

# Scoping Mission and Preliminary Assessment on Climate Change Adaptation in Sri Lanka

Summary  
June 2011



ADAPTATION  
KNOWLEDGE  
PLATFORM



REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE  
ADAPTATIONKNOWLEDGEPLATFORM for Asia

## Acknowledgements

**The Scoping Mission and Preliminary Assessment on Climate Change Adaptation in Sri Lanka** was conducted and written in 2010 and 2011.

The Assessment draws on work in progress related to the Adaptation Knowledge Platform to disseminate and exchange adaptation knowledge with a wider audience. We thank the countless institutions, organizations, and individuals that have provided key inputs and their insights. We are grateful to all officers and experts consulted (and included in Annex 3 of this report), for their availability and for the time dedicated to the process. The report greatly benefited from the comments and suggestions shared on the governance and on the state of climate change adaptation in Sri Lanka from which one of them.

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# ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

<b>ADB</b>	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
<b>ADB TA</b>	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
<b>ADB I</b>	ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK INSTITUTE
<b>AIT-UNEP RRC.AP</b>	ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY – UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME REGIONAL RESOURCE CENTRE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
<b>AIM</b>	ACTION IMPACT MATRIX
<b>CCA</b>	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION
<b>CCD</b>	COAST CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT
<b>CCS</b>	CLIMATE CHANGE SECRETARIAT
<b>CIDA</b>	CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
<b>DRR</b>	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
<b>ELG</b>	ECOSYSTEMS AND LIVELIHOODS GROUP
<b>FAO</b>	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION
<b>FAO TCP</b>	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT
<b>GTZ</b>	GERMAN TECHNICAL CORPORATION
<b>IPCC</b>	INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE
<b>ISDR</b>	INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION
<b>IUCN</b>	INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE
<b>IWMI</b>	INTERNATIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
<b>MFF</b>	MANGROVES FOR THE FUTURE
<b>MOE</b>	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
<b>NACCC</b>	NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE
<b>NATCOMS</b>	NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS
<b>NDCC</b>	NATIONAL DISASTER COORDINATING COMMITTEE
<b>NGO</b>	NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION
<b>NORAD</b>	NORWEGIAN AGENCY DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
<b>REDD</b>	REDUCING EMISSIONS FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION
<b>SEI</b>	STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE
<b>TA</b>	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
<b>UNDP</b>	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
<b>UNEP</b>	UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
<b>UNFCCC</b>	UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE
<b>UNOPS</b>	UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR PROJECT SERVICES



Through its work the Adaptation Knowledge Platform is working towards building bridges between current knowledge on adaptation to climate change and the governments, agencies and communities that need this knowledge to inform their responses to the challenges that climate change presents to them.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia (hereinafter, referred to as the Adaptation Knowledge Platform) has been developed to respond to demand for effective mechanisms for sharing information on climate change adaptation and developing adaptive capacities in Asian countries, many of whom are the most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. The Adaptation Knowledge Platform supports research and capacity building, policy making and information sharing to help countries in Asia adapt to the challenges of climate change. The Adaptation Knowledge Platform will facilitate climate change adaptation at local, national and regional levels to strengthen adaptive capacity of countries in the region – while working with existing and emerging networks and initiatives.

Through its work the Adaptation Knowledge Platform is working towards building bridges between current knowledge on adaptation to climate change and the governments, agencies and communities that need this knowledge to inform their responses to the challenges that climate change presents to them. This is reflected in the **Platform Goal**, which is to facilitate climate change adaptation in Asia at local, national and regional levels and strengthen adaptive capacity.

The specific **Purpose** of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform is to establish a regionally and nationally owned mechanism that facilitates the integration of climate change adaptation into national and regional economic and development policies, processes and plans, strengthens linkages between adaptation and the sustainable development agenda in the region and enhances institutional and research capacity.

In order to achieve this purpose, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform will bring together policy-makers, adaptation researchers, practitioners, and business leaders and will work through a range of activities to achieve three components:

- a. **Regional knowledge sharing system:** a regionally and nationally owned mechanism to promote dialogue and improve the exchange of knowledge, information and methods within and between countries on climate change adaptation and to link existing and emerging networks and initiatives.
- b. **Generation of new knowledge:** to facilitate the generation of new climate change adaptation knowledge promoting understanding and providing guidance relevant to the development and implementation of national and regional climate change adaptation policy, plans and processes focused on climate change adaptation.
- c. **Application of existing and new knowledge:** synthesis of existing and new climate change adaptation knowledge to facilitate its application in sustainable development practices at the local, national and regional levels.

In collaboration with a wide range of national and regional partners, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform will aim at establishing a regionally and nationally owned information exchange mechanism that facilitates the integration of climate change adaptation into national and regional economic and development policies, processes and plans, strengthening linkages with the development agenda and enhancing research and institutional capacity.

The need for such an initiative is clear: the form it should take, less so. The initial partners in the Adaptation Knowledge Platform (Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Asian Institute for Technology-United Nations Environment Programme Regional Resource Centre for Asia and the Pacific (AIT-UNEP RRRC.AP) and UNEP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (UNEP ROAP), supported by the Swedish Environmental Secretariat for Asia (SENSA) consequently agreed that the initial stages of the Platform's development, during 2009, should be an inception phase during which the management and implementation modalities were established, contacts with and the ownership of stakeholders at both national and regional levels were developed, needs for knowledge generation and sharing and capacity building were assessed and plans for the implementation of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform in 2010-2011 were prepared.

Overall, the activities implemented in 2009 achieved these aims. Activities have been initiated in the five pilot countries, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, Thailand and Viet Nam, with local partner's mobilized and key knowledge and capacity gaps identified. The management arrangements for the long-term development of the Platform are in place and the structure of the regional knowledge sharing mechanism has been defined. Effective communications are initiated, leading to awareness of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform's development that culminated in its successful, high profile launch on October 3rd 2009 together with the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network. Capacity development activities include training for officials and researchers from across the region and substantial progress has been made in the inventorying of existing and generation of new knowledge products. Sharing of knowledge on climate change adaptation has been initiated, focusing on the impacts of climate change on high altitude ecosystems. Linkages and collaboration with other relevant initiatives has been initiated, with the agreement reached with the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network and the Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Focal Points for delivery of country needs on climate change adaptation in South and South-East Asia.

The most significant outcome of the inception year is the strategy for the future development of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform, presented in this report. The strategy details the activities that will be undertaken for each of the three components identified in the programme framework, along with a number of specific communications activities. These three components, along with the main focus of planned activities, are:

**Regional knowledge sharing system:** a regionally and nationally owned mechanism to promote dialogue and improve the exchange of knowledge, information and methods within and between countries on climate change adaptation and to link existing and emerging networks and initiatives. This will include the development of a Platform website and communications products to reach stakeholders across the region, an annual Asian Climate Change Adaptation Forum, a number of training and capacity development activities, the synthesis and dissemination of information and global experiences on adaptation actions and the development of national-level knowledge sharing and capacity development activities.

**Generation of new knowledge:** to facilitate the generation of new climate change adaptation knowledge promoting understanding and providing guidance relevant to the development and implementation of national and regional climate change adaptation policy, plans and processes focused on climate change adaptation. This will include the development of generic knowledge products, focused on the analysis of resilience and vulnerability, understanding the links between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation and downscaling of climate change and impact assessment data. It will also include four new studies that address key gaps in knowledge and understanding for the mainstreaming of adaptation into development planning. These four studies are: (i) Understanding Planning; (ii) Perceived and Actual Knowledge Gaps; (iii) Comparing Adaptation and Development; and (iv) How 'Autonomous' are Autonomous Responses?

Application of existing and new knowledge: synthesis of existing and new climate change adaptation knowledge to facilitate its application in sustainable development practices at the local, national and regional levels. The focus here is where knowledge is applied: within the countries of the region through mainstreaming adaptation into development planning. Follow-up activities are planned for the five pilot countries listed above and, in addition, in 2010 and 2011 the Adaptation Knowledge Platform activities will be initiated in the remaining eight focal countries: Bhutan, Sri Lanka, China, the Philippines, Myanmar, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Malaysia. In all of these countries, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform will work through partnerships with local institutions and 30% of the budget for 2010-2011 will be dedicated to these partners. There will also be activities to develop generic knowledge-to-practice products at the regional level.

Together with the dedicated communications activities, these components will achieve the objectives of this phase of the Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia. They will also build a base for the long-term development of the Platform as a knowledge-based, demand-driven structure through which planning for and capacities to address climate change adaptation as a core challenge for the future development of Asia. It is anticipated that this legacy will be carried forward through new phases of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform if and when there is demand for the services the Platform provides from the countries of Asia.





Though Sri Lanka has already endorsed climate change policies and adaptation plans, these are still on the drawing board and risks posed by the changing climate are yet to be incorporated into specific policies and programs

# SCOPING MISSION AND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION SRI LANKA

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## OBJECTIVES

The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform conducted its scoping mission to Sri Lanka from 8 to 15 June 2010.

The main objectives of the mission were:

- To introduce the Adaptation Knowledge Platform to relevant national government and non-government stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation;
- To understand the state of climate change adaptation, and specifically the status of decision making in a changing climate in Sri Lanka;
- To identify potential partners in the implementation of the national scoping assessment and activities;
- To get a first-hand understanding of climate change adaptation knowledge at the national, sub-national, policymakers and stakeholder level, and find out how that can be strengthened to both respond to and prepare for climate change risks;

An additional objective of the mission was also to support the regional (Asian Development Bank Institute (ADBI)-led workshop “Regional Workshop on Strategic Assessment for Climate Change Adaptation In Natural Resource Management”, wherein Satya Priya gave a presentation on the topic “Assessing the Options for Framing Adaptation at Household level” while Serena Fortuna presented the scope, objectives, and future plans of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform.

Members of the mission agreed that integrating climate risks into decision-making processes poses significant challenges as a result of the uncertainties and surprises associated with climate change.



## SCOPING MISSION TEAM MEMBERS

During the scoping mission, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform was represented by:

- AIT-UNEP RRC.AP: Satya Priya, Coordinator, Regional Climate Change Adaptation Knowledge Platform for Asia;
- SEI: Muanpong Juntopas, Research Fellow; Dusita Krawanchid, Programme Assistant;
- UNEP: Serena Fortuna, Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Officer, Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.



## KEY FINDINGS

The consultations undertaken helped the mission members to get a first-hand understanding of the dynamics over climate change adaptation in Sri Lanka, the main players, and the related activities being conducted. Mission members also gathered an understanding of the role being played by the government, whose participation is vital for capacity building.

Though Sri Lanka has already endorsed climate change policies and adaptation plans, these are still on the drawing board and risks posed by the changing climate are yet to be incorporated into specific policies and programs. Relevant documents prepared (or under preparation) are: i) first National Communication (NatCom) (with UNDP support), ii) Second National Communication (with UNDP support), iii) Climate change adaptation strategy/road map (under preparation through the Asian Development Bank Technical Assistance (ADB TA) “Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation”); iv) Policy on Climate Change.

Inventories of climate change activities and players have been initiated under the National Communications (NatComs) and through other initiatives, all of which can be used as a basis for the Adaptation Knowledge Platform scoping assessment.

The Policy on Climate Change identifies gaps in the following four main areas:

- Information;
- Agenda and priority setting;
- Coordination;
- Resource mobilization.

At governmental level, the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) (within the Ministry of Environment) is growing and an increasing number of initiatives are being anchored in this entity, which should be in charge of coordinating all the climate change activities in the country. Though playing an important role, the CCS is still limited in terms of human resources and cannot meet all the adaptation needs of the country.

The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture are among the most relevant agencies for climate change adaptation at the government level. In the non-government sector, United Nations Developmental Programme (UNDP) and Asian Development Bank (ADB) are the leading players working to boost adaptive capacities with civil society organizations such as Practical Action, Sewalanka Foundation and Sri Cret/Sri Lanka Nature Forum providing support to community-based adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Other climate change bodies such as National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC) and National Disaster Coordinating Committee (NDCC) are in place, but they are yet to be interlinked, and both need to be strengthened.

Sri Lanka also houses a Center for Climate Change Studies, which was established nearly eight years ago and is quite active in the adaptation arena.

The scoping mission underlined that national-level decision-making processes and planning, integrating both short-term and long-term climate risks should address the following concerns:

1. Sector-specific response to both climate variability and surprises in the form of extreme events such as floods;
2. An implementation approach that can adapt to new (changing) information and conditions while addressing the long-term nature of climate change;
3. Withstanding uncertainties/serving multiple scenarios.

While identifying key priorities with regard to climate change adaptation, the mission underscored the importance of focusing on the following sectors:

- Water (coastal, flood, and salinity issues)
- Agriculture-based livelihood (including wetlands)
- Infrastructure (the most rapidly growing sector)

The scoping mission highlighted an urgent need to incorporate climate change adaptation into infrastructure planning. The country's major investment had been made in the post-conflict reconstruction of the country, and substantial funds from many sources were made available for the infrastructure sector (i.e. 45 % of the World Bank funds went to the road sector and the remaining went to the coastal tourism and small and medium-sized enterprises). Yet, there were no climate change adaptation measures addressed in these initiatives or those in the pipeline. Infrastructure is a key sector that is vulnerable to climate change in island countries like Sri Lanka. The major investment phase is an important transition period, presenting opportunities to incorporate the mandate for climate resilience building in the large public investment planning. The newly developed and reconstructed infrastructure lasts as a public good for long term with a similar time horizon with climate change. The Adaptation Knowledge Platform identified two issues that need to be addressed for integrating climate change adaptation in the country's infrastructure development and reconstruction planning: 1) institutional coordination among key stakeholders including UNDP, UNOPS, World Bank, ADB and related ministries and 2) information and knowledge sharing

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*The Adaptation Knowledge Platform also envisages collecting and evaluating case studies on the link between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.*

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Through the follow up of the scoping mission (the forthcoming "scoping assessment"), the Adaptation Knowledge Platform will identify in detail the kind of technical assistance and knowledge that needs to be brought to these sectors to move beyond the planning stage. The results of the ongoing ADB TA will be critical for the Adaptation Knowledge Platform to better understand the quality of technical support in this country.

Although consultations on the issue of capacity building involved mainly the national-level stakeholders (government and civil society organizations), it became clear that the maximum support was needed at the provincial/divisional secretariat level, where interventions by the Adaptation Knowledge Platform would be most beneficial.

The Adaptation Knowledge Platform also envisages collecting and evaluating case studies on the link between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

After deliberating on the existing players and activities in the field of climate change adaptation in Sri Lanka, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform concluded that the UNDP country office was most suited to be its implementation partner in the country.

## Scoping Assessment

Under this follow up step, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform partners will draft a comprehensive report with an overview of all players involved in climate change adaptation in the country, the initiatives (completed, in progress, or forthcoming), and gaps in knowledge/capacity on climate change adaptation at various levels such as national, provincial and local level, with emphasis on provincial/divisional secretariat level.

The important sectors to be covered are water, health, industry, coastal zones, transport, agriculture, forestry, energy, marine resources, forestry, human settlements and public utilities. The aim of this scoping assessment will be to enable the Adaptation Knowledge Platform to understand the present state of adaptation in the country, and figure out the steps required for its implementation in the future.

The scoping assessment will be prepared through review of existing literature on the subject and interviews with main stakeholders. A workshop, inviting all the parties consulted during the scoping mission, would be organized to conclude and validate the process.

## Web-Based Portal

In collaboration with UNDP, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform will work toward the development of a one-stop web-based data base (Sri Lanka climate change adaptation portal) which will provide the results of the stocktaking/scoping assessment exercise besides listing key publications, research papers, case studies, projects, briefs, policy papers, etc, covering the entire gamut of sectors such as water, health, industry, coastal zone, transport, agriculture, forestry, energy, marine resources, human settlement and public utilities. The portal will be anchored in and developed in close coordination with the staff of the Sri Lanka Climate Change Secretariat (CCS)

## National Platform

The Adaptation Knowledge Platform will work toward strengthening a national platform which will coordinate and manage climate change adaptation knowledge in the country. This will, however, be a long-term objective and will require full support from in-country entities such as Coast Conservation Department (CCD), UNDP, etc. The work that the Platform will do with its limited financial and human resources will add value to the work being done by the organizations existing in Sri Lanka. The NACCC and/or the NDCC could be used as a base for this purpose.

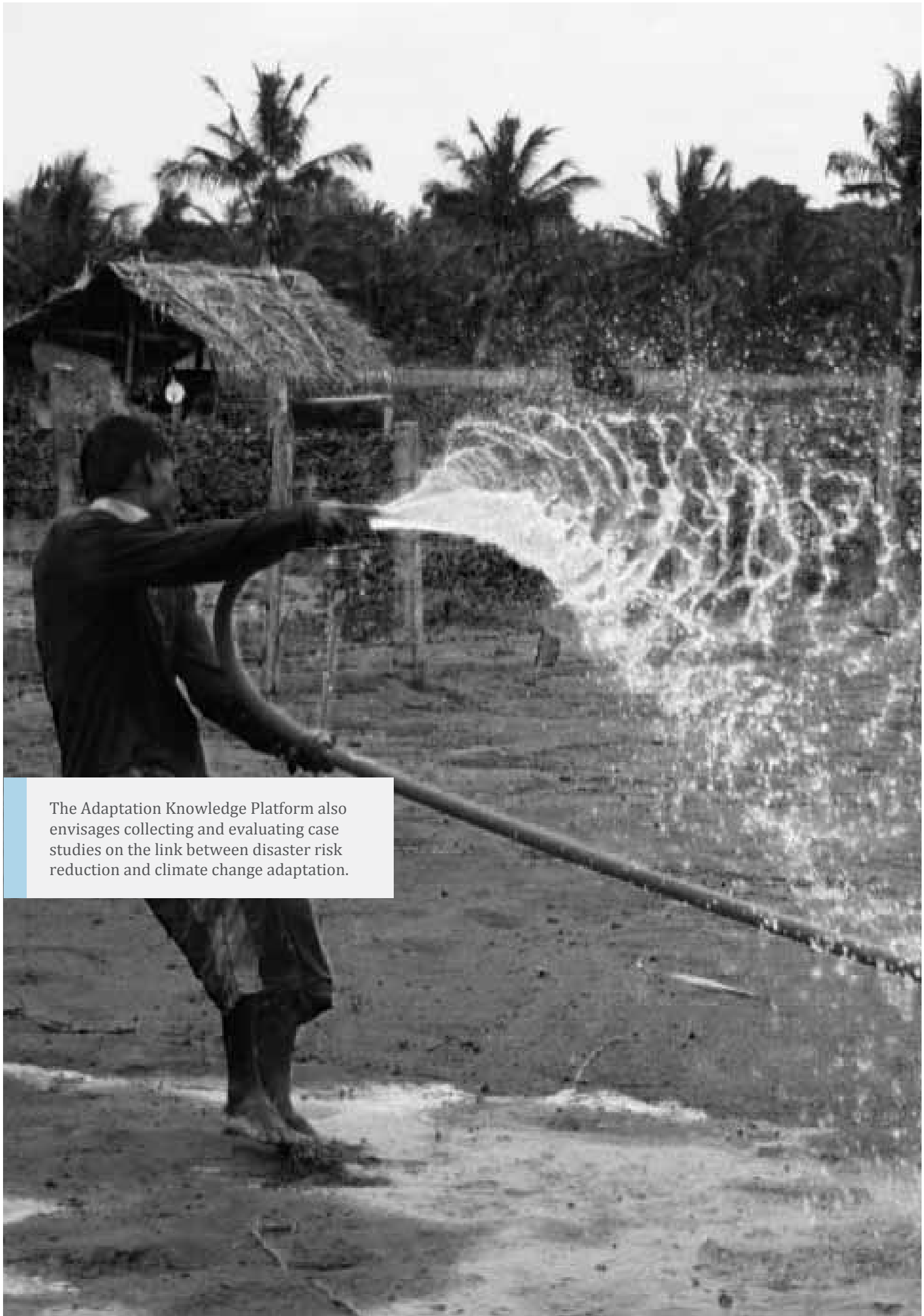
## Second stage, 2011 potential activities

As a second stage of Adaptation Knowledge Platform's intervention in the country, beginning from 2011, it is envisaged that specific trainings, capacity building activities would be delivered at the level of divisional secretariats. The nature of these activities will, however, be an outcome of the scoping assessment.



## MINUTES OF CONSULTATIONS WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The summary of the consultations undertaken are reported in alphabetical order in the paragraphs below. Full details of the stakeholders interviewed as well as additional national stakeholders not consulted during the scoping mission are given in Annex 2.



The Adaptation Knowledge Platform also envisages collecting and evaluating case studies on the link between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

The stakeholders were selected and prioritized prior to the mission through consultations with the UNDP country office based on their activities and relevance in the national climate change adaptation scenario.

## Asian Development Bank (ADB)

### **Nayana N. Mawilmada, Team Leader, Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation**

The Asian Development Bank is supporting the Government of Sri Lanka initiative to focus on adaptation through a Technical Assistance (TA) grant titled “Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation.” The assistance is provided through the CCS of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources over a 10 month period (it was expected to be complete by end August 2010, but it was extended to September 2010).

The TA titled “**Strengthening Capacity for Climate Change Adaptation**” has four components:

1. Development of climate change adaptation strategy, which tries to span key economic sectors and see where climactic changes pose serious risks and figure out ways to deal with them (it is the biggest of the four components)
2. Convene a partners’ forum to provide an opportunity to Sri Lanka to showcase country strategies (also receive attention from international donors) and;
3. Develop and initiate execution of an information, education, and communications strategy related to climate change. Also mobilize the international community and domestic stakeholders to meet the financing needs.
4. Capacity building to strengthen the Ministry of Environment and government capacity.

All documents are available at <http://www.climatechange.lk/adaptation/documents.html>

The extent to which this report will cover the socio-economic cost of adaptation while identifying the priorities for Sri Lanka is not yet clear.

The TA is being implemented by a team of eight staff members, working within or in close collaboration with the Climate Change Secretariat. This exercise is parallel to the second national communication project, which is still ongoing. Currently, the second NatCom and the ADB TA are increasing linkages to avoid duplication of work and coordinate the messages to be sent out.

The TA component 1 (Climate change adaptation strategy) is divided into two main parts:

- a. Stocktaking exercise: to get a better grip of the present and past projects as well as potential climate change vulnerabilities. This analysis is divided into 5 groups: i) Urban development, human settlements, and economic Infrastructure; ii) water, iii) agriculture and fisheries, iv) health, v) biodiversity and ecosystem services.
- b. Working toward the integration of climate change into the national development plan. For example, fluctuating rainfall pattern which has a huge impact on yields is a big issue in the agriculture sector. The

agriculture department needs to mobilize means to find out how and when to respond. While addressing this short-term variability, it also needs to script a long-term strategy, which can help it in profiling the issues confronting this sector.

Thus, this TA will lay the foundation for building strategy by working with line agencies concerned to address the current issues over the next 5-10 years.

National-level in scope, the ADB study is relying heavily on the department of agriculture and other departments which have already studied climate change issues in detail. It also supports initiatives by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who work with communities and have a good network with the government.

*Work is being done to link disaster risk and climate risks but efforts are still needed to bring about a shift from a reactive approach to a preventive approach.*

In terms of infrastructure, both the urban development authority and national physical planning department are aware of the importance of incorporating adaptation into their plans, but enforcement is a big problem. Sooner than later, there will be a lot of infrastructure development in Sri Lanka followed by demand for enforcing adaptation. But the ministries and departments concerned will have to voice this need to ensure that it is manifested in their policy. However, this too requires knowledge about adaptation which is perhaps missing at this juncture.

At the planning level, Sri Lanka has a national planning strategy to move people away from highly vulnerable disaster-prone areas. Work is being done to link disaster risk and climate risks but efforts are still needed to bring about a shift from a reactive approach to a preventive approach.

#### **Main Outcomes**

- It was agreed that the Adaptation Knowledge Platform would not duplicate the TA, but use some of its results and help ensure sustainability of the work accomplished by the TA;
- It was also agreed that Sri Lanka needed a national knowledge platform on climate change adaptation as well as a national portal. The Adaptation Knowledge Platform was advised to work with the CCS in enhancing/creating the national knowledge sharing mechanism while enhancing its capacity besides providing technical assistance to bridge the knowledge gaps that exist among the line agencies in most of the sectors, programs and projects;
- The Adaptation Knowledge Platform may also support the communications component of the national adaptation strategy;
- The key departments for climate change issues would be departments of agriculture and coastal conservation;
- It was acknowledged that a lot of work was still required to be done for the development of climate scenarios and mainstreaming of climate change into national plans in Sri Lanka.

**Climate Change Secretariat (CCS), Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources**  
**Sugath Dharmakeerthi, Assistant Director**  
**Anoja Herath, Assistant Director**

The climate change secretariat is the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focal point in the country. It is manned by around 12 permanent but not technical staff members from Ministry of



Environment (MoE) and project staff for the National Communications. The CCS recognizes the need for adaptation and the importance of coordinating climate change activities in the country.

The CCS is also the national focal point for three important national initiatives: 1) ADB TA (see ADB section for details), 2) the 2nd National Communication (with the support of UNDP and 3) Policy on climate change.

The adaptation strategy formulated as a result of the ADB TA in September will provide the country a template in terms of the steps it needs to take for adapting to climate change.

In the 2nd NatCom, CCS is making an inventory of projects, research works, technology transfers and capacity building needed for climate change. Unlike the 1st NatCom, this time most civil society organizations NGOs and communities have been consulted in preparing the 2nd NatCom to cover the adaptation needs at various levels.

Notwithstanding the several policy and planning works undertaken so far, Sri Lanka still lacks an adaptation implementation plan to identify specific actions that need to be taken. The ADB TA will help in bridging this divide.

The CCS is also preparing a Policy on Climate Change to identify gaps in information, priority identification, coordination and resource mobilization. It has identified the following four areas in which gaps regarding climate change need to be plugged:

- Information gaps;
- Gaps in agenda and priority setting;
- Coordination gaps;
- Resource mobilization gaps.

The Policy on Climate Change was initiated by the Institute of Policy Studies in September 2009 and then passed on to the University of Peradenya. The ADB TA team is working in collaboration with the members formulating the policy to synergise the results.

In 2008, Sri Lanka prepared a climate change action plan, which included adaptation activities conducted by line agencies, and was coordinated by the CCS.

With regards to coordination among different national stakeholders, a National Advisory Committee on Climate Change (NACCC) was established in 2008 with 40 members on board representing the government as well as civil society agencies. While this platform was active in 2008 and 2009, with three annual meetings to guide the Secretariat on ways to include climate change issues in different sectors, it was still dormant in 2010 during the visit of the scoping mission.

Though several adaptation projects are going on in the country, there has been no attempt to collate information about them and host it on a single portal. Now the CCS has initiated steps in this direction with support from the Institute of Policy Planning.

In terms of adaptation capacity of national stakeholders, a useful national capacity assessment of over 14 dimensions, including climate change, was done. An ongoing ADB study is trying to identify these gaps and prepare a

strategy to bridge some of these. CCS informed that national-level authorities and players are now quite familiar with climate change knowledge but the biggest gap still lies at the divisional secretariat level. Local communities and national authorities are often the target of initiatives and projects, but no one is paying any attention to educate this middle rung.

With regard to Regional and National Adaptation Knowledge Platform, the climate change secretariat recognizes the importance of such a mechanism and is willing to be a country focal point to facilitate this process. The secretariat acknowledges the benefit that it may be able to draw from the activities of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform in various forms such as training of trainers, capacity building, technical assistance, seminars and the annual adaptation forum.

Given the nature of Adaptation Knowledge Platform, the secretariat recognizes that it could provide an important role by responding to specific needs identified in the strategy currently under preparation. Some of the specific sectors would include water (drought and flood), agriculture and coastal areas.

### **Main Outcomes**

- The Climate Change Secretariat has evinced an interest in the Adaptation Knowledge Platform both at the national and regional level. It is also interested in lending support to the national web-based portal;
- The main sectors that would require an immediate response to climate change in Sri Lanka are agriculture, water, and, in terms of geographical area, the coasts.
- There is a dire need for capacity building at the local/divisional secretariat level
- Useful information was gathered on the current role of CCS and NACCC. Information was also gathered from the main documents already available such as Harika Lanka Programme, capacity needs assessment, draft inventory, and Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) background document prepared by EML Consultants, et al.

### **EML Consultants**

#### **Avanthi Jayathilake, Managing Director**

Set up in 1993, EML Consultants has a track record of managing environmental work in Sri Lanka and the region. From the climate change perspective, the firm has undertaken a stocktaking exercise for the first national communication. In the framework of the 2nd NatCom, EML Consultants is involved as a party to the roundtable discussions, but is not leading the process.

The consultancy firm also prepared the program document for adaptation and mitigation in Sri Lanka, besides a background documentation for NORAD in 2009.

Avanthi and his colleagues have been also very valuable in identifying the most relevant stakeholders to be consulted during the scoping mission. They also confirmed that the Climate Change Secretariat would be the most appropriate anchor point for the Platform in Sri Lanka.

Other important organizations that will be consulted during the scoping assessment exercise (but not during the scoping mission) are: i) Coast

Conservation Department (CCD), ii) Meteorology Department; iii) universities (Peradenya and Moratuwa).

The Meteorology Department does not reportedly have enough capacity for preparation of climate change scenarios.

#### **Main Outcomes**

- The important stakeholders in Sri Lanka in addition to the ones consulted during this mission include: i) Coast Conservation Department (CCD), ii) Meteorology Department; iii) universities (Peradenya and Moratuwa).
- EML Consultants expressed their interest in being involved in the scoping assessment and indicated that a period of two to three months would be required to accomplish the required tasks.

Follow-up should be done as needed following the final decisions taken with regard to the local counterpart.

#### **Environmental Foundation Limited**

**Manishka de Mel, Environmental Scientist,  
Chamila Weerathunghe, Project Manager, MFF - Maha  
Oya Project**

The Environmental Foundation Limited is a NGO for the conservation of Sri Lanka's environment and natural resources. It is currently active in different project areas:

1. Sand mining project (Funded by Mangroves for the Future (MFF)) which is looking at coastal erosion and, to a limited extent, at forecasting the impacts of climate change. This project will prepare models of erosion, salinity intrusion, inundation, etc, within 2011 besides conducting economic valuation of sand mining.
2. Green recovery program. This includes home gardening and water management in the South East coast.
3. Landslide protection project.
4. Protection of natural parks and forest areas while keeping in mind the guidelines given by Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD).

#### **Main Outcome**

Dwelling on gaps in knowledge regarding climate change adaptation, Environmental Foundation Limited (EFL) cited lack of communication and awareness among local communities and provincial authorities. The NGO also underlined the lack of coordination regarding climate change activities in the country.

#### **Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**

**Calvin Piggott, reconstruction of agriculture in the  
Northern Province project**

(He was a replacement for Pararajasingam Ramanathan, Programme officer, Emergency & Rehabilitation Coordination Unit)

The Adaptation Knowledge Platform team briefed Calvin Piggott, who had joined the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) only two weeks before their arrival, about their initiative in Sri Lanka. Calvin Piggott will in turn give this briefing to FAO representative Pararajasingam Ramanathan.

Prior to joining FAO, Calvin Piggott had worked with Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in a programme for tsunami reconstruction in the eastern coast with International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) besides handling a wide range of projects focusing on mangroves, fishery, governance and livelihood. Calvin Piggott cited his past experience to highlight the community-based work done by Practical Action and Sarvodia (Please note that the name of this NGO has not been cross-checked). Savodia, he said, would have village-level database of rice production, meteorological information, visas, etc.

#### *Main Outcome*

Among the pipeline FAO projects, Calvin Piggott mentioned a technical cooperation project (FAO TCP) on agriculture and climate change, but he did not have details about it. Follow-up discussions should be held with Pararajasingam Ramanathan.

### German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)

#### **Michael Wahl, public relations, Climate Protection Programme.**

German Technical Cooperation (GTZ) is quite active in the promotion of climate change adaptation activities in developing countries. It is also undertaking important work on i) providing technical support to developing nations for implementing national adaptation strategies, ii) climate proofing for development. In 2010, it developed three training modules for trainers on mainstreaming adaptation into development. Countries were encouraged to nominate interested participants.

#### *Main Outcomes*

While the GTZ is yet to concretize its plan for promoting climate change adaptation in Sri Lanka, it evinced an interest in the activities of the Platform. Hence, it would be wise to follow up with it in two to three months.

### International Water Management Institute (IWMI) (Hq and Sri Lanka programme)

#### **Herath Manthrithilake, Head, Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Initiative**

#### **Robyn Johnston, Senior Researcher Guilleaum Lacombe**

International Water Management Institute (IWMI) works globally in the field of water management with the bulk of its activities concentrated in the following five areas:

1. Agriculture and water management, mainly in Africa and South Asia (India, Pakistan).
2. Water storage, case studies on success stories and lessons learnt (Africa only).
3. Storage options (Nepal).
4. Adaptation to climate change at the farm level (Bangladesh, Laos, and Cambodia).
5. Irrigation enhancement while taking into account climate change scenarios.

### *Main Outcomes*

The Sri Lanka country programme is still in the phase of development and hence, there are not any significant areas for collaboration. A few important activities such as the revitalization of rainwater tanks harvesting are, however, being planned and implemented.

After being briefed about the Adaptation Knowledge Platform's scope and objective, IWMI expressed its interest in regional-level collaboration mainly through the following activities:

- Support in the delivery of the "Practitioners and policy-makers exchange on climate change adaptation in agriculture". Further discussions would be held internally after receipt of the concept note of the event from the Adaptation Knowledge Platform. One of the staff, possibly from Laos, would be assigned for the task.
- Upload the projects on weAdapt and on the Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific portal. The backlog of the research done by IWMI can be summarized by their communications officer and fed into the portal.

### **IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature)**

**Ranjith Mahindapala, Country Representative, IUCN Sri Lanka**

**Shamen P Vidanage, Programme Co-ordinator, IUCN Sri Lanka**

**Raquibul Amin, Regional Coordinator, Ecosystem Management, Ecosystem & Livelihoods Group (ELG)**

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) team, consisting of members of the IUCN Sri Lanka office and also representatives of the Ecosystem & Livelihoods Group (ELG) was briefed in detail about the scope and aims of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform, at the regional level and in Sri Lanka.

IUCN informed that its current portfolio in the country consists of three main programs:

1. Natural resources governance
2. Ecological effects
3. Capacity building

However, the projects currently under implementation are limited in number.

With regard to climate change, IUCN is currently supporting the 2nd NatCom by helping in the review of the adaptation and vulnerability chapter IUCN would welcome collaboration with the Adaptation Knowledge Platform. Also, IUCN is the national focal point for Mangroves for the Future initiative (MFF) with which the Platform is partnering at regional level. Useful lessons could be learnt from the experience of its work in Sri Lanka. In terms of sectors most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, IUCN cited infrastructure.

In Sri Lanka, even though on-the-ground implementation of climate change adaptation projects is still not very substantial, several lessons could be learnt from projects undertaken by the IUCN and other organizations which have been working, for instance, on water management, et al.

## Ministry of Agriculture

### **B.V.R.Punyawardena, Senior Research Officer/ Climatorlogist. Member of National Advisory Committee on Climate Change**

Agriculture and water are the two sectors most vulnerable to climate change and hence in need of integrated responses to mitigate future impacts. Among the already visible impacts, B. V. R. Punyawardena cited:

- Increasing variability;
- Changing seasonality;
- Erratic distribution of rainfall.

The Ministry of Agriculture has over the years, implemented several adaptation measures in response to changes in climate (examples include introduction of salt-tolerant varieties of rice or those that require a shorter growing period). Important research was also done in dry zones to develop a crop variety that can withstand high temperature and cope with the change in monsoon. Collaboration with a UNDP pilot project also demonstrated ways to mitigate the impact of drought by growing appropriate varieties at the right time of planting while conserving soil moisture. This long-term experience can be used for specific climate change adaptation projects. Other projects, also in collaboration with UNDP, have been undertaken to rehabilitate traditional water tanks. During the month of July/August the Ministry will publish a report on the indigenous knowledge on drought and floods.

The following were highlighted as the most important gaps in terms of adaptation knowledge:

- Knowledge gap between user (ground level) and researchers;
- Capacity development of technical departments (e.G. Genetic engineering, high technology)
- Involvement of NGOs and private sector.

Among the documents of importance, **B.V.R.Punyawardena** cited the National Capacity Self Assessment (2006-2007) which he felt would be a good base with which to start the scoping assessment on national capacity.

With regard to national coordination, while members of the NACCC are already well informed about climate change, the Adaptation Knowledge Platform-potentially in collaboration with UNDP-could support the country in revitalizing the mechanism besides providing ad hoc technical contributions when needed. The NDMC, while being very active and strong, is not linked well enough to the NACCC.

The meeting also served to identify the Center for Climate Change studies, another very crucial player on climate change in Sri Lanka, the contact details of which were not available earlier.

### **Main Outcomes**

- It was confirmed that capacity building on climate change adaptation is most required at divisional secretariat level (members of the NACCC are already well informed about climate change);

- The Adaptation Knowledge Platform (in collaboration with UNDP) could help in reinforcing the NACCC besides strengthening its linkages to the NDMC;
- It would be important to establish contact with the Center for Climate Change Studies.

## MIND

**Yvani Deraniyagala, Manager, Research & Training**  
**Priyangi Jayasinghe Manager, Research**

MIND is an NGO studying climate change as a development issue with government agencies. Though based in Sri Lanka, its work is mainly outside the country. Of late, it has been working with Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) in the field of disaster management in tsunami-affected areas.

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*The key vulnerable sectors in Sri Lanka are food security and water, but more study is needed to understand these sectors as flooding also encompasses coastal issues such as salinity.*

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MIND has developed AIM (Action Impact Matrix), a robust participatory methodology applied to a group of stakeholders, to help prioritize issues related to climate change for policy makers. MIND applied AIM in China and India and is in the process of applying it elsewhere. AIM, for instance, was used to help ministry of sciences and technology in Sri Lanka to identify new science and technology needs with high impact on national development. The benefit of this tool is that it brings all stakeholders together to discuss the issue across sectors for prioritizing the areas on adaptation and mitigation in development planning.

In general, the AIM course is designed as a 2-day training program to identify and prioritize adaptation needs. MIND is considering AIM as a potential valuable tool/approach for working with ministries and stakeholders wanting to integrate climate change adaptation into their plans.

According to them, the key vulnerable sectors in Sri Lanka are food security and water, but more study is needed to understand these sectors as flooding also encompasses coastal issues such as salinity. With regard to gaps in knowledge, MIND suggested identification of ongoing programs and policies in specific sectors to maximize the value of adaptation knowledge. For example, adaptation study with Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) along the southern coast is perhaps a good way of ascertaining the resilience of the community.

For the past few years, MIND has been focusing on training and research at regional level, but has not been doing much in Sri Lanka due to the changing policy and governance structure.

### **Main Outcomes**

- Key vulnerable sectors: food security and water

### **Practical Actions**

**Ranga Pallawala, Programme Team Leader - Access to Infrastructure Services;**  
**Daniel Vorbach, climate change advocacy coordinator**

Practical Actions is an NGO which focuses on poverty reduction and appropriate technology for local communities (local knowledge and social system). It considers climate change a cross-cutting theme for development work and poverty reduction.

Practical Action has three programs in Sri Lanka (and South Asia, i.e. Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Nepal):

1. Reducing vulnerability to natural hazards and natural resources degradation;
2. Improving livelihood and market network for poor people-working on agriculture, fisheries and livelihood; and
3. Access to infrastructure services. It is focusing on improving the access of poor people to infrastructure services (energy, water and sanitation, irrigation and housing).

A specific team works on climate change issues, and it is in the process of integrating climate change into Practical Action agenda, focusing on adaptation in the areas of policy advocacy, capacity building and networking. Practical Action is working closely with government and other NGOs. The climate change team also looks at the crosscutting issues among different program components for which its staffs have been trained. It has also begun to include climate change or environmental change as a sector in its review process. The staff is asked to analyze the programs or projects in term of promoting people to think about climate change.

The climate change programme in the organization consists of:

1. **Capacity building:** i) media workshop for journalists, ii) workshops for civil society (including business people and NGOs) iii) workshop on “Climate vision” initiative. Themes of the workshops are climate change science, knowledge and negotiations, in the context of Sri Lanka. The workshops will attempt to feed civil society vision into the government.
2. **Policy advocacy and research:** Practical Action is a member of the NACCC and, among other things, they have been asked to review the chapter on adaptation and vulnerability of the 2nd NatCom. In addition to this, under the “research” aspect, Practical Action is supporting International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) with the Asia Pacific Disaster Report, South Asia disaster report; also further work will be done during the year on linkages between climate change and disaster reduction. It is also collaborating with universities.
3. **Building networks:** i) Tying up with Climate Action Network in Sri Lanka (it was active before COP 15 and is now working toward its reactivation). Climate Action Network is an international network, and arguably the biggest network on climate change mitigation and adaptation. Globally, it has more than 200 NGO members, but only three from Sri Lanka, namely Energy Forum, Practical Actions and MINDS.; ii) **Climate vision initiative (website):** it is a virtual platform supported by workshops, with articles and information on climate change, events calendar, and list of stakeholders. The climate vision initiative is an open source which anybody can use to upload or download knowledge on climate change. It is run by volunteers with no financial support.

In addition to supporting the 2nd NatCom, Practical Action is also working together with ADB TA.

According to Practical Action, important knowledge gaps in Sri Lanka are:

- Sector specific information is still lacking (e.g. what are the impacts of climate change on the transport sector?). As of now, only few sectors



like agriculture or energy have worked on this but much remains to be done in the other sectors.

- Local government (divisional secretariat level) and community level gaps. Climate change awareness should be raised at all levels, including local government and community and grass-root NGOs through capacity building.

Specific Practical Action projects on governance and infrastructure services i.e. local infrastructure management are implemented at community level and discussions are going on for flood reduction projects.

**Main Outcome:**

- It will certainly be useful to base and/or include the networks managed by Practical Action in the potential national platform and in the portal.

## Sewalanka Foundation and Sri Cret/Sri Lanka Nature Forum

**Amanda Kissel, Director (Planning) Sewa Lanka Foundation**

**Thilak Kariyawasm, Sri Lanka Nature Forum**

Both of these NGOs work with local institutions and organizations that use a conventional system as an entry point primarily in the agriculture and fisheries sector.

Both Sewalanka and Sri Lanka Nature Forum are committed to working with communities, where climate change adaptation is relatively new despite increasing awareness in the past few years.

Sri Lanka Nature Forum is the network of local institutions and communities comprising 173 members. While the network is working in a total of eight thematic areas, climate change is one that cross cuts most of these areas. Currently, 32 members of the network are directly involved in climate change adaptation projects in the field. Also, many of the network work is funded and supported by GEF Small Grant Programme in the area of biodiversity, out of which 20% of the projects are in the area of climate change adaptation.

Both Sewa Foundation and Sri Lanka Nature Forum work with sub-national and national line ministries, and undertake lobbying to influence the national policy. They have, for instance, been able to influence both the 2nd NatCom and ADB studies to reflect the local situation and needs.

Following are the potential areas of collaboration in the field of climate change adaptation: a) Low-cost adaptation technology; b) Weather insurance; c) Seed conservation.

Both the NGOs said that the main threat faced by local communities is that of unseasonal rainfall or significant change in rainfall trend for rain-fed agriculture. They demanded climate change case studies in the areas of drought and floods as a crosscutting learning process.

In 2009, Lanka Nature Forum was given an Equator Prize for coming up with a new yam variety (also known as Climate Dreaming Crop), a crop akin to sweet potato that can be preserved inside the soil for two years.

## UNDP Sri Lanka office

**Ananda Mallawatantri, Assistant Resident Representative. Team Leader - Environment, Energy and Disaster Management**  
**Janaka Gamage, Programme Development Officer**

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) had been previously informed about the Adaptation Knowledge Platform's scope and objectives, so discussions centered on possible ways of collaboration.

The UNDP has a large portfolio in the country, and for climate change adaptation it has been exploring linkages between CCA and disaster risk reduction (DRR). Following are the various activities led or implemented by UNDP:

- Symposium on DRR and CCA in Sri Lanka (with proceedings to be circulated soon); 2nd national symposium to be organized in October 2010;
- Risk profiles study (downscaling climate scenarios) completed, especially for coastal areas, droughts and floods;
- Ongoing projects on salt-resistant and flood-resistant paddy varieties;
- Seed banks
- Drought management guidelines are being drafted

UNDP corroborated the lack of regular knowledge gathering or dissemination activities on climate change adaptation, and suggested the use of the National Disaster Coordinating Committee (NDCC) as a potential base for a national platform. The NDCC is chaired by the Secretary of the Disaster Management Centre and has on board high-level representatives (directors, secretaries of state, etc) from UN organizations, government and non government organizations, who were brought together for the first time in November 2007 and are still active. The NDCC meets every month under the aegis of UNDP. The Disaster Management Centre website and newsletter are used for sharing information. The NDCC can be extended to hold specific CCA sessions.

Dwelling on the most important players in the country, UNDP cited the Climate Change Secretariat (for its legal mandate and for being the focal point UNFCCC), and the Meteorological Department, which is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) focal point. During the past few months, UNDP has been trying to promote communication between these two entities to create a combined agenda.

UNDP is also planning to prepare a one-stop web database (portal) for climate change adaptation, which would fit well with Adaptation Knowledge Platform component 1.

### *Main Outcomes*

- UNDP was identified as a crucial partner in the country and an agreement was reached for co-implementation of scoping assessment and web-based portal. Terms of Reference (ToR) for engagement with a third party to deliver the tasks in the country will have to be prepared before the end of July 2010 for implementation of activities between August and October 2010;

- Results, or preliminary results, of the activities will be presented at the Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2010 (Bangkok, 21-22 October 2010);
- The results of the 2nd Symposium on DRR and CCA could also be shared during the Adaptation Forum;
- Co-drafting of the scoping assessment (it should be anchored in CCS);
- Co-drafting of the national portal on climate change adaptation;
- Results/lessons learnt from adaptation projects implemented in Sri Lanka to be uploaded on the Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific portal;
- UNDP expressed its willingness to provide additional budget to the Platform scoping assessment, if required.

### United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) Jehan Abhayaratne, Applied Research Unit

The meeting with United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) was useful in learning about the current steps the organization was taking to mainstream climate change into its program and portfolio. UNOPS is mandated to support the UN agencies in the country to deliver their programs, mainly on infrastructure development. Some of their projects in Sri Lanka also deal with environmental remediation, rainwater storage, etc.

#### *Main Outcome*

Infrastructure is certainly a key sector vulnerable to climatic changes in the country, and the Adaptation Knowledge Platform will hold further discussions with UNOPS to plug the knowledge gaps among stakeholders in this sector during its second phase of work in the country.

### The World Bank, Sri Lanka country office


Although World Bank (WB), Sri Lanka office, recognizes the importance of Climate Change Adaptation (CCA), its present portfolio is focused on the current needs of the country, and it does not include CCA.

WB team had fruitful consultations with the ADB team for their on-going study in Sri Lanka and WB is looking forward to the ADB deliverables. But World Bank officials made it clear that they are not interested in superficial information on climate change and would prefer to conduct a technical study before working for adaptation and/or climate resilience.

WB also cautioned that they are not sure if ADB outputs can be implemented in some of the sectors in which WB is already working. It is interesting to note that 45% of WB's overall portfolio concerns the road sector.

WB recognizes the capacity (mostly in terms of skills and staffing) gaps at Ministry of Environment. WB also mentions that unless economics of adaptation in specific sectors are understood, it might be difficult to implement adaptation measures.

WB officials observed that one of the key areas where climate change adaptation must make an entry is the infrastructure sector though getting it started would be an uphill task. The officials also wanted to know whether there was any successful model in the region that could be illustrated and replicated in Sri Lanka.



Agriculture and water are the two sectors most vulnerable to climate change and hence in need of integrated responses to mitigate future impacts.

## ANNEX 1. MISSION SCHEDULE

DAY	MEETING	TIME	COMMENTS/VENUE
Tue 8	Arrival in Colombo	Early morning	Early morning flight (arriving 00.15)
	ADBI workshop	8:30 – 18:00	Galle Face hotel
	Informal Platform introduction to ADB/IWMI/ Univ of Peradeniya	During the workshop	
Wed 9	ADBI workshop	9:00 – 18:00	Galle Face hotel
	IWMI	16:30 – 17:30	Galle Face hotel
	UNDP	18:00 – 19:00	Galle Face hotel
Thu 10	ADBI workshop	8:00 – 18:00	Field trip
Fri 11	ADBI workshop	9:00 – 17:00	Galle Face hotel
	UNDP	12:30 – 13:30	Galle Face hotel
	EML consultants	18:00 – 19:30	Galle Face hotel
Sat 12	GTZ International		
Sun 13	Platform team briefing		
Mon 14	MIND	9.00 – 10.30	MIND office
	CC Department	11.00 – 12.30	CCD office
	Lunch	12.30 – 13.30	
	Team a) Ministry of Agriculture	14.00 – 15.30	Ministry of Agriculture
	Team b) Sewalanka Foundation & Nature Forum	14.00 – 15.30	Sewalanka office
	ADB, Nayana	16.00 – 17.30	ADB project office c/o CEA
Tue 15	Team a) Practical Action Team b) World Bank	9.00 – 10.30	Practical Action office / World Bank office
	FAO	11.00 – 12.30	
	Lunch	12.30 – 13.00	
	UN resident coordinator (courtesy visit)	13.00 – 13.30	UN compound
	IUCN Sri Lanka & IUCN Ecosystem Livelihood Group	14.00 – 15.30	IUCN Sri Lanka Office
	UNOPS	16.00 – 17.30	UNOPS office
	Environment Foundation Ltd.	17.30 – 18.30	Env. Foundation office
	UNDP, debriefing and steps forward	19.00 – 20.00	Galle Face hotel

## ANNEX 2. MAIN FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

Follow up with	Details/Comment
All stakeholders	Share key findings of scoping mission and inform about next steps of the Adaptation Knowledge Platform in the country
IWMI Robyn Jonston	Upload of backlog research, lessons learnt from IWMI to the Climate Change Adaptation in Asia and the Pacific Portal
UNDP Ananda Mallawatantri	- ToR for engagement in the country - request proceedings of the symposium DRR & CCA
GTZ Michael Wahl	Follow up to learn new CC plans in Sri Lanka. GTZ was potentially interested in collaboration with the Platform
FAO Rama Ramanathan	Follow up to gather more information on the pipeline project on CC & Agriculture

## ANNEX 3 FULL DETAILS OF STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED & POOL OF NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS

The table below reports information on the stakeholders interviewed and other national players not consulted during the mission due to time constraints. Parties to be consulted were selected through discussions with UNDP country office and analysis of the most active and relevant players.

It is recognized that the list is not exhaustive and that other parties (such as academia, local NGOs, etc) should have been included.

A full picture of players at the national and local level will be presented through the scoping assessment.

Name	Surname	Organization	Position	Briefed (B) / Consulted (C)	Contact
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Nayana	Mawilmada	Asian Development Bank, TA	Team leader CC technical assistance	C	C/o Ministry of Environment and natural resources, Climate Change Secretariat. Central environment Authority, 104, Denzil Kobbekaduwa Mawatha, Battaramulla E-mail: <a href="mailto:nayana.hbs@gmail.com">nayana.hbs@gmail.com</a> , <a href="mailto:slccadaptation@gmail.com">slccadaptation@gmail.com</a> <a href="http://www.climatechange.lk">www.climatechange.lk</a>

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Name	Surname	Organization	Position	Briefed (B) / Consulted (C)	Contact
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Tine	Staermose	ILO	Director		
Ali	Raza Rizvi	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) ELG	Regional Group Head Ecosystems & Livelihoods Group	n.a.	
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