



Promoting synergies at the local level: Why Local Governments are strengthening synergies between climate agenda and sustainable development

A Side Event for the Third Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies between the Paris Agreement and the SDGs

20 July 2022

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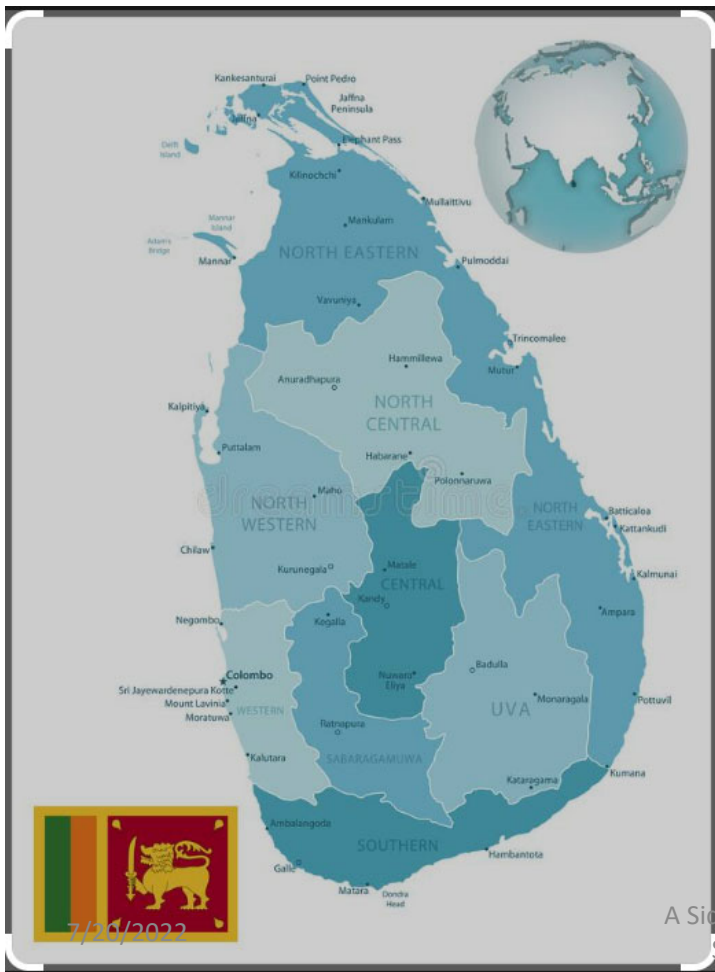
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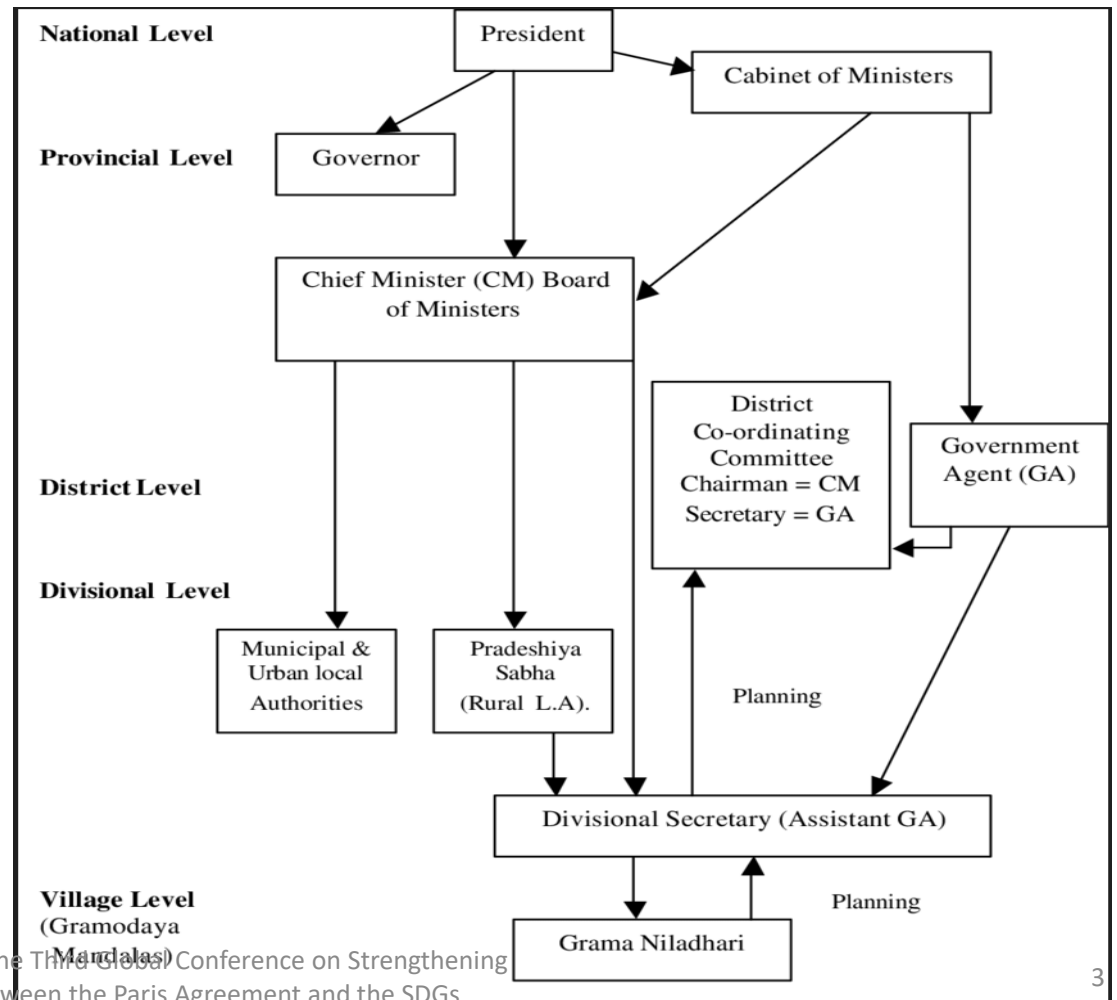
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- Governance structure
- Institutional mechanisms on policy making at LCGs
- SDG monitoring and implementation mechanism
- Challenges

Sri Lanka is a Unitary country



Governance Structure Central, Provincial, and Local



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Institutional Mechanism and SDG Policymaking at LGs

Local Government has authority to enact policies to cover 17 SDGs

- **Nine** second-tier PCs and **335** third-tier LAs: **24** MCs 41 UCs and **271** LCs
- **National Level-** Parliament/ Cabinet/Ministry of LGs and PCs are responsible for policy and legislation
- **Local level** – PCs and LGs are responsible for the implementation at the local level.
- PCs shall enact by-laws on provincial economic plans, education, housing, agriculture, water and sewerage, public health, utility services, roads etc.
- **Fiscal Base-** Grants are provided from provinces and from the central government. Local authorities are responsible for the collection of property rates, taxes and service charges etc.

PCs/LCGs have the authority to enact policies to cover 17 SDGs

Table 3.4: Mapping SDGs to Key Areas of Public Investment

Goal	SDGs	Sector/Theme in PIP
1	No Poverty	All economic and social sectors
2	Zero Hunger	Agriculture & Health
3	Good Health and Well-being	Health
4	Quality Education	Education
5	Gender Equality	Social Protection
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	Water & Sanitation, Irrigation
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Power & Energy
8	Decent Work and Economic Development	Labour and all economic and social sectors
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	Industry, Labour, Technology & Research and Infrastructure
10	Reduced Inequalities	Labour, Social Protection
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Urban Development, Housing, Culture, Religion & National Integration, Transport, Road
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Agriculture, Environment & Disaster Management, Tourism
13	Climate Action	Environment & Disaster Management
14	Life below Water	Environment & Disaster Management, Fisheries
15	Life on Land	Environment & Disaster Management, Irrigation
16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	Public Management/Governance, ICT
17	Partnerships for the Goals	All economic and social sectors

Source: Department of National Planning (NPD)

LCG/Central Progress

- Solid Waste Management
- Water and Drainage
- Control of Emissions
- Water Management
- **Climate Control**- “Let’s Invest a Tree “program at CMC launched at 2021 World Earth Day – covered 10,000 so
- Ministry of Environment



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Public group · 1.8K members

Joined + Invite



SDGs Centrality monitoring by SDC

WHAT WE DO



SDG driven policy making and planning



SDG financing and budgeting



SDG monitoring, evaluation and reporting



SDG related research, development and innovations



SDG based education, awareness and communications



Multi-stakeholder partnerships for SDG achievement

SDGs are Centrality monitoring by SDC



SDC was established in terms of the Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017

SDC is the nodal government institution with responsibilities for coordination, facilitation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

NPSSD – Still not table at the parliament

SDC composition with high-level officers – not functioning. CEO works

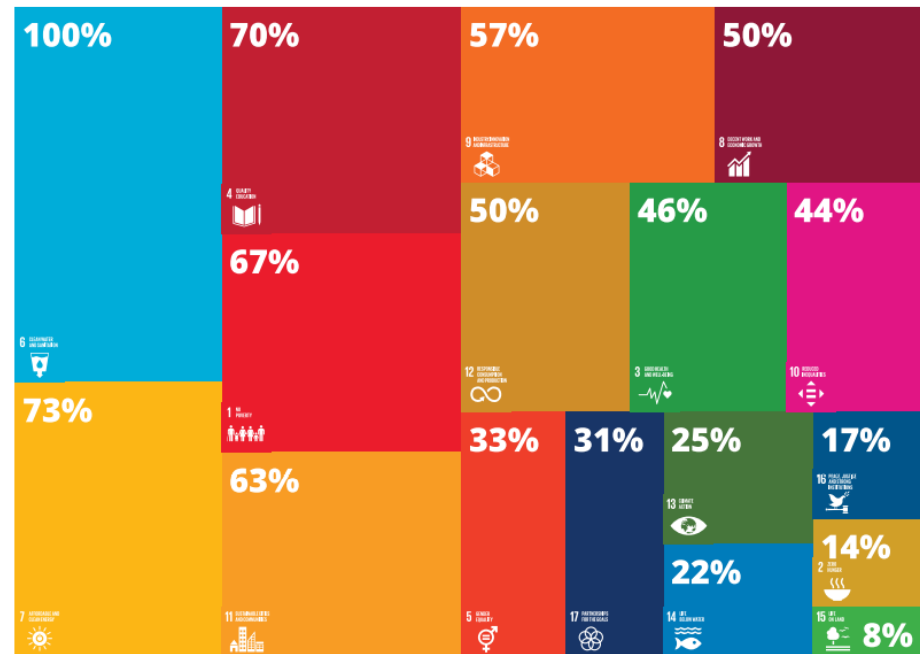
NO HORIZONTAL COORDINATION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES



Voluntary National Review

on the Status of Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

Figure 3.2: Full Alignment PIP 2017-2020 with SDG Targets



Source: MAPS Approach Supporting SDG Implementation in Sri Lanka, Government of Sri Lanka and UN Country Team in Sri Lanka, January 2018

Second VNR presented at UN-HPLF July 15 2022

- However, the persistent systemic and structural issues that create impediments to progress need to be addressed through effective and innovative solutions to advance the implementation of the SDGs and
- to ensure an 'inclusive transformation towards a sustainably developed nation for all'.

The Second VNR process was guided by a national-level steering committee

- Representatives from the Sustainable Development Council of Sri Lanka (SDCSL),
- the Department of National Planning (NPD),
- Department of Project Management and Monitoring (DPMM), Department of Census and Statistics (DCS),
- Prime Minister's Office (PMO),
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA),
- Finance Commission of Sri Lanka,
- Ministry of Environment and the Institute of Policy Studies (IPS)
- along with the United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office (UNRCO), the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as observers.
- **NO REPRESENTATION FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**

Challenges in LGs Synergies

- **Legal** – Still MCs Ucs using laws enacted during the colonial period that most provisions are obsolete
- Urban Councils Ordinance 1939, the Municipal Councils Ordinance 1947
- Not enforcing Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017
- **Political instability** – 2018, 2020 two regimes changed SDG implementation mechanism
- **Local Government Council members** – majority uneducated, corrupted. No sense about SDGs/Climate resilience

Thank you

Arigatou gozaimasu.

ありがとうございます