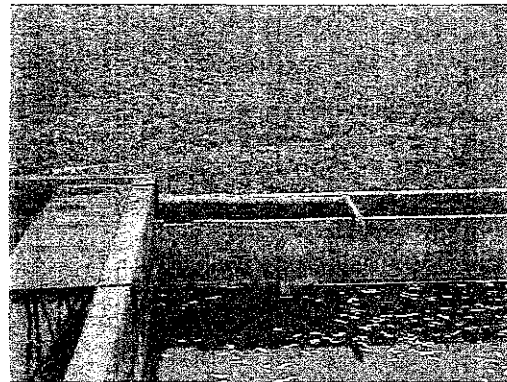
The operation and maintenance of leachate and gully suck tanks are as follows:

- The aerators shall be operated two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening everyday.
- The leachate treatment facility requires the removing of sludge periodically to be discharged to the landfill site whenever necessary.

- The connection pipe between the upper tank and lower tank and the effluent pipe from the lower tank shall be cleaned once a week.
- Remove floating materials (shopping bags, paper and so on) and bulky waste (tires, wood and so on).
- Add grease and service aerators every three months.



The aerators shall be operated for four hours per day

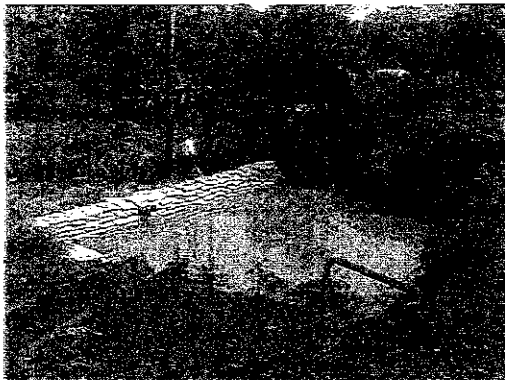


The cleaning of pipes is required once a week

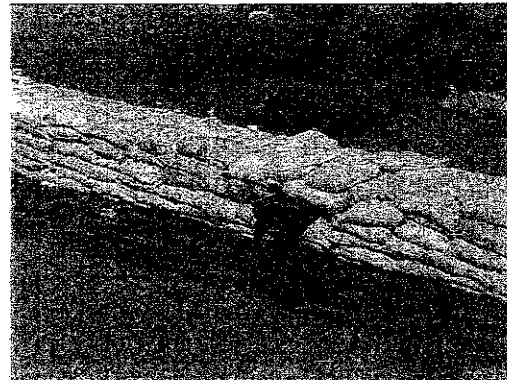
Figure 9-7: Operation & Maintenance of Leachate and Gully Suck Treatment Tanks

The operation and maintenance of the leachate collection pond is as follows:

- Operate the pump every morning
- Repair damaged sandbags
- Clean the effluent pipe once a week
- Clean the inlet culvert once a week
- Remove the sedimentary soil every three months
- Check the function of the pump and remove obstacles for the pump every day.



Leachate collection pond



Cleaning of effluent of leachate collection pond

Figure 9-8: Operation & Maintenance of Leachate Collection Pond

b. Example of operation and maintenance of leachate treatment facility at Moon Plains landfill site in Nuwara Eliya

A combined system which consists of a coconut-fibre biological conductor, charcoal filter and wet land is adopted as the leachate treatment method at Moon Plains landfill site.

The operation and maintenance of leachate treatment facility is as follows:

- The leachate treatment facility shall be checked every morning to make sure no people or animals have fallen in.
- The leachate treatment facility shall be checked every morning to make sure there is no leaking of leachate. If leaking is found, inform to Municipal engineer and CPHI immediately.
- The surrounding fence shall be well maintained in order to prevent animals or people from falling into the leachate treatment facility.
- The soil in the pit for effluent of treated leachate shall be removed regularly.
- The coconut fibre shall be replaced every five years.
- The charcoal filter shall be replaced regularly.
- The plantation used as a buffer zone between the leachate treatment facility and existing road shall be well maintained.
- When there is little leachate outflow, the effluent of treated gully suck can be discharged to the leachate treatment facility

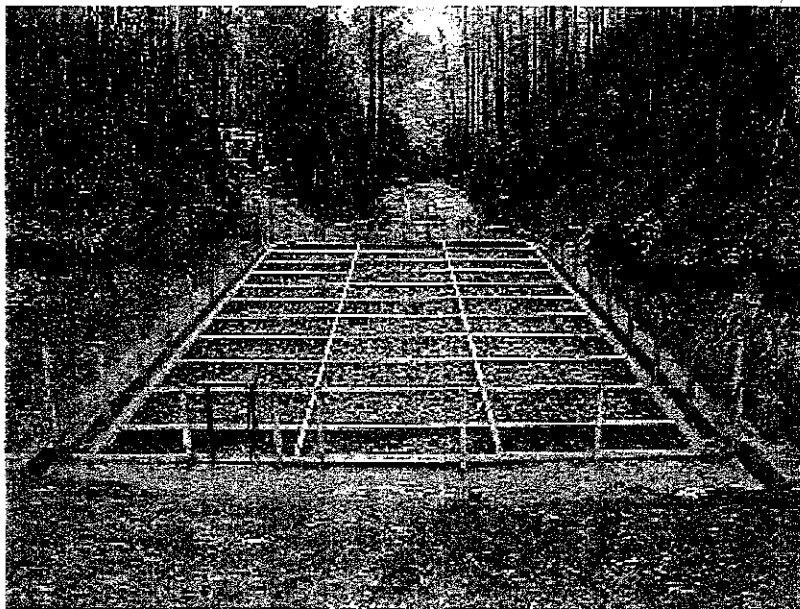


Figure 9-9: Operation & Maintenance of Leachate Treatment Facility

9.7 Leachate Collection Facility

The maintenance of the leachate collection pipe is as follows:

- The bulldozer is strictly prohibited from passing on the leachate collection facility not covered by waste. The leachate collection facility is easily damaged by heavy equipment.
- The leachate collection facility shall be covered by waste and not by soil.
- The rubble or gravel stone around the leachate collection facility should not be misplaced or removed



To be covered by waste and not by soil



The bulldozer is strictly prohibited from passing on the collection facility

Figure 9-10: Operation & Maintenance of Leachate Collection Facility

9.8 Leachate Collection Pipe on the Terrace

The operation and maintenance of leachate collection pipe is as follows:

- When the seeping out of leachate is found on the terrace, the leachate collection pipe might be cloggy. The obstacles shall be removed in order to discharge the leachate properly.

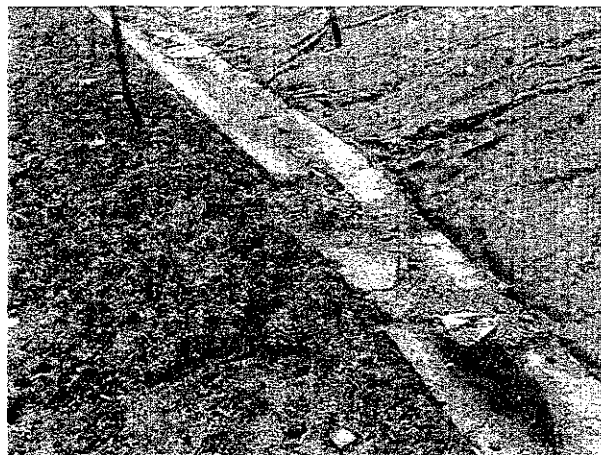


Figure 9-11: Removing of the Obstacles of Cloggy Leachate Collection pipe

9.9 Extension of Gas Ventilation Facility

The role of the gas ventilation facility is the emission of methane gas, which is generated through the decomposing of discharged waste.

- The waste shall be carefully discharged to the surrounding of the gas ventilation facility.
- The vertical gas ventilation facility shall be extended in accordance with the progress of the layer of discharged waste.
- Top soil as covering soil surrounding the gas ventilation facility on the slope shall be taken carefully so as not to damage the gas ventilation facility.

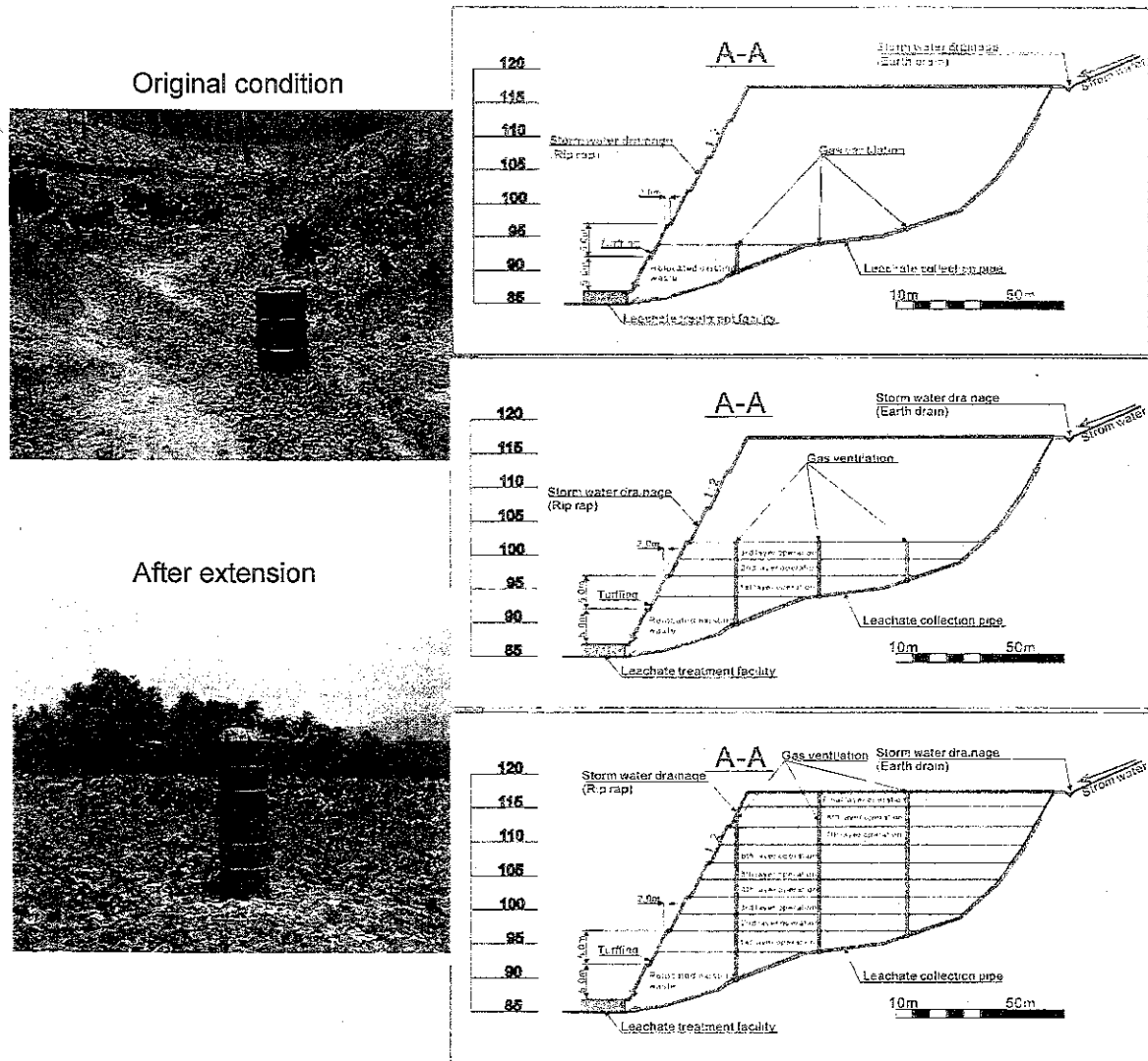


Figure 9-12: Extension of Gas Ventilation Facility (Vertical)

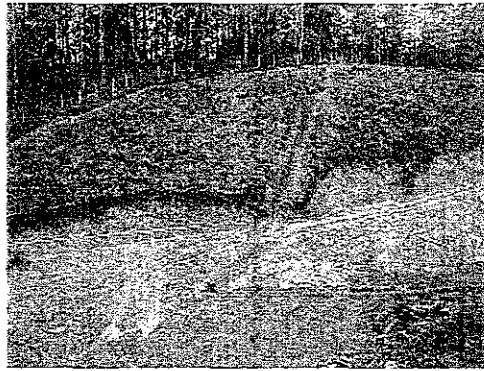


Figure 9-13: Maintenance of Gas Ventilation Facility (on the slope)

9.10 Storm Water Drainage

The role of storm water drainage is to divert the storm water from the landfill site to outside.

- Storm water drainage shall be cleaned twice a month
- The soil in the pit for storm water drainage shall be removed regularly



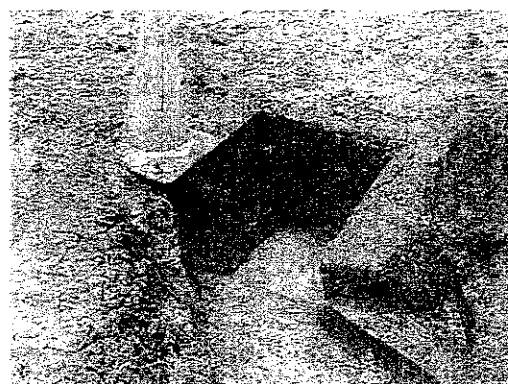
Cleaning and repairing of storm water drainage along the site (Rip rap)



Cleaning of storm water drainage (Earth drain)



Cleaning and repairing of storm water drainage at the foot of the embankment (Rip rap)



Cleaning and repairing of pit for storm water drainage

Figure 9-14: Storm Water Drain and Pit

9.11 Fence (Fixed type)

The role of the fixed type fence is to prevent the scattering of waste and animals or people from entering. The fence shall be repaired when it is damaged by animals and so on.

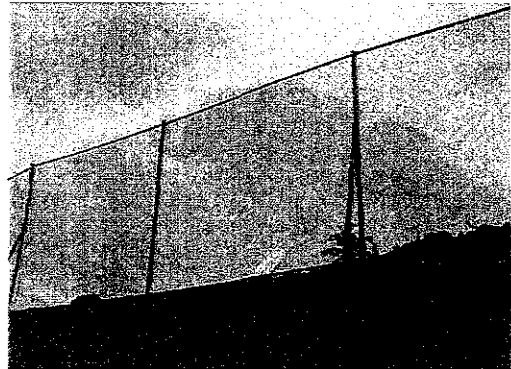
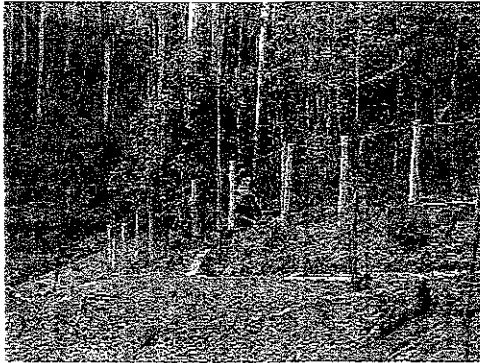


Figure 9-15: Fence (Fixed Type)

9.12 Fence (Movable type)

The role of the fence (Movable type) is to prevent the scattering of waste and to improve the ugly view. The fence shall be shifted in accordance with the layer of discharging waste.

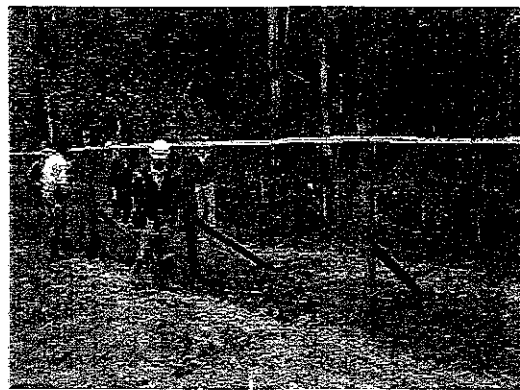


Figure 9-16: Fence (Movable type)

9.13 Access Road

The role of the access road is to approach the place where the collection vehicles discharge waste. The access road shall be repaired immediately when it is damaged.

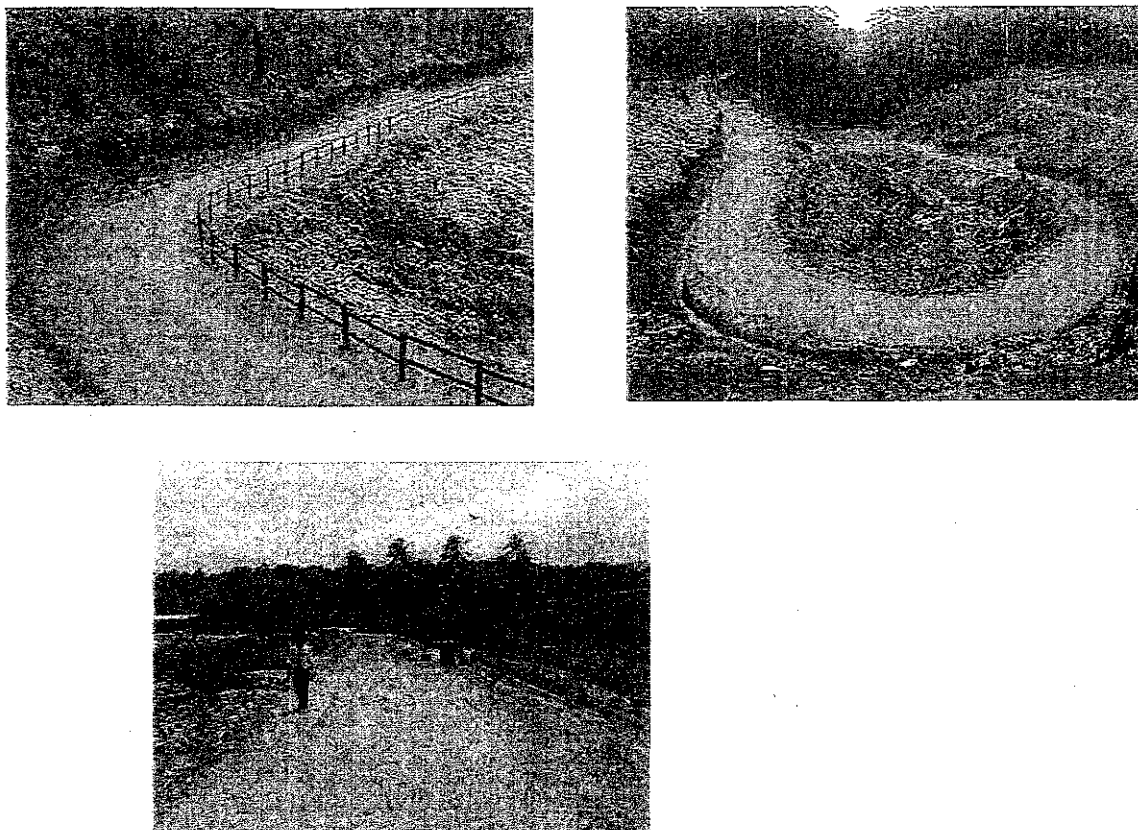


Figure 9-17: Access Road

9.14 Discharge Pit for Health Care Waste

The disposal pit for healthcare waste receives the following wastes which require special care for handling.

- ✓ Syringes
- ✓ Medical tools and goods which contacted blood

The maintenance of the discharge pit for health care waste is as follows:

- The surrounding storm water drainage shall be frequently cleaned and repaired in order to keep storm water from entering the pit.
- The receiving of body parts and infectious waste is strictly prohibited
- The bamboo blind shall always be closed.
- Discharged health care waste shall be covered by lime.

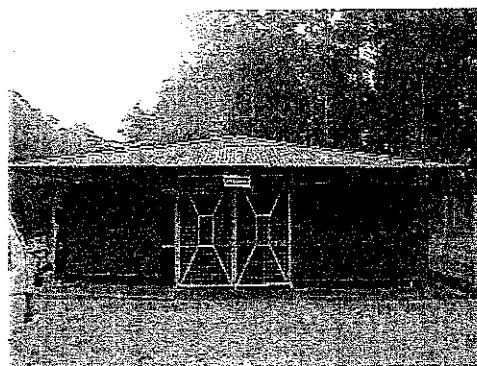


Figure 9-18: Discharge pit for health care waste

9.15 Wheel Wash Pit

The role of the wheel wash pit is to remove any waste or mud attached to the collection vehicle.

- All collection vehicles shall pass through the wheel wash pit.
- Soil at the wheel wash pit shall be removed regularly.
- Water shall be added at least twice a week.



Figure 9-19: Wheel wash pit

9.16 Control House, Garage for Bulldozer and Education Facility

The role of the control house, garage for bulldozer and education facility is as follows:

- The control house shall be used to keep the tools, materials, safety goods, etc.
- The garage shall be used to secure and to protect the bulldozer.
- The education facility shall be used to teach the sanitary landfill method to visitors.
- To record the number of collection vehicles daily.
- To record the number and names of visitors.

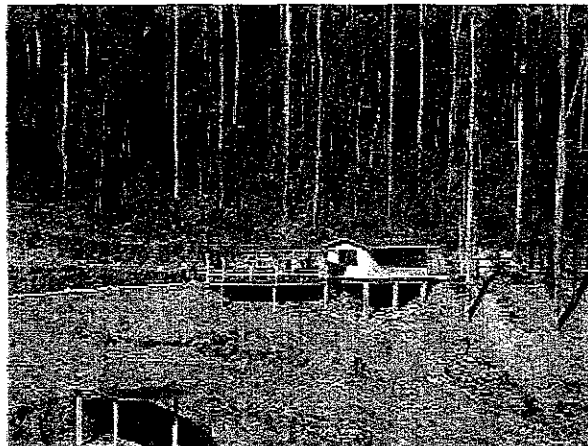


Figure 9-20: Control house, garage for bulldozer and education facility

9.17 Monitoring Well

Underground water samples shall be taken regularly in order to analyse the water quality in accordance with the instruction of the Central Environmental Authority.



Figure 9-21: Monitoring well

9.18 Prohibited Activities

The following activities are strictly prohibited.

- 1) The discharging of waste to the landfill site from the access road directly.
- 2) The discharging of gully suck to the landfill site or storm water drainage without treatment.
- 3) The discharging of medical waste that contains syringes, medical tools and goods which contacted blood to the landfill site.
- 4) The selling of waste which comes from slaughter houses and gully suck as fertilizer
- 5) The selling of diesel of the bulldozer
- 6) Permitting the entrance of livestock or animals to the landfill site
- 7) The burning of waste at any time
- 8) The entrance of children to the operated area of landfill site
- 9) Use of the bulldozer for any other purpose except for landfill site operation
- 10) Use of the landfill site area and facilities for any other purpose except for landfill site operation.

10 Establishment of the Necessary Public Consideration and Monitoring System for Operation of the Sanitary Landfill Site

The monitoring committee is established for the following purpose:

- To ensure the landfill operation is in compliance with the method stated in the landfill operation manual.
- To keep the transparency of the landfill operation.

The monitoring committee holds meeting periodically and makes the monitoring results available to the public.

a. Proposed members of the monitoring committee

The proposed monitoring committee members are as follows:

Table 10-1: Proposed Monitoring Committee Members

Position	Eligibility
Chairman	Chairman of the health committee
Member 1	a municipal council member elected from the ward near the landfill site
Member 2	a municipal council staff member from the Health Department
Member 3	a municipal council staff member from the Works Department
Member 4, 5	neighbourhood representatives
Member 6	a Central Environmental Authority staff member
Member 7	a worker from a local environmental NGO

b. Monitoring frequency

Period	Frequency
Before construction The first monitoring will be executed before the commencement of the construction work in order to understand and to keep a record of the original condition.	1 time
During the first six months	every month
After six months If the monitoring committee judges that the monthly monitoring is not necessary, the monitoring frequency will be reduced after six months of landfill operation. However, the monitoring has to be done at least every three months.	every three months

c. Monitoring check list

The Study Team prepares a check list for monitoring of the landfill operation. The monitoring committee shall execute their work according to the monitoring check list.

Table 10-2: Draft Check List for the Landfill Operation

Check list Monitoring Committee for the ##### Landfill Site					Date:	Notes
					Time:	
Category A: Environmental effect (Before and after construction)						
No	Items	Acceptable	Medium	Terrible	Score	Notes
A1.	Fire & Smoke	0	1	2		
A2.	Offensive odour	0	1	2		
A3.	Waste water	0	1	2		
A4.	Withering of trees caused by discharged waste	0	1	2		
A5.	Waste scattering	0	1	2		
A6.	Animals (dogs, monkeys, birds, etc.)	0	1	2		
A7.	Vermin (flies etc.)	0	1	2		
A8.	View	0	1	2		
A9.	Entry of scavengers (If no scavengers are at the site, select "0")	0	-	2		
Total of Category A						
Category B : Function of facilities (After finishing of construction)						
No	Items	Functioning	Medium	No functioning	Score	Notes
B1.	Drainage system					
	B1-1.Rip rap	0	1	2		
	B1-2.Earth drain	0	1	2		
B2.	Leachate collection & treatment system	0	1	2		
B3.	Gas ventilation system	0	1	2		
B4.	Discharge pit for the health care	0	1	2		
B5.	Gully suck treatment facility	0	1	2		
B6.	Access road					
	B6-1.Asphalt road	0	1	2		
	B6-2.Gravel road	0	1	2		
B7.	Tire wash pit	0	1	2		
B8.	Security facilities					
	B8-1.Gate	0	1	2		
	B8-2.Fence	0	1	2		
	B8-3.Guardrail	0	1	2		
B9.	Waste scattering prevention net fence	0	1	2		
B10.	Turfing	0	1	2		
Total of Category B						
Comment:						
Name & Signature						

D.4 Environmental Education

D.4.1	Manual for Environmental Education	D.4-1
D.4.2	Manual for School Recycling.....	D.4-6
D.4.3	Picture Book on Waste for Children, “Clean Environment Protects Life.....	D.4-11
D.4.4	Samples for Publicity.....	D.4-16

D.4 පාරිසරික අධ්‍යාපනය

D.4.1	පාරිසරික අධ්‍යාපනය සඳහා අත් පොත	D.4-1
D.4.2	ප්‍රතිචක්‍රීකරණය සඳහා අත් පොත	D.4-6
D.4.3	අපද්‍රව්‍ය පිළිබඳව ළමුන් සඳහා සකසූ “පිම්බුරු පරිසරය රැකගැනීමේ ජීවිතය ” නම් වූ පින්තූර පොත	D.4-11
D.4.4	ප්‍රචාරණය සඳහා උදාහරණ කිහිපයක්	D.4-16

D.4.1 Environmental Education Manual

1. Survey the Area

First of all, you should study the area to understand the present conditions. The following survey items are suggested:

- Waste amount and composition
- Collection work system
- Final disposal system
- Public attitude

Based on the survey, you can identify what problems there are in the area.

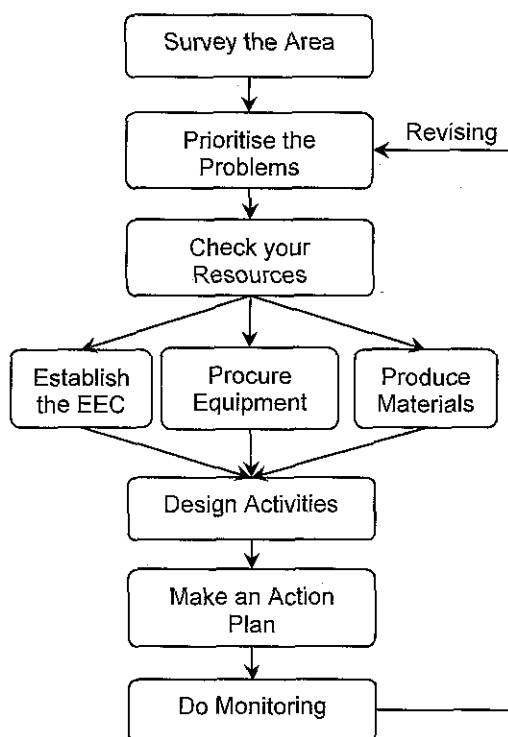
2. Prioritise the Problems

After determining the problems, you have to prioritise them in accordance with what is more serious and needs to be solved earlier.

3. Check your Resources

Check the resources you have. For example,

- Who is the key person responsible for implementing environmental education focused on solid waste problems?
- What resource persons do you have? (You may involve persons such as DEOs, PHIs, and/or CDOs/CDAs in the designing of the environmental education.)
- Do you have a suitable space to hold environmental education activities?
- What kind of equipment and materials do you have?



4. Establish an Environmental Education Centre (EEC)

If there is no suitable and/or accessible space to carry out the environmental education activities in your local authority, you may consider establishing an EEC.

If you decide to establish an EEC, you should pay careful attention to the location, layout/design, equipment, and materials of the EEC.

Location

In order to encourage citizens and school children to visit and utilise the EEC, the centre should be located in a well-known place, such as inside or in the neighbourhood of the municipal council building or public library. Depending on the conditions in your local authority, you can construct a new building or just refurbish an existing one. The cost of an EEC is estimated to be between 20,000 Rs. (refurbishing an existing building) and 2,500,000 Rs. (constructing a new building), depending on the layout/design.



The EEC in Nuwara Eliya was established in the public library.



A view of the inside of the EEC in Badulla.

Plan the layout/design

First you should determine the main function of the EEC, i.e. whether you prefer a library, lecture hall or theatre to implement environmental education. The layout/design of the EEC should be planned considering its function.

5. Procure Equipment

You should select the equipment to be provided in accordance with the function of the EEC. However, the following items are useful for environmental education activities regardless of the function of the EEC.

- Laptop PC
- Digital camera
- Colour printer
- Multimedia projector

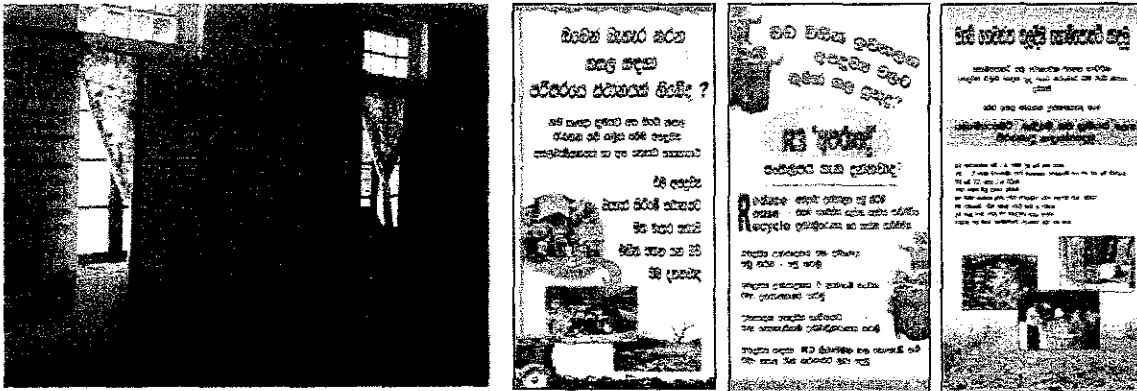
Audio-visual equipment is important to prepare an attractive and effective education program. In particular, a laptop PC together with a multimedia projector is very useful for on-site education in schools or communities where electric power is available.

6. Produce Educational Materials

In order to increase the effectiveness of environmental education, it is important to utilise proper educational materials, which are understandable to citizens and teach concrete actions which they can do at once. You may deal with themes and topics familiar to citizens and include photographs of the local area, using the audio-visual equipment mentioned above.

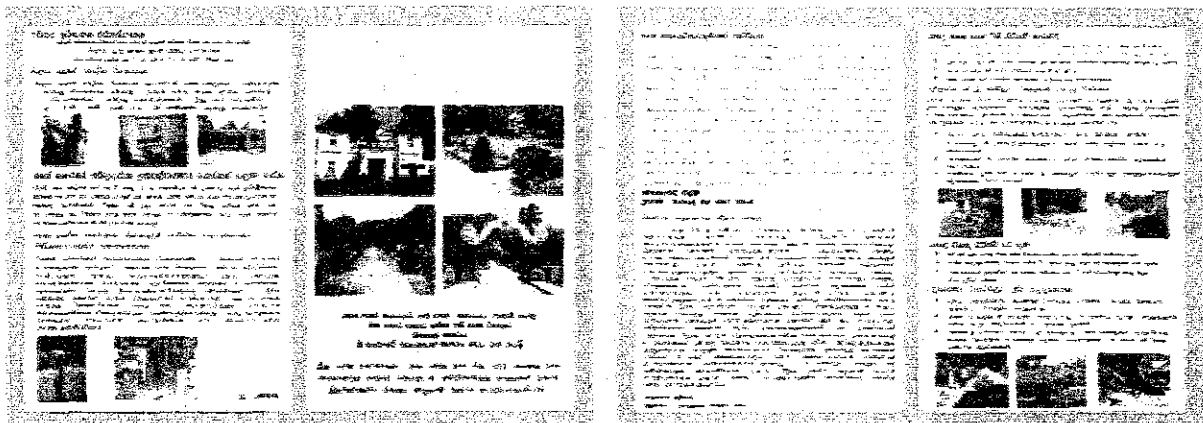
It is good to use audio-visual materials, which make clear the important points and problems and are also easy to understand for anybody.

<Examples of Educational Materials>



Educational Banners (Badulla)

The educational banners are movable so that they can be used for on-site education. Topics of banners: Where Does Waste Go? (Left), Explanation of the 3Rs (Centre) and Promotion of Jeeva Kotu, a traditional home composting method (Right)



Educational Leaflet (Matale)

Topics such as the Mayor's message, opening of the EEC, starting bell collection, and promoting the traditional recycling system are dealt with in the educational leaflet

7. Design Activities

You should take account of the following points when designing each educational activity.

Concept

- Who is the target?
- What is the theme and topic to be delivered to the people?
- What actions can they do to help solve solid waste problems?

Practicalities

- Where will the activity be held? (In the EEC or on-site?)
- Who is the person in charge of the activity?
- What equipment will be required?
- What educational materials will be used?

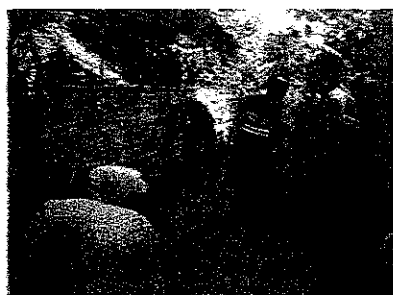
Adaptation of existing concepts

You should find easy ways to teach new concepts. One way is to translate new ideas into existing ones that are familiar to people. For example, you can adapt the Sinhara expression "aparade", a traditional concept, to explain the "3Rs (Reduce, Reuse and Recycling)", which is a new concept to people, or encourage "bothal paththla karaya" and "middleman" to promote waste minimisation. This will make it easier for people to understand.

<Examples of Educational Activities (Chilaw)>



Educational activity for school children in the EEC.



Cleaning up campaign (Sramadana). Many community people participated in the campaign.



On-site education in a community.

8. Make a Yearly Action Plan

A yearly action plan for the environmental education program is necessary in order to utilise the EEC effectively and educate people continuously. It is important to prepare a realistic and sustainable plan. Stakeholders, such as the mayor, commissioner, PHI, DEO and CDO, may participate in the process of formulating an action plan and decision-making.

Items to be described in the Action Plan are as follows:

- Description of each activity (theme, contents, topic or message to be conveyed to people)
- Target group
- Educational methods/approach (A lecture or a campaign? In the EEC or on-site?)
- Equipment and material
- Responsible persons
- Time schedule
- Costs (It is necessary to submit the estimated cost to the financial committee and include it in the budget)

<Example of an Action Plan (Badulla)>

Solid Waste Management
Education Programmes 2003 - 2004
Health Education Unit - Badulla Municipal Council

Index	Target Group	Participants	Content	Education Method	Equipment	Cost	Responsible Officer	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1	Honourable Council Members	15	Discharging waste according to new system under the SWM project, public participation	At the Centre	AV Equipment	850	Commissioner, CPHI, DEO, PHIs, CDOs		1			1				1				
2	Staff of the MC	100	As above	At the Centre	As above	1500	As above			1			1							
3	Drivers & workers of the MC	80	Collecting waste according to new system, using equipment	At the Centre	As above	4000	As above		1			1			1	1				
4	Government & Private Institutions	25 government workers, 15 private workers	Introducing new collection system, equipment procurement, environmental protection, introducing composting programme	At the Centre	As above	2000	As above			5		5	5		10	5			5	5
5	Non-governmental organizations	Field Officers	As above	At the Centre	AV equipment & leaflets	2500	As above		1	1				2						
6	Business Establishments	Every Business Establishment	Introducing waste discharge system according to streets, community participation for environment protection	On-site	As above	6500	As above + overseers & kangaris	3	3	3										
7	School teachers	17 Schools	Solid Waste Management, environment protection, making Compost	At the Centre	As above	3250	Commissioner, CPHI, DEO, PHIs, CDOs		2	3			3	2		4			3	
8	School Children	As above	As above	On-site	As above	8000	As above		3	2			3	3		3	3	1		
9	Residents	6000	Waste minimization, introducing new waste discharge system (House by house, announcing, women's committees, Samudai groups) promotion of composting, environmental protection	On-site	AV equipment, leaflets & banners	3500	As above													
10	Floating Population		Educating floating population about proper waste discharge system, train them to use litter bins (General hospital, Bus stand)	On-site	Leaflets, banners, stickers, posters	10000	As above													
11	Private Vehicles & three-wheeler drivers	2000	Introducing new waste discharging systems (Three wheeler, bus, lorry & van drivers)	On site & at the centre	Leaflets, banners, stickers	10000	As above	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	Traditional recyclers	25	Regularizing the recycling, introducing new recyclable materials, encouraging recycling	At the Centre	Finding a new market		As above													

AV = audio-visual

9. Do Monitoring

Monitoring is important to improve the program and maintain the effectiveness of the activities. Establishment of a monitoring system is, therefore, recommended.

Monthly meeting;

You can hold a monthly meeting to coordinate the activities of persons related to solid waste management, which is necessary for the effective implementation of the environmental education program. All relevant persons such as the mayor (chairman), commissioner, MOH, PHI, DEO and CDO/CDA should participate in the monthly meeting to discuss the next month's schedule and report the progress of the previous month.

Monthly schedule;

A monthly schedule should be prepared according to the matters discussed in the monthly meeting. If you manage the environmental education program with such a monthly schedule, you can avoid the double-booking of equipment and materials.

<Example of Monthly Schedule>

Monthly schedule in Environmental Education Program						September																														
Activity/Topic	Method (on-site or in EEC)	Target Group	Responsibility	Remarks	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue		
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		
1 Lecture / Presentation																																				
Sanitary Food Handling	in EEC	Food handle	PHI					X																												
School Programs	on-site	School child	DEO	9:00-11:00 school, 9:00-11:00 school								X								X											X			X		
Promotion of Home Composting	on-site	Citizens	PHI, CDOs	DD community																																
	in EEC	Citizens	PHI, CDOs										X																	X						
2 Campaign																																				
Road and drainage cleaning (Sramadana)	on-site	Citizens	PHI																																	
My bag campaign	on-site	Citizens	DEO, CDOs																																	
Poster competition	on-site	School child	DEO																																	
3 Meeting																																				
Monthly meeting	in EEC		Commissioner	Mayor, commissioner, PHI, DEO, CDO																																X

10. Revise the Plan and Educational Materials

You need to modify the action plan to keep environmental education realistic and sustainable, reflecting matters discussed and evaluated in the monthly meeting and/or at other opportunities. You also need to revise or reproduce educational materials in accordance with changes that occur in the surroundings.