The UDA rehabilitated the south west side of the Beira Lake adjacent to Nawam Mawatha and Gangarama Temple making that area attractive to the public. However, the Greater Beira on the east side adjacent to D.R. Wijewardene Mawatha, the Galle Face Lake and the West Lake has been in a neglected state for years without any rehabilitation.

Comparatively the total cost of sewerage connections would amount to USD 100,000, as opposed to the cost of clearing up the mess.

The Beira Lake clean up project started in 1999 and was due for completion by the end of 2003. However, the project is stagnating, stuck for funds.

According to Pilipliyawa beautiful Beira is on hold, with only one section of the lake done up due to shortage of around Rs. 3 billion.

Presently, only the South West sections of the Beira has been cleaned up, with a permanent solution built into its waste dumping problem at a cost of around Rs. 700 million.

The Eastern, Western and Galle Face stretches of the lake is still used as a site for sewage and industrial waste by houses and business establishments in the neighborhood.

Domestic sewage is the main polluter of the lake with over 1,080 sewerage connections diverted into the lake through storm water drains and canals.

UDA under the Metro Colombo Urban Development Project (MUCUP) brought a proposal to restore the Beira Lake in several steps and a part of it was to control the incoming sewage or wastewater to the Beira Lake by constructing a new sewer and wastewater line – which is not yet in place.

However, as a result, the south west side of the Beira Lake adjacent to Nawam Mawatha and the Gangarama temple were improved to an extent by making the area attractive to the public.

While the Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation (SLRDC) is responsible for cleaning the water body of the south west side of the Beira Lake adjacent to Nawam Mawatha, the surrounding area is being cleaned by the Civil Security Department (CSD).