

# Technical Consultation Workshop

## Multilayer Governance Institutional Mapping; NDC Implementation at Subnational Level in Sri Lanka

20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> June 2018

Hotel Renuka

Colombo, Sri Lanka

### Workshop Report



# Technical Consultation Workshop - Multilayer Governance Institutional Mapping; NDC Implementation at Subnational Level in Sri Lanka

20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> June 2018  
Hotel Renuka, Colombo 03, Sri Lanka

Organized by:



Technical Assistance  
Subnational Integration Working Group of



Overall Guidance and Advisory  
Support



Ministry of Mahaweli Development  
and Environment



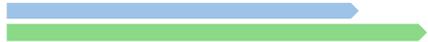
## Workshop Report

**Prepared by:** Janathakshan GTE Ltd.

**Submitted to:** Subnational Integration Working Group of LEADS Global Partnership

**Photographs:** Scott Muller, Yasith Kalhara Perera, M. Rivisan

## Background

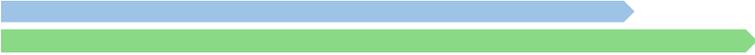


Climate Change is recognized as a threat to the human civilization triggered by significantly greenhouse gas emissions by human activities. Decades long discussions at various levels in the world clearly identified that the entire human civilization must change its development trajectories by decoupling development from GHG emissions and enhancing resilience. The Paris Agreement reached under the UNFCCC negotiations in 2015 has given new hopes in this new development trajectories. However, it is important to put more efforts to boost the current efforts to meet climate change challenges.

The Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) was founded in 2011 to facilitate peer learning, technical cooperation and information exchange to support the formation and implementation of low emission development strategies. There are regional platforms for Asia, Africa, Europe & Eurasia and Latin America & Caribbean. LEGS GP work in number of themes including Energy, Transport, Subnational Integration etc.

Sri Lanka expressed their interest in August 2017 to join the technical assistance opportunity under the LEDS GP on “Multi-level Governance and Climate Actions (MLG-CA)” for “Accelerating Subnational Implementation and Raising National Ambitions”. As the first step of this an “Institutional Mapping Exercise” was carried out to identify the institutions including those at sub-national levels in designing and implementing low emission development pathways. This initial step was carried out under the guidance from the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) of Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, the Climate Change focal point of Sri Lanka and the support of LED GP. The workshop was organized by Janathakshan GTE as a technical consultation on “Multilayer Governance Institutional Mapping; NDC Implementation at Sub National Level in Sri Lanka” based on the institutional mapping exercise.

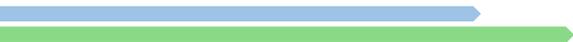
## Objectives of the Workshop



The overall objective of the workshop was to understand the stakeholder views on roles and responsibilities of subnational levels to design and implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Sri Lanka. The technical consultation workshop was aiming to achieve three specific objectives as below.

- To present the Institutional Mapping Exercise carried out for sub national governments for implementing the NDCs in Sri Lanka
- To obtain stakeholder views on the potential roles and responsibilities of different institutions, especially at the sub national level in designing and implementing the NDCs of Sri Lanka
- To discuss the potential way forward strategies of subnational integration in formulation and implementation of the NDCs

## Workshop Methodology



The workshop was designed as two day interactive and consultative workshop. The agenda of the workshop is given in Annex I. Thirty participants took part in the workshop and their details are available in the Annex II. The sessions were planned with key presentations and small group discussions to obtain views from the participants as per the objectives.

## Session Flow and Outcomes

### *Inaugural Session*

The workshop was inaugurated with the welcome address was delivered by Dr. Sunimal Jayathunga, Director of Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. He welcomed all the participants on behalf of the Climate Change Secretariat and Janathakshan. He also introduced the objectives of the workshop. Dr. Jayathunga further reiterated that the climate change challenges cannot be tackled alone at the global or national levels but need subnational level integration. He also recognized the continued support of LED GP and its technical assistance through “Multi-level Governance and Climate Action (MLG-CA)”



*“Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) as the national focal point on Climate Change, has recognized that active engagement of sub-national governments and institutions (especially provincial councils, municipality councils, urban and local councils) have to play a big role in defining and implementing of NDCs. Today we expect to discuss this role and responsibility, and identify the opportunities, capabilities and constraints that are having by these authorities.”*

**Picture I: Dr. Sunimal Jayathunga delivering the welcome speech of the workshop.**

Mr. Sujeewa Samaraweera, the Director of Sri Lanka Institute for Local Governance (SLILG), Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Governments also delivered opening remarks during the inaugural session of the workshop. Mr. Samaraweera thanks the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment, Climate Change Secretariat and Janathakshan taking the provincial councils and local governments on board of this important workshop. He pointed out that the SLILG is mandated on building capacities of

subnational governments and they would like to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. He further added “the changes in the climate have already being felt by all the sectors and subnational governments are not an exclusion. Climate Change is seen as uncharted waters as far as the capacity building initiatives targeted at Provincial Councils and Local Government Authorities are concerned. Changes must happen at your own village or your city to ensure that we change our pathway in an appropriate manner”. Mr. Samaraweera also mentioned that the awareness level, knowledge and capabilities on climate change at subnational level is very low. Therefore, appropriate initiatives are required to raise the level of awareness and enhance capacities are required across the country.



*“The elections of the Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sbhas were concluded recently and now we have new political leadership. Most of the elected members are new to local governance. This is a new window of opportunity to influence the local government’s political leadership to take lead towards addressing climate*

*change related issues”.*

**Picture 2: Opening Remarks by Mr. Sujeewa Samaraweera, Director, Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance, Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Governments**

Mr. Thushara Sanjeewa, His Worship the Mayor of Kurunegala Municipal Council addressed the workshop during the inaugural session. He stated that he addresses the workshop on behalf of the political leadership of the local governments and thanked the LEDS GP, Climate Change Secretariat and Janathakshan for the efforts to obtain ideas from the subnational levels on climate change issues.



*“Climate Change is a new subject for most of us in Municipalities, but we know that it affects all of the cities in many ways including frequent floods and other natural disasters. It also aggravates our existing problems such as waste management and traffic. We are ready to see how*

*we can join with other parties and find solutions for this issue”*

**Picture 3: Address by Hon. Thushara Sanjeewa, His Worship the Mayor of Kurunegala Municipal Council**

Mr. Scott Muller gave an introduction to the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP) during the inaugural session. He added that the subnational level in all the countries have a significant role to play in achieving the global climate change goals and targets. The targets are often set at the national level but without the engagement and the contributions from the local levels, those targets cannot be achieved. The importance of having a local vision to address the climate challenges and active engagement of the local actors have been highlighted in his presentation. He also mentioned few examples from other countries how the vertical integration is gradually progressing.



*“Improving the connections across different layers of governance is very important in addressing climate change challenges and meeting the targets. National targets can be reached through local actions”*

**Picture 4: Presentation by Mr. Scott Muller, Leader – Subnational Integration Working Group – LEDS Global Partnership**

The inaugural session was concluded with a self-introduction by all participants and few clarification questions.

## ***Technical Session I – Subnational Actors and Engagement Potentials***

The first technical session comprised of three main presentations followed by discussions. First one was on international experiences on planning and implementing city level climate change strategies done by international experiences on planning and implementing city level climate change strategies. The second one was on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Sri Lanka – Presented by Mr. Sujith Rathnayake, Assistant Director, Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment. The final presentation of the session was from Mr. Ranga Pallawala, CEO of Janathakshan GTE to present the draft Institutional Mapping Report on climate change mitigation to the participants

Mr. Keshav Jha from ICLIE and Asia LEDS Partnership made a presentation on international experiences on planning and implementing city level climate change strategies. Objectives of this presentation was to provide an idea on what the sub-national governments are doing to mainstream climate change mitigation and low emission development pathways. He highlighted some experiences of municipalities in Asia on developing and committing for their own mitigation targets. Mr. Jah also mentioned some of the co-benefits such as health and economic gains of having city level emission reduction targets.

Then Mr. Sujith Rathnayake, Assistant Director of Climate Change Secretariat presented the NDCs of Sri Lanka to the audience as a prelude to the overall technical consultation workshop as clarity on NDCs to the participants. He explained the evolution of the thinking of NDCs and how those were derived based on the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs). He explained that Sri Lanka has submitted its NDCs under four segments *viz*: mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage and Means of Implementation (MoI). The details of the mitigation NDCs targets were explained by him reiterating the targets of Sri Lanka have been set against the Business-as-Usual projections for 2030. Mr. Rathnayeke emphasized that Sri Lanka has agreed in its NDCs 20% emission reduction (4% unconditional and 16% conditional) from energy sector and 10% from other

sectors including transport, waste management, forestry and industries (3% conditional and 7% unconditional).



**Picture 5: Workshop Participants during the first technical consultation session**

Ranga Pallawala, Chief Executive Officer of Janathakshan GTE presented the Multilayer Governance Institutional Mapping exercise outcomes to the participants. He explains the power devolutions structure of Sri Lanka and the existing coordination mechanisms for vertical and horizontal integrations with respect to climate change related issues. His analysis was mainly focus on climate change mitigation and low emissions development strategies. He also presented an analysis on existing and potential roles and responsibilities of different agencies in implementing climate change mitigation actions.

The three presentations were followed by a question and answer session. A group exercise was carried out to identify the gaps and areas to be improved in the Institutional Mapping exercise.

The following are the key highlights of the suggestions came from the group exercise to strengthen the Institutional Mapping.

- The coordination between the local governments and the divisional secretariat (central government's administrative arm at the local level) is not happening regularly. The Divisional Coordinating Committee and District Coordinating Committees are the most common platforms but practically the level of coordination is hindered with other interests.
- The recent amendments to the Local Government Electoral systems have brought back the "Wards System" for the local governments. There will be an elected council member for each of the ward. This is likely to bring ward level citizen platforms those would play a vital role in ground level integration and representation. Some local governments have "*Praja Mandala* (community-based organizations)" and Advisory Committees in which other stakeholder representatives are also there. These structures can also be a part of the vertical integration
- Private sector is also playing a significant role in low emission strategies. This sector is missing in the analysis. The chambers and their regional arms can play a significant role in promoting subnational level mitigation actions.
- The proposed structures such as "Regional/Provincial Climate Cells" are not established yet. It would be good to support such initiatives jointly with subnational actors.
- There are other platforms such as Mayors' Forum, Chief Ministers' Forum, Chief Secretaries' Forum, etc. which are convened as professional associations. The meetings of these platforms are not organized regularly but could be very influential in terms of vertical institutional integration and mainstreaming climate change into subnational level planning and action processes.
- Finance Commission play a big role in resource allocation to the Provincial Councils. Their role must be highlighted.
- Some provincial councils have their own unique institutions those can directly contributed towards climate change issues. For example, North Western Provincial Council have a Provincial Environmental Authority and a Provincial Training

Institute while the Eastern Provincial Council have an Industrial Development Authority. Those provincial specific institutions must be identified and included.



**Picture 6: Participants Listening to the Group Report back presentation during the first day of the workshop**

### ***Technical Session III – Roles of Subnational Level in Climate Change Mitigation***

The second technical session started after lunch which is on the role of subnational governments in implementing the current mitigation NDCs of Sri Lanka. Mr. Ranga Pallawala, CEO of Janathakshan GTE made a prelude presentation on potential actions that can be taken by the subnational governments (Provincial Councils, Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas). The summary of the presentation made by Mr. Pallawala is given in the below tables. After a brief questions and answer session, the participants went into two break-up groups to discuss and come back with their comments and suggestions to improve the suggested roles and responsibilities.

<b>Mitigation NDC</b>	<b>Potential Roles of Provincial Councils in implementation</b>
Energy NDCs	<p>Energy is a subject in the concurrent list (List III) and therefore, Provincial and National Ministries of Energy. The Provincial Ministry of Energy must work together in collaboration with the National Ministry of Power &amp; Renewable Energy (MoP&amp;RE) to achieve the NDCs.</p> <p>Provincial Energy ministries are mandated with Off-grid Renewable energy promotion and facilitation - This is excluding the grid which is under the Ceylon Electricity Board (CEB) which is the government owned electricity utility (monopoly).</p>
Waste Management NDCs	<p>Waste Management is a delegated subject to Provincial Levels and a mandated responsibility under the LGAs. The Western Provincial Council has established their own Waste Management Authority giving precedence for taking full responsibilities on waste management.</p> <p>However, in practice the PCs have been working in close collaboration and leadership under the national Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Governments</p>
<b>Mitigation NDC</b>	<b>Potential roles of LGAs (Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas) in implementation</b>
Energy NDCs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promoting RE in facilities owned and maintained by LGAs</li> <li>ii. Approval for buildings and houses and can potentially work on bi-laws on green building</li> <li>iii. Street lighting – renewable energy for street lighting</li> <li>iv. Demand side management – Awareness creation, demonstrations in LGA managed facilities and premises</li> <li>v. Working with the local private sector (micro, small and medium) through their chambers and associations to promote and up taking renewable energies and demand side management</li> </ol>
Transport NDCs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Promoting eco-friendly transportation including cycling and walking</li> <li>ii. Providing Electric Vehicle related infrastructure including charging stations</li> </ol>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iii. Providing support and facilitation role for traffic management (including avoidance, minimizing and regulating)</li> </ul>
Forestry NDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Establishing and/or managing small forest patches/green patches in the territories</li> </ul>
Industry NDCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Approval for Micro, Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs)</li> <li>iii. Monitoring of environmental compliance of MSMEs, which can be used as a technology extension channel for those</li> </ul>
Waste Management NDCs	<p>Full responsibility of waste management lies with LGAs. Planning, Designing, Implementation, Monitoring &amp; evaluation of waste management processes at local level. This includes the overall waste management cycle and one of the biggest components where LGAs can and must work</p>



**Picture 7: Group Reporting back on potential roles of subnational levels**

The group report back and the follow-up discussions highlighted the following aspects

- Many of the actors to implement the NDC targets have been highlighted in the NDC Readiness Plan of Sri Lanka. However, the plan has highlighted mainly the responsibilities of the national level government agencies. Detailed planning process at the provincial level would be helpful to identify further potential roles and responsibilities
- All local governments are legally mandated to develop their own locally appropriate bi-laws in various sectors. With adequate capacity building support and knowledge enhancement, local governments can develop locally appropriate bi-laws to implement mitigation NDCs. This could be on waste management, industries, transport or energy. Few of the highly potential areas would be “Green Buildings” and “Industrial Standards” to begin with.
- Local governments have the mandate to invest on revenue generation projects. Most of the municipal councils and urban councils invest on commercial building. They can look for low emission bankable project to invest as revenue generation options including renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. Solar, biomass (Dendro power and biogas) and wind energy are some of the examples
- Provincial Councils have ministries and departments working on industrial development. They work as regulatory bodies as well as support bodies for industrial development.
- Provincial councils are mandated to work on provincial passenger services which directly contributes towards transport related NDCs. However, currently the emission reduction is not a priority at provincial transport planning but can be included with support and facilitation
- Developing and maintenance of public parks are recognized as a role of local governments. These can be converted into forest areas to contribute towards the relevant NDC. Local governments, especially Pradesheeya Sabhas and

Provincial Councils can potentially work with private barren land owners to convert those to forest lands.

- The provincial councilors allocate their development allocations for development initiatives which can be diverted to implement any of the mitigation priorities under the NDCs. In general, the provincial councils can play a role in allocation of finances (public development funds) to NDC priorities under the mandates of Provincial Authorities and Local Governments.



**Picture 8: Group Discussions on Day 1**



**Picture 9: Group Report back session on Day 1**

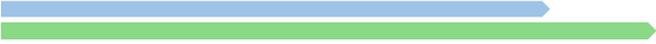
### ***Technical Session III – Coordination & Capacity Challenges***

The final technical session started on the second day of the workshop. It was also carried out as a group exercise to understand the challenges faced by the subnational governments in Sri Lanka to engage climate change mitigation priority actions. This was done using the OECD's "Mind the Gaps" – Diagnostic Tool for MLG Coordination & Capacity Challenges. Mr. Scott Muller and Mr. Ranga Pallawala briefed the two breakout groups on the tool and asked to work on it for selected priority NDCs. According to the tool, participants were requested to diagnose the existing challenges on information, capacity, funding, policy, administrative, objective and accountability gaps. One group was diagnosed the challenges of provincial councils while the other was focusing on local governments (MCs, UCs & PSs). The breakout groups then presented their findings and had a facilitated discussion on the gap analysis.



**Picture 10: Group Work with “Mind the Gaps” Diagnostic Tool**

## Identified Key Challenges

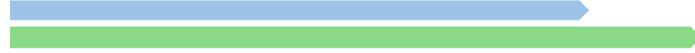


There were key challenges identified during the consultation workshop on sub-national integration in designing and implementing NDCs with special reference to mitigation.

- 1. *Lack of awareness and capacity*** – The knowledge and the capacities within provincial councils and local government authorities on climate change is remaining very low. Without minimum critical awareness on climate change it is unlikely to be integrated to general developmental planning and implementation. Number of officials mentioned that terms such as NDCs, Mitigation, Low Emission are alien terms. Many participants compared their awareness on Climate Change against of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There has been a series of SDG trainings for provincial officers which was helpful them to integrate SDGs in their annual development plans and report against those. Though the national level climate change plans, strategies and guidelines have been made accessible online by the Climate Change Secretariat, those were not utilized appropriately. This situation has also been attributed to low level of awareness.
- 2. *Inter-agency Coordination*** – There must be strengthened inter-agency coordination for subnational integration for climate change. There are large number of institutions at national and sub-national levels who can play a role in climate change mitigation and overall climate change related work. The climate change secretariat as the national focal point does not have a proper institutional coordination mechanism to liaise with subnational levels as the current structures are limited to national level. This is an existing challenge while potentially would be an even greater challenge when the proper level of subnational integration is happened. The vertical coordination across national and subnational levels is important while intra-provincial/intra-district coordination is equally a challenge. Weaknesses in coordination may amplify the lack of engagement of subnational level actors in the climate change processes including finance mobilization (project proposals)

- 3. *Lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities*** (*Objective related challenges*) – The institutional mapping exercise shows that the climate change mitigation responsibilities are being spread over many institutions. The current NCD Readiness Plan of the government has mainly identified national level government entities as the responsible agencies. During the discussions it was identified the detailed NDCs can bring in subnational governments also as responsible agencies. This lack of clarity on roles and responsibilities, especially at the subnational levels must be cleared.
- 4. *Lack of monitoring and reporting processes*** (*Accountability related challenges*) – The subnational level monitoring and reporting mechanism against the NDCs or other climate change related targets are not established. Under SDGs, this situation was changed with a monitoring and reporting structure has been established at provincial level. Absence of such system at subnational level will be a hindrance to integrate climate change into the plans
- 5. *Policy Enforcement*** – The participants highlighted that there are number of good policies available at national and provincial levels those are related to climate change NDCs. The biggest challenge is the policy enforcement aspects. A detailed assessment of roles and responsibilities is a prerequisite for the subnational actors to actively engage in climate change related policy enforcement. Participants believe the national climate change policy is adequate for Sri Lanka and there is no requirement to have subnational level policy documents. Lack of subnational level plans under the policies and national strategies act as a hindrance to implement those.
- 6. *Investment Constraints*** – Financial investments for lowering emissions at the subnational levels is recognized as a biggest challenge. There are number of local governments are struggling to meet their operations expenses through tax revenues. Therefore, it would be difficult for bringing in additional investments for climate change actions.

## Priority Recommendations



### **1. Capacity Building**

Capacity building of provincial and local government officers and elected members should be the first step in subnational integration. The capacity building process must be a combination of awareness creation, formal trainings, on-the-job trainings and engagement in climate change planning and action processes. The critical awareness and formal training programmes on climate change must be provided to all the officials through existing training and development mechanisms available in which the institutions such as Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance (SLILG), Provincial Training Institutes such as North Western Provincial Training Centre, Sri Lanka Institute for Development Administration (SLIDA). These institutes must be supported to develop training courses and relevant Training of Trainers (ToT). It is recommended to explore the government's awareness creation strategy for officials on SDGs and adopt the best practices.

### **2. Establishing and Strengthening coordination mechanism among the institutes**

Establishing and strengthening the proposed "Provincial Climate Change Cells" is recommended as the first step to strengthen inter-institutional coordination as far as the subnational integration is concerned. This cell can be the focal point for provincial institutions and all local government authorities to liaise and coordinate. This cell can facilitate effective information sharing, coordinated planning and implementation of climate action plans at subnational levels. The local authorities must be supported to have a focal person on climate change and liaise directly with provincial cells and climate change secretariat

### ***3. Subnational level planning***

The subnational levels must initiate a process to have their own plans based on the NDCs. Technical support must be provided to the subnational level governments to detail out their targets and have own plans. This process will result in clear roles and responsibilities of subnational level stakeholders.

### ***4. Support subnational governments to access appropriate technical assistance***

Though there are number of options and opportunities to access technical assistance (expertise, finance, resource material, etc.) for subnational level, those are not being accessed due to lack of awareness. It was a common request that the subnational governments must be supported to access more technical assistance to integrate climate change into their operations and development processes.

### ***5. Establish a Provincial Level monitoring and reporting mechanism on climate change***

The provincial governments must be supported to establish an appropriate monitoring and reporting mechanism on climate change. Such mechanism must be complying to national level reporting system so that there will be a consistency of data making is more comparable. Climate Change targets must be reflected in the annual plans and annual reports of the subnational governments.

### ***6. Develop Climate Sensitive Local Investment Frameworks***

The current local development investments (public and private) have not taken the climate change aspects adequately into the account. This can be attributed to lack of awareness among the key stakeholders. The subnational governments must be supported to develop climate sensitive local investment frameworks through which the current developmental investments of the provincial councils and local government authorities can reap climate

change co-benefits. The economic benefits of low emission development such as investing on renewable energies (eg: rooftop solar systems) and green buildings are two examples in which the current public and private investments can be diverted. Developing a proper investment framework will enable the subnational levels to explore more options on such investments.

### ***7. Collaborative Resource mobilization***

The geographically the local governments in Sri Lanka are very small and therefore standalone resource mobilization efforts for climate change may not be effective and efficient. Collaborations among local governments and with provincial councils/national level will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of resource mobilization. Supporting provincial level proposal development and/or collaborative proposals among few provincial councils are feasible. The Climate Change Secretariat shall take the initial steps to make this collaboration and provide information on available channels for resources such as donor funding opportunities to subnational institutions. Establishing “Provincial Climate Change Cells and Provincial/Local climate change action plans” can provide a foundation for this process.



## Annex I

# Workshop Agenda

### Day 01

Time	Agenda Item	Comments
9.00 a.m.	Registration	
9.30 a.m.	Inauguration	Traditional Oil Lamp lighting
9.35 a.m.	Welcome and Objectives of the Workshop	Dr. Sunimal Jayathunga, Director, Climate Change Secretariat
9.45 a.m.	Address from Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Governments	Mr. Sujeewa Samaraweera, Director, Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance
9.55 a.m.	Address from a Representative of a Municipal Council	Address by His Worship the Mayor of Kurunegala Municipal Council, Mr. Thushara Sanjeewa
	Introduction to the LEDS Partnership and Governance Cluster	Mr. Scott Mullar
<b>10.30am</b>	<b>Tea Break</b>	
11.00 a.m.	Introduction to the Participants	Self – Introduction by the participants
11.10am	Presentation - NDCs and role of sub national authorities in implement the NDCs	Mr. Sujith Rathnayake Assistant Director Climate Change Secretariat, MMDE
11.20 a.m.	Questions and Answer Session on NDCs and Climate Actions	Facilitated Discussion
11.45 a.m.	Presentation - Sri Lanka Subnational Level Institutional Mapping	Mr. Ranga Pallawala, CEO, Janathakshan GTE
12.15pm	Questions and Answer Session on Stakeholder Mapping	Facilitated Discussion

<b>12.45 p.m.</b>	<b>Lunch Break</b>	
1.45 p.m.	Group Work - Review of the Stakeholder Mapping - What is missing and what to improve	3-4 groups to work
2.45 p.m.	Group Report Back and Discussions	Moderated Discussions using Flash cards to improve the mapping with linkages

<b>3.45 p.m.</b>	<b>Tea Break</b>	
4.15 p.m.	Group Discussions on Subnational level role to design and implement the NDCs in Sri Lanka	Groups will review the roles identified in the Stakeholder Mapping in the report and improvements
4.45 p.m.	Group Report Back and discussions	Moderated discussion - improved roles and responsibilities will be displayed on the screen as the discussion progresses
5.15 p.m.	<b>Close of Day 01</b>	

## ***Day 2***

9.00 a.m.	Recap of Day 1	Group Work Final Outcomes will be summarized here
9.30 a.m.	Group Discussion on Gaps and Opportunities for Subnational actors to implement the mitigation NDCs in Sri Lanka	
10.30 a.m.	<b>Tea Break</b>	
10.45 a.m.	Group Report Back and Moderated Discussion	
11.30 a.m.	Experiences of Other Countries	Few examples from other LEDS Country work - by Scott

12.15 p.m.	Action Points for Sub-national actors - Rotating Groups	People will rotate in 4-5 groups to identify key action points for sub-national actors to implement Low Emission Strategies
12.45 p.m.	Summary of the workshop outputs and next steps	Ranga/Scott/CC Secretariat
1.15 p.m.	Vote of Thanks and Close of the workshop	Ms. Thamila Dulani, Assistant Director Climate Change Secretariat, MMDE
1.30 p.m.	<b>Lunch</b>	
2.30 p.m.	One-to-One meetings with key participants for Scott/Ranga. Small Group Discussions on next steps of LEDS Sri Lanka programme	

## Annex II

### Workshop Participants

	Name	Institution
<b>Provincial Councils</b>		
1	Eng. A.S. Gowripalan	Department of Local Governments - Eastern Province
2	N. Thamilselvam	Department of Planning, Eastern Provincial Council
3	Randika Wijethilaka	Provincial Environment Authority, North Western Province
4	Dhanushka Kumara	Western Provincial Council
5	I.M.S. Bandara	North Western Provincial Council
<b>Local Governments and Related Institutions</b>		
6	Hon. Thushara Sanjeewa	Mayor of Kurunegala Municipal Council
7	Sujeewa Samaraweera	Director, Sri Lanka Institute of Local Governance
8	B.K.G. Dhanapala	Federation of Local Government Authorities - Sri Lanka
9	J.M.A.S. Goonasekera	Federation of Sri Lanka Local Government Authorities
10	D.A.N.A. Bandara	Medical Officer, Kurunegala Municipal Council
11	Niluka Jayawardene	Deputy Municipal Commissioner
<b>National Agencies</b>		
12	Dr. Sunimal Jayathinga	Director, Climate Change Secretariat
13	Sujitha Rathnayake	Climate Change Secretariat
14	Gamini Senanayane	SCP SWITCH Asia
15	Nihal Cooray	Business and Industry Development Service
16	R.M.S.K. Rathnayake	Central Environment Authority
17	P.B. Ekanayake	Sustainable Consumption & Production Policy Development Team
18	Thamila Dulani	Climate Change Secretariat
19	Ambika Tennakoon	Climate Change Secretariat
<b>Civil Society and Private Sector</b>		
20	Rasika Gunawardene	Sustainability Consultatnt
21	Indika Rajapaksha	Centre for Environmental Justice
22	Dumindu Herath	Integrated Development Association
23	H. M. Udeni Chularathne	SEVANATHA - Urban Resource Centre
24	Vositha Wijenayake	SLYCAN Trust
25	Lakshitha Chathuranga	Janathakshan
26	Ranga Pallawala	Janathakshan

27	Gothami Chandrarathne	Janathakshan
28	Damitha Samarakoon	Janathakshan
29	Asanka Abeywardene	Janathakshan
	<b>Other</b>	
30	Scott Muller	LEDS Global Partnership
31	Keshav Jha	ICLIE/Asia LEDS Partnership
32	Niranjali Amarasinghe	World Resource Institute (WRI)
33	Avishka Sendanayake	Note Taker
34	Pavithra Aththanayake	Note Taker
35	Dinusha Lakmali	Note Taker



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