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***STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE
CHANGE LAW IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC
Colombo, Sri Lanka, 26 May – 1 June 2018***

SESSION 8: CLIMATE CHANGE/CLEAN ENERGY LAW

**Climate Change Legislation and NDCs Implementation
– Sri Lanka**



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Some Previous National Policies

- National Climate Change Policy of Sri Lanka,
- National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka in 2010,
- Climate Change Vulnerability Profiles; Water, Health, Agriculture and Fisheries, Urban Development, Human Settlements and Economic Infrastructure in 2010,
- Technology Needs Assessment and Technology Action Plans for Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation in 2014,
- National Action Plan for Haritha Lanka Programme in 2009
- Urban Transport Master Plan 2032 based on the National Transport Policy in 2009.



Previous National Policies - cont

- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka has been finalized,
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) on Energy Generation and End Use Sectors is being implemented,
- NAMA on Transportation is being prepared.
- Long Term Electricity Generation Expansion Plan 2015- 2032 and the National Solid Waste Management Strategy 2000, the Corporate Plan 2014- 2018 by the Central Environmental Authority and various legal amendments made by government entities related to environment are being implemented.
- In addition, Forestry Sector Master Plan 1995-2020, National REDD Strategy are two important initiatives towards enrichment of forest cover.



Vulnerabilities

- Small island – vulnerable to sea level rise in the coastal plains
- Tourism and fisheries affected
- Agricultural country – climate change will affect food security
- Foreign income generated through export crops
- Could alter natural systems connected to water cycle, ecosystems and biodiversity
- Impacts on human health and settlements



What are NDCs?

- The actions that countries will take setting out what they will do about climate change.
- Required by Article 4 Para 2 of the Paris Agreement 2016 - Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.
- Sri Lanka signed 22 April 2016; Ratified 21 September 2016.



Sri Lanka's NDCs

- Sri Lanka submitted its INDCs in October 2015
- Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment obtained Cabinet approval for the Cabinet Memorandum on Agreement on Global Climate Change and National Strategic Accord (National Contribution towards Minimising Global Temperature) on 16th March 2016.
- Resubmitted its NDCs in April 2016



Institutions

- Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment - President of Sri Lanka is the Minister – focal point for UNFCCC
- Climate Change Secretariat established in 2008
- National Climate Change Commission will be established to implement NDCs



Climate Change Commission

- Will be implemented under the guidance of the Climate Change Commission of Sri Lanka, in coordination with the relevant ministries.
- A Climate Change Commission Act of Sri Lanka to be enacted.
- Will establish the Commission.
- Commission will also be governed by all relevant international laws and agreements



NDCs comprise following areas

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Loss and Damage
- Means of Implementation

Take steps to ensure equity by maintaining inclusiveness including groups such as women, youth and vulnerable communities.



MITIGATION

- Reducing the GHG emissions against the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenarios in the sectors of energy (electricity generation), transportation, industry, waste and forestry. The key contributors to GHG are Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄) and Nitrous Oxide (N₂O).



Mitigation sectors

- Energy
- Transport
- Industry
- Forestry
- Waste Management



Mitigation sectors - issues

- Energy Sector – growing demand – wind farms, biomass, waste, mini and micro hydro, Demand Side Management and Building Management. Implement sustainable energy policies
- Transport Sector – electric buses, BRT systems, fuel quality standards, Urban Transport Master Plans, electrification of private vehicles, vehicle emission standards
- Industrial Sector – Eco-Industrial Parks, Greening the Supply Chain, eco efficiency and cleaner production, tax structures to promote sustainable technologies, implement National Green Reporting System
- Forestry Sector – Increase forest cover to 32% by 2030, river basin management, urban forestry
- Waste sector – source separation at household level, energy generation from waste, Solid Waste Management Strategies



Recommendation

Strategic policies and implementation plans for each sector of NDC to be prepared through a Planning and Monitoring committee consisting of:

- officials of the central government;
- Provincial Councils; - - -
- scientists/technologists in universities and research institutions who are specialists in relevant fields.



ADAPTATION

- Building resilience in most vulnerable communities, sectors and areas to adverse effects of climate change.
- Adaptation initiatives that derive mitigation co-benefits will be prioritized.



Adaptation to focus on most vulnerable sectors

- Health,
- Food Security (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries),
- Water and Irrigation,
- Coastal and Marine Biodiversity,
- Urban infrastructure & human settlement
- Tourism & recreation.



Five Major Adaptation Targets

1. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national planning and development.
2. Enabling climate resilient and healthy human settlements.
3. Minimizing climate change impacts on food security.
4. Improving climate resilience of key economic drives.
5. Safeguarding natural resources and biodiversity from climate change impacts.



LOSS AND DAMAGE

- In order to address issues related to losses and damages resulting from extreme weather events, a local mechanism will be developed in accordance with the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.



MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- Requires three pre-conditions:
 - Finance
 - Technology
 - Capacity Building
- External support required for these pre-conditions



2018 Update

- Readiness Plan for Implementation of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) 2017 - 2019

