

**STAKEHOLDER GROUP (S): GOVERNMENT, LEGISLATURE, NGO, PRIVATE SECTOR, REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE CIVIL SOCIETY AND ACADEMIA**

**Location of consultation:** Cinnamon Grand Hotel, Colombo, Sri Lanka.

**Date:** Friday, 12<sup>th</sup> February 2010

**Participants:**

[See Annex below]

**World Bank Participants and Role:**

The participants from the World Bank Colombo Office are as follows:

Sumith Pilapitiya	Lead Environmental Specialist
Darshani De Silva	Environmental Specialist
Diliniika Peiris	Public Information Associate
Lashantha Jayawardhana	Environment Consultant
Eashawary Ramachandran	Operations Analyst
Pavol Vajda	Program Manager – IFC

The initial role of the World Bank participants was to present “Towards the World Bank Group’s Environmental Strategy 2010”, as the starting point of the consultation. In the discussion groups, the World Bank participants were positioned to maximize their presence, with each serving as a resource person for the purpose of clarifying any issues or gaps in understanding vis-à-vis the structure of the World Bank Group, the lending portfolio of the World Bank in Sri Lanka, the Country Assistance Strategy and its formulation etc. This was in addition to the documentation made available to the consultation participants in the form of the Country Assistance Strategy, should they wish to seek any clarification leading up to the discussion. In the organizing of the consultation, the World Bank representatives were regularly consulted in crystallizing the objects of the workshop as well as in clarifying pre-consultative questions that were posed by the participants.

**How did the process fit into ongoing country dialogue (if relevant; for international meetings, please explain how it fit into the topic of that meeting)?**

The present Sri Lanka Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) is for the period 2009 – 2012. Thus the process for the formulation of the new CAS strategy would need to be initiated at least by 2011. Hence this process of consultation fit in well with the overall country sensitization process for the preparation of the next CAS. In particular there were mid and upper level Government representations too in the said consultation and it was seen as an opportunity for them to map out the role of environmental sustainability in their respective sectors.



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Further, the existing CAS was prepared in a conflict laden Sri Lanka. Thus the CAS states that “as the conflict looms large over Sri Lanka, it is critical that Bank’s engagement be highly conflict-sensitive” and that accordingly the “Bank will systematically seek opportunities to address the causes and consequences of the conflict”. However, one year later, the situation in Sri Lanka has changed with the conclusion of the conflict situation. Thus the caution in the CAS regarding the conflict and its impact is no longer valid and the focus is on the overall development processes as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction of former conflict areas. Hence it is a time of new opportunities and challenges. Perhaps in the post conflict scenario, this Environmental Strategy Consultation is the most significant of its kind in Sri Lanka.

During this period, Sri Lanka’s foreign assistance has shifted to a mainly bi-lateral assistance portfolio. As is manifest, in a bi-lateral scenario, it is difficult to keep the environmental safeguards uniform. Each bi-lateral counterpart has its own criteria and the emphasis on environmental safeguards is minimal. It was interesting to see that the participants in this respect were looking towards the World Bank to play a role in establishing a platform with common environmental and social safeguards for all foreign assistance bi-lateral and multi-lateral.

Overall the outcome of the consultation is a validation of the 2008 finding that whilst the WBG support in the area of environmental sustainability and was ‘broadly effective’, much was needed to be done in order to ‘increase its impact’. Hence, as the following details will point out, the dialogue was inclined more towards seeking ways and means of increasing the impact from a sustainability perspective.

### What were the key issues/themes raised by participants?

The main issues and themes raised by the participants are summarized below:

- The Environmental Strategy should reflect the overall strategy principles as well as the country specific priorities.
- Existing policies should be improved while the need for new policies should be identified through a gap analysis and remedied.
- Priority should be given to the implementation of such policies.
- The allocation of adequate funds for environment related institutions should be emphasized.
- The Bank should engage the Government in an ongoing dialogue to make environment a priority in the country.
- Client countries should be encouraged to take necessary measures to make Strategic Environmental Assessments mandatory.
- Due consideration should be given towards addressing possible environmental impacts of all projects and necessary aspects should be addressed.
- The Bank needs to move beyond project safeguards and influence sectoral management of environment.
- The Bank should provide an earmarked percentage of funding in its portfolio for the promotion of the environment. This should be independent from funding provided for safeguards.
- The Bank should provide mechanisms to subsidize green energy.
- The Bank should expand on the areas of donor coordination and community level consultations.
- The Bank should provide performance indicators for all projects financed by the Bank, and include at least one indicator for environmental aspects of the project in each project.
- Provision should be made to assess the environmental sustainability of the projects funded by the Bank.
- The Bank should ensure access and availability of WBG information to the public.



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- The Bank should critically assess the environmental policy/ standards on a particular subject matter of the borrowing party (client country) when the World Bank is lending money.
- World Bank's position on a particular issue should be disclosed in order to ensure funded projects are in line with the World Bank environmental agenda. Eg: Releasing money for coal power plants in some client countries and discussing environmental sustainability in the energy sector in others.

### **The main challenges and opportunities in achieving environmental sustainability in the region, with a focus on Sri Lanka.**

**Opportunities:** The participants discussed the opportunities in the region, with a focus on Sri Lanka prior to discussing the main questions posed during the consultation. Participants felt that the ability to easily integrate the environment to the green economy concept can be an opportunity in the region/country. Sri Lanka's high level of biodiversity was highlighted as an opportunity due to the ecosystem services provided by biodiversity. The active role that can be played by the NGO sector was another strength discussed. The country also has good regulations and policies, and if these are implemented it would be an opportunity for ensuring sustainability. The ability for the region to work together to address issues such as climate change was highlighted as an opportunity, while adaptation opportunities at the local level was considered a strength. The introduction of green technologies to the country, and the development of those skills would be a strength while the country also has a great potential to harvest renewable energy. If there is sectoral integration of policies, which are duly implemented it would be a major opportunity for achieving sustainability. Sri Lanka has established a National Sustainable Development Strategy and Council which is a strength that can play a major role in achieving sustainability. It was also highlighted that Sri Lanka has a well organized and connected network for the exchange of ideas (comprising of academics, bureaucrats and other stakeholders), in comparison to other countries in the region. This potential should be utilized for raising awareness on environment and dissemination of relevant information. Sri Lanka and the region have many opportunities which can be further enhanced to achieve sustainability.

**Challenges:** However several challenges which can hinder environmental sustainability were also noted by the participants. One of the major challenges highlighted was that the environment is not considered a top priority in Sri Lanka, especially from the point of view of the government. The lack of political will and commitment is a hindrance, while the attention given to environmental governance in Sri Lanka is disproportionate compared to other aspects of governance. Additionally, the general lack of good governance in the country and lack of implementation of existing laws are challenges as these are fundamental to achieving environmental sustainability. It was also noted that international environmental principles and concepts which have been introduced under treaties and conventions and to which Sri Lanka is a party, are not properly implemented at local level.

The negative attitude of the decision makers towards environmental protection was highlighted extensively during the consultation and it was identified that attitudinal change is often very slow, and in some cases lacking. It was also highlighted that educating key players including politicians, private sector and decision makers could help in reversing the negative attitude and lack of environmental governance. It was generally agreed that in-country expertise in the field of environment was available but it was noted that this expertise often lacked quality. The polarization of regulatory authorities, lack of institutional capacity and inadequate understanding of sustainability were also challenges that were flagged. There are no mandatory legal provisions on Strategic Environmental Assessments as Environmental Impact Assessment/Initial Environment Examination (EIA/IEE) and Environmental Protection Law (EPL) requirements.



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However it was highlighted that even within the EIA/ IEE procedures, poor EIA monitoring mechanisms during the implementation phase of development projects and effectiveness of the said procedures would hinder the objective of achieving sustainable development. It was also pointed out that the lack of availability and access to statistics was an issue, while the validity of data is sometimes in question, especially regarding the quality and reliability of the information (eg: highlighting the percentage of forest cover is not a reflection of the quality of the forest). Though the importance of green technologies was acknowledged, the high cost was considered to be a challenge. It was highlighted that technical and financial assistance and enforcement were scattered at macro level and that there was hardly any integration identified at the micro level. The sectoral nature of institutions would make integration and implementation of policies difficult and that overall it is a challenge to integrate environment into other sectoral plans and activities in Sri Lanka.



Respondent Type	Consultation Response <sup>1</sup>	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
<b>1. The World Bank Group is a relatively small source of finance for major economic transformation in developing countries. What should the role of the Bank be in helping developing countries to address the challenges and opportunities they face in achieving environmentally sustainable development?</b>		
<b>Legislature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bank should insist that their client countries implement existing environmental policies and introduce new policies where necessary.</li> <li>• The Bank to provide more funding for environment related projects.</li> <li>• Make Strategic Environmental Assessments a priority, in partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.</li> <li>• Fund more small scale programs at community level with direct access to financing by civil society groups.</li> <li>• Include environmental sustainability in development projects. Eg: Lending money for power projects (solar/ dendro power) at lower interest rates.</li> <li>• Work together with other donor agencies to be more effective.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bank does ensure that the projects it funds in Sri Lanka, adhere to the implementation of environmental policies/standards of the Country.</li> <li>• Environmental projects are not considered a priority area by the government. Loans are given based on government requests.</li> <li>• It would be appropriate to do Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) for all sectors; however, this can only be done, with the firm commitment of the Government.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Finance has requested the Bank to focus on large infrastructure projects; all projects including projects at the community level are managed by the respective government agencies.</li> <li>• All Bank project are consistent with Environment and social sustainability, as ensured by the implementation of Bank safeguard policies. For the specific example in the power sector, the Bank in Sri Lanka has a project to promote environmentally sustainable renewable energy, called the “Renewable Energy for Rural Economic Development” (RERED). However the Bank does not provide lower interest rated under RERED, in order to ensure the sustainability of the renewable energy sector beyond the life of the project. .</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Summary of main points raised. All participants and stakeholders are invited to send more detailed comments via the website. Please provide your name, title and organization if you would like your comments to be posted on the external consultations website.



Respondent Type	Consultation Response <sup>1</sup>	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bank agreed that it would need to improve coordination among/with other donors</li> </ul>
<b>Academia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the establishment of private-public partnerships.</li> <li>• Promote environmentally friendly attitudes in all sectors of the society to promote green consumerism and green production.</li> <li>• Should play a bigger role in strengthening environmental governance.</li> <li>• Increase capacity in monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>• Create a fund aimed at research and generating environmental data necessary for decision making. Also create a database of available publications on the environment.</li> <li>• Database on mitigation methods for environmental issues. Eg: Database on mitigation methods for climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of database – the Bank acknowledges that it is important to have a database of information; if the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources requests the Bank to fund such a database, the Bank can consider funding it. As the information to be collected may be perceived or could be of sensitive nature, the Bank is not in a position to urge the Government to develop such a database.</li> </ul>
<b>Representatives from Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contradictions and inconsistencies in policies – there should be a central agency which determines the environmental policy applicable for all investments/projects etc; the agency should have representatives from all sectors eg: Central Environmental Authority, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Board of Investment and the Ministry of Finance.</li> <li>• The Bank to allocate a percentage of the funding portfolio for environmental projects, apart from safeguards.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Such pre-allocations for finances are not allowed as the Bank responds to government needs and requests.</li> <li>• The Bank acknowledges the need for harmonized policies. As the Bank is a relatively small donor in the Country, its leverage on the Government is not substantial.</li> <li>• Humanitarian agencies are involved during the ‘recovery phases of a disaster/conflict’ while the Bank moves in at the ‘reconstruction Phase’. The</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank should engage more with humanitarian agencies.</li> </ul>	<p>two roles of the players are different and complement one another.</p>
<b>Private sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank should be held accountable for the money it lends to the government – i.e. accountable for the investments carried out by the government.</li> <li>Data/ information on various issues are not readily available or accessible to the public. This hinders the integration of environmental aspects in development. The Bank should fund a data repository.</li> <li>The Bank should be involved in educating/creating awareness on the importance of sustainable development amongst people who resist environmental protection/conservation by creating training opportunities showcasing the importance of environmental conservation and development.</li> <li>Create greater awareness of environmental resources in Sri Lanka and use this as a strategic advantage in the region. Awareness on value addition for resources. Eg: Water and minerals.</li> <li>World Bank to look at compliance. When considering tools for environmental management for example EIAs have loopholes that have not been addressed. There is also dependence on tools that are not appropriate.</li> <li>Assist in strengthening the monitoring of EIAs and development projects.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank does ensure accountability, but has the potential to improve it, such as encouraging more independent assessments and wider access to information.</li> <li>Establishment of database: Please see response under “Academia”</li> <li>In Sri Lanka - in the Bank projects - whilst addressing safeguards, a programme is being gradually introduced to integrate environmental aspects during the planning and operational phases of a project; this has created the awareness/importance of sustainable development amongst people who are unfamiliar with these issues.</li> <li>In Sri Lanka the Bank recently undertook a study to review the EIA system of the Country. The findings have been shared at many workshops with the relevant stakeholders and will be submitted to the Government for further action.</li> <li>In the Bank funded projects the Safeguard policies focus mainly on the aspect of compliance; the Bank teams vigorously monitor the implementation of environmental mitigation</li> </ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank should provide opportunities for environmentally friendly business and technology.</li> </ul>	<p>measures and its compliance.</p>
<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank should continue to emphasize Environmental Management Plans (EMP) for every project they fund and should encourage the civil society to monitor adherence to these standards.</li> <li>Imposing financial penalties once the project is completed and the environmental damage is done, is not an effective mechanism. There should be continuous monitoring while the project is ongoing in order to prevent the damages beforehand.</li> <li>The Bank should play the role of lead agency to integrate environmental concerns into the projects which are funded in their client countries, including Sri Lanka.</li> <li>There is insufficient monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) of development projects in general in Sri Lanka in terms of environmental sustainability and this should be addresses and funded by the Bank. Therefore the Bank can assist to increase the capacity of the concerned parties in M&amp;E.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank intends to pilot the use of a civil society consortium to monitor the implementation of the project beyond the safeguards in the proposed Ecosystem Conservation and Management Project</li> <li>The Bank in Sri Lanka, does not generally support any projects that have a potential to bring about irreversible environmental impacts. In addition, the financial penalties are imposed during project implementation and at stages when the environmental issues are manageable.</li> <li>The Bank has 10 Safeguard policies – which ensures environmental and social sustainability; these policies are integrated into all projects it finances in the World and in Sri Lanka; these polices have to be adhered to by all project implementing agencies.</li> <li>The Projects funded by the Bank are monitored and evaluated in a systematic manner; there is always room for improvement. In sectors that the Bank does not have leverage, it cannot impose any M&amp;E requirements; it is the responsibility of GOSL to address this issue. It is necessary to harmonize the environmental safeguards practices of different agencies including the GOSL..</li> </ul>



Respondent Type	Consultation Response <sup>1</sup>	Preliminary World Bank Group Response* (may be addressed in final reporting back)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>World Bank can assist the SAARC region be more resilient to climate change.</li> </ul>	
<b>2. The World Bank Group has worked to become a country/client driven organization. What should be the balance in the Bank's Groups role between addressing country/client specific priorities and the global public goods agenda?</b>		
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank should emphasize environmental conservation, even where the government doesn't want to prioritize it.</li> <li>Priority should be given for specific projects on sustainable development.</li> <li>Address common regional issues such as poverty and climate change.</li> </ul>	Please see previous responses.
Academia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assist the Government to provide safeguards/adaptations for effects of climate change in all sectors.</li> </ul>	
NGO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting the improvement of natural resources and the rights to access public goods.</li> <li>In a country such as Sri Lanka, the principle approach should be the national priorities which in turn will have a beneficial impact on the public goods agenda.</li> </ul>	
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bank should allocate a significantly higher amount of money than the present for regional environmental issues and projects involving global public goods.</li> <li>Work with the government to make Strategic Environment Assessments mandatory.</li> <li>The country should be concerned regarding regional environmental issues. However the contribution by Sri Lanka to a particular regional environmental issue (climate change) is comparatively less than other countries. Therefore the responsibility should be in proportion to our contribution to the issue (common but differentiated responsibility).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shall have a separate fund for addressing regional and global issues that are cross cutting.</li> </ul> <p>Please see previous responses on SEA.</p>
<b>3. What should be the role of IFC and MIGA be in helping private sector stakeholders to achieve higher levels of performance in pursuing environmental sustainability?</b>		



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<b>Legislature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFC to involve all important stakeholders such as civil societies and communities, while forming its global/country/sectoral policies/strategies.</li> </ul>	
<b>Academia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should play a significant role in knowledge sharing and capacity building in monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E).</li> <li>• Promote novel and effective tools to be used in ensuring environmental conservation.</li> <li>• Promote investments that use traditional knowledge towards sustainable development.</li> <li>• Promote the certification of environmental products. Eg: timber.</li> </ul>	
<b>Private Sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educate the private sector on sustainability aspects.</li> <li>• IFC/MIGA to fund the private sector to recognize and carry out assessments to quantify their carbon footprint.</li> <li>• Create awareness/opportunities for the private sector to access “Green businesses”</li> <li>• IFC to ensure that the private sector (especially foreign) – investments which is supports – should comply with the business requirements and environmental laws in Sri Lanka; ensure that activities are audited and transparent.</li> <li>• Promote private-public partnerships.</li> <li>• Assisting smaller businesses on sustainability, compliance etc.</li> </ul>	
<b>Representatives from Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bank (IFC, MIGA) should be more stringent when lending money to private sector.</li> <li>• Access to information should be strengthened. Eg: private sector loans do not follow full disclosure policies.</li> <li>• Funding small scale projects, especially when the government is not able to bear the cost. Eg: providing farmers with solar panels.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The IFC is very committed to ensure environmental and social sustainability of its lending programme to the Private Sector, as exemplified by their introduction of the “equator principles”</li> <li>• Access to all information by IDA/IBRD will soon be available to all stakeholders from 1 July 2010.</li> </ul>



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<b>NGO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the Bank cannot directly influence the government's decisions, it should support the other stakeholders who are trying to influence it.</li> <li>• The views of the private sector should be considered and integrated when ever possible when monitoring the environmental components of projects.</li> <li>• Provision of loan schemes for green technology for private sector.</li> <li>• Encourage the private sector to engage in long term environmentally friendly projects.</li> <li>• Granting high priority for funding environment related projects.</li> </ul>	
<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing facilities such as E-Loans, concessionary funding technical support to promote private sector to implement environmentally friendly policies. These facilities should be provided through a formal mechanism such as the National Chamber of Commerce.</li> <li>• Strengthen the review of social and environmental impacts of projects.</li> <li>• Strengthening the carbon fund established by the government.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The misconception among the private sector that investing in environmental friendly industrial methods is an additional cost should be reversed.</li> </ul>
<b>4. How can the WBG put in place a systematic approach to assess environmental sustainability in sector portfolios?</b>		
<b>Legislature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic Environmental Assessment should be made a compulsory requirement - same as EIAs.</li> <li>• Review EIA implementation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See previous responses related to these two issues</li> </ul>
<b>Representatives from Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting/financing small scale environmental projects, can provide a systematic approach to assess/create environmental sustainability.</li> <li>• Evaluation of WB's Country Assessment Strategy prior to the preparation of the next strategy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The impact of the CAS as a whole has not been evaluated; this is a good suggestion that would be addressed. Projects financed by the Bank,</li> </ul>



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		undertake impact evaluations/assessments during the mid-term of project implementation and the completion phases.
<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The country should be the driving force while the Bank should be the facilitator when assessing environmental sustainability in sector portfolios.</li> <li>The Bank should assist in providing technology, monitoring and evaluations mechanisms and human resources etc to the Government to assess environmental sustainability in sector portfolios.</li> </ul>	
<b>Academia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Should enhance the awareness and capacities of the private sector in ensuring environmental sustainability in their businesses and facilitate establishment of appropriate markets for environmentally sustainable products.</li> </ul>	
<b>Private sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There should be a standard reporting procedure for Bank funded projects and should include social, economic and environmental indicators during interim evaluation.</li> </ul>	The Bank is currently handling these aspects, but will be continuously strengthened/improved
<b>NGO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include environmental indicators in project evaluation. This requires the Bank to be responsible for the final outcome of a project even where the Bank's direct involvement has ceased.</li> <li>Evaluate environmental performance of past projects.</li> <li>Improve coordination between donors.</li> <li>Short term projects should also include long term views - sustainability and long-term impacts.</li> </ul>	Good suggestion – which will be introduced in the Sri Lanka projects
<b>5. How should short term and long term trade-offs between development and environmental sustainability be balanced?</b>		
<b>Representatives from Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civil society participation in project implementation and empowering communities.</li> </ul>	
<b>Private sector</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Publicizing success/failure stories as a means of learning.</li> <li>Economic development should be within the carrying capacity of natural resources and environment including</li> </ul>	



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	social and cultural resources, both in the short term and long term.	
<b>NGO</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bank should highlight environmental concerns in its funding programmes.</li> <li>• No long term trade offs. Short term trade offs are acceptable so far as they do not lead to long term trade-offs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Bank agrees that there should not be long term trade-offs between development and environmental sustainability</li> </ul>
<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No long term trade offs.</li> <li>• Include long term view even in short term projects.</li> <li>• Development should not be at the expense of the environment. Also need to understand the link between development and economic growth.</li> </ul>	
<b>Academia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider obsolescence and consider long-term policies for meeting the same needs. Strategic planning for the sector. Eg: road expansion, without an overall transport policy.</li> </ul>	
<b>6. Any other issues?</b>		
<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with other funding agencies is important.</li> </ul>	



## Annex - List of Participants

	Name	Title	Organization
1	Ishani Palliyaguru	Sr. Relationships Manager	NDB Bank
2	Achala Navaratne	Chief Technical Advisor	WWF
3	Naren Gunasekera	Programme Officer	Consortium of Humanitarian Agencies (CHA)
4	Dinali Jayasinghe	Programme Assistant	UNDP
5	Gehan de Silva Wijeyeratne	CEO	Jetwing Eco Holidays
6	Melwin Herath	Attorney-at- Law	Wildlife and Nature Protection Society
7	Ananda Mallawatantri	Asst. Resident Representative	UNDP
8	Sonali de Silva	Chairperson	PILF
9	Saman Senanayaka	Director	Provincial Environmental Authority (NWP)
10	Sudeepa Sugathadewa	Scientist	Ministry of I.M
11	Ramani Ellepola	Assistant Director General (Technical)	CEA
12	Ruana Rajepakse	Attorney-at-Law	-
13	Mario Gomez	-	-
14	Devake Weerakoon	Professor	University of Colombo
15	M.G.C. Sooriyabandara	Deputy Director (Planning and Progress Monitoring)	Department of Wildlife Conservation
16	Wardani Karunaratne	Legal Officer	EFL, Organizing Team
17	Manishka De Mel	Environmental Scientist	EFL , Organizing Team
18	Ruzmyn Vilcassim	Environmental Officer	EFL , Organizing Team
19	P.G Joseph	Director -Alternative Energy	MOST(Ministry of Science & Technology)
20	Raquibul Amin	Regional Coordinator Ecosystem Management	IUCN
21	Sirimali Fernando	Chairperson	National Science Foundation
22	A. Nanayakkara	Attorney-at-Law	EFL
23	Gamini Jayadeva	Senior Manager	Commercial Bank
24	Rathika de Silva	Vice President – Sustainable Development	Holcim Lanka Ltd
25	Rohan Wijesinghe	-	EFL
26	Malik Fernando	-	Unattached
27	Sharmini Ratwatte	Chairperson	EFL
28	Ajith Silva	Director, (Policy & Planning)	Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources
29	Ravi Fernando	CEO	SLINTEC



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30	Hemantha Withanage	ED	Center for Environmental Justice
31	M.P. Sarath Fernando	Conservator General of Forest	Forest Department
32	Malkanathi Ekanayake	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Indigenous Medicine
33	Kamini Vitharana	V. President	Ruk Rakaganno
34	Vishaka Hidellage	Regional Director	Practical Action
35	Ruwan Abaywardena	SL Red Cross	Matara branch

36	Selvam Canagaratna	Journalist/EFL	
37	Madura De Silva	President	Wildlife Conservation Society, Galle
38	F. R. C. F Thalayasingam	Deputy Legal Draftsman	Legal Draftsman's Department
39	S. Samarasuriya	National Coordinator	GEF/SGP/UNDP <a href="mailto:shireen.samarasuriya@undp.org">mailto:shireen.samarasuriya@undp.org</a>
40	Jeeva Warnakulasuriya David	Assistant Director (NRM)	Central Environmental Authority
41	Sanath Kithsiri	Head/ Energy Efficiency Services	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority
42	Nihal Atapattu	Senior Development Officer	High Commission of Canada
43	Ravi de Silva	Consultant (Social & Env. Mgt)	Aitken Spence Hotels
44	L.P Batuwitage	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Env. & NR
45	S.A.M Azmy	Head / Environmental Studies Division	NARA
46	Srilal Miththapala	Project Director	Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
47	Parakrama Jayasinghe	President	Bio Energy Association SL
48	N. Pallewatta	Head of Department	Zoology, Uni. Of Colombo
49	Nalin Wikramanayake	Senior Lecturer	Open University
50	A. Jayatilake	MD	EML Consultant
51	Hemanthi Ranasinghe	Professor	University of Sri Jayawardenapura
52	D.S Jayaweera	ED/NCED	Ministry of Finance and Planning
53	Shanali Fernando	-	EFL (Organizing Team )
54	Onella Cooray	-	EFL (Organizing Team)

55	Charith Jayasundera	Manager, Sustainability Integration	JKH Holdings
56	H. Manthirithilake	Head, Sri Lanka Programme	IWMI
57	A.R. Warnasooriya	Meteorologist in Charge	Dept. of Meteorologist
58	S.M Wijesundara	Director	Ministry of Agriculture Dev. & A S
59	Ranjith Mahindapala	Country Representative, IUCN SL	IUCN
60	Amanda Kiessel	Programme Director	Sewalanka
61	Samantha Gunasekara	Chief Prevention Officer	Customs



## Annex - List of Participants

62	Bandu Ranga	Coordinator	Green Movement of SL
63	Asitha K. Seneviratne	Additional Secretary	Ministry of Industrial Development
64	G.W.W. Pathirana	Director/ Environment and Occupational Health	Ministry of Health
65	P.C Fernando	GM	EML Consultant
66	Bimalka Fernando	Senior Analyst	NCED, Ministry of Finance and Planning
67	Akvan Gajanayake	Organizing Team	EFL

