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STOCKHOLM
A HEALTHY PLANET FOR THE PROSPERITY OF ALL
- OUR RESPONSIBILITY, OUR OPPORTUNITY



Report on the Stockholm+50 National Consultation in Sri Lanka

Chapter 5: Annexes

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Leadership Dialog 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all

Q1: How can we restore and regenerate a positive relationship with nature? List 2 or 3 good practices and pathways that your partners would like to see scaled up to enable a move to a healthy planet?

Session No	Good Practices	Pathways
1	Promote renewable energy (RE)	Review and revise feed in tariff. Address the capacity and other issues such as storage to accommodate RE
	Sustainable consumption of resources (SC)	Attitudinal change / school curricular/ family
	Ecosystem restoration (ER)	National policy and strategy for ecosystem restoration
2	Attitude development towards nature	Inculcate importance of nature through Family – through practice/primary education/
	Promote Nature based solutions (NBS)	Ecological agriculture / disaster risk reduction / climate change adaptation with nature
	Enforcement of env regulations	Community based organizations engage in monitoring and improved governance wrt effective enforcement of environmental laws
	Promote renewable energy	
3	Promote use of renewable energy in society	Provide incentives and financing mechanism for potential users
	Establish effective waste management partnerships	Allocation of adequate resources, coordination mechanism between central, local government authorities and civil society
4	Reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions	Promote renewable energy at domestic level (Biogas, solar power at domestic level) Encourage public transport Facilitate lifecycle thinking on different sources of renewable energy to see what is better Promote designing of high performance buildings
	Restoration and sustainably management of ecosystems	Establish and promote sustainable extraction methods, Mechanisms for restoration and sustainably manage critical ecosystems (including mangroves) according to a national plan Prevent indiscriminate use / misuse of agro chemicals Safe disposal of effluent / waste
	Enhance sustainable consumption and production (SCP)	Strengthen waste minimization and management at domestic and industry levels Support convert biodegradable waste into compost and recycling of nondegradable waste

		Promote the use of materials with low embodied energy in construction
5	Move towards ecofriendly physical planning (covering land, water and air)	Integration of environmental policy into national physical planning Adherence to national polices irrespective of political changes Maintain policy coherence in development planning
	Promote practicing of circular economy principles	Facilitate taking up renewable energy Apply polluter pays principle Introduce extended producer responsibility (EPR) principle
6	Ecosystem restoration	Home gardening (HG) for producing some of the own food and reducing food waste
	Sustainable consumption and production	Use of sustainable / renewable energy sources
	Environment conscious attitudes	Localization of SDGs
		Good attitude towards nature
7	Appropriate restoration plan preparation Participatory plan for implementation for monitoring Institutional support for local partners to undertake actions	Technical and other support to initiation and maintaining at home gardening at household level
	Awareness raising on consequences of over consumption Promote eco-friendly products / use social media to popularize, promote alternatives for problematic products Promote renewable energy for domestic use (biogas)	Awareness raising on SDGs, technical and financial support, R&D to addresses issues such as inhibition by ammonia in biogas generation
	Initiate inculcating them from home Learn from environment through practical activities for assignments – nature diaries Revision of curricular to facilitate practical learning from nature developing attitudes	Research and innovation, Development of practical sustainability framework specified for each industry Good mental health of youth
8	Promote renewable energy Conservation of critical habitats (central highlands, coastal areas and wetlands) Proper management of waste	Long term national policy for the country All sectoral policies to be aligned with National Physical Plan and the Policy Establish link between NPD and NPPD together with sectoral ministries and their line agencies
9	Awareness creation on environmental initiatives (especially among youth) Sustainable agriculture Resource management	"Through university student groups Bring back connectivity with nature at young age – experiential learning " "Learn from traditional practices and scale up, regenerative agriculture

		<p>Comply with environmentally sustainable standards, apply for environmental awards "</p> <p>"Awareness raising and implementing waste segregation, reduce, reuse and recycle waste at all levels</p> <p>Sustainable sourcing, design for waste reduction and reuse</p> <p>Driving circularity – go for partnerships "</p>
10	<p>Exercise individual social responsibility towards nature / environment</p> <p>Taxonomy is developed to make contributions towards environment</p>	<p>"Plotting the overall position in terms of env and social impact right now happening in the island, province and district wise.</p> <p>Impose practical mechanisms to engage every corporate and individual how they are connected with factors of production leaving room for impacts (E&S).</p> <p>Identify KPIs how they are stated on policies and procedures in a manner it transmits into real ground experience</p> <p>Incentivize/encourage good players while discouraging the bad through platforms of transparent reporting, ratings and other</p> <p>Start with baby steps towards reaching SDGs / 2030 agenda / NDCs as appropriate "</p> <p>"Introduce sustainability as part of the core business</p> <p>Setting aside an appropriate percentage out of profits to nature and people</p> <p>Mandatory minimum % from profits (like 3%) to nature and people</p> <p>Recognition of corporates based on their sustainability practices on ground</p> <p>Incentivize sustainability initiatives "</p>

Q2: What are the actions that your country/partners would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet? What policies/structures need to be in place for you to take such action?

Session No	Actions	Policies	Structures
1	Guidelines and regulations for policy implementation (for RE, SC and ER)	Policy review and update to suit sustainable development (for RE, SC and ER)	Strengthening, redefining roles of regulatory bodies (for RE, SC and ER)

	Identify targets for mandated agencies		
	Request implementation, monitoring and auditing plans		
2	Attitude development towards nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Guidelines on best practices * Primary education reformulation to activity based learning on nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Nature diaries to learn about nature * Assignments on practical aspects
	Promote Nature based solutions (NBS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Incentive schemes for ecological agriculture and other NBS * Scientific basis for subjects for ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Integrated knowledge and * integrated implementation mechanisms
	Enforcement of env regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Recognition of CBOs and * Empowerment of CBOs for env mgt. 	Regulations and circulars recognizing CBOs and their role in engage with state agencies on support law enforcement
3	Promote use of renewable energy in society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Revise feed in tariff for solar Provision for incentives * Explore possibility of electricity generation from water issuance from irrigation tanks 	
	Establish effective waste management partnership	Strengthen waste management by allocation of resources and through partnership building	
4	Review policies related to reduce green house gas emissions and identify gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes for social responsibility of all including individuals in environmental management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of circulars to implement policies (policies into the legislative system)
	Promote restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcome the gap between policy and practice through enabling conditions 	
	Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on ecosystems, incorporate them into curricular and build attitudes towards conservation 	
5	Ecofriendly physical planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and empowerment of a competent 	Composition of the committee ad

		independent body for policy formulation	empower them work independently
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Periodic review of policies to identify gaps and revise as appropriate 	Establish rule of law Use electronic/automated system for identify and penalize violators of law
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identification of obstacles for enforcement of law and remedial measures to overcome them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Introduce indicators for measuring performance
6	Ecosystem restoration	Maintenance of plants for at least 2 years for their field establishment and monitoring	Local level environmental groups / partners to take the lead with maintenance Required support to be given to them
	Renewable energy - Biogas	Capacity building, technical knowledge, awareness	Pilot project with NERDC and scaling up from lessons learned
	Eco-friendly products	Ban the use of polyethene/shopping bags at institutions	Find alternatives and promote them
7	Promotion of home gardening for producing some food and reducing food waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentive scheme to motivate taking up and continue in home gardening Awareness raising on ways to use leftover food and food preservation techniques Promote appropriate waste management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making available guidelines for HG Web base sessions on how to do and addressing issues, minimize use of harmful chemicals Apps to select areas for HG and appropriate varieties of plants and practices including duration Communication on amount of food waste generated at localities to those who are responsible (university canteen) for attitudinal change towards waste generation
	Promote the use of sustainable / renewable energy sources	Engage the technology and financial institutions Energy storage facilities	Regulatory bodies – infrastructure upgrading, off grid renewable sources, decentralized power

		Favourable policies to encourage RE by the government agencies	systems, dendro power – with sustainable sources ensured Incentive schemes for RE producers Mechanism to quantify biogas generated for inputs supplied
	Localization of SDGs	Mechanism for tracking the progression towards achieving SDGs	Institutional framework developed for each industry Framework to measure mental health
8	Reduction of GHG missions Conservation of critical habitats including watersheds and wetlands	"Reasonable feeding tariff for solar energy, Promoting e mobility, Promoting public transport, Promote walkability/cycling lanes " Consider 'debt for nature swaps' for conservation initiatives and mitigation of climate change	Provide legal provisions, identify mandated agencies, pass regulations and issue circulars Address policy inconsistencies and incoherence to enable smooth implementation of actions
9	Resource management Sustainable agriculture Environmental awareness	Waste management policy Science based, long term approach to sustainable agriculture (short, medium and long-term focus in policies) Making environment a core subject / area in education	segregation structures Partnering with academia, other research agencies, financial institutions, agriculture communities and regulatory authorities Training of trainers – teacher training,
10	Engage with CBSL, CSE and Min of Finance in moving forward with the sustainable finance road map / green financing taxonomy	Translation of Green Financing Taxonomy to formulation of a strategy and an action plan	Who does what needs to be defined clearly "virtual platform" by technical experts and practitioners to rationalize and popularize new ideas in a practical way

Q3: How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit from policies and initiatives designed to restore a more sustainable and resilient relationship with nature (that mitigates nature risks)?

Session No	Response
1	Targeted subsidies / cash transfers -
	Partnerships to share benefits (roof renting for solar power / livelihoods/restoration)
	Awareness creation and engage them in possible solutions
2	Use strategic environmental assessment like principles to identify land areas to resolve resource use conflicts, identify and allocate areas for waste management
	Provide sustainable livelihoods for affected vulnerable communities
	Adopt Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as a way for environmental management
3	Renewable energy – support low income families with grants
4	GHG – empowering local communities to engage and contribute to local industries
	Ecosystem Restoration and mgt – they can become partners in restoration and sustainable ecosystem management initiatives with benefit sharing mechanisms
	SCP – benefit from self sufficiency, reduction issues related to waste generation and with SCP contributes to all other areas
5	Identify the affected vulnerable groups and provide them with targeted benefit schemes/ alternative livelihood support
6	Promote and support affected people to produce eco friendly products (who were in polythene related industry)
	Allocation of alternate lands for those who are in sensitive areas identified for restoration initiatives
7	Incentive schemes for vulnerable groups to engage in RE (reinstate support scheme for biogas)
	Provide market places for excess home grown produce
	Mechanisms for ensure sustainable sources for dendro power
	Safe disposal methods for solar sells and batteries used
8	Targeted financial support to vulnerable / marginalized groups Public transport, walkability and cycling (wetlands and green areas) as modes of transport will help them Promotion of good agricultural practices and sustainable livelihoods Reduction of disaster risk and pollution related impacts
9	Stakeholder engagement process in a structured manner to ensure their true participation Sustainable income generation opportunities for vulnerable groups – create specialists among them (beach protection) Empower industrial symbiosis with SMEs Targeted support and benefit schemes to marginalize groups who engage – concessions and tax exemptions
10	Engagement of all material stakeholders including marginalized groups in policy formulation

	Sustainability based investments needed upfront so that it will make it a vehicle that brings back economical gains while tying up social benefits to be in a perfect equation s
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Q4: How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature, including among others, indigenous peoples and local communities, environmental defenders, women, youth, future generations?

Session No	Response
1	Avoid critical areas for people and nature in promotion of renewable energy / agriculture
	Support affected parties
	Relocation of affected people
2	Create partnerships to safeguard communities affected by renewable energy policies
3	Not applicable (for the initiative proposed under Q3, there exist no requirement to safeguard people and nature because there is no threat.
4	improved participation of all stakeholders in decision making and implementing decisions wrt all areas discussed
	Targeted benefits to affected parties / cash transfers where appropriate
5	Formulate mechanisms to identify affected parties and empower them to take part in sustainable development process
	Formulate mechanisms to identify affected parties and empower them to take part in sustainable development process
6	Reduce overconsumption
	Promote recycling of waste
7	Soil erosion control in HG
	Reform education to encourage learning from nature / practical ways to inculcate positive attitudes towards nature
	Enforcement of rules and regulations to safeguard nature and peoples
8	By planning with the people and planning for people
	Enforce environmental litigation
	Awareness raising, education and initiatives for attitudinal changes
9	Making people aware of their rights
	Access to remedy (affordable legal action/support)
	Creation of whistle blowers and their protection
10	Sustainability needs to be inbuilt in all policies rather than a sustainability policy performing in "silo" Mushrooming policies and procedures need to be eliminated and develop a baseline stringently looking at social and environmental perspectives of every engagement wholistically Need of the hour of each segment need to be looked at radically and prioritize their expectations and leverage all of them to enforceable policies and processes

	Make available grievance redress mechanism to voice their requirements, making sure those can be amicably resolved with remedial actions
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Q5: What are the new or prioritized set of metrics and indicators needed for tracking our progress towards a healthier and more prosperous planet?

Session No	Metrics	Indicators
1		% of energy from renewable energy
		Per capita waste generation
		Increase in extent of different ecosystems
2		Difference in forest cover change, change in haphazard waste disposal, difference in vector borne diseases,
		Change in system productivity
3		% of renewables in energy mix
		Change in incidence of vector borne diseases
		Income increase in renewable energy suppliers
4	Number of connections with renewable energy, biogas	Carbon and water footprint, change in conservation status of species, Air quality index
	Number of climate related warnings issued, energy rating	Building energy index
	Water quality, coverage of rainwater harvesting, innovations from recycling	Change in forest cover. Waste generation/person
5		change in water/air quality (bioindicators)
		change in poverty, change in malnutrition
		change in environmental complaints
6	number of institutions ban polythene / shopping bags	Change in air quality,
	Cleanliness of environment	Change water quality
7		Product recycling % of the country, % of renewable energy production
		Change in food waste generation
		Acidity level of the rain water in selected locations over time.
8	Number of legal actions taken (against waste and habitat related violations)	% contribution of renewables to total energy generation % change in people affected by natural disasters

		% of organic waste composted, reduction in amount of waste generated, Extent of protected area/total land area
9	Balance score card approach to SDG achievements Smaller achievable tasks define for SDGs Circularity index GRI standards	Principles of true cost economics Measure for planet related outcome on corporate bottom line Energy intensity ratio
10	Good practices and industry based standards to leverage sustainability to be a common agenda in the best interest of interlinked communities and environmental perspectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Monitoring and evaluation with a reporting mechanism where performance can be measured in terms of arriving at determined SDGs/NDCs, industry specific way •Setup KPIs accordingly

Leadership Dialog 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic

Q1: What are the most promising sustainable and inclusive recovery practices currently being applied by public, private and civil society groups at individual, community, city, regional, country level? And how could we scale them up?

Session No	Current Practice	Scale Up
1	Virtual transformation	Capacity building and awareness creation
	Preventive healthcare	
	Lifestyle change	
2	Build up of immunity at individual and community level	Promotion of healthy food (region specific and traditional) habits with balanced diets
	Lifestyle changes through food and behavioral habits	Creating knowledge and awareness of consequences of smoking and alcohol use
	Adoption of ICT for different purposes	Improvement of ICT infrastructure and systems at all levels
3	Confidence on indigenous medicine. දේශීය වෛද්‍ය ම පිළිබඳ විශ්වාසය.	Amending the national policy to face future pandemic or the operationalizing of the existing policy වසංගතයට මුහුණ දීම සඳහා ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්තිය සංශෝධනය කිරීම හෝ පවතින ප්‍රතිපත්තිය ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
	Inclination to personal hygiene පුද්ගලික සනීපාරක්ෂාව සඳහා නැඹුරුවීම	Promoting indigenous and homeopathy medicine දේශීය වෛද්‍ය ම ප්‍රචර්ධනය කිරීම
	Food security ආහාර සුරක්ෂිතතාව	
4	E-governance (I road – for transport management, use of QR code)	Promoting and providing appropriate incentives for the adoption of best practices
	Work from home (Hybrid)	Imparting new knowledge and skills and assist to change attitude to embrace ICT. Confidence building of users to engage in cashless transaction
	Food security (Home gardening)	Improving the regulatory systems
	Emerging new business opportunities (PPEs)	Improving infrastructure
	Industry automation – From manual to mechanization – eg. Poultry in livestock sector	
	E-commerce (Cashless transaction, online auctioning), E banking, Mobile vendors Virtual communication, Education, Childhood literacy	
5	Use of virtual platformer governance, e commerce, Cashless transactions, Contactless transaction, Zoom	National and international protocol to provide a legal background for identified best practices
	Personal hygienic practices	Institutionalizing the identified best practices

	Emergence of new employment opportunities	International convention to prevent intentional creation of COVID like pandemics. Incorporating those best practices from early childhood education
6	Personal hygienic practices	Best practices should be institutionalized at all levels with proper policy support and regulatory regimes
	Use of indigenous medicines and treatments for immunity enhancement	Through policy consistency
	Home gardening for food security	
	Improvement of self disciplines	
	Strengthening family bonds	
	Online business, education, etc	
7	Online platform for education, banking, e-commerce, etc.	In the education sector, courses should be developed which can be offered online
	Personal hygienic practices	Developing more user friendly, safe and reliable applications for e-commerce especially for rural users
	Awareness creation at all levels on the use online platforms	Infrastructure improvement for ICT use
	Sustainable consumption including minimizing of waste	
8	<p>1 Working from home – hybrid working arrangements – Resulting in energy savings and less demand for travel</p> <p>2 Extensive use of E-communication and e-commerce, use of social media, etc.</p> <p>3 Old generation too getting acquainted with and adopting / embarking ICT technologies and devices</p> <p>4 Extensive use of various virtual platforms for meetings, workshops, seminars, etc.</p>	<p>ICT infrastructure development in general in all areas and particularly in the state sector and the education sector enabling them to get the best use this development</p> <p>Creating awareness and giving confidence to hesitant users</p> <p>Free / affordable or unlimited access to virtual platforms (may be through locally developed platforms)</p> <p>Continue to maintain personal hygiene and other health protocols</p> <p>Acquiring good practices from other countries</p> <p>Energy security should be ensured for all these practices to sustained</p>
9	<p>1 State sector – Providing public services (e.g. online renewal of revenue license by RMV) - e government</p> <p>2 Community – Supporting each other</p> <p>3 e infrastructure (Digital banking, e signatures, etc.)</p> <p>4 Use of virtual platforms especially by the sub national population</p>	<p>1 State sector should continue to practice those best practices in the state sector with the development of necessary infrastructure and capacity building - (“never miss the good crisis”)</p> <p>2 Acceptance of Sri Lankan e signature system by the international community</p>

		<p>3 Work from home and flexi hours particularly for women need to be recognized</p> <p>4 Promotion of e mobility and non motorized (Non IC) transport</p>
10	<p>1 Energy demand side management</p> <p>2 Renewable energy integration</p> <p>3 Post and pre harvest loss reduction (e.g. Companies such as Cargills, Hayleys)</p> <p>4 Digital transformation / digital economy (Working from home, digital banking, e – governance, etc.)</p> <p>5 Business continuity planning</p>	<p>1 Affordable and long term financing (new financial innovations –e.g. blended finance) and risk assessments (for RE, Agriculture, etc.)</p> <p>2 IT security</p> <p>3 Last mile logistics</p> <p>4 Promotion of digital market places (Helaviru, etc.)</p> <p>5 Cost reflective pricing</p>

Q2: What recovery and pre-existing practices need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery?

Session No	Response
1	Switching back from private / individual to public transportation with adherence to health and safety protocol
	Encouraging communal living
	Abuse of prescriptive medicine
2	Negligence of personal hygiene
	Haphazard disposal of waste
	Use of ICT for ineffective and non productive purposes
3	Dependence mentality යැපුම් මානසිකත්වය
	Domestic violence ගෘහස්ථ විංසනය
4	Rigid financial regulations of the State sector
	Lack of attitude / knowledge of some regulators on e-transactions hindering the progression
	Reluctance for sharing of resources in the State sector
	Cumbersome procurement procedures
5	Exploiting the situation by certain categories of the society for their personal gains
	Hording and stocking of (goods in short supply)
6	Haphazard disposal for used PPEs
	Dependence syndrome (mentality) especially in urban areas
7	Use of individual transport (To be discouraged which was promoted during the pandemic for safety reasons)
	Use of non biodegradable items (PPEs) to the extent possible to reduce waste loads
8	<p>Managing ventilations systems at work places at optimum levels (to ensure energy saving while ensuring the hygienic needs)</p> <p>Excessive use of PPEs and haphazard disposal</p> <p>Misuse of hybrid work arrangements (by both employers and employees)</p>
9	<p>Predatory (Irrational) taxation</p> <p>Lack of recognition of the private sector by the State</p> <p>Lack of efficient safety net for marginalized</p> <p>4 High stress for students in the present education system</p>

10	Inaccessibility to public information (Despite of right to information - RTI) Compartmentalized (“Silo”) operations by different parties (Both state, private sector and academia) Excessive time and money spent on physical and paper based transactions (non acceptance of e signatures, etc.)
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Q3: How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit from opportunities stemming from a sustainable and just transition?

Session No	Response
1	Through knowledge and awareness creation
2	These are applicable for all countries and communities
3	These are applicable for all countries and communities
4	Making use of the opportunity to change irrelevant and obsolete practices Learning from countries having best practices Through proper monitoring mechanisms
5	Social protection system (safety net) for daily wage earners and micro entrepreneurs Government sponsored reliable and service oriented supply system
6	Applicable for all communities and all countries
7	All these are applicable for all countries / communities
8	All these are applicable for all communities and all countries
9	For the benefit of all communities - Automatic translation facilities (multilingual) for video conferencing, transcribing (in courts), etc.
10	Collection and recording of good practices by the academia for wider dissemination (democratization of information) Supporting the technology transfer (within communities and across countries)

Q4: How can we create better performing industries and supply chains for a just transition to more sustainable economies? which sectors are most critical?

Session No	Better performing industries	Better performing supply chain	Most critical industries
1	Through virtual transformation	Regional sourcing and trading	Tourism
	Green transformation through resource efficiency	Agro processing industry	IT
	Adopting circular economy concepts	Tourism industry	Garment, apparel and PPE
		IT industry	Pharmaceutical
2	Use of ICT	ICT based supply chains	Agro processing industry
	Good agricultural practices (GAP)	Improvement of country and regional level supply chains	Tourism industry
	Proper waste management	Value addition for local resources (eg Food)	IT industry
3	No response		Apparel and garments – Highest forex earner ඇඟලුම් සහ ඇඟලුම් -

			වැඩිම විදේශ විනිමය උපයන Tourism industry – Can operate even during the pandemic – High forex earner සංචාරක කර්මාන්තය - වසංගත කාලය තුළ පවා ක්‍රියා කළ හැක - ඉහළ විදේශ විනිමය උපයන්නන්
4	Better utilization (Multi tasking workforce) and management of human resources (Attitudinal changes)	Shortening the supply chain by strengthening national supply sources and logistics	Agriculture and food sector – Due to high growth prospects and for food security
	Resource efficiency improvement	Flexible supply chains	Pharmaceutical / Aurvedic – Forex saving, Forex earning, Aurvedic tourism, etc.
	Relevant changes to labor laws (Flexible or less stringent)	Integrating with global supply chains (by removing regulatory and trade barriers)	Renewable energy sector – For energy security and independence
	Elevating industries to the “next level” of IR (“industrial revolution”) from where they are now		
	Rationalizing import controls / restrictions		
	Responding to global “demand conditions” for industry growth		
	Localizing targets and indicators of SDGs and appropriately incentivizing responsible implementing bodies		
5	Use of renewable energy	More reliance of local resources and raw materials	Agriculture – Food security
	Resource efficiency improvement	Local and regional level efficient logistics system	SMEs – High contribution to the economy
	System to ensure the continuous operation of major industries		Tourism – High forex earner
6	Self employment generation (Micro enterprises – using local resources)	Information sharing system for regional supplies	Agriculture – For food security
	Creating linkages between large industries and MSMEs	Regional and local supply network system	Tea and rubber planation – High forex earner

	Proper waste management		Sugar industry – Forex saving
7	Use of renewable energy	Organized database having the needs of each and every industry	ICT sector – Useful for the operation of all other sectors and it is a high forex earner
	Ensuring social safeguards (Through descent and safe work environment)	Network of supplies through online platforms	Construction sector – It is now in danger due to the shortage of raw materials and high prices
	Priority for local and rural / cottage industries	Regional supply networks	Agri industry – Important to ensure food security
8	<p>Creating a learning culture, Learning from winners, sharing best practices in a collaborative mode (e-commerce, ICT, health sector)</p> <p>Recognizing better performing industries and giving wider publicity through media</p> <p>Providing easy access to finance</p>	<p>Integrating with global supply chains (to overcome forex issues)</p> <p>Encouraging and facilitating local production</p> <p>Encouraging new innovations and facilitating their commercialization</p>	<p>Health industry – To reduce cost of healthcare</p> <p>Agriculture – For better health impact and food security</p> <p>Tourism – High forex earner, eco tourism potential</p> <p>Apparel and garment - High forex earner</p> <p>High GHG emission manufacturing industrial like cement, steel, etc.</p> <p>Energy industry – Need to accommodate more and more renewable energy</p>
9	<p>Depoliticize regulators – Create a level playing field for every one – monitor and intervene only when necessary and minimally</p> <p>Rule of law (Governance issues)</p>	<p>More transparent financial derivative markets</p> <p>Proper management of forward contracts with growers (Agri produce)</p> <p>"Identify links in the supply chain and fair treatment to all links (transparent systems)</p> <p>4 Proper communication of demand and supply</p> <p>5 Better application of affordable technologies"</p>	<p>SMEs (With a proper identification of SMEs) – State and the larger companies as supportive customers for SMEs with simplified procurement systems</p> <p>Tourism sector (with the assurance of rule of law and environmental protection)</p> <p>"ICT, IT enable services</p> <p>4 Education (as an industry offering education services to other countries in the region)"</p>

10	Through digital transformation and digital payments Introducing very credible metrics and indicators for baseline setting, bench marking and target setting (e.g. post harvest loss reduction) “4IR” – Fourth Industrial Revolution - Creating technology parks (For the promotion and commercialization of Bio technology, Nano technology, etc.)	Better integration of money market, capital market and insurance to provide finance for development of supply chains Diversification of supply chains to make them resilient rather than excessively relying on a few sources Open platforms for information sharing (using block chains technologies) – For better traceability and impact measurements	Logistics – One of the most polluting industries due to poor vehicle efficiency resulting in high Carbon footprint) Food sector – Food security ICT industry – Supportive for all other sectors

Q5: What are some of the commitments and “responsible” principles that need to be made by key industry sectors and by finance and investment institutions?

Session No	Commitments	Responsibilities
1	To become a leading eco tourism destination	Resource efficiency
	To collaborate with leading IT operators in India	Circular economy
	To become a carbon neutral garment and apparel industry while ensuring the highest quality	
2	GAP – Agro industry sector	Resource efficiency
	Eco tourism, agri tourism, Ayurveda tourism	Waste management
	Accessibility of ICT to all	
3	Garment – High quality	Garment – Productivity improvement ඇහලුම් - ඵලදායීතාව වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම
	Tourism – “Bubble system” සංචාරක - "බුබුලු පද්ධතිය"	Tourism – Eco tourism සංචාරක - පාරිසරික සංචාරක
4	No response	No response
5	Agriculture – gradual transition to organic agriculture, switching back to indigenous varieties, self sufficiency in food supply	No response
	Total Quality Management	
6	Agriculture – Cold storage and value addition	No response
	Tea / rubber – Regaining the status of world best tea	
	Sugar – Reaching self sufficiency	

	Self respect and social acceptance for industry personnel and business community	
	Good governance	
7	No response	Agri – Proper and efficient use of fertilizer and pesticides
		Construction – Promotion of producing locally made raw materials
		ICT – Infrastructure facilities for rural areas
8	Health industry – minimizing the prevalence of NCDs Tourism – To become a better destination for eco tourism by maintaining sustainable practices "Apparel – Carbon neutrality 4 Renewable energy – Reaching 70% of the energy mix by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050"	Health sector – Reduce the waste of drugs, Proper maintenance of medical equipment and related infrastructure Maintaining the sustainability practice Formulating sectoral policies
9	Honoring and reporting 10 principles of UN Global Compact (UNGC) (with specific timelines - interim and overall) Board committee focusing on sustainability goals	Responsible consumption and production Insisting on environmental and social safeguards (Consumer protraction insurance)
10	More equitable distribution of proceeds among supply / value chain actors (e.g. Food sector) Social safeguards	Train value chain actors Making available capital and affordable payment terms for industry

Q6: What are the decent green jobs of the future? What are the new skills needed, what is needed from business? from government? from academia?

Session No	Green Job	Skills
1	Eco tourism related	For virtual transformation
	Waste recycling related	For resource efficiency
	Renewable energy related	For circular economy
	Pollution control related	
2	Renewable energy related jobs in agri sector	Precision agriculture
	Eco tourism, agri tourism, Ayurveda tourism	Knowledge for value addition technologies
	Waste management related	
	ICT	
3	Garments – New jobs for personal protective equipment ඇඟලුම් - නිෂ්පාදනය සඳහා	For personal protective equipment manufacturing

	පුද්ගලික ආරක්ෂක උපකරණ සඳහා නව රැකියා	
	Tourism – Eco tourism සංචාරක - පාරිසරික සංචාරක	For eco tourism පරිසර සංචාරක ව්‍යාපාරය සඳහා
4	For the ICT sector	For resource efficiency improvements
	For green technologies adoption	For renewable energy
		For green production
5	Green product manufactures	ICT
		Technology
		Post harvesting
6	Mobile vendors	No response
7	In the fields of renewable energy, energy conservation and efficiency	Technological skills
	Waste treatment (Pollution control)	Soft skills
	Precision agriculture	Leadership skills for monitoring
8	ICT related	ICT sector
	Agriculture related	Agriculture sector (Precision agriculture)
	Renewable energy related	Renewable energy sector
9		To manage businesses, finance, and growth/development (for entrepreneurs, free lancers, knowledge workers)
		"Open mindness and the flexibility
		Biased to action
	No response	Project management"
		Critical and analytical thinking and synthesis
10	In the ICT sector	
	In the renewable energy sector (supply side – power generation, demand side - e mobility)	
	4IR	No response

Leadership Dialog 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development

Q1: What are the biggest challenges we are facing in implementing the commitments to the 2030 Agenda and other environmental commitments (MEAs)? How do we create an enabling environment for delivery on the ground?

Session No	Biggest Challenges	Enabling Environment
1	Improper political interferences in implementing environment policies/laws	National physical planning to guide the decision making process in environment management (in projects/programmes)
	Lack of proper Implementation and progress monitoring of environment related policies, enforcement of laws & regulations and guidelines and related budget allocations	Establishment and Empowerment of National Council / Independent Commission for Policy Implementation
	Lack of institutional framework & coordination for implementation of environment actions	
	Gaps in Data, information, capacity, technology,	
2	සියලු පාර්ශ්වයන්ගේ ඇති දැනුමේ, කැපවීමේ, සහ සහභාදී ආකල්ප වල අඩු කම	නිරන්තර දැනුවත් කිරීම, ආකල්ප සංවර්ධනය සහ සක්‍රීය දායාත්වය
	Absence of proper allocation of responsibilities across divisions/ subjects/ relevant authorities	Development of local-level indicators (Localization of indicators) & data collection
	සහභාගිත්ව කළමනාකරණය (ප්‍රතිපත්ති නිර්මාණය කිරීමේදී සියලු දෙනාගේ සහභාගිත්වය නොමැති වීම)	ප්‍රතිපත්ති, උපාය මාර්ග සහ මග පෙන්වීම සැකසීමේදී සියලු පාර්ශ්ව වල සහභාගිත්වය ලබා ගැනීම.
	Lack of localization of indicators	
3	නිරසාර සංවර්ධනය පිලිබඳ සමාජයීය දැනුවත් භාවය අඩුකම	සමස්ත සමාජයේ දැනුවත් භාවය වැඩි කිරීම, ආකල්පමය වෙනසක් ඇති කිරීම
	ජාතික සැලසුම් නොමැති වීම	ජාතික සැලසුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
	දුෂ්ණය සහ නාස්තිය	පරිසර සාධක හඳුනාගෙන (හිරු එලිය, වාතය, ගඟ කොළ , සත්වයින් මහ පොලව) ඒවා ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කිරීම)
		අර්ධකාලීන ඉලක්ක ඇති කිරීම (උදා: 2025, 2028, 2030)
4	Lack of awareness & competencies (particularly attitudes, life styles) (on environment) at all the levels – individual, institutional, society	Educational reform for formal education and in mainstreaming informal/non-formal modes, early childhood
	Unsustainable use of natural resources and associated climate risks (production/consumption	Legislations and enforcement, Sustainability appraisals
	Lack of holistic approach (policy incoherence, weak institutional coordination, integrated implementation, optimum management of	Establishment of mechanisms to review and update the implementation of policies and

	infrastructure, responsibility & accountability) in addressing complex challenges	strategies under Sustainable Development Council
5	Lack of Policy implementation (related to environment management)	Policy monitoring, evaluation, reviewing and updates
	Irrational allocation and utilization of financial resources (for environment management)	Allocation of financial resources based on prioritized areas (sustainability criteria for prioritization)
	Lack of capacity and competencies at the local government levels for ground level implementation of environment management interventions.	Development and implementation of a comprehensive capacity building programme for environment management
6	Lack of awareness and knowledge on SDGs and related skills,	Development and implementation of comprehensive communication and education strategy with localization of SDGs
	Lack of integrated approach and comprehensive solutions for complex environment problems	Engagement of relevant stakeholders for development, implementation and monitoring of action plans (covering women, youth, multi-ethnics, people with disabilities and indigenous, ...)
	Absence of proper mechanism for the flow of information through local languages from strategic level to ground level implementation including by CSOs and other grassroots organization, affecting the knowledge management	
	Lack of stakeholder engagement in decision making and implementation	
7	Lack of localization of SDGs, Targets, Indicators, baselines (particularly related to environment related), related data availability and sharing, by considering local circumstances such as culture, ecology, competencies, resources	Mainstream good governance, particularly at both national and local government (PC and LAs) levels Mobilization of stakeholder and promoting community engagement Fostering Citizen Science
	Lack of awareness and education (formal – early childhood, school, university, vocational, informal and non-formal) at all levels on environment dimension	Introduction of non-formal and informal education methods (integrated to formal education), emphasis on “learning to do” and “learning to be” Sharing of good practices
	In-cohesive and conflicting plans in renewable energy development (e.g. CEB, SLSEA)	Enforcing/Ensuring the mandates given to institutions
	Lack of adoption of technologies for environment monitoring and pollution control	
8	Lack implementation of programmes and actions due to issues on mandates, responsibility and accountability (institutional and individual levels) Lack of procedure in transferring of responsibilities from strategic level to	National policies should be integrated to institutional policies and programmes Each programme should incorporate respective elements of the national policies and be subjected to evaluation by the apex body

	<p>operational level, and subsequent monitoring, verification and prompt corrective actions Lack of holistic and integrated policy and Institutional frameworks with incoherence, inconsistent weak interlinkages, and working in silos, Lack of sustainability appraisal procedure, methodologies and tools for evaluation of development activities to comply with the concept of triple-bottom-line, and lack of adequate and quality data Inadequate stakeholder mobilization (consultation, empowerment, ..) in decision making and implementation</p>	<p>subsequent monitoring for compliance (institutional and individual levels) "All national policies are within overarching framework to ensure coherence and consistence Mandated agency to ensure the compliance in time" The projects and programmes have consider the triple-bottom-line aspect as a mandatory requirement "Aggressive programme to create awareness among all stakeholder on the values/ benefits of achieving the SDGs (economic, environment, social – including health) Process to ensure the ground level communities understand and monitor the intended benefits"</p>
9	<p>Lack of comprehensive approach (sustainability – Environmental, Social in addition to economy) in appraisals Lack of implementation and follow up (monitoring, evaluation) Limited knowledge and capacity (competencies) Inadequate resources (Finance, Technology) for implementation Lack of overarching and consistent policy framework and flows/integration of goals, targets strategic level to operational level Lack of collaborations between stakeholders</p>	<p>"Establish multi-stakeholder mobilization (engagement, empowerment and consultation) platform with regular engagement Multi-stakeholder partnerships" Accessibility and affordability of the solutions/options (for both individual and institutional levels) "Introduce and implement "Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)" concepts to formal education (curricula) Integrate Informal/Non-formal education tools/modes into formal education" Establish Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) framework in programme development and implementation and a central database platform to record and share the information (with quality assurance scheme)</p>
10	<p>Lack of political wiliness in the governance and institutional system, leading to inconsistent and incohesive polices, regulations and action plans Cumbersome approval process of development projects Lack of communication among all the stakeholders Policy inconsistencies, incoherence Lack of knowledge, particularly among general public and capacity of actors/stakeholders</p>	<p>"Policy consistency and coherence to support the decision making Improve the regulatory environment to have effective enforcement" "Technological transfer Supportive Infrastructure (e.g. battery management system in case of EVs/Solar PV)" Knowledge transfer and information/databases (particularly at national level</p>

	Lack of holistic integrated approach in programme/project appraisals (sustainability criteria) Irrational land use planning	Financial environment to support the local actions Utilize holistic and integrated approach in development and implementation of development programmes
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Q2: What are the good practices and pathways that you would like to see scaled up to accelerate the implementation of the environmental dimension of Sustainable Development in the context, of the Decade of Action?

Session No	Good Practices	Pathways
1	Indigenous sustainable practices (such as food security, water conservation)	Formal and informal/non-formal Education
	Local, decentralized governance systems	Realignment / Refining of Local Government System (good-governance)
		Environment impact valuation on project appraisal
2	රුක් රෝපන, සුරකිමු ගංගා, හරිත නගර වැනි ව්‍යාපෘති, සත්ව ආරක්ෂණ වැඩ සටහන්	නඩත්තුව සහ පසු විපරම විධිමත් කිරීම
	තිරසාර සංවර්ධන අරමුණු ඉලක්ක කර ගත් උපදෙස් සහ නෛතික ලියවිලි තිබීම.	නිලධාරීන්ට ස්වාධීනව කටයුතු කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය පරිසරය සහ පහසුකම් ඇති කිරීම.
3	දේශීය කෘෂිකාර්මික ක්‍රමවේද	සැලසුම් සහගතව ක්‍රමවත් ආකාරයට දේශීය කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය සංවර්ධනය කිරීම
	දේශීය කෘෂි බීජ භාවිතය	දේශීය දැනුම/ ඥාණය සහ දේශීය කෘෂි බීජ ව්‍යාප්තිය වර්ධනය කිරීම
	ප්‍රතිවක්‍රීකරණ කටයුතු සුළු මට්ටමින් හෝ පැවතීම	ප්‍රතිවක්‍රීකරණ කටයුතු විධිමත් කිරීම.
4	Green infrastructure initiatives by the private sector	Regulations/standards/guidelines for mainstreaming the concept to all sector
	Regulatory schemes for sustainable management (EPL for industries / EIA for new projects)	Proper monitoring, enforcement Recognitions for achievements and penalties for violations
	Eco labeling / Energy labeling for appliances and products	Introduce voluntary and mandatory schemes and monitoring of compliances
5	Informal/Non formal education on environment management	Mainstream informal / non formal education (learning to do and leaning to be)
	Local authority level waste management technics (collection and segregation, 3R)	Introduce regulations, monitoring and enforcement
6	Local level / community level waste management with proper segregation and 3R with participatory approach and designation of roles and responsibilities	Development of laws and regulations to mandate and enforcement.

	Fire-belt around natural forests and plantations	Introduction of innovative business models (value added) and laws and regulations
	Community-based micro industries based on eco-system services and sustainable concepts.	Allocation of financial resources, training and provision for markets
7	Environment regulations (EIA, EPL, IIE)	Establishing sustainability criteria (environment, social, economic) for project appraisals Monitoring of environment impacts of projects (particularly long-term)
	National green reporting system, certification and accreditation schemes, green labeling, energy labeling,	Awareness creation Mandating (in stages, with support from the government – technical, capacity)
	Building regulation to promote rational use of land (Building regulations of UDA, Green building concepts, ...)	Awareness creation Enforcement monitoring
	Declaration of protected areas and ecosystem services	Enforcement
8	Environment regulations (IEE, EIA, EPL, Strategic Environment Assessment) Stakeholder consultation procedure mandated by the legislation (e.g. PUCSL, mandated by the Electricity Act) Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	"Development of guidelines and mechanisms to facilitate the compliance (facilitation before enforcement) Awareness creation Strict legal enforcement and Impartiality Make the procedures user-friendly (e.g public comments for EIA)" "Make provision in all the other acts Ensure the participation of stakeholders and transparency of the process" "Make it mandatory and also the reporting Monitoring and enforcement mechanism"
9	Assistance and guidance provided by the government in climate actions (E.g. Sri Lanka Climate Fund) Introduction of sustainability concepts into school curricula (E.g. MAS Eco Go Beyond Sustainable Education Programme) Self-sustaining concepts/projects with involvement of beneficiaries (E.g. Hayleys Puritas Sath Diyawara)	Introduce a similar mechanism/framework for holistic waste management and other environment management sectors "Introduce into the formal education curricula Explore the opportunities to engage private sector to support sustainability education programmes" Ensure the consideration of sustainability (self-sustenance) in the project development and implementation
10	Use of indigenous resources for energy (e.g. fuelwood for cooking) Decentralized solar PV (rooftop) Use of water bodies for solar PV Green building Non-motorized transport (Walking/ Cycling) Public transportation and efficient modes transport	"Promote improved biomass cookstoves Implement research and development activities to address the challenges for implementation (e.g. in biomass: supply chain, sustainable criteria for appraisals in scale up) " "Facilitate government institutions to install rooftop solar

		<p>Incorporation as solar rooftop requirement into the building approval process (mandate/guideline)"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Identify potential areas <p>Incorporation sustainable design and practices into the building approval process (mandate/guideline)</p> <p>"Mass communication for awareness and education (promotion)</p> <p>Supportive infrastructure and other facilities"</p> <p>"Transport infrastructure (road, rail, waterway); Electrification of transport (e-buses, electric rail)</p> <p>Electric and hybrid vehicles"</p>
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Q3: How to transform governance and legal systems that maintain long-term economic stability and ecological and social wellbeing for all?

Session No	transform governance	Transform legal systems
1	Restructuring of institutional mandates and arrangements to eliminate overlaps and better alignments	Development and enforcement of cohesive and forward-looking/futuristic laws/regulations
2	දිසකාලීන වූ ජාතික ප්‍රතිපත්ති ඇති කිරීම (පවතින රජය අනුව කලින් කලට වෙනස් නොවන)	නීති සහ දඬුවම් යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම.
	Increased transparency and accountability of the governing system.	නීතියේ සමානාත්මතාවය ප්‍රායෝගිකව ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
	සියලු පාර්ශවය අතර සහ සම්බන්ධතාවය වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම.	නීතිය පිලිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීම
3	පරිසර හිතකාමී ප්‍රතිපත්ති වලට එළඹීම	නීති පද්ධතිය ශක්තිමත් කිරීම.
	අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රතිපත්ති තුලට නිරසර සංවර්ධනය එකතු කිරීම	පාරිසරික අණ පනත් පිලිබඳ සමාජීය දැනුවත් භාවය ඇති කිරීම
4	Strengthening the institutions (including e-governance), aligning policies and mandates, leaning through good-pactices	Strengthening the Environment Police system
	Ensuring responsibility and accountability, participatory approach, multi-stakeholder engagements	Awareness and education on the applicable laws and regulations to prevent unintentional and harmful practices and enhance the respect to the legal system (including schools, etc.)
	Encourage generation of information through research in the local context to support decision making	Cumbersome legal proceeding hindering the engagement of officers and other sections of the society.

5	Integrated approach for policy implementation (Central government and local governments)	Strengthening the legal enforcement system
	Ensure responsibility and accountability of all	
6	Engagement of the CSOs and the society in the decision making process	Development and enforcement of locally adopted bylaws with engagement of citizen
	Proper usage of human and other resources in the government sector, with effective time management / scheduling	Explore the opportunities of the use of existing bylaws for the benefit of the society and the environment (E.g. Land usage, Land reclamation)
		Reform / update of existing laws to suit the present circumstances
		Empowerment of citizen in enforcement of laws
7	Mainstream good governance, particularly at both national and local government (PC and LAs) levels	Update the laws and regulations to suit the present and future circumstances
	Facilitating stakeholder mobilization and community engagement	Enhance transparency in the approval process
		Improve inter-agency communication
		Monitoring
8	Formulate/Setup an apex body for timely appraisal and corrective actions Effectuating the mandates and coherence of all the agencies across national and sub-national (PCs/LAs) levels Mandatory compliance on policies filtered down to lowest implementation level (institutional and individual) with clear accountability Empowerment of all the stakeholders in the decision making process	How to transform legal systems Ensure the existing laws or enactment of new laws to enable the implementation of the proposed governance system Clear and rapid pathway to correct any non-compliance by the all the relevant parties
9	Establishment of proper and regular monitoring and supervision system (particularly at National Level with adequate mandates) Ensure accountability and transparency (good governance)	Mandate Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Awareness and education on laws and regulations for all stakeholders, including general public
10	Improving accountability, transparency and anti-corruption practices Engagement of all stakeholders including general public in project approval, implementation, monitoring, and reviewing processes (multi-stakeholder mobilization) Involvement of youth in decision making process	Educate about the laws, rules and regulations Improve the enforcement Improve the clarity and mandate among the relevant authorities Authorities should liaise with key stakeholders and experts to enhance the capacities and information required for enforcement Establish a comprehensive information base on case examples, fact & figures

	Gender/Social inclusion/empowerment in decision making process	
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Q4: What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance with existing commitments and priorities?

Session No	Response
1	Establishment of legal framework for PPP
	Stakeholder engagement platform
	Awareness and capacity building, particularly on partnerships
2	එකාබද්ධ සැලසුම් සැකසීම සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී වගකීම සහ ක්‍රියාකාරකම් නිසි ලෙස බෙදා හරිම.
3	මෙම අංශ තුනම එකතු වී පාරිසරික කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය දියුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම.
4	Effective stakeholder engagement platform with clear roles, responsibilities and benefits
	Guidance and legal support for establishing and maintaining PPP (presently occurring at specific project level with limited partners)
5	Establishment of platform for stakeholder engagement
	Development of regulations and guidelines related to PPP
6	Develop laws, regulations and guidelines for PPP
	Use of DCC / DDC for the private sector and CSO engagement
	Establish multi-stakeholder engagement platform with dual-language policy
7	Introduce policies, regulations and guidelines to promote PPP
8	Use resources of different partners effectively to ensure triple-bottom-line (while establishing partnerships)
	Allow and promote PPP models within policy and regulatory systems
	Overall guideline to facilitate PPPs
	Strengthen the partnerships with better communication, facilitation and access (e.g. private sector access to development finance facilitated by the government)
9	Introduce policy and regulatory frameworks to facilitate PPP models
	Awareness / guideline on partnerships (roles and responsibilities, modes of finance, business models)
	Disseminate information on availability of specific financial and other resources for projects/partnerships
10	Introduce related policies and regulations to promote/facilitate PPP
	Improve good governance in public sector to improve the transparency
	Take initiative from government-front to introduce enabling environment for the other to partner
	Develop innovative framework for partnerships

Q5: What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed to accelerate a green and sustainable economic transformation that leaves no one behind?

Session No	Response
1	Financial resources
	Technology transfer
	Institutional capacity building
	Knowledge and information sharing
2	අත්දැකීම් හුවමාරු කර ගැනීම
	මූල්‍ය සහය
3	පහසුකම් සැලසීම, අධීක්ෂණය, නිරීක්ෂණය, සහ නියාමනය
4	Finance
	Technology and innovation
	Information
5	Sustainable financing
	Technology and expertise
	Regional/Global information sharing platforms
6	Technical support
	Assistance for initiation of self-employments for women and disable people
7	Technical support
	Financial
	Expertise, Best practices, Information
	Coordination role
8	Technical assistance for the appraisal of projects for the compliance of national policies with the triple bottom-line
	Access to climate/green/sustainable financing
	Maximization of the benefits to the local economy/society through adoption to suit the local priorities and circumstances as identified through local participation
9	Networking with regional and international parties (Seminars, Workshops, Conventions, ..) – For non-government stakeholder including private sector
	Establishment of partnerships of local universities with international universities on sustainability research, educational, training programmes (so that local stakeholders have easy access to global resources)
	Exchange programmes to share the expertise
10	Introduce related policies and regulations to promote/facilitate PPP
	Improve good governance in public sector to improve the transparency
	Take initiative from government-front to introduce enabling environment for the other to partner

Q6: What capacities and technologies are needed to improve human wellbeing in harmony with nature, including digital technologies?

Session No	Capacities	Technologies
1	Information management (data management to support decision making)	Environmentally sound technologies adopted to the local context.

	Capacity to adopt to the national and local context / circumstances	Advance and appropriate technologies for monitoring of environment parameters (air, water, soil)
2	තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණ භාවිතාවේ දැනුම	තොරතුරු තාක්ෂණය
3	තාක්ෂණ දැනුම	නව තාක්ෂණය
4	Skills for implementation of particular interventions	Environment monitoring technologies (air, water, soil, eco-systems)
	Regional laboratories (within the country) for monitoring – Accredited	
5	Data/Information management capacity	Low carbon / zero emission technologies
		Environment monitoring equipment and laboratories
		Management Information Systems (MIS)
6	Knowledge on environmentally sound technologies	Technologies for management of hazardous waste / e-waste
	Knowledge on new strategies and green recovery	3R
	Skills for developing eco-system services by utilizing & safeguarding natural resources	Appropriate Technologies to support micro/small enterprises / industries indigenous businesses ,
7	Capacity to manage responsibility and accountability (Institutional and individual levels)	Pollution control technologies
	Capacity to response to environment disasters	Technologies to promote E-mobility (charging infrastructure, EVs)
	Environmentally friendly/ sustainable / Eco-conscious Lifestyles	Environment monitoring technologies (air, water, soil, eco-system)
		Sustainable agricultural technologies
		Sustainable materials for infrastructure development (including use of waste – 3R)
8	No response	No response
9	Interpersonal, social, leadership skills. Negotiation skills (e.g. Climate negotiation) Empathy, diversity Inclusivity	ICT / Digital transformation
10	Knowledge on emerging trends, technologies, Adoptive capacity (capacity to adopt new technologies / TT)	Recycling technologies (waste management) EVs, Batteries (Electric mobility) Desalination of water (drinking water)

	Disaster preparedness / Resilience	Technologies for disaster management
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Meeting Specific Question

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see from Stockholm+50?

Session No	Responses
1	Exchange of best practices Finance Knowledge and technology transfer Sharing of lessons learnt and best practices Positioning of Sri Lanka in the global map and learning from best practices of better performing countries Support for the adoption of best practices locally Regional platform for information sharing Initiatives for Clean Air, Clean water, Food security Healthy ecosystem
2	Technology transfer for precision agriculture Promotion of eco tourism Partnership and technology support for e waste management ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා සහයෝගය පසු විපරම සහ දිරිගැන්වීම (incentivizing) Sharing of best practices in solving common environmental issues Technology transfer related to solutions in addressing common environmental issues
3	Facilitation for sustainable development නිරසාර සංවර්ධනය සඳහා පහසුකම් සැලසීම පසු විපරම යෝජිත වැඩසටහන් රටවල් විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවද යයි නිරීක්ෂණය කිරීම කාලගුණික තොරතුරු බෙදා හදා ගැනීම සඳහා වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කිරීම. Impact assessment / Audit of Renewable Energy initiatives Lessons sharing on best practices Technology transfer mechanisms for best practices
4	Legally binding commitments towards sustainability reached Set up milestones for implementation of achievements Establish a platform for sharing and learning

	<p>Provide technical support / capacity building programs on addressing main environmental issues</p> <p>Initiative to effective promotion of trans and multidisciplinary cooperation/collaboration</p> <p>Regular updates on the findings and actions taken</p> <p>Sharing of best practices from other countries</p> <p>More detailed action plan</p> <p>Post monitoring and comparing of performance with other countries</p>
5	<p>International treaty ensure the suitability of interventions</p> <p>Creating knowledge and awareness at institutions and individuals at implementation level (institutionalizing, blending with mainstream activities, monitoring system to the individual level – bottoms up from)</p> <p>Proper monitoring system to compare globally the country status</p> <p>Locali</p> <p>Platform for sharing and learning on addressing global sustainable development issues</p> <p>Technical and financial mechanisms to support developing countries to achieve sustainable development</p> <p>Mechanism for progress review and addressing gaps</p> <p>Implementation and follow up of the actions proposed</p> <p>Sharing of best practices of other countries</p>
6	<p>Feedback on the results/outcome of the event</p> <p>Develop and implement actions with regular updating</p> <p>Regular follow up monitoring and feedback system</p> <p>Generalization of SDGs to government policies</p> <p>Sharing of best practices (e.g. Medical record files for each and every person)</p> <p>International treaty or suitable mechanism to prevent environmental destruction</p> <p>Creating a platform for learning and sharing on sustainable development</p> <p>Mechanism to provide technology and other assistance to developing countries</p>
7	<p>Guideline to prioritize and refine set of SDGs, Targets, Indicators (localization)</p> <p>Communication of best practices of other countries</p> <p>Continuous monitoring and progress review</p> <p>Ensuring more holistic approach in integrating environment attributes with economic, social, cultural and political aspects</p> <p>A way of putting these ideas into concrete actions on the ground</p> <p>Sharing of best practices of other countries</p> <p>Platform for sharing best practices and technologies in solving main issues relating to SD</p>

	<p>Promotion of organic farming</p> <p>Balanced resource use between countries</p>
8	<p>Monitoring and evaluation</p> <p>Giving the feedback of the event especially to stakeholders who contributed for this consultation</p> <p>Select at least one theme and implement as a pilot to show results</p> <p>Mechanism for sharing of best practices, technology and financial assistance to developing countries</p> <p>Establish linkages between different conventions</p> <p>Communicate findings of the convention with all concerned</p> <p>Implementation of recommendations at all levels</p>
9	<p>Academia and the private sector need direct interactions to understand the needs and roles of each party</p> <p>Open and honest effort on depoliticization of institutions including regulators</p> <p>Feedback mechanism of outcome – using digital platform</p> <p>Sharing of knowledge products, best practices, case studies</p> <p>Realtime progress reporting mechanism</p> <p>Learning and sharing platform</p> <p>Q&A sessions with members on their experiences</p>
10	<p>International support for all the countries those are lagging behind (for countries more prone to climate disasters)</p> <p>Support to enhance local capacity for appraisal and evaluation (e.g. carbon foot print, carbon credits)</p> <p>Action oriented outcomes - Continue the action oriented engagement regularly (annually or biannually)</p> <p>Share the outcomes with all stakeholders</p> <p>Sharing of best practices and commitments of other countries</p> <p>Following up action points defined subsequent to the forum</p> <p>Mechanism for collaboration and knowledge sharing /learn from success stories globally</p> <p>Technology and capacity building programs to create awareness and spur actions</p> <p>Mechanism to indulge surveillance advocacy on corrective actions</p> <p>Appoint focal points to liaise with government and non-government key stakeholders to be a continuing dialogue and an action framework</p>

STOCKHOLM +50
GOOGLE SURVEY RESPONSES
MEETING MINUTES

Survey Respondents:

No.	Name	Title	Gender	Age	Sector	Stakeholder Group
1	Dr. Sarath Samaraweera	Engineer	Male	66-80	Agriculture & Food	Private sector
2	Lakshman Wijeyewardena	Training & Institution Specialist	Male	51-65	Agriculture & Food	Small/Medium Business
3	R W S M N Manorathne	Deputy Director	Male	51-65	Environment	Government – National
4	I M S Bandara	Director General	Male	31-50	Infrastructure	Government – National
5	Padmajith Jinadasa	Incorporated Engineer	Male	51-65	Utilities	Academia
6	Lasintha Ferdinando	Managing Director	Male	31-50	Finance & Investment	Small/medium business
7	Gayan Subasinghe		Male	31-50	Environment	Other interested groups
8	Piyal Ekanayake	Professor	Male	51-65	Education	Academia
9	Upali Gunawardena	Business Owner	Male	51-65	Trade & Commerce	Small/media business
10	Dr. Ananda Mallawatantri	Country Representative – IUCN Sri Lanka	Male	51-65	Environment	International NGO
11	Kuma	PROFESSOR	Male	51-65	Environment	Government – Sub-National
12	Sudesh Ruvinda	Lecturer	Male	31-50	Environment	Academia

Responses to Leadership Dialogue Questions

Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity of all					
No	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5
1	All users of wood and wood products must be responsible for growing trees	Make above action mandatory.	All will benefit	Consistent application of rules	True quantification of forest cover and agricultural lands
2	Green technology, organic healthy food	Promote green technologies and eco farming	Promote opportunities for engagement with livelihood	Implementation of policies and activities	Natural disaster, weather patterns, happiness of people
3	minimized Resource utilization, use of smart devices	Team work adaptation to greener living	communication methods	empowerment through polices and more concerned on responsible services	consumption pattern
4	1.Changing the life styles to match with the environment 2. Education of children to live with nature	1. Started to use green materials in government constructions 2. Need to mandate in using such materials in all constructions. 3. Need to manage energy usage in government institutions 4. Need some policies to start green materials production	Sustainable and resilient relationships with nature will assure the future of future generations.	People have right to live, nature also has right to prevail. To safeguard their future, we must act as sustainable. Sustainable development is the key to protect all and ensure the future of future generations and nature	1. Need to have an indicator for People Knowledge related to the global issues 2. Need to have an indicator for measuring sustainable practices in house hold level 3. Need to measure the accessibility to basic needs for all.
5	1. Curb size of artificial structures for dwelling and commercial purposes. 2. Improve public transport systems.	Public awareness through small groups. Strict guidelines for local authorities for healthier planet.	Less expensive life style blended with nature.	Basically, through awareness on civil rights and establishing voluntary groups to assist.	Line of effective and efficient mode of communication.
6	Energy through natural resources, fossil fuel usage more efficiently, relocating	Use per capita carbon emissions and compensate countries with better results	There are no marginalized people, that was created by politicians to be in	Demarcation of specific areas for specific activities and hold rule of law supreme	EIRR

	population based on a planned method to avoid fragmented land usage	through SDA allocation to uplift the life style of people	power. Invest in education, soft skills and technical skills of these people		
7	1. Controlled consumption 2. Process innovation and systematic changes (eg: ITC use instead of physical work)	1. Active promotion of sustainable energy technologies and resource recovery Need favorable policies and swiftly decision making from the authorities, policy consistency.	By improving equal (and equitable) and fair access to natural resources including land/land rights.; Accept (in all means including legal aspects) their rights and requirements for equitable access; Develop / revise policies to assist these processes.	Legal and regulatory measures; Awareness and build capacities of related authorities to execute such regulatory measures; Allocate adequate resources for such processes	Per capita land energy water footprints, chemical use, and other scarce resource use. Their change over the years and comparison with other comparable economies
8	1. Forest conservation, 2. Decarbonization, 3. Harvesting clean water	Environment policy	Access to clean resources like water and energy	Introducing environmental laws	No. of people having access to clean resources, extent of green zones
9	By reducing pollution	By educating people	We should start programmes through which people will realize the values.	Strict laws should be implemented	By using new technology
10	Valuing the Nature and linking to governance Enhance knowledge on ecosystem processes and pollution pathways Linking the resilience of production sectors to ecosystem conservation	Support global biodiversity agenda 2030 - need valuing the nature mainstreamed in policy	With proper scientific explanations on ecosystem processes and value of doing it	Improving environment governance including having right people to run the institutions	SDG indicators customize to country; SENDAI framework metrics and the elements of the upcoming global biodiversity agenda 2030 that also include Paris Agreement elements
11	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response
12	Reduce the life standards, live and travel in nature	No response	No response	No response	No response

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic						
No	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
1	Need more publicity	Publicity	Efficient agroforestry practices where land and human resources are effectively used.	Plantation and agricultural sectors	Support only those initiatives which are sustainable	No comment
2	Applying green technologies	Away from unhealthy practices	Health indicators	Power and fertilizers	Acquire Green technologies	Research, development and commercialization in eco farming and green technology
3	Offering more facilities to recycling and supply chain management	5R principle and beyond	Propagating case studies	Mining and construction	buy back principle	sustainable auditing and recycling engineering
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of usage of polythene bags, 2. Energy saving practices in ground level 3. Increasing trend in re use materials 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 3R concept need to be introduced in household level. 2. Minimize the waste in day-to-day activities. 	<p>By reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, whole world would be benefiting from global warming</p> <p>If our actions are sustainable, no fear about our future.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction industry is the key. From production of raw materials to the end of construction, we need assure sustainability. 2. Power and energy sector is then 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of high non green materials usage in construction industry. 2. Finance or investment must be sought for green industries 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decent jobs are the jobs that are having minimum impact to the environment and the society. Ex. Jobs related organic foods, jobs related to renewable energy, job related to environmentally friendly., job related to social benefits 2. Needed from business CSR practices with profits 3. Government must encourage clean economy rather than non-clean or non-green economies

5		Political interference on favouritism.	Gaining authority to monitor and to take appropriate action.	Auditing and reporting on providing alternatives. Manufacturing industries and Agrarian sectors seem critical.	Adaptability to change by the industry sector and preparedness by the finance sector to assist in change.	
6	Electrification	Stop giving free Meals instead teach them a skill to stand up on their own	Until a country crosses the middle-income trap, sustainable solutions are a road block for development of a country. Nice to have feel good factor	As I said this is a fad to restrict poor countries to develop	Bring the genii co-efficiency to .35 level where it is at 0.5	It's still a fashion in Sri Lanka, no scope for these jobs yet
7	Individual investments in nature friendly solutions; solar PV, e-vehicles Eco- friendly products and services To scale up; need favorable and consistent policies, and market mechanisms	Unfavorable policy and regulatory environment, and need long-term vision and plans	Introduce Market mechanisms where we can share benefits and Transparency of such actions;	Transport and industry sectors are critical. Needs complete overhaul, and rapid actions through stringent regulatory actions.	1. Mandatory reporting of critical information 2. Mandatory implementation of agreeable actions with targets	Hydrogen technology, e-vehicles and nuclear power and. ICT use, process automation
8	Recycling of garbage	Legalize basic requirements for a green planet	Introducing a legal framework for good practices	Minimizing carbon emissions	Recycling of waste material	Jobs in the renewable energy sector, investment, government incentives, research

9	We cannot see it happening at a satisfactory level	Close supervision	From the result achieved	Government sector	With low-rate interest loans should be granted by the bankers. Human resource part should be well maintained.	There may be more job opportunities according to high skills of people. Equipped with new technology. From both
10	River basin approaches combining economics, social and ecosystem valuations	Broad based understanding of ecosystem services using global and traditional knowledge	Inclusive and benefit sharing with a meaning of why we do so	Following EU generated greening principles that include LCA, PES, EPR etc.	EPR, Benefit Sharing related to use of Ecosystem Services and acting to conserve them	Business - follow sustainability, IFC Safeguards and Invest in Greening through business along with contingency planning Government - Adopt River Basin and Environment Governance combined with valuing and mainstreaming ecosystem roles and contributions in national and sub-national planning and implementation Academia - Prepare tools and train all to use them along with perception changes in the country including that of communities. Promote science not gods and misconceptions
11	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response
12	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development

No	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6
1	Not having a consistent policy	Cannot comment	Cannot comment	Cannot comment	Cannot comment	Not knowledgeable to comment
2	Investments and capital required and awareness of importance	Funding and awareness and benefit out of it	Introducing transparency	Awareness simple system to acquire them	Awareness. Funding for acquisition technologies and facilitation for access to markets	Entrepreneurship
3	Expansion of middle-class consumers and urbanization	Responsible consumption	Application of democracy in all sectors	Application of merit system	Global village concept	Awareness and merit system
4	1.Commitments of all individuals towards 2030 agenda 2.Current Economic recession	1. Need to be a model by the government towards sustainable development 2. No government officials understand correctly the depth and width of the sustainable development	1. There should be a proper guidance towards sustainable development in all government activities 2. There should be a proper monitoring mechanism of said activities 3. Our reading system must be match with the daid activities achieved	1. Government can only allocate lands for private sector. Time taken to allocate lands are highly discourage private sector investment. Need to fix time limits and then process 2. Sustainable agriculture is the one of major area that need to attend	1. UN need to be a partner for knowledge and financial for green entrepreneurs 2. UN can guide our agriculture sector to control the production. Today farmer decided the crop and extent which is completely wrong.	Need new technologies in all industries which lead to minimum energy use. Agriculture sector must have the mass scale production rather than small cultivation.
5	No response	Discipline and law abiding	By high powered commission with authority to intervene.	System to communicate on decisions and queries either way.	A firm treaty among countries	A survey based on knowledge of every individual on the UN vision.
6	SDGs must be supported with adequate funding and walking the talk	Too broad a question to answer in a few sentences	Digitize all elements with BOTs and take the subjectivity out with	Eliminate the subjectivity and have a rule based self-approval system	Walk the talk with adequate funding	Elevate the lifestyle of people and stop geo politics where the developing

			human intervention so that equitable treatment to all with a just society			countries are always developing without any hope due to USA centric fiat currency.
7	Challenge; Access to finance and technology Use of private and individual investments		Make policies and laws which are hard to change with the people in power	Need regulatory measures	Regulatory pressure and facilitate market mechanisms and other resources for such changes	Countries have explicitly indicated their requirements under national communication. Pls refer them
8	Lack of knowledge among ordinary people about such commitments. Promotion of must-do things by the Central Environment Authority at national, provincial, and regional levels	Introduction of minimum standards to the civil engineering projects like use of solar power, green environment	Introduce stepwise transformation to both state and private sectors	Strong government intervention to create awareness and introduce a legal framework that compel people to comply	Sharing of good practices and funding	Adoption of green technology at all levels
9	Repayments of foreign debts. With the support of foreign countries	By giving sufficient infrastructure.	Maintaining the law and order and sending educated people to parliament. Need non corrupt politicians.	Basic needs Fuel Gas Medicines	Those who can invest (Finance Assistance)	By issuing sufficient infrastructure
10	Knowledge and willing to adopt / mainstreaming	Adopt systematic ecosystem accounting in all planning work and use river basin	Promote PPPs, Build Own and Operate Systems and Get Government to Govern	Perception changes and transformation in a way we plan and budget in development	Be bold in making recommendations. Not go behind politicians and endorsing them to save the face for temporary survival. Develop	Need a sound evaluation in multiple sectors and a proper capacity need assessment to get a good assessment. In

		approaches for growth and sustainability with Private, Public, People Partnerships	using a sound Management Effectiveness Monitoring set of tools. Extensive understanding of cross subsidies and use of them for the betterment of poor with sound justifications.	and conservation	larger projects such as Mahaweli and show the way forward for a transformational development - get the right professional capacity to do so.	short, we need to use Sri Lanka natural capital including renewable energy potential to its benefits while not encouraging destructive technologies such as "Illuka - Australia", "Use of fossil fuel when we have wind and solar etc. generating pollution." Can we use Hambantota for nature tourism in place of industrial growth? How to better divert major rivers and use renewable energy techniques such as green hydrogen, to name a few.
11	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response
12	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response	No response

	What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see from Stockholm+50?
1	Not knowledgeable to comment
2	Technologies, funding and markets
3	Kocal level actions
4	Need to set activities sector specific and closely monitor while implementing. Agile technology can be used until end of each project
5	Rating based on implementation and improvement.
6	I don't know what Stockholm+50 is
7	Biannual updates are suggested
8	Monitoring of performance in individual countries with technical and financial assistance
9	Advices n Supervision

10	Sound Monitoring Systems with Science Behind. Sri Lanka do not have the minimum dataset identified and a mechanism in place to monitor SDGs or any other conventions.
11	No response
12	No response

STOCKHOLM +50

NATIONAL CONSULTATION FOR THE STATE SECTOR REPRESENTATIVES

MEETING MINUTES

Date	19 April 2022 (Tuesday)
Time	09.00am- 04:00pm
Venue	Waters Edge, Battaramulla, Colombo

Meeting Participants:

No	Name	Gender	Title	Organization	Sector
1	Dr. Anil Jasinghe	Male	Secretary	Ministry of Environment	Environment
2	Ms. Anuradhi Perera	Female	Director (Planning)	Ministry of Power	Energy
3	Mr. Harsha Wickramasinghe	Male	Deputy Director General	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority	Green Energy
4	Mr. Amara Beling	Male	Director (Env. Mgt.)	Board of Investment	Trade & Commerce
5	Mr. Lawrence Madapatha	Male	Executive Director	Board of Investment	Trade & Commerce
6	Mr. P.U. Ratnayake	Male	Director	Sri Lanka Tourism Development Authority	Tourism
7	Dr. Nilan Miranda	Male	Director General	Sri Lanka Transport Commission	Transport
8	Mr. S. Sivanantharajan	Male	Additional Surveyor General	Survey Department of Sri Lanka	Government
9	Mr. R. Vijaya Kumar Rajaratnam	Male	Commissioner Development	Department of Agriculture	Agriculture
10	Mr. D.T. Rupasinghe	Male	Deputy Director	Coast Conservation Department	Environment

11	Mr. K.D. Sujeewa	Male	Deputy Director	Department of Meteorology	Environment
12	Mr. Nalin Mannapperuma	Male	Director		Environment
13	Mr. A S M N B Samarakoon	Male	Senior Hydrologist	Water Resources Board	Environment
14	Ms. Nadeeka Amarasinghe	Female	Assistant Director	Sustainable Development Council	Environment
15	Mr. Sugath Dissanayake	Male	Director	Disaster Management Center	Environment
16	Mr. Kelum Athukorala	Male	Chief Engineer	Ceylon Electricity Board	Energy
17	Mr. Rifa Wadood	Male	Director	Air Resource Management National Ozone Unit, Ministry of Environment	Environment
18	Ms. Nilmini Wickramarachchi	Female		Ministry of Environment	Environment
19	Mr. Gamini Sarathchandra	Male	Director	Public Utilities Commission of Sri Lanka	Energy
20	Ms. Heshani Somarathne	Female	Assistant Director	Department of Wildlife Conservation	Environment
21	Ms. G N Jayatunga	Female	Assistant Director	Road Development Authority	Infrastructure
22	Mr. M G G G Mahanama	Male	Deputy Director	Ministry of Fisheries	Fisheries & Aquaculture
23	Ms. Dharshani Lahandapura	Female	Chairperson	Marine Environment Protection Authority	Environment
24	Ms. Madhavini Samarakoon	Female	Engineer	Department of Irrigation	Agriculture

25	Ms. Tharaka Sumathipala	Female	Assistant Director (Env. Planning & Economics)	Ministry of Environment	Environment
26	Ms. R M Nilmini Ranasinghe	Female	Assistant Director	Ministry of Environment	Environment
27	Mr. Sheratha Ramanayake	Male	Director (Planning)	Ministry of Fisheries	Fisheries & Aquaculture
28	Mr. T G I Amaranayake	Male	Assistant Manager	Ministry of Urban Development	Cities
29	Ms. J Amaratunge	Female	Director (International Relations)	Ministry of Environment	Environment
30	Ms. Ramya Wijesekere	Female	Principal Research Engineer	Ministry of Enterprise Development & Investment Promotion	Industry
31	Ms. Pathma Abeykoon	Female	Director (Biodiversity)	Ministry of Environment	Environment
32	Ms. Hasula Wickremasinghe	Female	Programme Assistant	Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Environment	Environment
33	Mr. Sepali De Silva	Male	Assistant Director (Land)	Ministry of Environment	Environment
34	Mr. Gamini Hewage	Male	Director General	Department of National Physical Planning	Finance & Investment
35	Ms. N Anuradha Athukorala	Female	Development Officer	Ministry of Environment	Environment
36	Ms. Hashani Weragala	Female	Development Officer	Ministry of Environment	Environment

Inauguration Ceremony:

The "Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all - our responsibility, our opportunity" UN high level international meeting, co-hosted by the Government of Sweden and Kenya is scheduled to be held on 2nd and 3rd June 2022 in Stockholm, to commemorate 50 years since the adoption of the Stockholm Declaration by the UN Conference on

Human Environment held in Stockholm in 1972. The overall objective of this meeting intends to contribute to accelerating developments and the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to attain a sustainable green economy, post COVID-19, and a healthy planet for all, where no one is left behind.

In preparation for this international discussion, the Ministry of Environment and UNDP Sri Lanka intends to conduct consultations across the country with the mere objective of invigorating an inclusive whole-of-society and whole-of-government dialogue on the main thematic areas of Stockholm +50. As such, nominated representatives from key state sector entities were called upon to the first national consultation for state sector on 19 April 2022, to discuss interconnectivity across environmental agendas to build a shared vision on how to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all.

The following key points were highlighted and discussed upon by all nominated representatives at this discussion:

Agenda Item	Discussion
Inauguration speech	<p>The welcome remarks and objectives of the consultation delivered by Dr. Anil Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment.</p> <p>Dr. Jasinghe emphasized the objective of Stockholm +50 and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and its 50 year commemoration as of 2022. Dr. Jasinghe highlighted the priority areas (i.e. poverty, development and environment), in which the UN Nations environment Unit was established on. In addition, he simplified the current position of Sri Lanka in the triple planetary crisis which entails prevalent challenges in climate change, bio diversity loss, and pollution. Although Sri Lanka has advanced in certain areas of environment, he pointed out that unfortunately the country has failed in other areas. As such, he explained that Sri Lanka is on a low emission path and currently, every sector of this country will have their quota in emission reduction. However, in regard to bio diversity loss, Sri Lanka has a target of 32% of forest cover by 2030; and unfortunately, that pollution is a least attended area.</p> <p>Dr Jasinghe highlighted that in line with the current economic downturn and political instability of the country, that there may be a difficulty to resolve the current environmental issues, and therefore, the voice of the environmental sector must be heard to ensure that the progressive minded majority would safeguard the interests of the environment.</p> <p>Dr. Jasinghe concluded by briefly highlighting the objective of this consultation and the importance to understand the context of Sri Lanka, its current challenges and the stakeholders’ role on the way forward, which in turn will feed into the development of the draft Stockholm +50 country report for Sri Lanka.</p> <p>Remarks by Ms. Malin Herwig, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Sri Lanka</p> <p>Ms. Malin Herwig greeted the Secretary of Ministry of Environment and the participants of the discussion. Ms. Herwig reiterated the objective of the Stockholm +50 and the consultations planned for the development of the Stockholm 50+ report for Sri Lanka. It was highlighted that there are so many promising developments, but there is also the triple crisis, which prompts Sri Lanka to do more.</p> <p>With the economic downturn, she presumed that it may be difficult to efficiently work on environmental issues, but when it comes to Sri Lanka, it will be valuable for industries such as tourism to improve on crises such as bio diversity loss for instance.</p> <p>Ms. Herwig mentioned that there are many linkages between the economy and environment, and that Sri Lanka needs to focus on the short-term priorities that will impact the countries long-term needs. As</p>

	<p>such, she advised that although the UNDP will support the consultation and the development of the report, that this consultative process to be government-led and to present the findings in the global discussion in Stockholm.</p> <p>Ms. Herwig concluded by stating that today's discussion is about collecting ideas through an engaged conversation amidst government stakeholders and academia, towards the success of environmental developments in the country, and the Stockholm 50+ country report for Sri Lanka.</p>
<p>Technical Discussion</p>	<p>The national report for the Stockholm +50 by Dr. Manoj Ranaweera</p> <p>Dr. Manoj Ranaweera initiated the technical discussion by briefly elaborating how the team will translate, compile, interpret and present the inputs in the report for the Stockholm conference representing Sri Lanka. Dr. Ranaweera presented the overall reporting format, reporting process, the synthesizing and space constraints, and validation and quality assurance to ensure a true reflection of Sri Lanka.</p> <p>He mentioned that the findings will be presented in the form a technical report, which will be submitted by the end of May 2022. The technical report will be divided into five chapters - Chapter one will include information of the national consultations at a glance, as it will consist of a set of statistics, the cross section addressed, demographics and the no of participants, their organizations etc. The second chapter will state the participants' selection process, and how the consultation was conducted to achieve a whole-of government and whole-of society approach. The third chapter will include the main inputs, insights and innovations discussed at the national consultation; it will highlight the overview of the main themes, challenges, solutions and recommendations. The fourth chapter is the consultation follow up, which will consist of next steps and certain linkages to national policies. Lastly, the report will conclude with the annexes which will include the data collated for each consultation. It was highlighted the chapters' three and four are the most important sections.</p> <p>Dr. Ranaweera expressed that the consultation process is a multi-stakeholder process to cover governmental stakeholders and civil society amidst other cross sections of the society. It was highlighted that there is a limitation to express the inputs compiled, as only 1500 characters (inc. spaces) are allowed per question. Within this consultation, the participants will be divided into three groups, and due to the limitation of words, the inputs compiled will be made into a summary that will accurately reflect the overall opinion of the participants present.</p> <p>It was indicated that all minutes of the consultations will be included into the report to provide a summary and to create transparency for all.</p> <p>He highlighted that the validation is crucial and there are two levels of validation – stakeholder level and country level validation. Both levels of validations will ensure that the team will efficiently represent all participants' ideas in an effective Stockholm +50 report. In addition, Dr. Ranaweera expressed that quality assurance will be ensured in sampling, data collection and reporting. In data collection, the team will ensure that there will be no gaps in responses; and quality assurance in general will be assured through the validation.</p> <p>Introduction to Stockholm Declaration – Evolution from 1972 to 2022 by Dr. Shamen Vithanage</p> <p>Dr. Shamen Vithanage highlighted the concept of sustainability and its linkage to the economy, as well as the evolution of human-environment relationships. Mr. Vithanage expressed that Sri Lanka currently suffers a serious challenge of economic growth and sustainability.</p> <p>Key global initiatives and some of the early contributions before 1972, and initiatives from 1972 to 2022 (50 years) were highlighted, such as the establishment of the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987, the Rio Conference in 1992, where three important conventions were agreed</p>

upon with established an agenda for the 21st century, to include important guidelines such as forest principles, that contributed to environmental development. Mr. Vithanage briefly underlined the UN conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) 2012 to secure the renewed political commitment for sustainable development, the Paris Agreement and the UNSDGs Agenda for environment, the World conservation strategy and how the National conservation strategy was developed from that in 1988. Key national initiatives such as the Biodiversity conservation plan, reports related to red listing, the most recent guidance on environment – such as the updated NDCs and the NAP (2022-2030), were also highlighted.

Mr. Vithanage suggested that Sri Lanka's development pathways have to change to achieve effective sustainable development. In order to understand the SDGs, he highlighted the wedding cake concept for SDGs, which is a hierarchical categorization emphasizing that economy and society are directly linked to the environment and sustainability. The presentation was concluded by highlighting the most recent guidance developed on environment in Sri Lanka.

Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc. by Dr. Thusitha Sugathapala

Dr. Thusitha Sugathapala initiated his presentation by highlighting the importance of environment dimensions in the broader sustainability context to assist participants to better understand and provide inputs for the Stockholm 50+ questions. Dr. Sugathapala elaborated on the nexus between development and environment, and highlighted how human dominance and consumption, damages nature and how it drastically impacts the environment. He expressed the impact this can have on the environment and the planetary boundaries. An analysis of the impact can be made by assessing the human development index in line with the ecological footprint.

Dr. Sugathapala expressed that Sri Lanka can create a development pathway to achieve maximum sustainability, and highlighted the local advancements in the country, such as the drafting of the National Policy and Strategy on Sustainable Development (SD). He acknowledged that in terms of challenges of the SDGs, the biggest challenge is related to environment, (such as greenhouse gas emissions and global warming), and stated that climate change poses the single biggest impact to SD having implications on most of the other SDGs.

In addition, the most recent intervention by the Min. of Environment, the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) was highlighted, along with its nine thematic areas.

Dr. Sugathapala accepted the emerging trends and the complexity of development challenges (such as the unprecedented backdrop of COVID-19 and the human development index) in Sri Lanka. He commented that beyond recovery towards 2030, the response of Government of Sri Lanka for green development and the COVID-19 recovery is crucial. He highlighted new innovative approaches such as green financing to be introduced for sustainable finance, while stressing on the protection of the environment.

He concluded by acknowledging that the series of integrated policies and programme assistance in different thematic areas are important to be initiated and implemented via government stakeholders and development partners.

Stockholm +50 Leadership Dialogue Questions by Eng. Gamini Senanayake.

The introduction to the 3 leadership dialogues by provided by Mr. Gamini Senanayake. Mr. Senanayake informed that this session will consist of 3 Leadership Dialogues (LD) and its Guiding Questions (GQ).

Mr. Senanayake further explained that the participants will be divided into three groups to answer the questions in each dialogue. The key areas of focus for each dialogue will be as follows:

- Leadership Dialogue 1 - Healthy planet and prosperity for all
- Leadership Dialogue 2 – Green Recovery from COVID 19
- Leadership Dialogue 3 – Environment dimensions of SDGs

Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed –

Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)

Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the participants in Group 2 and 3 provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -

GQ1 -

Good Practices	Pathways
Promote renewable energy	Review and revise feed in tariff
Sustainable consumption of resources	Promote attitudinal change/school curricular/family
Ecosystem restoration	National policy and strategy for ecosystem restoration

Suggestions:

- Group 2 suggested changing the wording 'restoration' alongside 'Ecosystem', as this may be too vast.
- Participants in Group 3 suggested to clearly state (as a pathway), to revise current national policies and strategies to include ecosystem restoration, rather than developing new ones.

GQ2 –

Actions	Policies	Structures
Guidelines and regulations for policy implementation	Policy review and update to suit sustainable development.	Redefining roles of regulatory bodies.
Identify targets for mandated agencies		
Request implementation, monitoring and auditing plans.		Parties identified for monitoring

Suggestions:

- Group 2 advised to be more specific when suggesting to redefine roles of regulatory bodies. Group 3 highlighted that there are regulatory bodies that have multiple functions (including acting as a regulatory), therefore it was collectively suggested to revise the sentence to state – *Strengthening regulatory bodies while redefining their mandates.*

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	Targeted subsidies/cash transfers

2	Partnerships to share benefits (roof renting/livelihoods restoration)
3	Awareness creation and engage them in possible solution

Suggestions:

- Group 3 suggested to include relocation strategy/plan/policies for those living in high risk areas.

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Avoid critical areas for people and nature in promotion of renewable energy/agriculture
2	Support affected parties

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
	% of energy from renewable energy
	Per capita waste generation
	Increase in extent of different ecosystems

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Clean air
2	Clean water
3	Food security
4	Health ecosystem

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the participants in Group 1 and 3 provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	Virtual transformation; Capacity building and awareness creation		
Community	Preventive healthcare		
City	Lifestyle change		
Regional			

Country			
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Suggestions:

- Group 3 suggested to include the 'Living with COVID' resilience practice which is adhered in the Sri Lanka's COVID-19 response plan and the country in general.

GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Switching back from private/individual to public transportation with adherence to health and safety protocol
2	Encouraging communal living
3	Abuse of prescriptive medicines

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	Through knowledge and awareness creation

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries	
1	Through virtual transformation
2	Green transformation through resource efficiency
3	Adopting circular economy concepts

How can we create better performing supply chains?	
1	Regional source and trading

Which industrial sectors are most critical?	
1	Tourism
2	IT
3	Garment, apparel and PPE

Suggestions:

- Group 3 participants suggested including the pharmaceutical and the agro processing industries as they too are crucial to ensure social safeguards and food security.

Rationale for selecting critical industrial sectors	
1	Tourism – One of the biggest forex earner with relatively low investment base
2	IT – To capitalize on our HR base. Less capital intensive.
3	Garment, apparel and PPE – Leading world player and high forex earner

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions

1	To become a leading eco tourism destination
2	To collaborate with leading IT operators in India
3	To become a carbon neutral garment and apparel industry while ensuring the highest quality.

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Resource efficiency	
2	Circular economy	

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?	
1	Eco tourism related
2	Waste recycling related
3	Renewable energy related

Suggestions:

- A participant from Group 3 suggested to include jobs in relation to pollution control.

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	For virtual transformation		
2	For resource efficiency		
3	For circular economy		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Exchange of best practices
2	Finance
3	Exchange of technology and knowledge

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?	
1	Improper political interferences in implementing environment policies/law.
2	Law of proper implementation and progress monitoring of environment related policies, enforcement of laws & regulations, and guidelines and related budget allocations
3	Lack of institutional framework & coordination for implementation of environment actions.
4	Gaps in data, information, capacity, technology..

Suggestions:

- Participants from other groups suggested to revise the 1st challenge to reflect bureaucracy interferences, and not just political interferences.

How do we create an enabling environment?	
1	National physical planning to guide the decision making process in environment management (in projects/programmes).
2	Establishment and empowerment of national council/ independent commission for policy implementation

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Indigenous sustainable practices (such as food security, water, conservation).	Formal and informal/non-formal education
2	Local decentralized governance system	Realignment/refining of local government systems (good governance)
3		Environment impact valuation on project appraisal.

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	Restructuring of institutional mandates and arrangements to eliminate overlaps and better alignments.

How to transform legal systems?	
1	Development and enforcement of cohesive and forward-looking/futuristic laws/regulations.

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	Establishment of legal framework for PPP
2	Stakeholder engagement platform
3	Awareness and capacity building, particularly on partnerships

GQ5 -

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Financial resources
2	Technology transfer
3	Institutional capacity building
4	Knowledge and information sharing

GQ6 -

	Capacities	Technologies
1	Information management (data management to support the decision making)	Environmentally sound technologies adopted to the local context
2	Capacity to adopt to the national and local context /circumstances	Advance and appropriate technologies for monitoring of environment parameters (air, water and soil)

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Sharing of lessons learnt and best practices
2	Positioning of Sri Lanka in the global map and learning from best practices of better performing countries.
3	Support for the adoption of best practices locally.
4	Regional platform for information sharing

STOCKHOLM +50
PROVINCIAL SECTOR CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	21 April 2022 (Thursday)
Time	09.00am- 01:30pm
Venue	North Central Provincial Council Auditorium

Meeting Participants:

No	Name	Title	Sector	Organisation/Department
1	Mr. L.J.M.G.Chandrasiri Bandara	Chief Secretary	Provincial Governors	Chief Secretariat
2	Dr. Nuwan Hetiarachchi	MD Planning - PDHS Office	Health	Provincial Health Department of Local Government
3	Mr. J.M. Al Ameen	ACLG, Polonaruwa	Local Government	Health Ministry
4	Dr. A.N.H.N Amarasinghe	Medical Officer	Ayurveda	Department of Local Government - NCP
5	Mr. H.G.C.K. Gamage	Development Officer	Local Government	Department of Local Government - NCP
6	Ms. P.M. Hettiarachchi	Development Officer	Local Government	Department of Local Government - NCP
7	Ms. S.M.B.N. Senevirathna	Management Officer	Local Government	Department of Local Government - NCP
8	Ms. D.M.R. Sagarika	Development Officer	Local Government	Chief Ministry - NCP
9	Ms. Thakshila Herath	Development Officer	Local Government	Chief Ministry - NCP
10	Ms. Aruni.P. Senanayake	Development Officer	Local Government	Chief Ministry - NCP
11	Mr. P.B. D. Punchibanda	Deputy Chief Secretary (Planning)	Planning	Department of Planning
12	Ms. R.M. H.Yasarathne		Planning	Health Ministry
13	Ms.W.M.S. Wijesundara		Planning	Health Ministry
14	Mr. Praneeth Bandara		Planning	Chief Ministry - NCP
15	Mr. B.M.G. Wijerathna	Investigation Officer	Investigation	Department of Local Government
16	Mr.M.P.K.M.K. Patabendige	Deputy Director	Animal protection and health	
17	Mr. N.A. Ekanayake	Statistician	Data Collection and analysis for planning and Implementation	Provincial Planning & Monitoring Department
18	Ms. Nayana Dassanayake	Secretary	Health	Health Ministry
19	Mr. Shantha Dissanayake	Director	Health	Health Ministry
20	Ms. M.P.M.Senadheera	Development Officer		Chief Secretariat
21	Mr. N.J.A.N. Jayasiri	Development Officer	Environmental	CLG Office
22	Mr.D.A.C.D.K. Dayakkara	Agriculture Instructor		Department of Agriculture
23	Ms.K.Champika Fernando	Engineer	Civil Engineering	Provincial Engineering Department
24	Ms. L.H.V. I. Hewage	ACLG, Polonaruwa	SLAS	Department of Local Government
25	Mr. J.M.R.P. Jayasinghe	Secretary	Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture
26	Mr.N.A.Ekanayake	Statistician	Statistical Analysis	Provincial Planning & Monitoring Department

27	Mr. M.P.Keerthi	Deputy Provincial Director		Ministry of Agriculture - NCP
28	Ms. W.M. U. Weerasinghe	Deputy Commissioner - Local Government	Sri Lanka Administrative Service	Department of Local Government

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion																																																										
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated –</p> <p>Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –</p> <p>GQ1 -</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Recovery Practices</th> <th>Public</th> <th>Private</th> <th>Civil Society</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individual</td> <td colspan="3">Build up of immunity at individual and community level</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community</td> <td colspan="3">Lifestyle changes through food and behavioural habits</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City</td> <td colspan="3">Adoption of ICT for different purposes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Current Recovery Practices</th> <th>Public</th> <th>Private</th> <th>Civil Society</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Individual</td> <td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Promotion of healthy food (region specific and traditional) habits with balanced diets.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Community</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City</td> <td colspan="3" rowspan="2">Creating knowledge and awareness of consequences of smoking and alcohol use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Country</td> <td colspan="3">Improvement of ICT infrastructure and systems at all levels</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>GQ2 –</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Pre-existing practices that need to be changed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Negligence of personal hygiene</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Haphazard disposal of waste</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Use of ICT for ineffective and non productive purposes</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>GQ3 –</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>These are applicable for all countries and communities</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>GQ4 –</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">How can we create better performing industries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Use of IT</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society	Individual	Build up of immunity at individual and community level			Community	Lifestyle changes through food and behavioural habits			City	Adoption of ICT for different purposes			Regional				Country				Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society	Individual	Promotion of healthy food (region specific and traditional) habits with balanced diets.			Community	City	Creating knowledge and awareness of consequences of smoking and alcohol use			Regional	Country	Improvement of ICT infrastructure and systems at all levels			Pre-existing practices that need to be changed		1	Negligence of personal hygiene	2	Haphazard disposal of waste	3	Use of ICT for ineffective and non productive purposes	How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?		1	These are applicable for all countries and communities	How can we create better performing industries		1	Use of IT
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2	Good agricultural practices (GAP)
3	Proper waste management

How can we create better performing supply chains?	
1	ICT based supply chains
2	Improvement of country and regional level supply chains
3	Value addition for local resources (e.g. food)

Which industrial sectors are most critical?	
1	Agro processing industry
2	Tourism industry
3	IT industry

Rationale for selecting critical industrial sectors	
1	Linked to the responses for previous questions
2	Traditional and ayurveda lifestyle experience. Availability of healthy food and practices for immunity enhancement.
3	Ease of operation everywhere.

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	GAP – Agro industry sector	
2	Eco tourism, agri tourism, ayurvedic tourism	
3	Accessibility of ICT to all	

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Resource efficiency	
2	Waste management	

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?	
1	Renewable energy related jobs in agri sector
2	Eco tourism, agri tourism, ayurveda tourism
3	Waste management related

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	ICT		
2	Precision agriculture		
3	Knowledge for value addition technologies		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?

1	New technology transfer for precision agriculture
2	Promotion of eco tourism
3	Partnership and technology support for e waste management

Overall Suggestion:

A participant suggested that in regards to water conservation management and chemicals used in agriculture, to use chemicals to the advised quantity and not to over use it as it has a direct negative impact on the environment.

Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -

GQ1 -

Good Practices	Pathways
Attitude development towards nature	Inculcate importance of nature through family – through practice/primary education
Promote nature based solutions	Ecological agriculture/disaster management/climate change from nature
Enforcement of env regulation	Community based organizations engage in monitoring and governance
Promote renewable energy	

GQ2 –

Actions	Policies	Structures
Attitude development towards nature	- Guidelines on bet practices. - Primary education reformulation to activity based learning on nature	- Nature diaries to learn about nature - Assignments on practical aspects
Promote nature based solutions (NSB)	- Incentive schemes for ecological agriculture and other NBS - Scientific basis subjects for ministries	- Integrated knowledge and integrated implementation
Enforcement of env regulation	- Recognition of CBOs and - Empowerment of CBOs for enc mgt.	Regulations and circulars recognising CBOs and their role in engage with state agencies on support law enforcement

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?

1	Use strategic environmental assessment like principles to identify land areas to resolve resource use conflicts, identify and allocate areas for waste management
2	Provide sustainable livelihoods for affected vulnerable communities
3	Adopt Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as a way for environmental management

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?

1	Create partnership to safeguard communities affected by renewable energy policies
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GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
	Difference in forest cover change, change in haphazard waste disposal, difference in vector borne diseases
	Change in system productivity

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?

1	Sharing of best practices in solving common environmental issues
2	Technology transfer related to solutions in addressing common environmental issues

Overall Suggestion:

A participant suggested to obtain the knowledge of the local professionals in the agriculture sector to get insight on more sustainable mechanisms and an efficient implementation strategy when addressing environmental challenges.

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?

1	සියලු පාර්ශ්වයන්ගේ ඇති දැනුමේ, කැපවීමේ, සහ සුභවාදී ආකල්ප වල අඩු කම
2	Absence of proper allocation of responsibilities across divisions/subjects/relevant authorities
3	සහභාගිත්ව කළමනාකරණය (ප්‍රතිපත්ති නිර්මාණය කිරීමේදී සියලු ගදනාගේ සහභාගිත්වය ගනාමැනි වීම)
4	Lack of localization of indicators

How do we create an enabling environment?

1	නිරන්තර දැනුවත් කිරීම, ආකල්ප සංවර්ධනය සහ සකස් කිරීමේ දායකත්වය
2	Development of local-level indicators (localization of indicators) & data collection
3	ප්‍රතිපත්ති, උපාය මාර්ග සහ මග පෙන්වීම සැකසීමේදී සියලු පාර්ශ්ව වල සහභාගිත්වය ලබා ගැනීම.

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	රුක් ගරෝපන, සුරකිමු ගංගා, හරිත නගර වැනි වියාපෘති, සත්ව ආරක්ෂණ වැඩ සටහන්	නඩත්තුව සහ පසු විපරම විධිමත් කිරීම
2	නිරසාර සංවර්ගධන අරමුණු ඉලක්ක කර ගත් උපගදස් සහ නනනික ලියවිලි තිබීම	නිලධාරීන්ට ස්වාධීනව කටයුතු කිරීමට අවස්ථා පරිසරය සහ පහසුකම් ඇති කිරීම.

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	දිශාපාලන වූ ජාතික ජ්‍යෙෂ්ඨ අතීත කිරීම (පවතින රජය අනුව කලින් කලට ගවනස් ගතාවන)
2	Increased transparency and accountability of the governing system
3	සියලු පාර්ශවයන් අතර සහ සේවකවරුන් වැඩි දියුණු කිරීම

How to transform legal systems?	
1	නීති සහ දඩුවම් යාවත්කාලීන කිරීම
2	නීතියේ සමානාත්මතාවය ප්‍රවර්ධනය කිරීම
3	නීතිය පිලිබඳ දැනුවත් කිරීම

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	එකාබද්ධ සැලසුම් සැකසීම සහ ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේදී වගකීම සහ ක්‍රියාකාරකත්වය ගලප ගබඳා හරිම

GQ5 -

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Exchange of knowledge
2	Funding assistance

GQ6 -

	Capacities	Technologies
1	ගනුදෙනු නායකත්වය භාවිතාගවී දැනුම	ගනුදෙනු නායකත්වය

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම සඳහා සහගයෝගය
2	පසු විපරම සහ දිරිගැන්වීම (incentivizing)

Overall Suggestion:

A participant suggested that it's important for the UN and other international organisations such as the World Bank to collectively get involved with developing countries to tackle challenges such as emission pollution and to promote best practices via incentives to address climate change.

STOCKHOLM +50
CSO CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	21 April 2022 (Thursday)
Time	02.00pm- 05:40pm
Venue	CO Operative Training Center & Resort

Meeting Participants:

No	Name	Sector	Organisation/Department
1	Mr. R.H. Senanayake	Development (NGO)	
2	Mr.T.B.J.C.Sanduruwan	Development (NGO)	
3	Ms. S.P.C. Sriyalatha		Diriya Govi Kantha
4	Mr. A.B.M.D. Wijekoon		Api Purawasiya
5	Ms.Rupa Gamage	Praja Sanwardana	
6	Ms. Malini Senevirathne	Praja Sanwardana	
7	Mr. Kamal Gunasekara	Anuradhapura district Citizen Committee	
8	Mr. Pradeep Ranathunge		Janathakshan
9	Mr.W.P.Rajapaksha		Purawasi Department
10	Mr. N.M.Wasan		Janathakshan
11	Mr. Chandradasa Prasanna	Kidney patients and health	Health
12	Mr. D.M. Herath	Social Service	
13	Mr. D.Wimal Danapalage	Social Service	
14	Mr. Kumudu Gunawardana	Social Service	
15	Mr. D.B.Sarath	Tourism	
16	Mr. D.M.H.D. Dissanayake	Social Development	
17	Ms. Nimal Dissanayake	NGO Consortium Anuradhapura	
18	Mr. H.M.N. Pathmasiri	IRSD	
19	Mr. Chaminda Jayalath	Water and Waste Management	

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated –</p> <p>Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants agreed to, and hence the overall inputs are as follows -</p>

GQ1 -

Good Practices	Pathways
Promote use of renewable in society	Provide incentives and financing mechanism for potential users
Establish effective waste management partnerships	Allocation of resources, coordination mechanism between central, local government authorities and civil society

GQ2 -

Actions	Policies	Structures
Promote use of renewable in society	- Revise feed in tariff for solar - Provision for incentives - Explore possibility of electricity generation from water issuance from irrigation tanks	
Establish effective waste management partnership	- Strengthen waste management by allocation of resources and through partnership	

GQ3 -

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	Renewable energy – support low income families with grants

GQ4 -

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Not applicable

GQ5 -

Metrics	Indicators
	% of renewable energy generation
	Incidence of vector borne diseases
	Income increase in renewable energy suppliers

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Impact assessment/ audit of renewable energy initiatives
2	Lessons sharing on best practices
3	Technology transfer mechanisms for best practices

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to

Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the participants in Group 1 and 3 provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	Confidence on indigenous medicine.		
Community	Inclination to personal hygiene		
City	Food security		
Regional	Re-emergence of sharing culture		
Country	Proper waste management		

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	Amending the national policy to face future pandemic or the operationalizing of the existing policy.		
Community			
City			
Regional			
Country	Promote indigenous and homeopathy medicine		

GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Dependence mentality
2	Domestic violence

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	These are applicable for all countries and communities

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries	
1	
2	
3	

How can we create better performing supply chains?	
1	
2	
3	

Which industrial sectors are most critical? And what is the rationale for selecting these sectors?

1	Apparel and garments – highest forex earner
2	Tourism industry – can operate even during the pandemic – high forex earner

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Garment – high quality	
2	Tourism – Bio bubble system	

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Garment – productivity improvement	
2	Tourism – Eco tourism	

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?	
1	Garment – New jobs for personal protective equipment
2	Tourism – Eco tourism

Suggestions:

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	For personal protective equipment manufacturing		
2	For eco-tourism		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Facilitation for sustainable development

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?	
1	නිරසාර සංවර්ධනය පිලිබඳ සමාජයීය දැනුවත් භාවය අඩුකම
2	ජාතික සැලසුම් නතරවීම් වීම
3	දූෂණය සහ නාස්තිය

How do we create an enabling environment?	
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1	සමස්ත සමාජයේ දැනුවත් භාවය වැඩි කිරීම, ආකල්පමය වෙනසක් ඇති කිරීම
2	ජාතික සැලසුම් ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීම
3	පරිසර සාධක හඳුනාගෙන (හිරු එලිය, වාතය, ගඟ කොළ, සත්වයින් මහ පොලව) ඒවා ආරක්ෂා කිරීම සඳහා වැඩ පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කිරීම)
	අර්ධකාලීන ඉලක්ක ඇති කිරීම (උදා: 2025, 2028, 2030)

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	දේශීය කෘෂිකාර්මික ක්‍රමවේද	සැලසුම් සහගතව ක්‍රමවත් ආකාරයට දේශීය කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය සංවර්ධනය කිරීම
2	දේශීය කෘෂි බිජු භාවිතය	දේශීය දැනුම/ ඥාණය සහ දේශීය කෘෂි බිජු ව්‍යාප්තිය වර්ධනය කිරීම
3	ප්‍රතිවක්‍රීකරණ කටයුතු සුළු මට්ටමින් හෝ පැවතීම	ප්‍රතිවක්‍රීකරණ කටයුතු විධිමත් කිරීම.

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	පරිසර හිතකාමී ප්‍රතිපත්ති වලට එළඹීම
2	අධ්‍යාපන ප්‍රතිපත්ති තුලට තිරසර සංවර්ධනය එකතු කිරීම

How to transform legal systems?	
1	නීති පද්ධතිය ශක්තිමත් කිරීම.
2	පාරිසරික අණ පනත් පිලිබඳ සමාජීය දැනුවත් භාවය ඇති කිරීම

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	මෙම අංශ තුනම එකතු වී පාරිසරික කෘෂිකර්මාන්තය දියුණු කිරීමට කටයුතු කිරීම.

GQ5 -

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	පහසුකම් සැලසීම, අධීක්ෂණය, නිරීක්ෂණය, සහ නියාමනය

GQ6 -

	Capacities	Technologies
1	තාක්ෂණ දැනුම	නව තාක්ෂණය

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	පසු විපරම
2	යෝජිත වැඩසටහන් රටවල් විසින් ක්‍රියාත්මක කරනවද යයි නිරීක්ෂණය කිරීම
3	කාලගුණික තොරතුරු බෙදා හදා ගැනීම සඳහා වැඩි පිළිවෙලක් සකස් කිරීම.

STOCKHOLM +50
ACADEMIA CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	25 April 2022 (Monday)
Time	09.00am- 12:30pm
Venue	Virtual via Zoom

Meeting Participants:

No	Name	Title	Gender	Sector	Organisation/Department
1	Dr. (Mrs.) Loha Pradheeban	Snr Lecturer, Agronomy	Female	Agriculture	University of Jaffna
2	Dr. (Mr.) Jayalath Edirisinghe	Snr Lecturer, Agronomy	Male	Education	University of Peradeniya
3	Dr (Mr.) Manjula Wickramasinghe	Director University Business Linkage	Male	Education	Wayamba University
4	Mrs. Chintha Rupasinghe	Snr Lecturer, Agricultural Engineering	Female	Agriculture	University of Ruhuna
5	Eng.(Dr.) Dimuthusiri Suraweera	Snr Lecturer, Electrical and Electronics	Male	Education	University of Vocational Technology
6	Dr. (Mr.) Chaminda Karunasena	Snr Lecturer, Mechanical Engineering	Male	Education	University of Ruhuna
7	Dr. (Mrs.) Maheshi Danthurebandara	Snr Professor, Department of Chemical process and Engineering	Female	Education	University of Peradeniya
8	Dr. (Mr.) Aslam Saja Abdul Majeed	Senior Lecturer	Male	Education	South Eastern University
9	Dr. (Mr.) Sampath Dharmadasa	Snr, Lecturer, Export Agriculture	Male		Uva Wellassa University
10	Prof. (Ms.) Indrika Rajapaksha	Prof, Architecture	Female	Education	University of Moratuwa
11	Mrs. Kanthi Jayaweera	Snr Lecturer, Electrical and Electronics	Female	Education	University of Vocational Technology
12	Prof. (Mr.) Terney Pradeep Kumara	Prof., Oceanography	Male	Education	University of Ruhuna

13	Prof. (Mrs.) Hemanthi Ranasinghe	Snr Prof. Forestry and Environment	Female	Education	University of Sri Jayawardenapura
14	Dr. (Mr.) Chithral Ambawatte	Dean, Faculty of Engineering	Male	Education	University of Ruhuna
15	Dr. (Mr.) Pathirage Don Chandima Kumara	Snr Lecturer, Mechanical Engineering Technology	Male	Education	Institute of Technology University of Moratuwa
16	Dr. (Mr.) Prasanna Gunawardane	Professor, Mechanical Engineering	Male	Education	University of Peradeniya
17	Prof. (Mr.) Chulantha Kulasekera	Associate Dean, Engineering	Male	Education	Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology
18	Dr. (Mr.) Chulantha Jayawardena	Snr Lecturer	Male	Education	University of Moratuwa
19	Prof. (Mr.) Sirimal Abeyratne	Snr Prof. Dept of Economics	Male	Education	University of Colombo
20	Dr. (Mr.) Sainulabdeen. M. Junaideen)	Snr Lecturer, Civil Engineering	Male	Education	South Eastern University
21	Dr. (Mr.) Sisira Rajapakshe	Senior Lecturer, Env Management	Male	Education	Rajarata University of Sri Lanka
22	Dr. (Mrs.) Dilanthi Koralagama	Senior Lecturer	Female	Education	University of Ruhuna
23	Prof. (Mrs.) Erandathie Lokupitiya	Prof., Zoology and Environment Sciences	Female	Education	University of Colombo
24	Prof. (Mr.) Ajith Jayaweera	Prof, Animal Nutrition/Livestock & Avian Sciences	Male	Education	Wayamba University
25	Dr. (Mrs.) Inoka Manthilake	Snr Lecturer, Mechanical Engineering	Female	Education	University of Moratuwa

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups, which were assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated by academia virtually –</p> <p>Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided</p>

suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -

GQ1 -

Good Practices	Pathways
Reduce green house gas (GHG) emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote renewable energy at domestic level (Biogas, solar power at domestic level) • Encourage public transport • Facilitate lifecycle thinking on different sources of renewable energy to see what is better • Promote designing of high performance buildings
Restoration and sustainably management of ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and promote sustainable extraction methods, • Mechanisms for restoration and sustainably manage critical ecosystems (including mangroves) according to a national plan • Prevent indiscriminate use / misuse of agro chemicals • Safe disposal of effluent / waste
Enhance sustainable consumption and production (SCP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen waste minimization and management at domestic and industry levels • Support convert biodegradable waste into compost and recycling of non-degradable waste • Promote the use of materials with low embodied energy in construction

Suggestion:

- To state the word 'misuse' of agrochemicals in row 2, point 3.

GQ2 –

Actions	Policies	Structures
<p>Review policies related to reduce green house gas emissions and identify gaps.</p> <p>Promote restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems.</p> <p>Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes for social responsibility of all including individuals in environmental management • Overcome the gap between policy and practice through enabling conditions. • Awareness raising on ecosystems, incorporate them into curricular and build attitudes towards conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuance of circulars to implement policies (policies into the legislative system) • Incentive mechanisms to promote RE / Restoration /SCP • Improve/strengthen institutional / inter-agency coordination • Inculcate positive attitude towards environment through formal, informal and non formal education

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	GHG – empowering local communities to engage and contribute to local industries.
2	Ecosystem Restoration and mgt – they can become partners in restoration and sustainable ecosystem management initiatives with benefit sharing mechanisms.
3	SCP – benefit from self sufficiency, reduction issues related to waste generation and with SCP contributes to all other areas.

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Improved participation of all stakeholders in decision making and implementing decisions wrt all areas discussed
2	Targeted benefits to affected parties / cash transfers where appropriate.

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
Number of connections with renewable energy, biogas.	Carbon and water footprint, change in conservation status of species, Air quality index.
Number of climate related warnings issued, energy rating.	Building energy index. Change in forest cover Waste generation/person
Water quality, coverage of rainwater harvesting, innovations from recycling	

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Legally binding commitments towards sustainability reached
2	Set up milestones for implementation of achievements.
3	Establish a platform for sharing and learning.
4	Provide technical support / capacity building programs on addressing main environmental issues.
5	Initiative to effective promotion of trans and multidisciplinary cooperation/collaboration.

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society

Individual Community City Regional Country	E-governance (I road for transport management, use of QR code)	E-commerce (Cashless transaction, online auctioning), E banking, Mobile venders.	Virtual communication, Education, Childhood literacy.
	Work from home (Hybrid)		
	Food security (Home gardening)		
	Emerging new business opportunities (PPEs)		
Industry automation – From manual to mechanization – eg. Poultry in livestock sector			

Scale up	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual Community City Regional Country	Promoting and providing appropriate incentives for the adoption of best practices		
	Imparting new knowledge and skills and assist to change attitude to embrace ICT. Confidence building of users to engage in cashless transaction		
	Improving the regulatory systems		
	Improving infrastructure		

GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Rigid financial regulations (state sector)
2	Lack of attitude/knowledge of some regulators on e-transactions hindering the progression
3	Reluctance for sharing of resources in the state sector
4	Cumbersome procurement procedures

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	Making use of the opportunity to change irrelevant and obsolete practices
2	Learning from countries having best practices.
3	Through proper monitoring mechanism

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries	
1	Better utilization (multi tasking workforce) and management of human resources (attitudinal changes)
2	Resource efficiency improvements
3	Relevant changes to labour laws (flexible or less stringent)
4	Elevating industries to the “next level” of IR (“industrial revolution”) from where they are now
5	Rationalizing import controls/restrictions
6	Responding to global ‘demand conditions’ for industry growth
7	Localizing targets and indicators of SDGs and appropriately incentivizing responsible implementing bodies.

Suggestion:

- To state the word ‘localizing targets and indicators of SDGs’.

How can we create better performing supply chains?

1	Shortening the supply chain by strengthening national supply sources and logistics.
2	Flexible supply chains
3	Integrating with global supply chains (by removing regulatory and trade barriers)

Suggestion:

- To change the wording in point 3 to 'rationalizing regulatory and trade barriers'.

Which industrial sectors are most critical? And what is the rationale for selecting these sectors?	
1	Agriculture and food sector – Due to high growth prospects and for food security
2	Pharmaceutical / Aurvedic – Forex saving, Forex earning, Aurvedic tourism, etc.
3	Renewable energy sector – For energy security and independence.

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1		
2		
3		

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1		
2		

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?	
1	For the ICT sector
2	For green technologies adoption

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	For resource efficiency improvements		
2	For renewable energy		
3	For green production		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	More detailed action plan
2	Post monitoring and comparing performance with other countries.

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable

development– (assigned to Group 3)

Group 3 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?	
1	Lack of awareness & competencies (particularly attitudes, life styles) (on environment) at all the levels – individual, institutional, society
2	Unsustainable use of natural resources and associated climate risks (production/consumption)
3	Lack of holistic approach (policy incoherence, weak institutional coordination, integrated implementation, optimum management of infrastructure, responsibility & accountability) in addressing complex challenges

How do we create an enabling environment?	
1	Educational reform for formal education and in mainstreaming informal/non-formal modes, early childhood
2	Legislations and enforcement, sustainability appraisals
3	Establishment of mechanisms to review and update the implementation of policies and strategies under Sustainable Development Council

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Green infrastructure initiatives by the private sector	Regulations/standards/guidelines for mainstreaming the concept to all sector
2	Regulatory schemes for sustainable management (EPL for industries/EIA for new projects)	Proper monitoring, enforcement. Recognitions for achievements and penalties for violations.
3	Eco labeling / Energy labeling for appliances and products	Introduce voluntary and mandatory schemes and monitoring of compliances.

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	Strengthening the institutions (including e-governance), aligning policies and mandates, leaning through good-practices.
2	Ensuring responsibility and accountability, participatory approach, multi-stakeholder engagements.
3	Encourage generation of information through research in the local context to support decision making.

How to transform legal systems?	
1	Strengthening the environment police system
2	Awareness and education on the applicable laws and regulations to prevent unintentional and harmful practices and enhance the respect to the legal system (including schools etc.).

3	Cumbersome legal proceedings hindering demoralizing the engagement of officers and other sections of the society.
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Suggestion:

- To include awareness and education on applicable laws, including schools.
- To include the cumbersome legal proceedings hindering the engagement of officers and other sections of the society.

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	Effective stakeholder engagement platform with clear roles, responsibilities and benefits.
2	Guidance and legal support for establishing and maintaining PPP (presently occurring at specific project level with limited partners).

GQ5 -

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Finance
2	Technology and Innovation
3	Information

GQ6 -

	Capacities	Technologies
1	Skills for implementation of particular interventions	Environment monitoring technologies (air, water, soil, eco-systems)
2	Regional laboratories (within the country) for monitoring – Accredited.	

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Regular updates on the findings and actions taken
2	Sharing of best practices from other countries

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PROVINCIAL SECTOR CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	26 April 2022 (Tuesday)
Time	09.30am- 1.:30pm
Venue	The Heritage Grand Badulla

Meeting Participants:

No	Name	Title	Sector	Organisation/Department
1	Mr. P.B. Wijerathna	Chief Secretary	Administration	Uva Provincial Council
2	Prof. (Mr.) H.M.J.C Pitawala	Dean, Faculty of applied sciences	University Lecturer	Uva Wellasa University Department of Financial Management
3	Mr. R.T.S.L. Jayasinghe	Director	Accounting & Finance	Health Ministry
4	Dr. (Mrs.) J.C.M. Tennekoon	Provincial Director - Health Uva	Health	Provincial Min. of Tourism Sports and Industries
5	Mr. Nihal Gunaratne	Secretary	Tourism Industries	Provincial Road Department
6	Mr. Dhammika Chandratilake	Provincial Director - Roads		Ministry of Health
7	Dr. (Mrs.) Dilma Premathilake	Provincial Ayurvedic Commissioner	Health - Indigenous medicine	Department of Planning
8	Mr. M.M.Ananda Wijithakumara Mapa	Deputy Chief Secretary	Planning	Ministry of Education
9	Ms. D.M.C. Disanayaka	Assistant Provincial Land Commissioner	Land	Ministry of Education
10	Mr. D.M.Samarasekara	Director - Planning	Education	Department of Animal Protection and Health
11	Ms.D.M.C.S Dissanayake	Veterinary Surgeon	Animal protection and health	Provincial revenue commissioner
12	Mr. D.M.N.P Dissanayake	Provincial revenue commissioner	Provincial revenue	
13	Mr. G.I. Prasad Galappaththi	Auditor	Provincial audit	
14	Mr. R.M.T. Nisantha Rathnayake	Deputy director of education	Provincial education department	Education department
15	Ms. Lakmini Amarasekara	Senior Assistant Secretary	Ministrial	Health
16	Mr. S.P. Athukorala	Deputy Commissioner of Local Government	Local Government	Local Government
17	Ms. E.K.V.T Edirisooriya	Assistant secretary PSC	PSC & Agri Ministry	PSC
18	Mr. D.M.K.S. Dissanayake	Provincial director sports	Sports	Sports department
19	Mr. R.M. Ananda Wimalsena	Superintendent of audit	Provincial audit	
20	Mr. W. Randeniya	Secretary	Provincial	Cooperative Employees Commission
21	Mr. M.A.C. Najeeb	Director/CEA	Environment	Ministry of Environment
22	Mr.W.H.N.S.Hewage	Development officer	Training/ Education unit	Uva Manage Development Institute (UMDI)
23	Mr. Sanjeewa Nishantha Dharmapala	Chief Engineer	Provincial building department	
24	Mr. H.P.A.G. Anuruddga	Cooperative Development	Cooperative	Ministry of Cooperative

	Hewa Paththirige	Commissioner		
25	Mr. Udaya Kumara	A/D	Disaster Management	Disaster Management Centre
26	Mr. Amila. C. Silva		Provincial	Office of the deputy Chief Secretary
27	Ms. R.M.S.D. Rathnayake	Secretary	U.P. Road Ministry	Road Ministry
28	Mr. R.P.D.C. Rajapaksha	C.M.A.	D.C.S (Admin)	D.C.S (Admin)
29	Mr. M.M.J.S. Wijekoon	Provincial director	Irrigation	UPC
30	Prof.(Mr.) D.T. Udagedara	Associate Professor	Education	
31	Mr. I.M.U.K Jayasekara	Council Secretary		
32	Mr. M.T.G.A.N. Lakmal	Provincial director - mechanical	Engineering	Provincial department of mechanics
33	Mr. K.A.Bandula Seneviratne	Deputy Chief Secretary	Engineering	Engineering department
34	Mr. H.M. Nandasena	Deputy Chief -training	Administration	Chief Secretaries Office
35	Mr. J.M.S.L. Watarake			DCS
36	Ms. K.I. Anusha Kottawa Iniyage	Director - rural development	Government	Education and rural development
37	Mr. S.M. Jayasundara	Director	Engineering	Uva Provincial Buildings department
38	Ms. S.P.L.K. Samarasinghe	Deputy Director (Planning)	Planning	
39	Mr. M.K.J.M. Jamaldeen	Assistant Director	Uva Provincial Office	Central Environmental Authority
40	Dr. (Mr.) Titus Cooray	Snr. Lecturer	Education	Uva Wellasa University
41	Mr. H.K.A.B.S. Kodithuwaku	Assistant Secretary	Sports, small industries, tourism	Ministry of sports, tourism and textiles and small industries - Uva
42	Mr. Buddhika Dharmapala	Administrative officer	Administration	Office of the deputy Chief Secretary

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion				
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated –</p> <p>Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -</p> <p>GQ1 -</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Good Practices</th> <th>Pathways</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Move towards eco-friendly physical planning (covering land, water and air)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of environmental policy into national physical planning Adherence to national policies irrespective of political changes Maintain policy coherence in development </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Good Practices	Pathways	Move towards eco-friendly physical planning (covering land, water and air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of environmental policy into national physical planning Adherence to national policies irrespective of political changes Maintain policy coherence in development
Good Practices	Pathways				
Move towards eco-friendly physical planning (covering land, water and air)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of environmental policy into national physical planning Adherence to national policies irrespective of political changes Maintain policy coherence in development 				

	planning.
Promote practicing of circular economy principles.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate taking up renewable energy Apply polluter pays principle Introduce extended producer responsibility (EPR) principle.

GQ2 –

Actions	Policies	Structures
Eco-friendly physical planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment and empowerment of a competent independent body for policy formulation Periodic review of policies to identify gaps and revise as appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composition of the committee and empower them to work independently
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of obstacles for enforcement of law and remedial measures to overcome them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish rule of law Use electronic/automated system for identify and penalize violators of law
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce indicators for measuring performance

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	Identify the affected vulnerable groups and provide them with targeted benefit schemes/ alternative livelihood support.

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Formulate mechanisms to identify affected parties and empower them to take part in sustainable development process
2	Establish grievance redress mechanisms to identify affected parties and safeguard their rights from the initiatives being promoted.

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
	Change in water/air quality (bio indicators)
	Change in poverty, change in malnutrition
	Change in environmental complaints

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Platform for sharing and learning on addressing global sustainable development issues.
2	Technical and financial mechanisms to support developing countries achieve sustainable development.
3	Mechanism for progress review and addressing gaps.

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	Use of virtual platform for governance, e commerce, Cashless transactions, Contactless transaction, Zoom.		
Community			
City			
Regional	Personal hygienic practices		
Country	Emergence of new employment opportunities		

Scale up	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	National and international protocol to provide legal background for identified best practices		
Community			
City	Institutionalizing the identified best practices		
Regional	International convention to prevent international creation of COVID like pandemics.		
Country	Incorporating the best practices from early childhood education.		
	Improving the ability of the older generation to use ICT (eg: parental controls etc.)		
	Supporting and incentivizing new innovations/entrepreneurs for sustainability		

GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Exploiting the situation by certain categories of the society for personal gains
2	Hoarding and stocking of goods which are in short supply – this could even create a black market so measures must be taken to control

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	Social protection system (safety net) for daily wage earners and micro entrepreneurs
2	Government sponsored reliable and service oriented supply system.

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries

1	Use of renewable energy
2	Resource efficiency improvement
3	System to ensure the continuous operation of major industries.

How can we create better performing supply chains?

1	More reliance on local resources and raw materials
2	Local and regional level efficient logistics system

Which industrial sectors are most critical? What is the rationale for selecting these critical industrial sectors?

1	Agriculture – Food security
2	SMEs – High contribution to the economy
3	Tourism – High forex earner

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Agriculture – gradual transition to organic agriculture, switching back to indigenous varieties, self sufficiency in food supply.	
2	Total quality management	

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?

1	Green product manufactures
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New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	ICT		
2	Technology		
3	Post harvesting		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?

1	International treaty ensure the suitability of interventions
2	Creating knowledge and awareness at institutions and individuals at implementation level (institutionalizing, blending with mainstream activities, monitoring system to the individual level – bottoms up from)
3	Proper monitoring system to compare globally the country status Localizing global targets to the individual level.

Overall Suggestion :

- Internationally, countries have to collectively get together and discuss when addressing issues such as

COVID and other challenges.

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?	
1	Lack of policy implementation (related to environment management)
2	Irrational allocation and utilization of financial resources (for environment management)
3	Lack of capacity and competencies at the local government levels for ground level implementation of environment management interventions.

How do we create an enabling environment?	
1	Policy monitoring, evaluation, reviewing and updates
2	Allocation of financial resources based on prioritized areas (sustainability criteria for prioritization)
3	Development and implementation of a comprehensive capacity building programme for environment management.

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Informal/non-formal education on environment management	Mainstream informal/non-formal education (learning to do and learning to be)
2	Local authority level waste management techniques (collection and segregation, 3R)	Introduction regulations, monitoring and enforcement

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	Integrated approach for policy implementation (central government and local government)
2	Ensure responsibility and accountability of all

How to transform legal systems?	
1	Strengthening the legal enforcement system.

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	Establishment of platform for stakeholder engagement.
2	Development of regulations and guidelines related to PPP.

GQ5 -

	What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Sustainable financing	
2	Technology and expertise	
3	Regional/global information sharing platforms	
GQ6 –		
	Capacities	Technologies
1	Data/information management capacity	Low carbon/zero emission technologies
2		Environment monitoring equipment and laboratories
		Management Information System (MIS)
Meeting specific question -		
	What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Development and implementation of the actions	
2	Sharing of best practices of other countries	

STOCKHOLM +50
CSO SECTOR CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	26 April 2022 (Tuesday)
Time	2.00pm- 6:00pm
Venue	The Heritage Grand Badulla

Meeting Participants:

No	Name	Sector	Organisation/Department
1	Ms. S. Sivaranjani	Mobalisesan	CREAM
2	Ms. M. Sagila	Akkinisiragukal	Akkinisiragukal
3	Ms. R. Rajakumary	Roja kutam	Roja kutam
4	Ms. R. Vasanthi	Malkikai Kuttam	Malkikar Kuttam
5	Ms. J. Madiwathanie	Thipa Oil	Thipa Oil
6	Ms. R. Rajeswavy	Sooriya Kutumba	Sooriya Kutumba
7	Ms. W.W. Ramani	Environment protection	Sarana Subasadaka Samithiya
8	Ms. R. Preshshini	Economic Development	Uva Govi Pada
9	Mr. S. Thavaseelam		Plantation Community Development Forum
10	Mr. A.D. Victor	Capacity building	Ad First Dream
11	Ms. K. Pushpamali	Capacity building	Hasaral Kandayama
12	Ms. N.N. Arachchige	Assistant	CREAM
13	Ms. Naguleshwary Nugamuthu	Environmental	Uva Farmers Development Foundation
14	Ms. J. D. Rajapaksha Mudiyanselge		Youth Wash
15	Ms. D.M.Anishka		Sarvodya
16	Ms. N.B.G.C. Nalani		Sarvodya
17	Ms. Ashoka Kusum Darshani		Sarvodya
18	Mr. J.R.U. Gamage		Sarvodya
19	Mr. Amal De Silva		Sarvodya
20	Mr. V. Rathiradeepan	Environment Health Education Migration	The Power Foundation
21	Ms. D.D. Kusumawathi	Revenue Management	Prajashakthi
22	Ms. M.G. Chandrani Kulatunga	Spiritual development	
23	Ms. A.M. Nilanthi Attanayake	Media	Project CREAM
24	Ms. Priyangika Wasana	Media	Team Olu
25	Ms. H.A. Chulani Hewarachchi	Media	Team Nelum
26	Ms. Inoka Shamali	Media	Team Ekamuthu
27	Ms. S.M. Leela Ruwan	Revenue Management	Prajashakthi
28	Mr. A. Thiyagalingam	Leadership ENV	Tamililakiya Peravai
29	Ms. Swarna Hettiarchchige	Environmental protection	Rural economic development Foundation

30	Mr. W.G. Lahiru chamuditha	Environmental protection	Rural economic development Foundation
31	Ms. Chandra Wedagedara	Environmental Womens Rights	Women Development Center
32	Mr. K.A. Jayasinghe Perera	Environment	Future in our hands. Bd
33	Mr. M.S. Nadesan	Water / Environmental awareness/ Green Development	Uva Shakthi Foundation
34	Mr. S.D. Dayananda	Leadership	Task Organization
35	Mr. P. Ragupathi	NGO	
36	Mr. T.G.L. Thiremuna	Sunrise Development Foundation	
37	Mr. W.S. Wajiracharya	Environment	CREAM

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion														
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated –</p> <p style="background-color: #e6f2ff;">Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -</p> <p>GQ1 -</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Good Practices</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Pathways</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ecosystem restoration</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate restoration plan preparation Participatory plan for implementation for monitoring Institutional support for local partners to undertake actions </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sustainable consumption and production</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on consequences of over consumption Promote eco-friendly products / use social media to popularize, promote alternatives for problematic products Promote renewable energy for domestic use (biogas) </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Environment conscious attitudes</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate inculcating them from home Learn from environment through practical activities for assignments – nature diaries Revision of curricular to facilitate practical learning from nature developing attitudes. </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>GQ2 –</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Actions</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Policies</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Structures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Good Practices	Pathways	Ecosystem restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate restoration plan preparation Participatory plan for implementation for monitoring Institutional support for local partners to undertake actions 	Sustainable consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising on consequences of over consumption Promote eco-friendly products / use social media to popularize, promote alternatives for problematic products Promote renewable energy for domestic use (biogas) 	Environment conscious attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate inculcating them from home Learn from environment through practical activities for assignments – nature diaries Revision of curricular to facilitate practical learning from nature developing attitudes. 	Actions	Policies	Structures			
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Actions	Policies	Structures													

Ecosystem restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintenance of plants for at least 2 years for their field establishment and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local level environmental groups / partners to take the lead with maintenance Required support to be given to them
Renewable energy - Biogas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building, technical knowledge, awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pilot project with NERDC and scaling up from lessons learned
Eco-friendly products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ban the use of polythene/shopping bags at institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find alternatives and promote them

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	Promote and support affected people to produce eco friendly products (who were in polythene related industry).
2	Allocation of alternate lands for those who are in sensitive areas identified for restoration initiatives

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Reduce overconsumption
2	Promote recycling of waste

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
number of institutions ban polythene / shopping bags	Change in air quality.
Cleanliness of environment	Change water quality

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Creating a platform for learning and sharing on sustainable development.
2	Mechanism to provide technology and other assistance to developing countries.

Overall Suggestion:

- A participant suggested that from all the programmes/consultations that are being conducted, that at least every 6 months, a provincial review should be initiated.

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below in bold) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	Personal hygiene practices		
Community	Use of indigenous medicines and treatments for immunity enhancement		
City	Home gardening for food security		
Regional	Development of self disciplines		
Country	Strengthening family bonds		
	Online business, education etc.		
Scale up	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	Best practices should be institutionalized at all levels with proper policy support and regulatory regimes		
Community			
City	Through policy consistency		
Regional			
Country			
GQ2 –			
Pre-existing practices that need to be changed			
1	Haphazard disposal for used PPEs		
2	Dependence syndrome (mentality) especially in urban areas		
GQ3 –			
How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?			
1	Applicable for all communities and all countries		
GQ4 –			
How can we create better performing industries			
1	Self employment generation (Micro enterprises – using local resources)		
2	Creating linkages between large industries and MSMEs		
3	Proper waste management		
How can we create better performing supply chains?			
1	Information sharing system for regional supplies		
2	Regional and local supply network system		
Which industrial sectors are most critical?			
1	Agriculture – For food security		
2	Tea and rubber plantation – High forex earner		
3	Sugar industry – Forex saving		
Rationale for selecting critical industrial sectors			
1	Agriculture – Cold storage and value addition		
2	Tea / rubber – Regaining the status of world best tea		
3	Sugar – Reaching self sufficiency		

4	Self respect and social acceptance for industry personnel and business community.
5	Good governance.

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1		
2		
3		

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1		
2		

GQ6 –

	What are the decent green jobs of the future?
1	Mobile vendors

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	Home nursing		
2			
3			

Meeting specific question -

	What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?
1	Sharing of best practices (e.g. Medical record files for each and every person)
2	International treaty or suitable mechanism to prevent environmental destruction

Overall Suggestion:

- A participant suggested that apart from the villagers, the opinions/view of tea estate workers should also be collected, (especially women's).

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

GQ1 -

	What are the biggest challenges?

1	Lack of awareness and knowledge on SDGs and related skills
2	Lack of integrated approach and comprehensive solutions for complex environment problems
3	Absence of proper mechanism for the flow of information through local languages from strategic level to ground level implementation including by CSOs and other grassroots organization, affecting the knowledge management.
4	Lack of stakeholder engagement in decision making and implementation.

	How do we create an enabling environment?
1	Development and implementation of comprehensive communication and education strategy with localization of SDGs.
2	Engagement of relevant stakeholders for development, implementation and monitoring of action plans (covering women, youth, multi-ethnics, people with disabilities and indigenous, ...)

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Local level / community level waste management with proper segregation and 3R with participatory approach and designation of roles and responsibilities.	Development of laws and regulations to mandate and enforcement.
2	Fire-belt around natural forests and plantations.	Introduction of innovative business models (value added) and laws and regulations.
3	Community-based micro industries based on eco-system services and sustainable concepts.	Allocation of financial resources, training and provision for markets.

GQ3 -

	How to transform governance systems?
1	Engagement of the CSOs and the society in the decision making process
2	Proper usage of human and other resources in the government sector, with effective time management / scheduling.

	How to transform legal systems?
1	Development and enforcement of locally adopted bylaws with engagement of citizen.
2	Explore the opportunities of the use of existing bylaws for the benefit of the society and the environment (E.g. Land usage, Land reclamation).
3	Reform / update of existing laws to suit the present circumstances.
4	Empowerment of citizen in enforcement of laws.

GQ4 -

	What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?
1	Develop laws, regulations and guidelines for PPP.
2	Use of DCC / DDC for the private sector and CSO engagement.
3	Establish multi-stakeholder engagement platform with dual-language policy

GQ5 –

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Technical support
2	Assistance for initiation of self-employments for women and disable people

GQ6 –

	Capacities	Technologies
1	Knowledge on environmentally sound technologies	Technologies for management of hazardous waste / e-waste.
2	Knowledge on new strategies and green recovery	3R
3	Skills for developing eco-system services by utilizing & safeguarding natural resources.	Appropriate Technologies to support micro/small enterprises / industries indigenous businesses.

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Feedback on the results/outcome of the event.
2	Develop and implement actions with regular updating.
3	Regular follow up monitoring and feedback system.
4	Generalization of SDGs to government policies.

Overall Suggestion:

- A participant highlighted that although committees were appointed during COVID for every district, that currently none of these teams or committees are active. Therefore, he suggested that in order to avoid challenges in future, that these committees that are formed to tackle a particular issue, needs to be active throughout and periodical reviews are crucial as a lessons learnt process.

- A participant suggested that for plantation workers to be given permission to do a small business (e.g. such as growing mushrooms) while working in the estates, as this is unfortunately not allowed at the moment. This will enable plantation workers to create another mode of income for themselves.

STOCKHOLM +50
YOUTH CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	2 May 2022 (Monday)
Time	09.00 AM - 12:30 PM
Venue	Virtual via Zoom

Meeting Participants:

No	Name	Title	Gender	Sector	Organization
1	Avishka Sendanayake	Consultant on Climate change and water security	Female	Other	UNICEF
2	Eshadi Mendis	Youth Representative	Female		Stockholm+50 Youth Task Force
3	Shashiprabha Ekanayake	Student	Female	Agriculture	Uva Wellassa University of Sri Lanka
4	Rashmi Mohotti	Student	Female	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	
5	I.R. Thisarani Paramitha	Student	Female	Education	University of Kelaniya
6	Nipun Madusanka	Student	Male	Education	University of Vocational Technology
7	Piyumi Thennakoon	Student	Female	Agriculture	University of Ruhuna
8	Kaushika Abeysinghe	Student	Male	Education	University of Vocational Technology
9	Ediriweera Patabendige Thisarika Udarinie	Lecturer, Logistics and Transport	Female	Education	CINEC Campus (Pvt) Ltd
10	Aruni Shalika	Lecturer, Accounting & Finance	Female	Accounting	CINEC Campus (Pvt) Ltd
11	Janopikumar Anpalakan	Biotechnologist	Male	Medical, Pharma, Biotech	University of Ruhuna

12	Samodth Suriarachchi	Student	Male	Transportation & Distribution	General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University
13	Senani Lankeshwari Bandara	Lecturer	Female	Hospitality, Travel, Tourism	CINEC Campus (Pvt) Ltd
14	Isanka Senavirthna	Student	Male	Other	University of Vocational Technology
15	Shafra Farook	Student	Female	Education	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka
16	Waruni Tissera	Student	Female	Education	Wayamba University of Sri Lanka
17	Thilakshan Thisaiveerasingam	Student, Researcher	Male	Education	University of Moratuwa
18	Kaushala Amarakoon		Male	Other	UNDP
19	Siththika Sothinathan	Demonstrator	Female	Agriculture	University of Jaffna
20	Niranjan Kannangara	Lecturer	Male	Education	University of Ruhuna
21	Malintha Jayawardena	Lecturer	Female	Education	CINEC Campus (Pvt) Ltd
22	Tharindi Amarathunge	Lecturer, Mathematics	Female	Education	CINEC Campus (Pvt) Ltd
23	Lasitha Manathunga	Student	Male	Agriculture	University of Peradeniya
24	Rajitha Katugaha	Lecturer	Male	Other	University of Moratuwa
25	Thilina Rathnayake	Student	Male	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	University of Peradeniya
26	Tharushi Silva		Female	Education	University of Sabaragamuwa
27	Surath Gajanayake	Student	Male	Transportation & Distribution	University of Moratuwa
28	Akila Herath	Student	Male	Agriculture	University of Moratuwa
29	Eumie Bandara	Student	Female	Other	University of Ruhuna

30	Sahassri Wijesundera	Student	Female	Other	University of Kelaniya
31	Rukshan Liyanage	Student	Male	Manufacturing	University of Peradeniya
32	Kavishka Gunarathna	Student	Female	Transportation & Distribution	General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University
33	Sukhitha Rathnayake	Student	Male	Agriculture	Uva Wellassa University
34	Hasini De Silva	Student	Female	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	University of Peradeniya
35	Fawaz Iqbal	Student	Male	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	University of Peradeniya
36	Shafana Hamza	Development Officer	Female	Government - State & Local	Divisional Secretariat
37	Ayomi Pabasara	Lecturer	Female	Education	University of Ruhuna
38	Kusal Herath	Student	Male	Agriculture	Uva Wellassa University
39	Sithmi Madanayake	Student	Female	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	University of Peradeniya
40	Anupa Gunasekara	Student	Male	Education	General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University
41	Shameen Dharmasena	Lecturer	Male	Education	University of Moratuwa
42	Madura Kanchana	Student	Male	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	University of Peradeniya
43	Hasini Ganegge	Lecturer	Female	Education	University of Ruhuna
44	Thilini Jayasooriya	Student	Female	Agriculture	University of Ruhuna
45	Thisari Bandara	Student	Female	Other	University of Peradeniya
46	Priyangika Pitawala	Instructor	Female	Education	University of Peradeniya

47	Yehan Rajapakse	Student	Male	Education	General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University
48	Sandamini Weerathunga	Student	Female	Education	
49	Isuru Madushan		Male	Other	Wayamba University
50	Mevan Kodituwakku	Engineer	Male	Engineering	
51	Nipuni Weerawardhana		Female	Education	Ocean University
52	Pasindu Madusanka	Student	Male	Education	University of Ruhuna
53	Ranushi Layanga		Female	Other	Wayamba University
54	Thejan Viduranga	Student	Male	Construction Technology	Wayamba University
55	Kesara Wagachchi		Male	Education	University of Peradeniya
56	Kandasamy Thanusan	Demonstrator	Male	Agriculture	
57	Chirangsri Ihalavithana		Female	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	University of Peradeniya
58	Sahani Bandara		Female	Manufacturing	University of Peradeniya
59	Sameera Dhananjaya	Product Designer	Male	Interiors	Concept Interiors
60	Sarani Varatharajah	Demonstrator	Female	Agriculture	University of Jaffna
61	Ganesh Priyanka	Assistant Lecturer	Female	Education	University of Jaffna
62	Wimukthi Dhananjaya		Male	Education	Rajarata University
63	Vishmika Weeraman		Female	Agriculture	University of Jaffna
64	Asela Dissanayake	Student	Male	Education	Ocean University
65	Madhawa Mirihagalla		Male	Other	

66	Reinurshan Kanagaratnam	Student	Male	Education	University of Kelaniya
67	Jithmi Bandara	Student	Female	Energy, Chemical, Utilities	
68	Sandani Edirisinghe		Female	Hospitality, Travel, Tourism	National Institute Of social development
69	Dulani Senarathne		Female		University of Peradeniya

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion														
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Actions	Policies	Structures													

<p>Promotion of home gardening to produce food at home and to reduce food waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incentive scheme to motivate taking up and continuing in-home gardening • Raising awareness on ways to use leftover food and on food preservation techniques • Promote appropriate waste management practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making guidelines for home gardening readily available • Web-based sessions on how to implement home gardening, addressing other issues and on minimizing the use of harmful chemicals • Applications to select areas for home gardening, choose appropriate varieties of plants and practices, and monitoring the duration • Communication on the amount of food waste generated at localities to those who are responsible/relevant authorities (e.g.: university canteen) in order to make an attitudinal change towards waste generation
<p>Promote the use of sustainable/renewable energy sources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage technology and financial institutions • Energy storage facilities • Favourable policies to encourage the use of renewable energy by government agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory bodies – infrastructure upgrading, off-grid renewable energy solutions, decentralized power systems, dendro power – with sustainable sources ensured • Incentive schemes for renewable energy producers • Mechanism to quantify biogas generated for inputs supplied
<p>Localization of the SDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanism for tracking the progression towards achieving the SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional framework developed for each industry • Framework to measure/monitor mental health

GQ3 –

<p>How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?</p>	
<p>1</p>	<p>Incentive schemes for vulnerable groups to engage with/use renewable energy sources (Reinstate support scheme for biogas)</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>Provide marketplaces for excess home grown produce</p>
<p>3</p>	<p>Mechanism to ensure use of sustainable sources for dendro power</p>

4	Ensuring that safe disposal methods are used to dispose solar cells and used batteries
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GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Soil erosion control through home gardening
2	Educational reforms to encourage learning from nature/practical ways to inculcate positive attitudes towards nature
3	Enforcement of rules and regulations to safeguard nature and people
4	Conducting research and development to solve the issue regarding the odor from digestates – enabling them to be used as fertilizers

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
	Product recycling percentage of the country, percentage of renewable energy production
	Change in food waste generation
	Acidity level of rainwater in selected locations over time

Suggestion:

- Question from one of the participants: Can we add atmospheric variation as an indicator?
- Acidity levels of rainwater in sample locations around Sri Lanka – looking at the differences can give us a clear idea about the level of emitted CO2 as a scale

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Platform for sharing best practices and technologies in solving main issues relating to sustainable development
2	Promotion of organic farming
3	Balanced resource use between countries

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual Community City Regional Country	Online platform for education, banking, e-commerce etc.		
	Personal hygienic practices		
	Awareness creation at all levels on the use of online platforms		
	Sustainable consumption and minimizing waste		

Scale up	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	In the education sector, courses should be developed in a way that they can be offered online as well		
Community	Developing more user-friendly, safe and reliable applications for e-commerce, especially in rural areas		
City	Improvement of infrastructure for ICT use		
Regional			
Country			

GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Use of individual transport - to be discouraged (Which was promoted during the pandemic for safety reasons)
2	Use of nonbiodegradable items (PPEs) – to the extent that it's possible to reduce waste loads

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	All these are applicable for all countries/communities

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries	
1	Use of renewable energy
2	Ensuring social safeguards (Through decent and safe work environments)
3	Priority for local and rural/cottage industries

How can we create better performing supply chains?	
1	Organized database that has information on the needs of each and every industry
2	Network of supplies through online platforms
3	Regional supply networks

Which industrial sectors are most critical?	
1	ICT sector – Useful for the operation of all other sectors and it is a sector that brings a lot of foreign exchange to the country
2	Construction sector – It is now in danger due to the shortage of raw materials and high prices
3	Agricultural industry – Important to ensure food security

Rationale for selecting critical industrial sectors	
1	
2	
3	

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Agricultural – Proper and efficient use of fertilizers and pesticides	
2	Construction – Promotion of producing locally made raw materials	
3	ICT – Infrastructure facilities for rural areas	

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1		
2		

GQ6 –

	What are the decent green jobs of the future?
1	In the fields of renewable energy, energy conservation and efficiency
2	Waste treatment (Pollution control)
3	Precision agriculture

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	Technological skills		
2	Soft skills		
3	Leadership skills for monitoring		

Meeting specific question -

	What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?
1	A way of putting these ideas into concrete actions on the ground
2	Sharing of best practices from other countries

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

Group 3 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

	What are the biggest challenges?
1	Lack of localization of the SDGs, targets, indicators, baselines (particularly related to environment), related data availability and sharing, by considering local circumstances such as culture, ecology, competencies, and resources
2	Lack of awareness and education (Formal – early childhood, school, university, vocational, informal and non-formal) at all levels on the environment dimension
3	Incohesive and conflicting plans in renewable energy development (e.g.: CEB, SLSEA)
4	Lack of adoption of technologies for environment monitoring and pollution control

How do we create an enabling environment?	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream good governance, particularly at both national and local government (PCs and LAs) levels • Mobilization of stakeholders and promoting community engagement • Fostering Citizen Science
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of non-formal and informal education methods (integrated into formal education), emphasis on “learning to do” and “learning to be” • Sharing of good practices
3	Enforcing/Ensuring the mandates given to institutions

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Environment regulations (EIA, EPL, IIE)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing sustainability criteria (environment, social, economic) for project appraisals • Monitoring of environmental impacts of projects (particularly long-term)
2	National green reporting system, certification and accreditation schemes, green labelling, energy etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Mandating (in stages, with support from the government – technical, capacity)
3	Building regulations to promote rational use of land (Building regulations of UDA, green building concepts etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Enforcement monitoring
4	Declaration of protected areas and ecosystem services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	Mainstream good governance, particularly at both national and local government (PCs and LAs) levels.
2	Facilitating stakeholder mobilization and community engagement

How to transform legal systems?	
1	Update the laws and regulations to suit the present and future circumstances
2	Enhance transparency in the approval process

3	Improve interagency communication
4	Monitoring

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	Introduce policies, regulations and guidelines to promote PPP

GQ5 -

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Technical support
2	Finance
3	Expertise, best practices, information
4	Coordination role

GQ6 -

	Capacities	Technologies
1	Capacity to manage responsibility and accountability (Institutional and in individual levels)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution control technologies • Technologies to promote e-mobility (Charging infrastructure, EVs)
2	Capacity to respond to environmental disasters	Environmental monitoring technologies (Air, water, soil, eco-system)
3	Environmentally friendly/sustainable/eco-conscious lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable agricultural technologies • Sustainable materials for infrastructure development (Including use of water - 3Rs)

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Guideline to prioritize and refine set of SDGs, targets, indicators (Localization)
2	Communication of best practices of other countries
3	Continuous monitoring and progress reviews
4	Ensuring a more holistic approach in integrating environmental attributes with economic, social, cultural and political aspects

STOCKHOLM +50
PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	10 May 2022 (Tuesday)
Time	09.00 AM - 12:35 PM
Venue	Virtual via Zoom

Meeting Participants:

No.	Name	Title	Gender	Professional Association	Expertise
1	Sriyani Kumarasinghe	President	Female	Graduate Nurses Foundation of Sri Lanka	Medical, Pharma, Biotech
2	Sujatha Hewage	Council Member	Female	Institute of Chemistry Ceylon	Education
3	Kasun Karunanayake	Member	Male	Sustainable Consumption and Production Forum Sri Lanka	Environment, Sustainable Development
4	Devsriyani Jayasundera	President	Female	Institute of Town Planner Sri Lanka	Urban Development
5	Harshani Abayawardhana	Environmental Officer	Female	Centre for Environmental Justice	Environment
6	Parakrama Jayasinghe	Council Member	Male	Bio Energy Association of Sri Lanka	Energy, Chemical, Utilities
7	Samath Dharmaratne	President	Male	Sri Lanka Medical Association	Health
8	Saumya Amarasiriwardane	Senior Research Associate	Female	The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce	Commerce
9	Nandika Buddhipala	President	Male	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants of Sri Lanka	Accounting
10	Zahara Ansary	Country Head	Female	CIMA	Accounting
11	Nimal Manorathne	Member	Male	Sustainable Consumption and Production Forum Sri Lanka	Environment, Sustainable Development
12	Nishanthi Perera	Consultant	Female	Freelance	Consulting

13	Renuka Jayamanne	Chairperson	Female	Institute of Hospitality Sri Lanka	Hospitality, Travel, Tourism
14	Mohamed Aashik Alawdeen	President	Male	Institute of Facilities Management	Real Estate
15	Chandana Siriwardana	President Elect	Male	Association of Disaster Risk Management Professionals	Disaster Management

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion												
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated –</p> <p style="background-color: #e1f0f8;">Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -</p> <p>GQ1 -</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Good Practices</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Pathways</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Promote the use of renewable energy</td> <td rowspan="3"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term national policy for the country All sectoral policies to be aligned with the National Physical Plan and the Policy Establish link between NPD and NPPD together with sectoral ministries and their line agencies </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conservation of critical habitats (Such as central highlands, coastal areas, and wetlands)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Proper management of waste</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>GQ2 –</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Actions</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Policies</th> <th style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Structures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Reduction of GHG emissions</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentive Reasonable feeding tariff for solar energy. Promoting e-mobility Promoting public transport </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal provisions, identify mandated agencies, pass regulations, and issue circulars Address policy inconsistencies and </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Good Practices	Pathways	Promote the use of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term national policy for the country All sectoral policies to be aligned with the National Physical Plan and the Policy Establish link between NPD and NPPD together with sectoral ministries and their line agencies 	Conservation of critical habitats (Such as central highlands, coastal areas, and wetlands)	Proper management of waste	Actions	Policies	Structures	Reduction of GHG emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentive Reasonable feeding tariff for solar energy. Promoting e-mobility Promoting public transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide legal provisions, identify mandated agencies, pass regulations, and issue circulars Address policy inconsistencies and
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote walkability/cycling lanes 	incoherence to enable smooth implementation of actions
Conservation of critical habitats including watershed and wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider 'debt for nature swaps' for conservation initiatives and mitigation of climate change 	

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	Targeted financial support to vulnerable/marginalized groups
2	Public transport, walkability and cycling (wetlands and green areas) as modes of transport will help them
3	Promotion of good agricultural practices and sustainable livelihoods
4	Reduction of disaster risk and pollution related impacts

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	By planning with the people and planning for people
2	Enforce environmental litigation
3	Awareness raising, education and initiatives for attitudinal changes

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
Number of legal actions taken (Against waste and habitat related violations)	Percentage of contribution of renewables to total energy generation
	Percentage change in people affected by natural disasters
	Percentage of organic waste composted, reduction in the amount of waste generated
	Extent of protected areas/total land area

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Mechanism for sharing of best practices, technology, and financial assistance to developing countries
2	Establish linkages between different conventions
3	Communicate findings of the convention with all concerned
4	Implementation of recommendations at all levels

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	Working from home – hybrid working arrangements – resulting in energy savings and less demand for travel		
Community	Extensive use of e-communication and e-commerce, use of social media etc.		
City	Old generation too is getting acquainted with and adopting/embarking ICT technologies and devices		
Regional	Extensive use of various virtual platforms for meetings, workshops, seminars etc.		
Country			

Scale up	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	ICT infrastructure development in general in all areas and particularly in the state sector and the education sector – enabling them to get the best use this development		
Community	Creating awareness and giving confidence to hesitant users		
City	Free/affordable or unlimited access to virtual platforms – maybe through locally developed platforms		
Regional	Acquiring good practices from other countries		
Country	Energy security should be ensured for all these practices to be sustained		

GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Managing ventilation systems at workplaces at optimum levels – to ensure energy saving while also ensuring hygienic needs
2	Excessive use of PPEs and haphazard disposal
3	Misuse of hybrid work arrangements (By both employers and employees)

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	All these are applicable for all communities and all countries

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries	
1	Create a learning culture, learning from winners, sharing the best practices in a collaborative mode (E-commerce, ICT, health sector)
2	Recognizing better performing industries and giving wider publicity through media
3	Providing easy access to finance

How can we create better performing supply chains?

1	Integrating with global supply chains – to overcome the foreign exchange issues
2	Encourage and facilitating local production
3	Encouraging new innovations and facilitating their commercialization

Which industrial sectors are most critical?

1	Health industry – To reduce cost of healthcare
2	Agriculture – For better health impact and food security
3	Tourism - High foreign exchange earner, eco-tourism potential
4	Apparel and garment – High foreign exchange earner
5	Manufacturing industry (With high GHG emissions) – Such as cement and steel manufacturing industries
6	Energy industry – Need to accommodate more and more renewable energy use

Rationale for selecting critical industrial sectors

1	
2	
3	

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Health industry – Minimizing the prevalence of NCDs	
2	Tourism – To become a better destination for eco-tourism by maintaining sustainable practices	
3	Apparel – Carbon neutrality	
4	Renewable energy – Reaching 70% of the energy mix by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050	

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Health sector – Reduce the wastage of drugs, proper maintenance of medical equipment and related infrastructure	
2	Maintaining the sustainability practice	
3	Formulating sectoral policies	

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?

1	ICT related
2	Agriculture related
3	Renewable energy related

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	ICT sector		
2	Agricultural sector – precision agriculture		
3	Renewable energy sector		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Monitoring and evaluation
2	Giving the feedback of the event especially to stakeholders who contributed for this consultation
3	Select at least one theme and implement as a pilot project to show results

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

Group 3 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?	
1	Lack of implementation of programmes and actions due to issues on mandates, responsibility, and accountability (Institutional and individual levels)
2	Lack of procedure in transferring of responsibilities from strategic level to operational level, and subsequent monitoring, verification, and prompt corrective actions
3	Lack of holistic and integrated policy and institutional frameworks with incoherence, inconsistent weak interlinkages, and working in silos
4	Lack of sustainability appraisal procedures, methodologies, and tools for evaluation of development activities to comply with the concept of the triple-bottom-line, and lack of adequate and quality data
5	Inadequate stakeholder mobilization (Consultation, empowerment etc.) in decision making and implementation

How do we create an enabling environment?	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National policies should be integrated to institutional policies and programmes
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each programme should incorporate respective elements of the national policies and be subjected to evaluation by the apex body subsequent monitoring for compliance (Institutional and individual levels)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All national policies are within overarching framework to ensure coherence and consistency Mandated agency to ensure the compliance in time
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The projects and programmes must consider the triple-bottom-line aspect as a mandatory requirement

5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aggressive programme to create awareness among all stakeholders on the values/benefits of achieving the SDGs (Economic, environmental, social – including health) • Process to ensure the ground level communities understand and monitor intended benefits
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GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Environment regulations (IEE, EIA, EPL, Strategic Environment Assessment)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of guidelines and mechanisms to facilitate the compliance (Facilitation before enforcement) • Awareness creation • Strict legal enforcement and impartiality • Make the procedures user-friendly (e.g.: public comments for EIA)
2	Stakeholder consultation procedure mandated by the legislation (e.g.: PUCSL, mandated by the Electricity Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make provisions for all the other acts • Ensure the participation of stakeholders and transparency of the process
3	Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make it mandatory and the necessary reporting • Monitoring and enforcement mechanism

GQ3 -

	How to transform governance systems?
1	Formulate/setup an apex body for timely appraisal and corrective actions
2	Effectuating the mandates and coherence of all the agencies across national and sub-national (PCs/LAs) levels
3	Mandatory compliance on policies filtered down to lowest implementation level (Institutional and individual) with clear accountability
4	Empowerment of all the stakeholders in the decision-making process

	How to transform legal systems?
1	Ensure the existing laws or enactment of new laws to enable the implementation of the proposed governance system
2	Clear and rapid pathway to correct any non-compliance by all the relevant parties

3	Make the legal documents and procedures simpler without affecting the objectives
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GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	Use resources of different partners effectively to ensure triple-bottom-line (While establishing partnerships)
2	Allow and promote PPP models within policy and regulatory systems
3	Overall guideline to facilitate PPPs
4	Strengthen the partnerships with better communication, facilitation, and access (e.g.: private sector access to development finance facilitated by the government)

GQ5 -

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Technical assistance – for the appraisal of projects for the compliance of national policies with the triple-bottom-line
2	Access to climate/green/sustainable financing
3	Maximization of benefits to the local economy/society through adoption to suit the local priorities and circumstances as identified through local participation

GQ6 -

	Capacities	Technologies
	Could not cover due to time constraints	

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
	Could not cover due to time constraints

STOCKHOLM +50
PRIVATE SECTOR CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	11 May 2022 (Wednesday)
Time	09.00 AM - 12:35 PM
Venue	Virtual via Zoom

Meeting Participants:

No.	Name	Title	Gender	Organization	Industry
1	Manori Gunaratne	Sustainability Manager	Female	HPL	Agriculture
2	Waruna Krishantha Peiris	Senior Manager – Procurement	Male	SPAR Sri Lanka	Retail
3	Thilini Maheshika	HSE Specialist	Female	Phoenix Industries Limited	Consumer Products
4	Charitha Ratwatte	Head – Group Sustainability	Male	Dialog Axiata PLC	Telecommunications
5	Sandra De Zoysa	Group Chief Customer Officer	Female	Dialog Axiata PLC	Telecommunications
6	Ashini Pothupitiya	Specialist – Sustainability Execution	Female	Dialog Axiata PLC	Telecommunications
7	Asith De Silva	Senior Manager	Male	Dialog Axiata	Telecommunications
8	Amanthi Perera	Head Social Sustainability	Female	MAS Capital (Pvt.) Ltd.	Manufacturing
9	Minuri Adasuriya	Head of Programs	Female	Hatch	Consulting
10	Shehara Alahakoon	Head – Corporate ESG & DEI	Female	Wire Communication Consultancy	Advertising/Marketing/PR
11	Amal Dias	AGM HR and Admin Group	Male	Tropicoir Lanka Pvt Ltd	Manufacturing
12	Pavithra Dissanayake	Consultant – Facilities and Sustainability	Female	Virtusa	Software - Other
13	Chathuri Amaradiwakara	Manager – Corporate Sustainability	Female	Hayleys Advantis Limited	Other
14	Kenneth Alles	Senior Manager Corporate Affairs	Male	Kelani Valley Plantations PLC	Agriculture

15	Druvinke Peiris	Project Executive for Development Finance and Environmental Social Governance	Male	Arinma Holdings (Pvt) Ltd	Consulting
16	Sashika Kaluwahewa	Assistant Manager – Sustainability	Female	Jetwing Hotels Ltd	Hospitality, Travel, Tourism
17	Maznavi Rummy	EMA to Managing Director	Male	Amana Bank PLC	Banking & Securities
18	Shehara Jayakodi	Executive	Female	Horana Plantations	Agriculture
19	Roshan Weerasinghe	Assistant Manager	Male	MAS Holdings	Manufacturing
20	Menuri Hapuarachchi	Client Service Associate	Female	Digital Wire	Other
21	Tharindu Weerakoon	Manager	Male	Horana Plantations	Agriculture
22	Shazuli Raheem	Manager – Service and Quality Assurance	Male	Amana Bank PLC	Banking & Securities

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion						
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated –</p> <p style="background-color: #e1f5fe;">Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -</p> <p>GQ1 -</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Good Practices</th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;">Pathways</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Awareness creation on environmental initiatives (Especially among youth)</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through university student groups Bring back the idea of connecting with nature from a young age – experiential learning </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sustainable agriculture</td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn from traditional practices and scale up, regenerative agriculture </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Good Practices	Pathways	Awareness creation on environmental initiatives (Especially among youth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through university student groups Bring back the idea of connecting with nature from a young age – experiential learning 	Sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn from traditional practices and scale up, regenerative agriculture
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Sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn from traditional practices and scale up, regenerative agriculture 						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comply with environmentally sustainable standards, apply for environmental awards
Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising and implementing waste segregation, reduce, reuse, and recycle waste at all levels Sustainable sourcing, design for waste reduction and reuse Driving circularity – go for partnerships

GQ2 –

Actions	Policies	Structures
Resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waste management policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segregation structures
Sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Science-based, long-term approach to sustainable agriculture (Short, medium, and long-term focus in policies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnering with academia, other research agencies, financial institutions, agriculture communities and regulatory authorities
Environmental awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making environment a core subject/area in education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of trainers – teacher training Curricular revisions and incorporate changes

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	Stakeholder engagement process in a structured manner to ensure their true participation
2	Sustainable income generation opportunities for vulnerable groups – create specialists among them (e.g.: beach protection)
3	Empower industrial symbiosis with SMEs
4	Targeted support and benefit schemes to marginalized groups that engage – offering concessions and tax exemptions

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Making people aware of their rights
2	Access to remedies (Affordable legal action/support)
3	Creation of whistleblowers and their protection

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
Balance score card approach to SDG achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principles of true cost economies Measure for planet-related outcomes in corporate bottom line
Smaller achievable tasks defined for SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy intensity ratio
Circularity index	
GRI standards	

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Feedback mechanism on outcomes – using digital platforms
2	Sharing of knowledge on products, best practices, and case studies
3	Realtime progress reporting mechanism
4	Learning and sharing platform
5	Q&A sessions with members on their experiences

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	State sector – Providing public services (e.g.: online renewal of revenue licenses by RMV) – e-Government		
Community	Community – Supporting each other		
City	e-Infrastructure (Digital banking, e-signatures etc.)		
Regional	Use of virtual platforms especially by the sub-national populations		
Country			

Scale up	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual	State sector should continue to practice those best practices within the state sector with the development of necessary infrastructure and capacity building – “Never miss a good crisis”		
Community	Acceptance of the Sri Lankan e-signature system by the international community		
City	Work from home and flexi hours, particularly for women – needs to be recognized		
Regional			
Country			

	Promotion of e-mobility and non-motorized (non-IC) transport
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GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Predatory (Irrational) taxation
2	Lack of recognition of the private sector by the state
3	Lack of an efficient safety net for marginalized people
4	High stress for students in the present education system

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	For the benefit of all communities – Automatic translation facilities (multilingual) for video conferencing, transcribing (in courts) etc.

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries	
1	Depoliticize regulators – Create a level playing field for everyone – monitor and intervene only when necessary and minimally
2	Rule of law (Governance issues)

How can we create better performing supply chains?	
1	More transparent financial derivative markets
2	Proper management of forward contracts with growers (Agricultural producers)
3	Identify links in the supply chain and fair treatment to all links (Transparent systems)
4	Proper communication of demand and supply
5	Better application of affordable technologies

Which industrial sectors are most critical? And what is the rationale for selecting these sectors?	
1	SMEs (with a proper identification of SMEs) – State sector and large companies should act as supportive customers for SMEs with simplified procurement systems
2	Tourism sector (with the assurance of the rule of law and environmental protection)
3	ICT, IT enabled services
4	Education (As an industry offering educational services to other countries in the region)

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Honouring and reporting on the 10 Principles of the UN Global Compact (UNGC) – with specific timelines – interim and overall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNGC should be included in due diligence

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gradual increase of lending to sustainable industries • Ambitious lending targets based on the current reality
2	Board committee focusing on sustainability goals	

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Responsible consumption and production	Insisting on environmental and social safeguards (Consumer protection insurance)

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?	

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	To manage businesses, finance, and growth/development (For entrepreneurs, freelancers, knowledge workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open mindedness and flexibility • Biased to action • Project management 	Critical and analytical thinking and synthesis
2	For digital marketing		
3	Data driven decision making		
4	Applying scientific methods		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Academia and the private sector need direct interactions to understand the needs and roles of each party
2	Open and honest effort on depoliticization of institutions – including regulators

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

Group 3 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?	
1	Lack of comprehensive approach (Sustainability – environmental, social, in addition to economy) in appraisals
2	Lack of implementation and follow up (Monitoring, evaluation)
3	Limited knowledge and capacity (Competencies)
4	Inadequate resources (Finance, technology) for implementation
5	Lack of overarching and consistent policy framework and flows/integration of goals, targets strategic level to operational level
6	Lack of collaborations between stakeholders

How do we create an enabling environment?	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish multi-stakeholder mobilization (Engagement, empowerment, and consultation) platform with regular engagement Multi-stakeholder partnerships
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility and affordability of the solutions/options (For both individual and institutional levels)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce and implement “Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)” concepts to formal education (Circular) Integrate informal/non-formal education tools/modes into formal education
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) framework in programme development, and implementation and a central database platform to record and share the information (with a quality assurance scheme)

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Assistance and guidance provided by the government in climate action (e.g.: Sri Lanka Climate Fund)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce a similar mechanism/framework for holistic waste management and other environment sectors
2	Introduction of sustainability concepts into school curricula (e.g.: MAS Eco Go Beyond Sustainable Education Programme)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce it in the formal education curricula Explore the opportunities to engage the private sector to support sustainability education programmes
3	Self-sustaining concepts/projects with involvement of beneficiaries (e.g.: Hayleys Puritas Sath Diyawara)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure the consideration of sustainability (self-sustaining) in the project development and implementation

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	Establishment of proper and regular monitoring and supervision systems (Particularly at the national level with adequate mandates)
2	Ensure accountability and transparency (Good governance)

How to transform legal systems?	
1	Mandate Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)
2	Awareness and education on laws and regulations for all stakeholders, including the general public

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	Introduce policy and regulatory frameworks to facilitate PPP models
2	Awareness/guidelines on partnerships (Roles and responsibilities, modes of finance, business models)
3	Disseminate information on availability of specific financial and other resources for projects/partnerships

GQ5 -

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Networking with regional and international parties (Seminars, workshops, conventions etc.) – For non-government stakeholders including private sector
2	Establishment of partnerships between local universities with international universities on sustainability research, educational, training programmes – so that local stakeholders have easy access to global resources
3	Exchange programmes to share the expertise

GQ6 -

	Capacities	Technologies
1	Interpersonal, social, leadership skills	ICT/Digital transformation
2	Negotiation skills (e.g.: climate negotiation)	
3	Empathy, diversity	
4	Inclusivity	

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
	Could not cover due to time constraints

STOCKHOLM +50
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	13 May 2022 (Friday)
Time	09.00 AM - 12:35 PM
Venue	Virtual via Zoom

Meeting Participants:

No.	Name	Title	Gender	Organization	Type of Financial Institution
1	Lakshani Alahakoon	Assistant Director	Female	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	Banking & Securities
2	Adheesha Perera	Senior Manager – Sustainable Banking	Male	SDB Bank	Banking & Securities
3	Nuwan Pathirana	Manager – CSR & Corporate Sustainability	Male	Sampath Bank	Financial Services – Other
4	Ajantha Premasiri	Chief Marketing Officer	Male	Assetline Leasing Co. Ltd.	Financial Services – Other
5	W A Rohana Kumara	Director/CEO	Male	LOLC Development Finance PLC	Financial Services – Other
6	Shamindra Marcelline	CEO/GM	Male	People’s Leasing & Finance PLC	Financial Services – Other
7	Talaal Maruzook	Chief Strategy Officer	Male	Cargills Bank	Banking & Securities
8	Niranjan Thangaraja	Acting CEO	Male	SDB Bank	Financial Services – Other
9	Hemantha Seneviratne	Assistant Manager – Sustainable Business	Male	Hatton National Bank	Banking & Securities
10	Dinuke Wijesinghe	Chief Manager Risk	Male	Union Bank of Colombo PLC	Banking & Securities
11	Ravindu Joseph	Senior Assistant Director	Male	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	Government – State & Local
12	Sajith Atapattu	Head of Risk	Male	Asia Asset Finance PLC	Financial Services – Other

13	Sushara Vidyasagara	Head of Investment Banking	Female	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	Banking & Securities
14	John Sandrine Gomez	Sustainability Manager	Male	Seylan Bank PLC	Banking & Securities
15	Dushanthi Ranpatige	Manager – Social and Environmental Risk Management	Female	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	Banking & Securities
16	Lushantha Ranasinghe	Acting General Manager/CEO	Male	State Mortgage & Investment Bank	Banking & Securities
17	Jabir Kather	Executive Director/CEO	Male	Orient Finance PLC	Financial Services – Other
18	Randika Jayatissa	Senior Manager – Corporate Strategy, Business Intelligence, Sustainable Strategy	Male	BC	Accounting
19	Ranmini K Perera	Deputy Director	Female	Central Bank of Sri Lanka	Banking & Securities
20	Chintaka Yapa	Assistant Vice President - Sustainability	Male	Nations Trust Bank PLC	Financial Services – Other
21	Romani De Silva	Managing Director	Male	Alliance Finance Co PLC	Financial Services
22	Ama Wickramarachchi	Assistant Manager	Female	Bank of Ceylon	Banking & Securities
23	Kiran Dhanapala	Director	Female	KIRA Sustainability Consulting	Consulting
24	Kuganeswaran Sabapathy	Senior Manager	Male	Pan Asia Banking Corporation PLC	Banking & Securities
25	Kamalini Ellawala	Senior Manager – Women Banking	Female	Commercial Bank of Ceylon PLC	Banking & Securities
26	Theja Silva	General Counsel/Company Secretary	Male	Nations Trust Bank	Banking & Securities

Comments during the initial information session:

- In previous consultations it was mentioned interventions from financial institutions were required to facilitate finance to promote and encourage renewable energy use. Further, debt for nature swaps were mentioned as an alternative mechanism in restructuring debt.

- As finance is required to implement NDCs and given the current situation may pose difficulties in mobilizing finance towards prioritizing the environment, it is important to enhance awareness of individual social responsibility. As we have a common environmental resource base, it is important to understand our impact to the environment accounting for all factors of production to ascertain how our footprint contributes/affects the big picture.
- Social responsibility of individuals was mentioned in previous consultations specifically the need for attitudinal changes, sustainable consumption and production.

Discussion Summary:

Agenda Item	Discussion							
Technical Discussion	<p>Following a breakdown of participants into 3 groups assigned to a particular LD group, and following an extensive focused group discussion amidst each, a focal point from each group presented their answers, and the following responses were discussed and validated –</p> <p>Leadership Dialogue 1: Reflecting on the urgent need for actions to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all – (assigned to Group 1)</p> <p>Group 1 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs -</p> <p>GQ1 -</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="272 1056 1487 1959"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="272 1056 805 1119">Good Practices</th> <th data-bbox="805 1056 1487 1119">Pathways</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1119 805 1675">Exercise individual social responsibility towards nature/environment</td> <td data-bbox="805 1119 1487 1675"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plot the current overall position in terms of environmental and social impact district-wise and province-wise. 2. Impose practical mechanisms to engage individuals, corporates to indicate how they are connected with factors of production, leaving room for impact (E&S). 3. Identify KPIs and how they are stated on policies on procedures in a manner it transmits into real ground experience. 4. Incentivize/encourage good players while discouraging the bad through platforms of transparent reporting, ratings and other 5. Develop initial steps towards reaching SDGs, 2030 Agenda, NDCs </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="272 1675 805 1959">Taxonomy is developed to make contributions towards environment</td> <td data-bbox="805 1675 1487 1959"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce sustainability as part of the core of businesses • Mandate by law to set aside an appropriate percentage of profits towards nature and people (e.g.: 3%) • Recognition of corporates based on their sustainability practices on the ground and standardized metrics </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Good Practices	Pathways	Exercise individual social responsibility towards nature/environment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plot the current overall position in terms of environmental and social impact district-wise and province-wise. 2. Impose practical mechanisms to engage individuals, corporates to indicate how they are connected with factors of production, leaving room for impact (E&S). 3. Identify KPIs and how they are stated on policies on procedures in a manner it transmits into real ground experience. 4. Incentivize/encourage good players while discouraging the bad through platforms of transparent reporting, ratings and other 5. Develop initial steps towards reaching SDGs, 2030 Agenda, NDCs 	Taxonomy is developed to make contributions towards environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce sustainability as part of the core of businesses • Mandate by law to set aside an appropriate percentage of profits towards nature and people (e.g.: 3%) • Recognition of corporates based on their sustainability practices on the ground and standardized metrics
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- Incentivize sustainability initiatives

GQ2 –

Actions	Policies	Structures
Implement the Green Finance Taxonomy and Sustainable Finance Road Map by engaging with regulators like Central Bank of Sri Lanka, and also with the Colombo Stock Exchange, economists at Ministry of Finance	Translation of Green Finance Taxonomy into concrete strategy and action plan, calling upon UNDP to support this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly define who does what • Establish a virtual platform for practitioners and technical experts to contribute, rationalize and popularize new ideas practically to enhance buy-in until implementation is possible

GQ3 –

How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit?	
1	Engage all material stakeholders including marginalized groups in policy formulation
2	Sustainability based investments are needed upfront so that it will be a vehicle that brings back economical gains and a competitive edge to businesses practicing sustainability while tying up social benefits to be in a perfect business equation and thus ensure no one is left behind

GQ4 –

How can we safeguard the rights of people and nature?	
1	Sustainability needs to be in-built into all policies rather than the sustainability policy acting in a siloed approach
2	Mushrooming policies and procedures should be eliminated and instead develop a baseline stringently looking at social and environmental perspectives of every engagement holistically
3	Need of the hour of each segment needs to be looked at radically and prioritize their expectations and leverage all of them to enforceable policies and processes
4	Establish a grievance redress mechanism to voice requirements, making sure these requirements can be amicably resolved with remedial action

GQ5 –

Metrics	Indicators
Good practices and industry-based standards to leverage sustainability to be a common agenda in the best interest of interlinked communities and environmental perspectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring and evaluation with a reporting mechanism where performance can be measured in terms of arriving at determined SDGs, NDCs in an industry-specific way

- Set up KPIs accordingly

Meeting specific question –

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Defined action points subsequent to the S+50 forum
2	A mechanism for collaboration and knowledge sharing, learn from success stories of other countries
3	Training programme to build capacity and awareness, transfer technology to influence action
4	Mechanism to indulge surveillance advocacy on corrective action
5	Appoint focal points to liaise with government and non-government key stakeholders to have a continuing dialogue and an action framework

Leadership Dialogue 2: Achieving a sustainable and inclusive recovery from COVID-19 – (assigned to Group 2)

Group 2 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

Current Recovery Practices	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual Community City Regional Country	Energy demand side management		
	Renewable energy integration		
	Post and pre-harvest loss reduction (Cargills, Hayleys)		
	Leverage digital transformation/economy to keep incentivizing these systems (working from home, digital banking, e-governance)		
	Business continuity planning		

Scale up	Public	Private	Civil Society
Individual Community City Regional Country	Affordable long-term financing is required to further scale up investments (new financial innovations – blended finance) and risk assessments (for RE, Agriculture etc.) to enhance effectivity and efficiency		
	IT security		
	Last mile logistics		
	Promotion of digital marketplace to mainstream and enhance adoption to increase effectiveness (e.g.: Helaviru)		

	Cost reflective pricing
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GQ2 –

Pre-existing practices that need to be changed	
1	Not having access to public information (RTI)
2	Silo operations by different parties
3	Excessive time and money spent on physical and paper-based transactions (non-acceptance of e-signatures as credible/valid)

GQ3 –

How do we ensure that all countries/communities can benefit?	
1	Recording of good practices by the academia for wider dissemination (democratization of information)
2	Supporting technology transfer within communities and across countries
3	Building on case studies, applied research with industry and academia partnerships should be scaled up and products commercialized

Suggestion – Conducting applied research in Sri Lanka is a good opportunity to act as a global case study particularly as Sri Lanka is global biodiversity hotspot. It will be key for this research to identify the required actions to protect the environment and how to implement these actions. This engagement could spur action and further enhance knowledge.

GQ4 –

How can we create better performing industries	
1	Through digital transformation and digital payments (should be adopted across institutions and beyond payments in production, analytics etc.)
2	Introducing credible metrics and indicators for baseline setting, benchmarking, and target setting (e.g.: postharvest loss reduction)
3	Leap frog to fourth industrial revolution, creating technology parks (biotechnology, nano technology) so industries can learn from these demo sites and adopt into their businesses

How can we create better performing supply chains?	
1	Better integration of money market, capital market and insurance to provide finance for development
2	Diversification of supply chains to be more resilient rather than relying on a few
3	Open platforms for information sharing (e.g.: using block chain technology) for better traceability and impact measurements

Which industrial sectors are most critical? And rationale for selecting these sectors	
1	Logistics could be significantly improved and could be leveraged given strategic geographical positioning – one of the most pollution heavy industries, need to enhance vehicle efficiency, reduce carbon footprint
2	Food sector – enhance food security

3 ICT industry – supportive towards all other sectors, crosscutting technology

Suggestion – Environment and Social Management systems should be promoted to interconnectedly assess the business impact on society and environment as a way to classify and risk profile business propositions and thereby, help business to mitigate identified risks. This will serve as a mechanism to filter risk with the system acting as a middle between the bank and borrower and also acting as a knowledge repository to build capacity and enhance awareness towards achieving goals.

GQ5 –

Commitments	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	More equitable distribution of proceeds (e.g.: In the food sector, farmers realise low benefits from production so small holders are fairly compensated)	
2	Impose social safeguards	

Responsible principles	Key industry sectors	Finance and investment institutions
1	Train value chain actors to be more resilient to shocks	
2	Making available capital and affordable payment terms for industry through innovations	

GQ6 –

What are the decent green jobs of the future?	
1	ICT sector especially for sustainable development
2	Renewable energy sector (supply – power generation as well as demand side – e-mobility)
3	4IR

New skills needed	Business	Government	Academia
1	Technical skills for ICT and 4IR which can be applied by labour force to create innovations		
2	Development of people skills		

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	Action orientation – continue action-oriented engagement (annually or bi-annually)
2	Share the outcomes with all stakeholders
3	Sharing best practices and commitments of other countries

Leadership Dialogue 3: Accelerating the implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development in the context of the decade of action and delivery for sustainable development– (assigned to Group 3)

Group 3 suggested the following inputs under each GQ, for which the other participants provided suggestions (see below) which were incorporated to finalize the overall inputs –

GQ1 -

What are the biggest challenges?	
1	Lack of political willingness in the governance and institutional system, leading to inconsistency and incoherence
2	Cumbersome approval process of development projects
3	Lack of communication among all the stakeholders
4	Policy inconsistencies and incoherence
5	Lack of knowledge, particularly among the general public and lack of capacity among actors/stakeholders
6	Lack of holistic integrated approach in programme/project appraisals (Sustainability criteria)
7	Irrational land use planning

How do we create an enabling environment?	
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy consistency and coherence to support the decision-making process • Improve the regulatory environment to ensure effective enforcement
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technological transfer • Supporting infrastructure (e.g.: battery management system in case of EVs/solar PV systems)
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge transfer and information/databases – particularly at the national level
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial environment to support the local actions
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilize a holistic and integrated approach in development and implementation of development programmes/projects

GQ2 -

	Good practices	Pathways
1	Use of indigenous resources for energy (e.g.: fuelwood for cooking)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote improved biomass cookstoves • Implement research and development activities to

		address the challenges for implementation (e.g.: in biomass – supply chain, sustainable criteria for appraisals when scaling up)
2	Decentralized solar PV panels (Rooftop)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate government institutions to install rooftop solar Incorporation of solar panels on rooftop into the building approval process and making it a requirement (Mandate/guideline)
3	Use of water bodies for solar PV systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify potential areas for floating solar PV systems, possibly in reservoirs
4	Green building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of sustainable design and practices into the building approval process (Mandate/guideline)
5	Non-motorized transport (Walking/cycling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass communication to promote awareness and education Supportive infrastructure (e.g.: public bathrooms and changing rooms)
6	Public transportation and efficient modes of transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport infrastructure (Road, rail, waterways) Electrification of transport (e-buses, e-trains) Electric and hybrid vehicles

GQ3 -

How to transform governance systems?	
1	Improving accountability, transparency, and anti-corruption practices
2	Engagement of all stakeholders including the general public in project approval, implementation, monitoring, and reviewing processes – multi-stakeholder mobilization
3	Involvement of youth in decision-making processes
4	Gender/social inclusivity – empowerment in decision-making processes

How to transform legal systems?	
1	Enhance education about the laws, rules, and regulations particularly law enforcement authorities (e.g.: police, local authorities)
2	Improve enforcement

3	Improve the clarity and mandate among the relevant authorities
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Suggestion – On law enforcement and access to green finance, local law enforcement should liaise with academia, subject experts and key stakeholders to develop an exhaustive industry-specific laws and regulations database in Sri Lanka. This would help to plot the impact of each industry on the environment and society and help financiers to understand and risk profile industries. This will further help to inform DFIs and international communities about the status of environmental policies, industry in Sri Lanka and act as a gateway to leverage access to green finance.

GQ4 -

What measures are needed to align public, private and development finance?	
1	Introduce related policies and regulations to promote/facilitate PPP
2	Improve good governance in the public sector to improve transparency
3	Take initiative from the government front to introduce enabling environment for the other partners
4	Develop innovative framework for partnerships

GQ5 –

What type of partnerships from the UN and beyond are needed?	
1	Sharing of best practices from other countries – global best practices
2	Improve access to green finance schemes/channels
3	Capacity building

GQ6 –

	Capacities	Technologies
1	Knowledge on emerging trends, technologies	Recycling technologies (Waste management)
2	Adoptive capacity (Capacity to adopt new technologies/technological transfer)	EVs, batteries
3	Disaster preparedness	Technology used in the desalination process of water (Drinking water) Technologies used to ensure effective disaster management practices

Meeting specific question -

What kind of follow-up activities would you like to see?	
1	International support for all the countries that are lagging behind (Countries that are more prone to climate disasters)
2	Support to enhance the local capacity for appraisal and evaluation (e.g.: carbon footprint, carbon credits)

STOCKHOLM +50
DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS CONSULTATION
MEETING MINUTES

Date	23 May 2022 (Monday)
Time	2:50 PM to 3:55 PM
Venue	Virtual via Zoom

Meeting Participants:

No.	Name	Title	Gender	Organization	Sector
1	Dilini Fernando	Corporate Sustainability Manager	Female	HSBC	Banking & Securities
2	Anuradha Withanachchi		Female	UNDP	Other
3	Ashmi de Silva		Female	UNDP	Other
4	Shamal Hettiarachchi		Male	IFC	Other
5	Thevuni Halangode	Project Coordination Assistant	Female	UNDP	Other
6	Anuka Vithanage	Project Assistant	Male	UNDP	Other
7	Pabasara Herath		Female	UNDP	Other
8	Sugandhi Samarasinghe	Project Manager cum Technical Coordinator	Female	UNDP	Other
9	Dr. Sunimal Jayathunga	Additional Secretary – Environment Development	Male	Ministry of Environment	Environment
10	Ruwan Samaraweera	Research Officer	Male	Institute of Policy Studies	Research/Other
11	Yoojung Kwon		Female	UNDP Seoul Policy Centre	Other
12	Benno Boer	Natural Science Programme Specialist	Male	UNESCO	Other
13	Shiranee Yasaratne		Female	Biodiversity Sri Lanka	Other
14	Shanila Athulathmudali		Female	Netherlands Embassy	Other

15	Ludovic Ciechanowski	International Cooperation Officer	Male	Delegation of the European Union to Sri Lanka and the Maldives	Other
16	Ramitha Wijethunga	Project Manager	Male	UNDP	Other
17	Harini Nishshanka	Prosperity Officer	Female	British High Commission	Other
18	Malin Herwig	Officer-In-Charge	Female	UNDP	Other
19	Jookyung Lee		Female	UNDP Seoul Policy Centre	Other
20	Victor Antonypillai	Country Officer	Male	IFC World Bank Group	Other
21	Hafiz Zainudeen		Male	IFC	Other
22	Sonali Senaratna Sellamuttu	Country Representative GGGI & Team Lead NAP Readiness Support Project	Female	GGGI	Other
23	Raashid Riza	Policy & Engagement Analyst	Male	UNDP	Other
24	Susie Perera	Deputy Director General - Public Health Services	Female	Ministry of Health	Health
25	Sureka Perera	Programme Quality & Design Analyst	Female	UNDP	Other
26	Fadhil Bakeer Markar	Team Lead	Male	UNDP	Other
27	Karunadheerage Kumudini	Director – Climate Change	Female	Climate Change Secretariat, Ministry of Environment	Environment
28	Amjad Azmeer		Male	UNGC SL	Other
29	Dinali Jayasinghe	National Coordinator - GEF SGP	Female	UNDP	Other
30	Nadeera Rajapakse	Environment Specialist	Female	World Bank	Other
31	Anfas Anas	Deputy Director	Male	Ministry of Tourism	Hospitality, Tourism
32	Thilak Siriwardana	DDG	Male	Ministry of Health	Health
33	Sampath Ranasinghe	Programme Coordinator	Male	UNDP	Other

34	Vajira Hettige	Technical Specialist - CA & DRM	Male	UNDP	Other
35	Thilini Abhisheka	Deputy Director (International Relations)	Female	Ministry of Environment	Environment
36	Janaki Amaratunge	Director (International Relations)	Female	Ministry of Environment	Environment
37	Camille Lecointre		Female	Expertise France	Other
38	Panchali Ellepola		Female	AFD	Other
39	Dr. Buddika Hapuarachchi	Team Lead & Policy Specialist	Male	UNDP	Other
40	Harini Rajadasa	Head of Regulatory & External Affairs	Female	Unilever Sri Lanka Limited	Manufacturing

Stockholm+50 Country Report Debriefing Meeting

Minutes of the Meeting

Date: 24.05.2022

Time: 1:00 pm – 3:30 pm

Venue: Second Floor, Sobadam Piyasa, Ministry of Environment (MoE)

Zoom Link: <https://undp.zoom.us/j/86478653359?from=addon>

Chaired by: Ms. W. G. Kumaragama

Meeting Participants:

No.	Name	Title	Gender	Ministry/Institution/ Organization	Email Address
Participants from Government of Sri Lanka					
1	W. G. Kumaragama	Additional Secretary, Environment Projects & Education Training	Female	Ministry of Environment	
2	Hasanthi Dissanayake	Additional Secretary, Ocean Affairs, Environment and Climate Change	Female	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
3	W. T. B. Dissanayake	Additional Secretary – Environment Policy & Planning	Male	Ministry of Environment	dissaforest@yahoo.c om
4	W. D. S. C. Weliwatta	Additional Secretary – Natural Resources	Male	Ministry of Environment	samithweliwatta2@g mail.com
5	Dr. Sunimal Jayathunga	Additional Secretary – Environment Development	Male	Ministry of Environment	
6	Saptha Lanerolle	Assistant Secretary	Female	Presidential Secretariat	
7	Kashyapa Ukwatte	Director – Ocean Affairs, Environment and Climate Change	Male	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	

8	Janaki Amaratunge	Director – International Relations Division	Female	Ministry of Environment	
9	R. H. M. P. A. Abeykoon	Director – Biodiversity Division	Female	Ministry of Environment	pathma66a@gmail.com
10	A. W. M. R. Wadood	Director – Air Resources & National Ozone Unit	Male	Ministry of Environment	rifagee@gmail.com
11	N. D. Wickramarachchi	Director – Land Resources Division	Female	Ministry of Environment	nilminideepthi@gmail.com
12	Kumudini Vidyalankara	Director – Climate Change Secretariat	Female	Ministry of Environment	
13	R. M. N. P. Ranasinghe	Assistant Director – Biodiversity Division	Female	Ministry of Environment	ranasinghenilmini26@gmail.com
14	Sepali De Silva	Assistant Director – Land Resources Division	Female	Ministry of Environment	
15	Tharaka Sumathipala	Assistant Director – Environment Planning & Economics	Female	Ministry of Environment	
16	G. W. Kularathna	Deputy Director	Male	Ministry of Power and Energy	kularathnaepd@yahoo.com
17	B. M. T. Abhisheka	Deputy Director – International Relations Division	Female	Ministry of Environment	adirenv2022@gmail.com
18	Hasula Wickremasinghe	Project Assistant – Climate Change Secretariat	Female	Ministry of Environment	
19		Air Resource Management & National Ozone Unit	Other	Ministry of Environment	
Participants from UNDP					
20	Malin Herwig	Deputy Resident Representative	Female	UNDP Sri Lanka	

21	Dr. Buddika Hapuarachchi	Team Lead & Policy Specialist – Climate & Environment Team	Male	UNDP Sri Lanka	
22	Sureka Perera	Programme Quality & Design Analyst – Climate & Environment Team	Female	UNDP Sri Lanka	
23	Sriyani Perera	Gender Specialist	Female	UNDP Sri Lanka	

1.0 Welcome and Opening remarks

Ms. W. G. Kumaragama, Additional Secretary, Environment Projects and Education Training chaired the meeting and welcomed the members who had joined the meeting both in-person and virtually.

Ms. Janaki Amaratunge, Director (International Relations) and UNEP Focal Point gave an overview on the context of Stockholm+50:

- Highlighted the key themes of Stockholm+50 on intergenerational responsibility, inclusivity, interconnection, and implementation opportunities.
- This meeting is intended to be a turning point for integrated transition on all environmental dimensions to build a shared global vision to achieve a healthy planet and prosperity for all.
- To prepare for S+50 UNDP has been supporting Ministry of Environment (MoE) to conduct inclusive consultations and prepare a country report across the three leadership dialogue themes.
- Overall, 12 consultations have been conducted with a range of stakeholders from the government at the national and sub-national level, CSOs, financial institutions, professional associations private sector, development partners, academia, youth.
- The outcomes from these consultations have been compiled into the draft country report and the minutes from each consultation are available on the national consultation page on SparkBlue.
- This workshop was convened to validate the draft report towards its finalization for submission to the global team and taken with the Sri Lanka delegation attending the Stockholm+50 international conference.
- She hoped the recommendations have been effectively captured in the report and will in turn help the government develop robust policies and other platforms to inform and support the implementation of SDGs, NDCs.
- She appreciated all the stakeholders who engaged in the consultation process in-person and virtually.
- Thanked consultant team from Industrial Solutions Lanka Limited (ISL) for drafting the report and UNDP for supporting to make this consultation a success.
- We will continue to follow up the recommendations in a post conference context.

Ms. Herwig, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP shared remarks:

- Thanked the MoE for their leadership and convening the meeting to discuss and validate the findings from the consultations.
- Was impressed that these consultations were completed in such a short time period, and especially given the country context and that the recommendations will enrich the discussions at the Stockholm+50 meeting in June.
- The aim of the report was to bring a broad spectrum of perspectives from stakeholders in Sri Lanka to inform the green development trajectory of Sri Lanka. The consultation was designed to have an emphasis on different voices, and we have seen special emphasis on marginalized, vulnerable groups who don't usually get to have a voice in these types of consultations and aren't included when these types of reports are written. Was pleased to see the youth consultations and will be interested to see if there are different suggestions and recommendations from the different stakeholder groups that were consulted.
- The recommendations will be useful not only for the meeting in Stockholm but also for all of us going forward. For us in UNDP we will look to see how these recommendations could inform our programming and support in Sri Lanka going forward. Useful for govt to hear voices coming in on these important topics. And for other partners as well to see how they can best inform their directions going forward.
- It is being implemented at a difficult time not the least in the logistical arrangements to conduct the consultations, but this is also very timely, we can use this report and its recommendations to see how we are truly bringing the environmental dimensions into the recovery from this crisis, to again bring the green perspective when discussing macro-economic issues and how we look at the green perspective in Sri Lanka going forward.
- Thanked Industrial Solutions Lanka Limited (ISL) for their moderation, design, and methodology.
- Looks for to see how this report can be used as a tool going forward in helping Sri Lanka with their international commitments and in designing our programmes.

Ms. Dissanayake noted it was the first meeting related to Stockholm+50 that she was participating in and that she was pleased to hear about the level of stakeholder engagement in preparing the report and that it reflects the journey since 1972.

Ms. Dissanayake mentioned that the Ambassador to Sweden would also join the Sri Lankan delegation attending the international conference in June.

2.0 Consultation Overview and Discussion

Dr. Ranaweera, Consultant, ISL gave an overview of the consultation and reporting process, indicating the major themes and recommendations received.

- The following points were discussed on the recommendation to establish an apex body (independent commission for policy review of existing policies, formulation of new policies, implementation monitoring, and feedback:
 - Ms. Amaratunge clarified the meaning and role of an apex body to review policies or act as a planning commission as indicated by one of the recommended actions.
 - Dr. Vidanage, Consultant, ISL responded that in the event there are policies which are vague or contradictory the apex body would review these policies.

- Dr. Sugathapala, Consultant, ISL further stated that Sri Lanka does not have a body that monitors progress of policies and looks to see if there are gaps in policy. The recommendation would be to have a central body at a high level to do this.
- Ms. Amaratunge asked if the composition of the body had been suggested as the Ministry plays a role in policy formulation.
- Mr. Senanayake responded that stakeholders understand that the responsibility of implementation of the policy lies with the Ministry, but this recommendation came up in discussions if the National Planning Department should review policies and be a custodian for national policies and if this was effectively happening as many felt there was limited coherence with sectoral policies and instead an overarching body should be established. The composition of the body was not discussed but their role would be to review and monitor while policy implementation would lie with the Ministry that proposed the policy.
- Mr. Dissanayake, Additional Secretary – Environment Policy & Planning noted that the Cabinet gives final approval on policies, there is a gap on who would look into the policies, but it should ideally be the responsibility of the National Planning Department. As the Cabinet gives approval there cannot be another body that is placed higher than the, instead there could be a coordinating body.
- Dr. Jayathunga asked why an apex body is required, adding that there might be a gap but if it is really required to have an apex body and for what kind of timeline.
- Dr. Vidanage asked if there could be an advisory body to the Cabinet.
- Mr. Weliwatta, Additional Secretary – Natural Resources stated that similar systems are there in other countries but under the current constitution such a mechanism does not exist in Sri Lanka.
- Ms. Abeykoon, Director – Biodiversity Division pointed out that alternatively the National Planning Department could be strengthened.
- Mr. Wadood, Director -Air Resources & National Ozone Unit stated an independent policy commission could be established to review policies and this system is in place in other countries but there cannot be a separate body for policy formulation.
- Dr. Vidanage asked if the recommendation could be revised to say “explore establishing an independent commission”
- Ms. Herwig noted that the recommendation under discussion is very specific, and majority of stakeholders are unlikely to have used the exact words “apex body”, instead this could be reworded to showcase the need for such a recommendation.
- The following points were discussed in relation to the extent to which recommendations would be applied at the national level:
 - Mr. Dissanayake requested clarification if the recommendations presented in the country report would be considered as national recommendations or stakeholder views.
 - Dr. Sugathapala explained the recommendations are compiled recommendations from stakeholders.
 - Ms. Samarasinghe noted this report synthesizes findings from stakeholders and will be taken as the Sri Lankan statement which has been validated by the Government of Sri Lanka.
 - Dr. Vidanage stated based on the feedback from the validation, revisions could be made

- Dr. Sugathapala further pointed that the stakeholders are talking from a point of need when they see a gap, they may not be fully aware of the systems in place, but the suggestions as a whole cannot be scrapped.

Dr. Vidanage gave a summary of the outcomes from the Leadership Dialogue 1 discussions.

- On the question on “How we can restore and regenerate a positive relationship with nature? List 2 or 3 good practices and pathways that you would like to see scaled up to enable a move to a healthy planet”, stakeholders noted restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems as a good practice and that promoting home gardening and providing technical support was a pathway to support this. The following points were discussed on the suggested pathway:
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe, Project Assistant – Climate Change Secretariat clarified about the type of home gardening being recommended.
 - Dr. Vidanage stated the recommendation does not reflect the scale or type of home gardening.
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe responded urban home gardens should also be specifically added into the recommendations as the Ministry is trying to promote home gardens in the urban environment and this is mentioned in both the National Environment Action Plan and Nationally Determined Contributions.
 - Mr. Kularathna, Deputy Director to the Ministry of Power and Energy mentioned while promoting home gardens, to satisfy consumer demand, recommendations should also consider uplifting productivity of the agriculture sector.
- On the question on “How we can restore and regenerate a positive relationship with nature? List 2 or 3 good practices and pathways that you would like to see scaled up to enable a move to a healthy planet”, stakeholders noted restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems as a good practice and that Establishment of national-level mechanisms for restoration and sustainable management of critical ecosystems including mangroves. The following points were discussed on the suggested pathway:
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe pointed out that the phrasing of this recommendation seems as though there are no policies in place regarding mangroves which is contrary to the real context.
 - Dr. Vidanage explained that while there are a network of policies on protected areas, on the ground the environment is still being degraded and that effective management needs to be enhanced and will instead reword this to strengthening national-level mechanisms.
 - Ms. Abeykoon noted that conservation and sustainable use should also be addressed within the recommendation. Mangrove restoration guidelines and policies have already been drafted.
 - Dr. Jayathunga, Additional Secretary – Environment Development stated that when we look at the recommendations from the consultations, it seems as if the country has nothing related to these sectors, especially looking at ecosystem restoration. Dr. Jayathunga added that someone reading at the international level will think that there are no policies when that is clearly not the case.

- Dr. Jayathunga also said that the development of guidelines/regulations for policy implementation in the country are already in place and that this should be reworded as people might misunderstand and think we have no ecosystem restoration policies or plans in place and instead make the recommendation more specific to explain the gap and what the need is.
- Ms. Abeykoon said that she agrees with Dr. Jayathunga and referring to the point on the establishment of national-level mechanisms for restoration and sustainable management of critical ecosystems including mangroves under the same question and same recommendation point, added that we already have enough policies and guidelines and that this recommendation is misleading.
- To which Dr. Vidanage stated that we do have policies but asked about the extent to which these have actually been put into practice, and that the recommendation is stating that we need a mechanism to implement these policies.
- Dr. Vidanage said that it would be better if we have a national restoration plan that looks at all aspects of different ecosystems rather than different separate plans for restoration of different ecosystems.
- Ms. Abeykoon added that we can look at the establishment of a certain mechanism.
- Mr. Ukwatte, Director – Ocean Affairs, Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that from a third-party angle he wishes to note, referring to the policy matter, that these comments are coming from the public and that what the MoE is saying is also correct, but the truth is that even public officials are not as aware of some of the policies that are in place. Therefore, Mr. Ukwatte said that it seems as if there is a gap between the public and the policymakers on existing policies and knowledge about these policies. Mr. Ukwatte also added that due to this there needs to be a modality other than just changing the language to focus on how we can actually implement these policies.
- Dr. Vidanage said that all the minutes from the consultation will remain as is and will be available in the annexes and that these could be taken up, but that the team will also revise and reword the recommendations.
- Mr. Senanayake mentioned that what was expressed by the stakeholders, especially at the sub-national level, shows that they are unaware of what is happening at the centre, and not that these policies are inexistent but that the trickle-down effect to the local level is low.
- On the question “What are the actions that you (your group) would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet”, stakeholders pointed out identification and removal of barriers (policy, regulatory, technological, financial, etc.) to increase the share of renewables in the energy mix was required. The following points were discussed on this recommendation:
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe suggested to this should be rephrased to read policy inconsistencies.
- On the question “What are the actions that you (your group) would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet”, stakeholders pointed out promoting and incentivizing home gardening with sustainable practices as needed. The following points were discussed related to this recommendation:
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe suggested when promoting and incentivizing home gardening it would be best to add the urban home gardens and the Kandyan home garden concept specifically as this is specifically mentioned in the Nationally Determined Contributions to increase carbon sequestration. Further, we are also trying to promote urban forestry programmes to increase forest cover, and this could also be added in within this

recommendation as it is a measure we are trying to promote to achieve our Nationally Determined Contributions as well.

- On the question “What are the actions that you (your group) would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet”, stakeholders mentioned, targeted should be identified and set for mandated agencies. The following points were discussed on this recommendation:
 - Ms. Abeykoon stated that mandated agencies already have set targets.
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe suggested this could be reworded to say review or update targets of mandated agencies
- On the question “What are the actions that you (your group) would take to scale up the change towards a healthy planet”, stakeholders mentioned, environmental laws (rules and regulations) should be enforced. The following comments were made:
 - Ms. Abeykoon suggested this could be rephrased to read ensuring enforcement of environmental laws (rules and regulations) as we have several environmental laws already in place.
 - Mr. Wadood agreed with Ms. Abeykoon it should read to ensure enforcement.
- On the question “What policies/structures need to be in place for you to take such action”, stakeholders recommended, the development and use of a scientific basis for assigning subjects for ministries. The following comments were made:
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe clarified if the correct meaning is conveyed when using the word scientific basis to assign subjects and if instead it should be reworded to rational basis
 - Mr. Kularathna stated it would be best to establish ministry names based on the constitution, in the public realm there is a demand to fix this.
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe suggested the mandate should be determined based on the combination of subjects under the Ministry.
 - Dr. Vidanage stated this would be revised to rationalized basis.
- On the question “How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit from policies and initiatives designed to restore a more sustainable and resilient relationship with nature (that mitigates nature risks), stakeholders recommended providing better and alternative lands and alternative livelihoods for those who are in ecologically sensitive areas subject to restoration activities to uplift their living standards. The following comments were made:
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe questioned from where these new, better lands could be provided as land is limited. Sensitive lands have already been identified in gazettes and in these areas human activities cannot happen so this is a contradictory sentence.
 - Dr. Vidanage responded in some sanctuaries where restoration is taking place people are allowed to conduct activities, here the recommendation would be that if an area is identified for restoration, then the people in this area should be resettled. In an earlier recommendation it was recommended to have a plan to identify lands for restoration and accordingly people would be resettled. This will be reworded to reflect as such.
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe explained it isn’t practical to say alternative and better land will be provided.
 - Dr. Sugathapala explained better lands would need to be provided in relation to from where they are being resettled
- On the question “How could marginalized and vulnerable groups benefit from policies and initiatives designed to restore a more sustainable and resilient relationship with nature (that mitigates nature risks), stakeholders recommended people from vulnerable groups could benefit from support (technical and financial) to produce eco-friendly products. The following comments were made regarding this recommendation:
 - Ms. Wickremasinghe pointed out that two different recommendations are being presented, while you minimize waste you can’t have eco-friendly products coming out as a result, the meaning is not properly conveyed.
 - Dr. Vidanage stated that the wording would be relooked at as this combines two suggestions.

- Ms. Wickremasinghe suggested recyclable products should be referenced rather than eco-friendly products.
- Dr. Sugathapala explained that when introducing waste minimizing programmes those who are employed in polythene manufacturing/production related industries be affected. For a just transition, to bring people these into the fold and cater to their needs, alternate livelihood options need to be offered, a livelihood where they can still use their skills.

Mr. Senanayake gave a summary of the outcomes from the Leadership Dialogue 2 discussions.

- On the question, “What recovery and pre-existing practices need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery?”, stakeholders pointed out that there is a lack of attitude/knowledge of some regulators on e-transactions and cumbersome procurement procedures. The following points were discussed on this recommendation:
 - Ms. Amaratunge recommended that this point should be reworded, and that it would be better to avoid using the words ‘lack of attitude’.
- On the question, “How can we create better performing industries and supply chains for a just transition to more sustainable economies? Which sectors are most critical?”, stakeholders recommended to appropriate changes to labour laws to make them flexible and less stringent. The following points were discussed on this recommendation:
 - Ms. Amaratunge wished to know what was meant by using the word ‘flexible’, as labour laws are created according to internationally ratified laws, and that it is therefore better to specify the area of flexibility.
 - In response to Ms. Amaratunge’s question, Mr. Senanayake said this came up in reference to green transformation of industries and moving from manual labour to automation and that there is a need for different and new skills. Mr. Senanayake further added that in a situation where people cannot acquire these new skills, rather than resorting to a hire-fire system there should be some freedom to use human resources more efficiently and mentioned that the consultant team will reword this recommendation.
 - Dr. Vidanage further added that there was also mention of the flexibility of working from home, which wasn't present among the labour laws before and that the participants asked if those could be accommodated. Mr. Senanayake then stated that this was identified as a best practice in the previous section, and that participants recommended that changing of the present rules and regulation could accommodate these changes.
 - Ms. Amaratunge then stated that it is quite difficult to reform labour laws categorised as substantive and procedural laws, and that it is difficult to make substantive reforms, and that, therefore, we need to be careful when wording this, and specifically mentioning that it is in reference to economic growth would be better. To which Dr. Sugathapala said that we could highlight it as requirements for green transformation.
- On the question, “What recovery and pre-existing practices need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery?”, stakeholders stated that there’s a move from communal living to isolated living. The following points were discussed on this recommendation:
 - Mr. Dissanayake asked if it is okay to use this observation as a representative of Sri Lanka. To which Mr. Senanayake added that this may have happened in a small segment of society, in related to those living in apartments and said that we could take that point out. Mr. Dissanayake further stated that he believes that this will reverse post-COVID.

- On the question, “What recovery and pre-existing practices need to be changed to ensure an inclusive and sustainable recovery?”, stakeholders stated that there’s a growing trend towards a dependency mentality. The following points were discussed on this recommendation:
 - Mr. Kularathna said that this point could be elaborated more.
 - Mr. Senanayake stated that this point is elaborated in the report but if it is not as clearly explained the team will elaborate it in the report.

Dr. Sugathapala gave a summary of the outcomes from the Leadership Dialogue 3 discussions.

- On the question, “How to transform governance and legal systems for long-term economic stability and ecological and social wellbeing for all?”, stakeholders recommended ensuring the rule of law. The following points were discussed on this recommendation:
 - Mr. Wadood stated that it should be indicated as environmental rule of law. Mr. Wadood further added that citizen science also came up and that it should be highlighted in the consultation outcomes.

Dr. Sugathapala gave a summary of the answers to the question on Follow Up Activities.

- Ms. Wickremasinghe made a comment regarding the recommendation on access to financial assistance and stated that the funding that we've been receiving isn't meant for implementation, and that, therefore, this could be reworded to specifically highlight it as funding for implementation.
- Ms. Samarasinghe asked if we could move forward without receiving approval from cabinet, since this was not officially required and given the current context, getting cabinet approval would prove to be difficult. However, Ms. Samarasinghe mentioned that the team will ensure to reword some of the points highlighted based on the comments received during this meeting, and whether we can take this as a validation document for submission.
- To which Ms. Amaratunge asked for advice from the MoFA.
- Responding to Ms. Amaratunge, Mr. Ukwatte said that if this is a country report, he will check with the legal division regarding that.
- Ms. Herwig said that regarding the status of the report, we could check on how it is done in other countries, as it is not a national report but a report on stakeholder views. Ms. Herwig further added that from a Ministry perspective, it would also be better not to be seen as a report at the same status as the national reports, as it would be up to the Ministry to decide on which recommendations are to be adopted.
- Mr. Ukwatte mentioned that while agreeing to the previous point, as this is referred to as a country report, it would be up to the MoE to decide if it goes as a consultative report or a national report. The Ministry needs to decide on the nature of the report.
- Ms. Herwig suggested that it would be best to look at the Terms of Reference for the Stockholm+50 National Consultations and see how the report was defined when the request came in and this report is not a national action plan.
- Ms. Samarasinghe then clarified that it is more of an awareness raising session to explain what is in the report rather than being an accurate Cabinet approved report.
- Dr. Hapuarachchi, Team Lead & Technical Specialist – Climate & Environment Team, UNDP stated that the idea and purpose of the exercise is to inform our perspective to the Leadership Dialogues taking place in Stockholm, and that it is a consultative report, therefore, we need to mention

which segments of society have been consulted. Dr. Hapuarachchi also stated that as Ms. Samarasinghe mentioned, we outsourced the consultations to be conducted by an external consultancy firm, and that it is important for the delegation going to Stockholm and as the MoE to share their insights for us to also relook at the document and account for comments to ensure it is correctly reflected in the report.

- Dr. Jayathunga mentioned that he raised this question because he believes that it should reflect the reality of the country, because at the end of the day the MoE might have to take responsibility for the recommendations mentioned in the report, and therefore these recommendations should be realistic.
- Dr. Vidanage mentioned that we could have a disclaimer to state that this is a consultative report and that the stakeholder’s perspectives and recommendations are recorded in this report.

3.0 Conclusion

Ms. Amaratunge closed the discussion:

- Noted the recommendations from the consultative report will provide insights into furthering progress on environmental dimensions in Sri Lanka. The recommendations will be revised accordingly.
- Thanked Ms. Herwig for her leadership and guidance towards the Stockholm+50 consultation and attending the state sector consultation in-person to launch the series of national consultations for Stockholm+50.
- Thanked the consultant team and UNDP for successfully completing the consultations despite the many hurdles given the current country context to organize consultations.
- Thanked the members who had joined the meeting to share their recommendations to revise the Country Report.
- The Government of Sri Lanka will look to appropriately apply the recommendations from the finalized Country Report.

Prepared By:

Date:

Sugandhi Samarasinghe

Project Manager cum Technical Coordinator

Approved By:

Date:

Annex I

Participant List

No.	Name	Title	Gender	Ministry/Institution/ Organization	Email Address
Consultant Team from Industrial Solutions Lanka Limited (ISL)					
1	Eng. Gamini Senanayake	Consultant	Male	Industrial Solutions Lanka Limited (ISL)	gaminisn@gmail.com
2	Dr. Thusitha Sugathapala	Consultant	Male	Industrial Solutions Lanka Limited (ISL)	agtsugathapala@gmail.com
3	Dr. Shamen Vidanage	Consultant	Male	Industrial Solutions Lanka Limited (ISL)	shamenpv@gmail.com
4	Dr. Manoj Ranaweera	Consultant	Male	Industrial Solutions Lanka Limited (ISL)	ranaweera.np@gmail.com
Team from UNDP Sri Lanka					
5	Sugandhi Samarasinghe	Technical Coordinator cum Project Manager	Female	UNDP Sri Lanka	sugandhi.samarasinghe@undp.org
6	Thevuni Halangode	Project Coordination Assistant	Female	UNDP Sri Lanka	thevuni.halangode@undp.org
7	Anuka Vithanage	Project Assistant	Male	UNDP Sri Lanka	anuka.vithanage@undp.org



Stockholm+50 State Sector Consultations: Agenda

Date: 19.04.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 2.30 pm

Venue: Albatross, Water's Edge, Battaramulla

Time	Session
9.00 am - 9.30 am	Registration
Inauguration	
9.30 am – 9.40 am	Welcome Remarks and Objectives of Consultation by Dr. Jasinghe, Secretary, Ministry of Environment
9.40 am – 9.50 am	Remarks by Ms. Malin Herwig, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Sri Lanka
Technical Session	
9.50 am - 10.30 am	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
10.30 am - 10.45 am	Refreshments
10.45 am - 11.15 am	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.15 am - 12.30 pm	Breakout session to address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
12.30 pm - 1.30 pm	Plenary discussion on outcomes
1.30 pm -1.35 pm	Reporting process, Way Forward and Concluding Remarks
1.35 pm - 2.30 pm	Lunch



Stockholm+50 Provincial Sector Consultations: Agenda

North Central Province

Date: 21.04.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 1.30 pm

Venue: North Central Provincial Council Auditorium

Time	Session
9.00 am - 9.10 am	Registration
Inauguration	
9.10 am – 9.15 am	Welcome Remarks by Mr. L.J.M.G. Chandrasiri Bandara, Chief Secretary
9.15 am – 9.20 am	Objectives of Consultation by Ms. Sugandhi Samarasinghe, Project Manager, UNDP
Technical Session	
9.20 am – 9.30 am	The National Report for Stockholm+50
9.30 am - 9.40 am	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
9.40 am - 9.50 am	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
9.50 am - 10.15 am	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
10.15 am - 10.25 am	Refreshments
10.25 am – 11.55 am	Breakout session to address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.55 pm - 12.55 pm	Plenary discussion on outcomes
12.55 pm -1.00 pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward
1.00 pm - 1.30 pm	Lunch



Stockholm+50 CSO Consultation: Agenda

North Central Province

Date: 21.04.2022

Time: 2.00 pm – 5.40 pm

Venue: CO Operative Training Center & Resort, Jayanthi Mawatha

Time	Session
2.00 pm - 2.10 pm	Registration
Technical Session	
2.10 pm – 2.20 pm	The National Report for Stockholm+50
2.20 pm - 2.30 pm	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
2.30 pm - 2.40 pm	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
2.40 pm - 3.10 pm	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
3.10 pm - 3.20 pm	Refreshments
3.20 pm - 4.25 pm	Breakout session to address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
4.25 pm - 5.25 pm	Plenary discussion on outcomes
5.25 pm -5.30 pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward



Stockholm+50 Consultations: Agenda

Date: 25.04.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 12.35 pm

Venue: Zoom

Time	Session
9.00 am - 9.05 am	Introduction and objectives of Consultation
Technical Session	
9.05 am – 9.15 am	The National Report for Stockholm+50
9.15 am - 9.25 am	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
9.25 am - 9.35 am	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
9.35 am – 10.00 am	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
10.00 am - 10.05 am	Break
10.05 am - 11.30 am	Breakout session to address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.30 am - 12.30 pm	Plenary discussion on outcomes
12.30 pm - 12.35 pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward



Stockholm+50 Provincial Sector Consultations: Agenda

Uva Province

Date: 26.04.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 1.30 pm

Venue: Heritage Grand, Badulla

Time	Session
9.00 am - 9.10 am	Registration
Inauguration	
9.10 am – 9.15 am	Welcome Remarks by Mr. P.B. Wijayarathna, Chief Secretary, Uva Province
9.15 am – 9.20 am	Objectives of Consultation
Technical Session	
9.20 am – 9.30 am	The National Report for Stockholm+50
9.30 am - 9.40 am	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
9.40 am - 9.50 am	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
9.50 am - 10.15 am	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
10.15 am - 10.25 am	Refreshments
10.25 am – 11.55 am	Breakout session to address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.55 pm - 12.55 pm	Plenary discussion on outcomes
12.55 pm -1.00 pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward
1.00 pm - 1.30 pm	Lunch



Stockholm+50 CSO Consultation: Agenda

Uva Province

Date: 26.04.2022

Time: 2.00 pm – 5.30 pm

Venue: Heritage Grand, Badulla

Time	Session
2.00 pm - 2.10 pm	Registration
Technical Session	
2.10 pm – 2.20 pm	The National Report for Stockholm+50
2.20 pm - 2.30 pm	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
2.30 pm - 2.40 pm	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
2.40 pm - 3.10 pm	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
3.10 pm - 3.20 pm	Refreshments
3.20 pm - 4.25 pm	Breakout session to address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
4.25 pm - 5.25 pm	Plenary discussion on outcomes
5.25 pm -5.30 pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward



Stockholm+50 Consultations: Youth

Agenda

Date: 02.05.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 12.30 pm

Venue: Zoom - https://undp.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZctf-6rrDMoHdxqxfhwJjRIhio_IGiJhoN

Time	Session
9.00 am -9.05 pm	Introduction and Objectives of the Consultation
9.05 am – 9.10 pm	Presentation by Youth Task Force Representative
Technical Session	
9.10 pm – 9.40 pm	The National Report for Stockholm+50
	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
9.40 pm –10.10 pm	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
10.10 pm - 10.15 pm	Break
10.15 pm - 11.20 pm	Breakout Session to Address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.20pm - 12.25 pm	Plenary Discussion on Outcomes
12.25 pm -12.30pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward



Stockholm+50 Consultations: Professional Associations

Agenda

Date: 10.05.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 12.35 pm

Venue: Zoom -

<https://undp.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZAlD0irrDsuGtOh9dNP7Lf1g1KmS08aZWmf>

Time	Session
9.00 am -9.05 am	Introduction and Objectives of the Consultation
Technical Session	
9.05 am – 9.35 am	The National Report for Stockholm+50
	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
9.35am –10.00 am	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
10.00 am - 10.05 am	Break
10.05 am - 11.30 am	Breakout Session to Address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.30am - 12.30 pm	Plenary Discussion on Outcomes
12.30 pm -12.35 pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward



Stockholm+50 Consultations: Private Sector

Agenda

Date: 11.05.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 12.35 pm

Venue: Zoom - <https://undp.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZUrf-iprzMqH9OFjKJw3MjvuCS5XxGRaYI>

Time	Session
9.00 am -9.05 am	Introduction and Objectives of the Consultation
Technical Session	
9.05 am – 9.15 am	The National Report for Stockholm+50
9.15 am -9.25 am	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
9.25am -9.35 am	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
9.35am –10.00 am	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
10.00 am - 10.05am	Break
10.05 am - 11.30am	Breakout Session to Address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.30am - 12.30pm	Plenary Discussion on Outcomes
12.30 pm -12.35pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward



Stockholm+50 Consultations: Financial Institutions

Agenda

Date: 13.05.2022

Time: 9.00 am – 12.35 pm

Venue: Zoom - <https://undp.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ0vdeurjkgE9HLw7wi6x8qxCuGG4DZSojI>

Time	Session
9.00 am -9.05 am	Introduction and Objectives of the Consultation
Technical Session	
9.05 am – 9.15 am	The National Report for Stockholm+50
9.15 am -9.25 am	Introduction to Stockholm Declaration -Evolution from 1972 to 2022
9.25am -9.35 am	Context setting: Presentation on SDGs, NDCs, NEAP, Green Recovery, etc.
9.35am –10.00 am	Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
10.00 am - 10.05am	Break
10.05 am - 11.30am	Breakout Session to Address Stockholm+50 Leadership Dialogue Questions
11.30am - 12.30pm	Plenary Discussion on Outcomes
12.30 pm -12.35pm	Concluding Remarks and Way Forward



Stockholm+50 Consultations

1

1



Reporting Process of Stockholm+50 Consultations

2

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**Report on the Stockholm+50 National Consultation
in Sri Lanka**

Final Report

Submitted on: XX/ May/ 2022


Contents

- 1 National Consultation at a Glance
- 2 Consultation Process: Gender Responsive and Socially Inclusive Consultation
- 3 Main Consultation Inputs, Insights and Innovations
 - An overview of the main themes, challenges, opportunities, solutions and recommendations
 - Summary of the consultation
- 4 Consultation Follow-up, Next Steps and Links to National Policies
- 5 Annexes

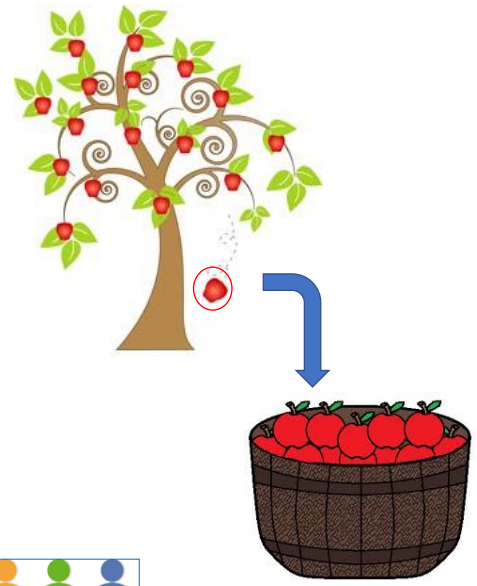
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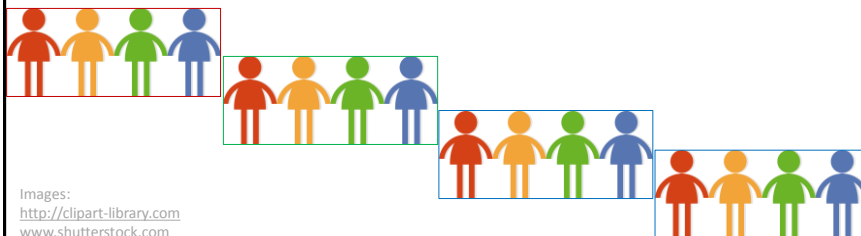
REPORTING PROCESS, SYNTHESIZING & SPACE CONSTRAINTS



1500 characters (including spaces) per question



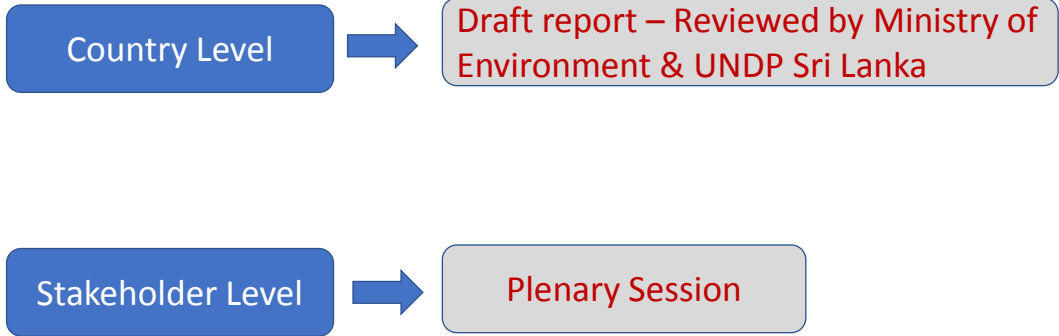
Annexes



Images: <http://clipart-library.com>
www.shutterstock.com

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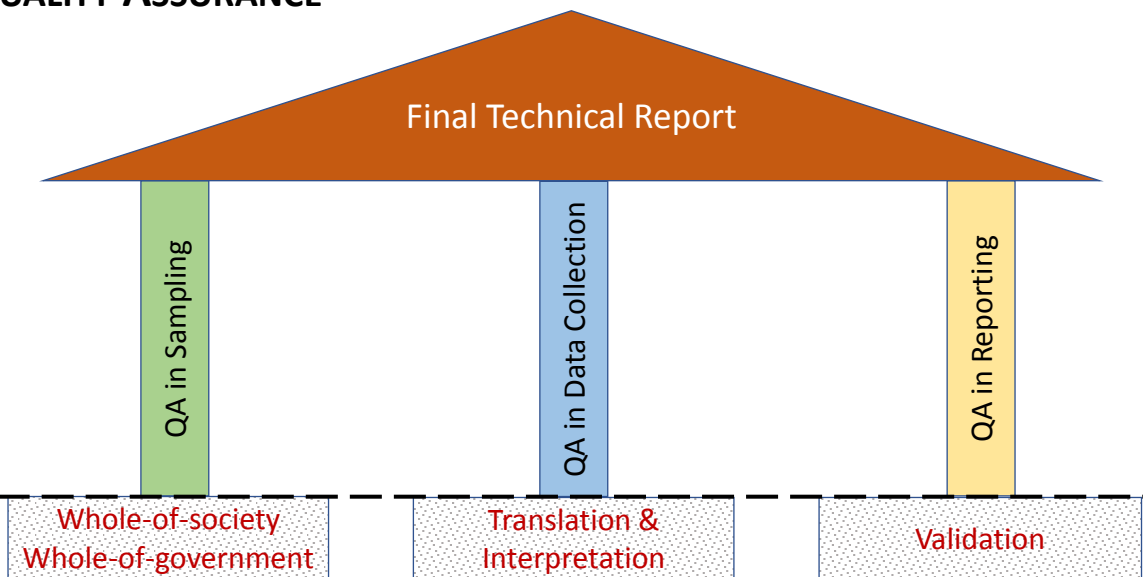
VALIDATION



5

5

QUALITY ASSURANCE



6

6



Evolution of Sustainable Development Concept

7

Presentation Outline

- OVERVIEW
- KEY GLOBAL INITIATIVES BEFORE AND AFTER 1972
- KEY NATIONAL INITIATIVES

8

Early application of the concept

- Concept of sustainability has been used historically – declaration of **Mihintale as a wildlife sanctuary around 247 BC**
- Concept of sustainability is used in forestry in early 18th century
“**sustainable forest management**”
- Since early 19th century the concept being used in fisheries
“**maximum sustainable yield**”



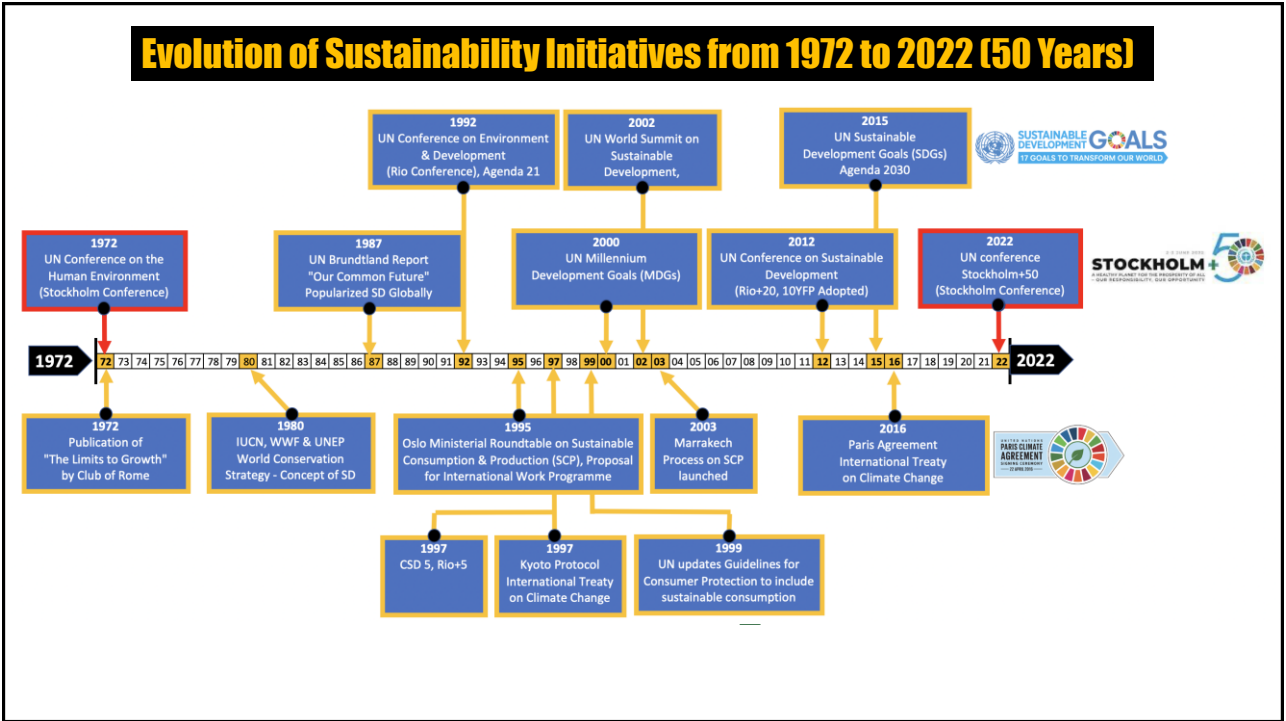
The first Wildlife Sanctuary in human history still exists in Sri Lanka

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Some early contributions – before 1972

- Establishment of institutions - Sierra Club (1892), **WNPS (1894)**, **UN Agencies** (1945-1972), **IUCN** (1948), RFF (1952), WWF (1960), Amnesty International (1961), **Club of Rome** (1968), Friends of the Earth (1969), Greenpeace (1971) ...
- Rachel Carson, **Silent Spring** (1962) about the effects of pesticides—is often cited as the beginning of the modern environmental movement
- Kenneth Boulding’s ‘**Spaceship Earth**’ (1965) (The Economics of the Coming Spaceship Earth)
- The National Environmental Policy Act (**NEPA**) of 1969 (USA)
- 1st **Earth Day** to increase public awareness of the world’s environmental problems held on April 22, 1970

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Sri Lanka's SD guidance

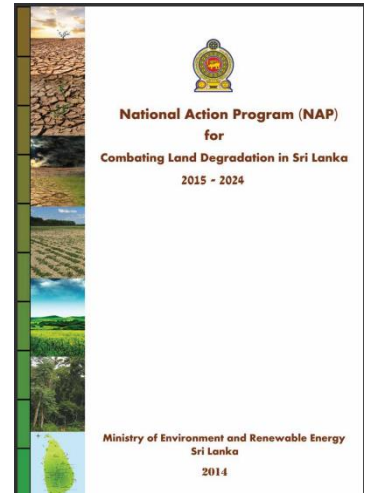
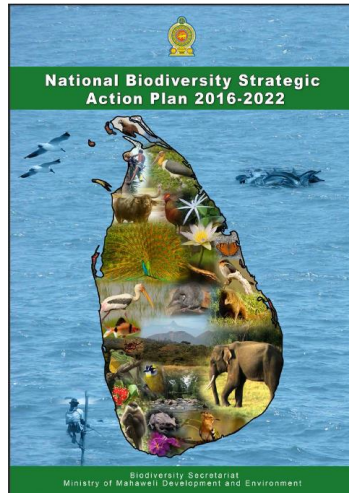
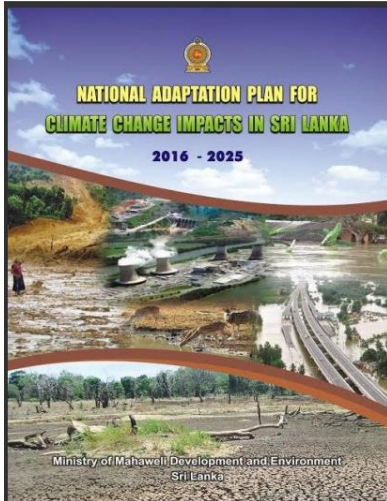
SRI LANKA
NATIONAL CONSERVATION STRATEGY
DECEMBER 1988
1988

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN
1992-1996
FILE COPY
1991
Ministry of Environment and Parliamentary Affairs
October 1991

National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme
National Council for Sustainable Development
Presidential Secretariat, Colombo 01.
Convened: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources,
82, "Sampathapaya", "Tolarama" Road, Battaramulla.
2009

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Some local guidelines from Rio Conventions



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Context Setting for Stockholm+50 Consultations

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Presentation Outline

- ❑ THE SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND ENVIRONMENT
- ❑ THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT & SDGs
- ❑ THE PARIS AGREEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE & NDCs
- ❑ NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT ACTION PLAN – NEAP
- ❑ GREEN RECOVERY

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The Society, Economy & Environment

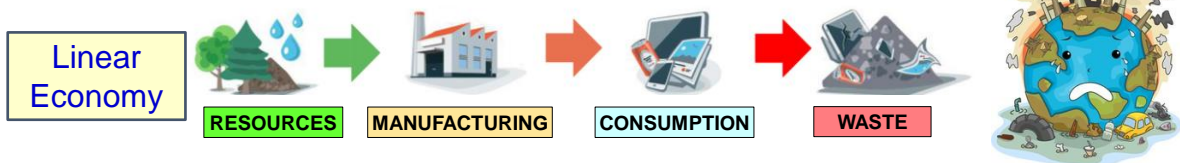
16

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Development & Environment

Human Dominance in the Environment:

- ✓ Since the industrial revolution, the economies have delivered enormous socio-economic benefits.
- ✓ But this progress is increasingly threatened by the very economic models which made it possible.



- ✓ Overconsumption, damage nature and social bonds, and drive climate change, leading to multiple challenges for sustainability.

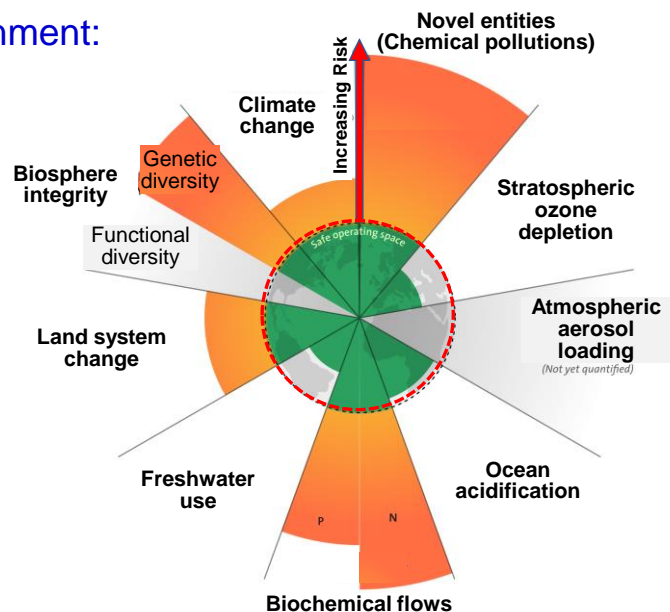
17

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Development & Environment

Impacts on the Environment:

Living beyond ecological limits
→ Planetary Boundaries:



Source: Stockholm Resilience Centre, 2022

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

1
9

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Sustainable Development Goals

- The Solution Framework:

Transforming our world:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



- ✓ Provides an inclusive approach to transform the world towards sustainable development, addressing multiple development challenges.
- ✓ Sets forth 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 associated targets and 240 indicators to be achieved in a 15-year period 2016 - 2030.

17 Goals



169 Targets



240 Indicators



193 Member States

20

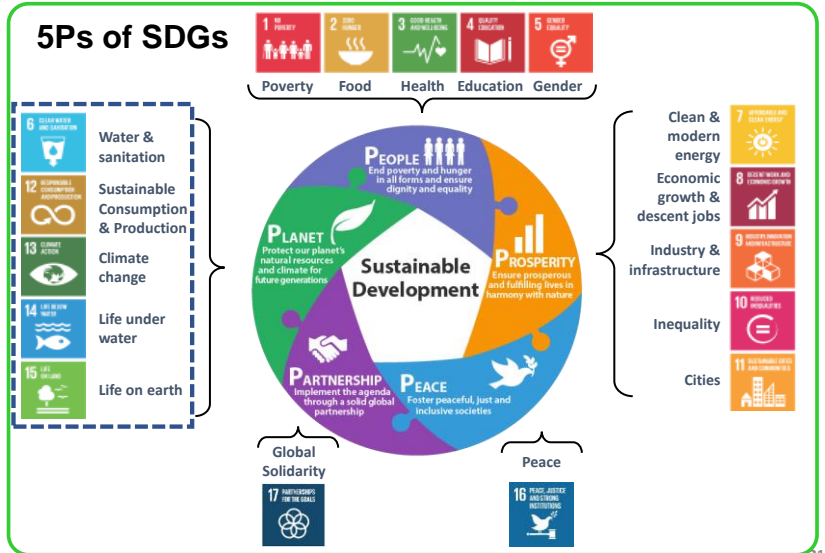
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Sustainable Development Goals

Understanding SDGs:

Core Principles and Intertwined Framework:

- Core Principles**
- Universal
 - Leaving no one behind
 - Interconnected & indivisible
 - Inclusive
 - Multi-stakeholder partnerships.



Sustainable Development Goals

Present Progression and Future Directions:

- ✓ Though a progress is being made in many places, in overall, action to meet the SDGs is not yet advancing at the speed or scale required.
- ✓ In Sept 2019, the UN Secretary-General called on all sectors of society to mobilize for a decade of action (2020-2030) to deliver SDGs by 2030, through **three areas of actions at Global, Local and People levels:**



Sustainable Development Goals

Local Progression:

- ✓ After becoming a signatory to the 2030 Agenda, the GoSL enacted the Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017 and established the Sustainable Development Council (SDC) to provide the policy, regulatory and institutional framework for the implementation of SDGs.
 - ❖ At present, the National Policy and Strategy on SD of Sri Lanka has been drafted; and the mainstreaming of SDGs into national, provincial and local authority levels is being implemented, with emphasis on localizing SDGs.
 - ❖ Local indicator framework is being developed with data availability for about 100 indicators (among 240).
- ✓ The present progress shows that significant challenges still persist for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, particularly for the environment related SDGs.

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The Paris Agreement on Climate Change



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The Paris Agreement on Climate Change

■ Implications of the Paris Agreement

- ✓ Commitments of member states and Global targets:

MITIGATION
COMMITMENT
EFFECT FROM
2020

NATIONS AGREED TO

➤ HOLD GLOBAL WARMING TO **WELL BELOW 2°C**,

AND

➤ PREFERABLY **LIMIT IT TO 1.5°C**,

BY THE YEAR **2100** COMPARED TO PRE-INDUSTRIAL LEVELS.

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NDCs Nationally Determined Contributions

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SRI LANKA NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS

▪ National Approach to Climate Actions

- ✓ Sri Lanka has pledged its support to the global Climate Action:
 - Intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) in 2015
 - NDCs in 2016 for the implementation period of 2020-2030, based on the Readiness Plan 2017-2019 for the Implementation of INDCs.
 - Updated NDCs in July 2021 (and resubmission in September 2021).
 - Sri Lanka's NDCs comprise of following five areas:
 - ❖ Mitigation (Six sectors: Energy, Transport, Industry, Waste, Agriculture & Forestry)
 - ❖ Adaptation (Nine sectors: Health, Human Settlements, Water, Agriculture, Livestock, Coastal & Marine, Fisheries, Biodiversity, Tourism & Recreation).
 - ❖ Loss and Damage
 - ❖ Integrating SDGs and Gender to the NDCs
 - ❖ Means of Implementation.

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NEAP

National Environment Action Plan 2022-2030

Pathway to sustainable development in Sri Lanka

28

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THEME 1
Air Quality Management

THEME 2
Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use

THEME 3
Climate Actions for Sustainability

THEME 4
Conservation and Sustainable use of Marine and Coastal Resources

THEME 5
Sustainable Land Resources Management

THEME 6
Holistic Waste Management

THEME 7
Integrated Water Resources Management

THEME 8
Environmental Management in Cities and Human Settlements

THEME 9
Greening Industries

Thematic Areas of NEAP 2022-2030

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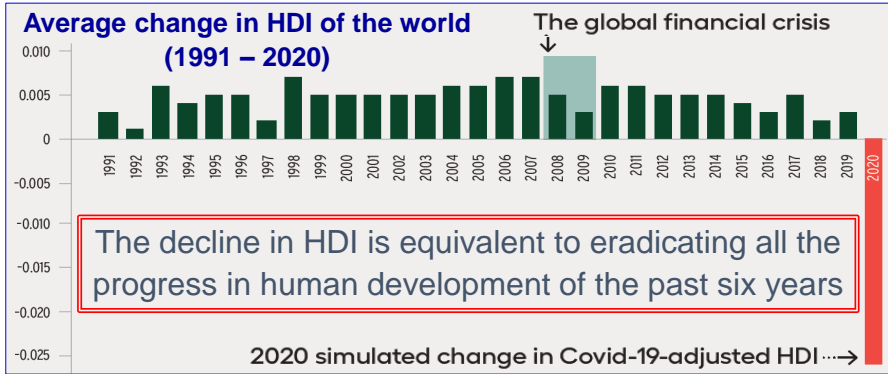
Green Recovery

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Emerging Trends

- Green Development:

- ✓ Unprecedented backdrop of COVID-19 & Human Development Index



Evolution from a health shock to an economic, social and political crisis

Build Back Better via Green Development
Shaping development pathways beyond a crisis and into opportunity in achieving SDGs

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**Questions
Clarifications
Reflections
Comments
&
Suggestions**

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Comms Products for Stockholm+50

Livestream links:

S50 State Sector Consultations: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZaCOEGYP7nM>
 S50 Anuradhapura Consultations: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oZdd0b_ms_w
 S50 Academia and Research Institutions: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8uLDzXrVuHA>
 S50 Badulla Consultations: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=20u9sp4hHNE>
 S50 Youth Consultation: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4kXX-gl7Y2w>
 S50 Professional Associations Consultation:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnqql2xjd1s&ab_channel=UNDPsriLanka
 S50 Private Sector Consultation:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xcBpFu5g2XY&ab_channel=UNDPsriLanka
 S50 Financial Institutions Consultation:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kIsW_GHwMwo&ab_channel=UNDPsriLanka

Press Release

National Consultations for the Stockholm +50 Conference kickstarts in Colombo: https://www.lk.undp.org/content/srilanka/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2022/National_Consultations_for_the_StockholmPlus50_Conference_kickstarts_in_Colombo.html

Other media outlets that picked up UNDP Press release:

Title	Media Outlet	URL
Launch of Stockholm+50 consultations and State Sector consultation		
National consultations for the Stockholm+50 Conference kickstarts in Colombo	Ceylon Digest	https://www.ceylondigest.com/national-consultations-for-the-stockholm-50-conference-kickstarts-in-colombo/
SL should do much more to save environment despite its low carbon footprint – Dr. Jasinghe	The Island	https://island.lk/sl%E2%80%88should-do-much-more-to-save-environment-despite-its-low-carbon-footprint-dr-jasinghe/
National consultations for the Stockholm+50 Conference kickstarts in Colombo	Colombo Page	http://www.colombopage.com/archive_22A/Apr20_1650423832CH.php
National consultations for the Stockholm+50 Conference kickstarts in Colombo	SparkBlue Platform	https://www.sparkblue.org/content/national-consultations-stockholm-50-conference-kickstarts-colombo

Photographs

Photo credits (if required): UNDP Sri Lanka
 Colombo State Sector
 Consultation: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/undpsrilanka/albums/72177720298625127>
 Anuradhapura State sector and CSO
 Consultations: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/undpsrilanka/albums/72177720298624251>
 Badulla State sector and CSO
 Consultations: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/undpsrilanka/albums/72177720298630394>

Videos

Context setting video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=euR47O8ilf4&t=18s>

Consultation recap:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ksA30xILcF8&ab_channel=UNDPSriLanka

Stakeholder highlights: <https://youtu.be/fZgKSLsqnUw>

Voice of the People:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0FUTR056uUA&ab_channel=UNDPSriLanka

Twitter thread: <https://twitter.com/UNDPSriLanka/status/1516027111974309888>

