



Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

# **National Policy on Climate Change**

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**Ministry of Environment**

# **National Policy on Climate Change**

Climate Change Secretariat  
Ministry of Environment  
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Battaramulla.

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# Policy Name: National Policy on Climate Change

Effective Date: 2023 November 27

## 1. Introduction

### (i) Background

Climate change impacts the society by disrupting the natural, economic, and social systems. A changing climate leads to changes in the frequency, intensity, spatial extent, duration, and timing of weather and climate extremes, with a higher exposure of people and economic assets resulting in long-term increases in economic losses from climate-induced disasters.

Recent analysis has shown a slow but steady increase of both the maximum and minimum temperature in Sri Lanka. With an annual increment of ambient temperature at 0.01–0.03 °C since 1960<sup>1</sup>, the day/night temperature difference has narrowed, especially enhancing the vulnerability of farming community in the cooler climates at higher elevations and increasing the number of warm days and nights. Further, the intensity and frequency of extreme weather events (e.g. heavy rainfall leading to floods, tornado- type winds, intense lightning strikes) are increasing in Sri Lanka, affecting all economic sectors.

Being in the frontline of climate change, Sri Lanka frequently faces repetitive climate-induced disasters with multiple impacts on economic development. Sri Lanka has been identified as one of the most vulnerable countries with an absolute annual loss estimated at USD 3,626 million attributed to climate change<sup>2</sup>. Climate-induced disasters have threatened

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<sup>1</sup>Jayawardena, S., Dharshika, T., and Herath, R. (2017). Observed climate trends, future climate change projections and possible impacts for Sri Lanka. *'Neela Haritha'* the Climate Change Magazine of Sri Lanka, 2, 144–151

<sup>2</sup> WB and ADB (2021): Climate Risk Country Profile: Sri Lanka. The World Bank Group and the Asian Development Bank

Sri Lanka's economic growth while the vulnerable communities in the country are suffering from deteriorating conditions resulting in climate change.

The updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of 2021 has developed adaptation NDCs for the most critical sectors affected by climate change, namely, agriculture, fisheries, livestock, water, biodiversity, coastal and marine, health, urban planning and human settlements and tourism and recreation, which needs resilience-building actions. Sri Lanka has, thus, developed the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Change Impacts and is also developing Provincial Adaptation Plans to ensure engagement of stakeholders at all levels in achieving climate resilience.

Sri Lanka is a low carbon emitting country with per capita emissions of around 1.02 tons/per person, and its development pathway has remained low-carbon-intensive. Despite having a relatively low carbon footprint, Sri Lanka is committed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in its updated NDCs by 14.5% with respect to BAU scenario from 2021 to 2030 in the Power (electricity generation), Transport, Industry, Waste, Forestry, and Agriculture sectors.

The National Environment Policy (NEP) and the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) 2022- 2030 were adopted in Sri Lanka in 2022. The NEP clearly states that the human-induced adverse impacts on the environment, such as climate change, could derail the process of sustainable development. This would result in a collapse of life support systems, degradation and exhaustion of productive natural capital, a decline of overall productivity, and increased exposure of life and properties to natural hazards, which are often felt more by women and children since they bear the brunt of the climate crisis. People of Sri Lanka, especially women and youth, can act as agents of change to bring the required changes in the society to achieve required climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Climate-induced hazards in Sri Lanka has increased by 22-fold during the last decade compared to 1973-1983 with an increasing occurrences of

catastrophic extreme weather events, and slow-onset events. Loss and Damage describe the harms inflicted by climate change that go beyond the limits of adaptation. The estimated damages and losses in Sri Lanka from the floods and landslides were more than USD 473 million in May 2016 and USD 368 million in May 2017<sup>3</sup>. The contingent liability of the government of Sri Lanka in 2017 was USD 149 million (approx. 1% of total government expenditure)<sup>4</sup>. These information highlights the need to address loss and damage due to climate-induced disasters in Sri Lanka across all sectors at all levels.

Sri Lanka has launched the NDC implementation roadmap for 2021-2030 demonstrating its commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The country has also launched the Climate Prosperity Plan (CPP) in 2022, a roadmap to attract foreign investment to boost economic growth and employment while accelerating climate adaptation and transitioning towards a low-carbon economy. Sri Lanka is currently developing the Carbon Net Zero Road Map and Strategic Plan to address the alarming situation of climate change. Further, the National Climate Change Act of Sri Lanka is being drafted to provide the regulatory support to implement the National Policy on Climate Change.

Moreover, climate-related opportunities are enormous, such as improving resource efficiencies and cost savings, adopting low-emission energy sources, developing new products and services, accessing new markets, and building resilience along the supply chain. Further, Green Taxonomy of Sri Lanka and the proposed Green Bond Framework provides a standardized set of criteria and guidelines that define and categorize environmentally sustainable and climate-friendly activities, ensuring transparency and credibility in green finance, while facilitating the identification and promotion of green investments and projects within the country.

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<sup>3</sup> MNPEA (2017): Post Disaster Recovery Plan Sri Lanka floods and Landslides, Ministry of National Policies and Economic Affairs, and Ministry of Disaster Management, 2017

<sup>4</sup> WB (2018): Contingent Liabilities from Natural Disasters Sri Lanka, World Bank

## **(ii) The Need**

Sri Lanka requires a significant update of the National Climate Change Policy adopted in 2012 to address climate vulnerability, national priorities, new and emerging global developments, and benefit from climate-related programmes, mechanisms and funding. The updated policy will not be a stand-alone guiding document but be implemented in coherence with other national policies adopted by the country through strong inter-institutional coordination and with the active engagement of all stakeholders.

## **(iii) Purpose and Context**

The updated National Policy on Climate Change (NPCC) addresses the gaps identified in relation to mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and climate financing that hinders planning, implementation and monitoring of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Change Impacts at national level, and be compliant with the National Environment Policy of Sri Lanka adopted in 2022, Paris Agreement (PA) and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The updated policy is guided by the changes in processes, practices, and structures and adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems. It also focusses on the complex interactions between climate risks and socio-economic factors, while minimizing the vulnerability or improving the resilience of sectors and communities of Sri Lanka. The policy sets the platform and facilitates implementation of climate actions in Sri Lanka in a holistic matter integrated into a broader environmental context, building synergies with other policy instruments adopted in the country and ensuring effective resource mobilization.

## **(iv) Rationale**

The government of Sri Lanka recognizes the importance of addressing climate change that threatens all economic sectors, ecosystems and



people of the country. The NPCC, as a central policy instrument, will help protect the development priorities of Sri Lanka from climate-induced risks, and would serve as the anchor for the country's response to the commitments to the PA and UNFCCC. In this context, the NPCC encompasses reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), adaptation to climate change, addressing climate-induced loss and damage, investments and access to climate finance, benefit sharing of climate actions, etc. The NPCC would thus, create and support the mandate for the national and provincial adaptation process to build climate resilience and to implement the low emission pathway of development of Sri Lanka aiming at carbon neutrality by 2050, integrating into the broader context of national economic policies while ensuring sustainable development.

## **2) Policy Vision, Mission and Guiding Principles**

The vision, mission and the guiding principles providing the direction for the NPCC are given below:

### **Vision**

A climate-resilient low-carbon prosperous Sri Lanka

### **Mission**

Implement climate action for a low-carbon future with smart adaptive measures to minimize the negative impacts of climate change ensuring sustainable development of the country while contributing to global efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Guiding Principles**

- (1) Sustainability will be maintained through integrating climate strategies and actions that reduce vulnerabilities, build resilience and minimize greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

- (2) Shared responsibility of all citizens in addressing climate change-induced issues will be ensured while incorporating youth, children vulnerable groups including women, for the decision-making process in climate actions at all levels.
- (3) Climate mitigation (GHG emission reduction) and adaptation will be ensured.
- (4) Precautionary principles will be followed in the absence of science-based evidence in decision-making.
- (5) Climate financing network for blue – green economic initiatives will be ensured and innovative and a blend of financial instruments and partnerships help will be promoted in meeting the incremental costs of climate actions).
- (6) Principles of circular economy prevails and adopted in relation to climate change.
- (7) Poverty eradication and sustainable human development initiatives implemented while ensuring Ecosystem stability.
- (8) Unsustainable consumption and production lead to GHG emissions and create and/or aggravate climate change.
- (9) Interconnected nature of climate change and its relationships with diverse sectors will be recognized and coordination and consistency among climate efforts will be promoted.
- (10) Implementation of transformative, transparent, inclusive, and participatory governance will be achieved through social and gender equity and equality, to lead to the creation of effective and long-lasting climate-resilient societies.
- (11) Innovative and a blend of financial instruments and partnerships help to meet the incremental costs of climate actions.

### **3) Policy Statements**

#### **(a) Governance and Regulatory**

- (1) Climate actions are integrated to the development agenda.
- (2) Legal and regulatory frameworks to tackle climate change and environment sustainability are constituted.
- (3) Climate sensitivity of the nation is enhanced through developing resilience and adaptive capacity.

#### **(b) Climate Vulnerability**

- (4) Climate-induced risks are reduced.
- (5) National-level collaboration, Co-operation, coordination, and partnerships in climate action is assured.

#### **(c) Reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions**

- (6) Greenhouse gas emissions reduced, and Net Zero Economy ensured.
- (7) Market and non-market-based instruments for climate actions are adopted.

#### **(d) Climate Adaptation**

- (8) Sustainable management of natural resources, biological diversity and ecosystem services is ensured.
- (9) Food security and poverty alleviation are addressed.
- (10) Human and environmental health are improved.

#### **(e) Climate Investment and Financing**

- (11) Investments in research and development in climate actions are secured.
- (12) Financing and resource mobilization for climate action are assured.
- (13) Develop mechanisms to access international climate finance.

## **(f) Technology Development and Transfer, and Climate Information Management**

- (14) Development of effective climate-technology, transfer, and adoption are ensured.
- (15) Effective management, sharing and the use of climate data and information are ensured.

## **(g) Cross-cutting**

- (16) Sustainable Development achieved through climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- (17) International collaboration and cooperation for climate action are assured.
- (18) Just transition is adopted as an approach to reach a carbon-neutral economy.
- (19) Loss and damage impact due to climate change are addressed.

# **4) Policy Goals and Objectives**

## **Goals**

- (1) Climate resilience improved through policies, legislation, and governance.
- (2) Align climate actions with national priorities supported by decision-making and implementation at all levels.
- (3) Resilient generations empowered to engage in implementing climate actions to achieve sustainable development in Sri Lanka.
- (4) Resilient livelihood assured food security, and poverty alleviation through implementing climate actions.
- (5) Ecosystems stability ensured through implementing climate actions in management, conservation and sustainable utilization of ecosystems and ecosystem services.

- (6) Carbon neutrality achieved by 2050 through GHG emission reduction and carbon sequestration.
- (7) Climate – literacy among all citizens enhanced with understanding on required climate induced disaster risk reduction and low carbon behaviors to reduce climate change impacts.
- (8) Weather and climate early warning systems established with a reasonable lead time and a finer spatial resolution.
- (9) Sustainable financing ensured through developing mechanisms to access international climate finance.

## **Policy Objectives**

- (1) To mainstream and integrate resilience-building and GHG emission reductions in all sectoral policies and programmes at all levels.
- (2) To develop and enforce a legal framework to ensure effective implementation of the policy and climate action.
- (3) To integrate laws and policies on adaptation and climate-induced disaster risk reduction towards climate-resilient national development.
- (4) To create awareness on the multifaceted issues of climate change and empower communities, especially women, youth and children, on their roles and responsibilities as agents of change in implementing climate action.
- (5) To develop human and institutional capacities to implement climate actions at all levels.
- (6) To meet national commitments on climate change for the benefit of the nation
- (7) To mobilize climate finance to support the implementation of climate action in compliance with the multilateral environment agreements (MEAs) signed by the country.
- (8) To support carbon trading and other market- and non-market mechanisms to reduce GHG emissions.

- (9) To develop synchronized and seamless early warning systems for social and sectoral protection and resilience.
- (10) To engage private sector and business community to actively invest and participate in climate actions.
- (11) To utilize more financial and economic opportunities of the blue-green economy to ensure sustainable socio-economic development.

## **5) Applicability and Scope**

This NPCC is an overarching and a cross-cutting policy, addressing issues related to climate change faced by all sectors, and at all levels. The policy ensures the concept of “Leave no one behind”. The line Ministries and Departments/agencies are expected to translate the policy and strategic guidance provided, into their actions. The National Climate Change Act which is currently being developed will provide regulatory strength to implementation of the policy. The NPCC does not only look at climate change and its impact on the well-being of the people of Sri Lanka and its environment but also paves the way towards resilient building and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

## **6) Policy Implementation**

The Ministry in charge of the subject of Environment of the Government of Sri Lanka will guide the implementation of the policy with the support of line Ministries and Departments/agencies in close coordination with the Climate Change Office of the Presidential Secretariat. Matters on Climate Financing will be led by the Ministry of Finance in close coordination with the relevant Ministries/Departments and Agencies. Conventions and international negotiations will be spearheaded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The coordinating structure of the NDCs and NAP at national and provincial levels will be utilized in timely and effective implementation

of the NPCC across all sectors at all levels. The Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) of the Ministry of Environment will coordinate and facilitate climate action in collaboration with the line Ministries and will seek technical guidance from National Expert Committees on Climate Change Adaptation (NECCCA) and Mitigation (NECCCM) for formulation and inclusion of activities into adaptation and mitigation plans, and integration of the NPCC into sectoral policies.

## **7) Monitoring and Evaluation**

Effective implementation of the National Policy on Climate Change will be ensured through a monitoring mechanism. The strategies under the policy statements are linked to broader sets of indicators and aligned with existing and revised action plans. The overall responsibility of ensuring the implementation of the policy lies with the MoE. However, matters pertaining to climate finance will be monitored by the Ministry of Finance. Since climate change is not a stand-alone subject, but that which has intra and inter connections with other subjects/ sectors, the MoE plays the role of mainly a coordinator / facilitator. The MoE ensures that the strategies listed under the policy statements are integrated into action plans of sectoral development plans. These are also integrated through existing NEAP, NDC, NAP's and future PAPs which have their own /respective KPIs and Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms.

Therefore, the overall progress of the policy implementation will be reported at the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on Climate Change established by the Ministry of Environment. Further, climate actions in the Roadmap of Carbon Net Zero 2050 and Strategic Plan will be monitored by a committee established specifically for measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) /M&E purposes.

## 8. Strategies

The 135 Strategic actions identified under 19 policy statements are given below with responsible agencies for implementation:

Policy Statement	Strategies	Responsible Agencies
<b>GOVERNANCE AND REGULATORY</b>		
<b>1. Climate actions are integrated to the development agenda</b>	1.1. Perform periodic assessments of climate impacts in relation to economic and non-economic measures to build resilience at all levels.	MoE, Academia
	1.2. Integrate climate change adaptation and climate-induced disaster risk reduction laws and policies towards a climate-resilient national development.	DMC, MoDM, MoE, NBRO
	1.3 Develop and periodically update GHG inventories for all sectors in NDCs identified to reduced GHG emissions.	MoE
	1.4 Empower relevant officers in all sectors across all levels to enable decision-making based on potential climate impacts, including pathways of GHG emission reductions in deciding on development projects.	MoE
	1.5 Improve measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems for climate actions in compliance with national and international mechanisms.	MoE
	1.6 Evaluate and report performance of climate action periodically to enhance confidence and promote timely action of all the stakeholders including citizens in the country.	MoE
	1.7 Provide adequate funds from internal and external sources for climate action and resilience building among institutions and communities.	MoF
	1.8 Respect and protect the rights of all people including specifically vulnerable groups in climate actions.	MoWCSD, MoE
<b>2. Legal and regulatory frameworks to tackle</b>	2.1. Strengthen legal and regulatory mechanisms to take adequate measures to implement climate actions at national and provincial levels.	MoE, MOF, MoPAHA & LG



<p><b>climate and environment sustainability are constituted</b></p>	<p>2.2. Strengthen national institutional capacity at all levels to work in harmony with the environment- related rules and regulations of the country.</p> <p>2.3. Extend the advocacy programmes for active citizen engagement in identifying, assessing, and reporting climate/environmental crimes as per the existing National Environmental Act.</p> <p>2.4. Strengthen institutional and regulatory frameworks and infrastructure with legal enforcement and sound monitoring mechanisms for low-emission development planning and implementation.</p> <p>2.5. Develop statutory mechanisms to enforce the Provincial Adaptation Plans ideally with vested statutory power in the provincial governments and standard by-laws at local governments.</p>	<p>MoE, CEA, NPD, MoPAHA&amp;LG, MoF</p> <p>MoE, CEA</p> <p>MoE, MoP&amp;E, NPD</p> <p>PC, LAS, MoE, MoPAHA&amp;LG</p>
<p><b>3. Climate sensitivity of the nation is enhanced through developing resilience and adaptive capacity</b></p>	<p>3.1. Promote appropriate climate-sensitive behavioral changes with proactive and responsible participation of all relevant stakeholders for environment-friendly lifestyles and practices in sustainable development.</p> <p>3.2. Strengthen and promote eco-friendly practices, including public procurement, in accordance with national policies and climate-smart priorities among public and private sectors.</p> <p>3.3. Enhance climate communication and facilitate the availability, accessibility, and sharing of innovative and reliable climate-smart technologies and best practices across all levels.</p> <p>3.4. Build positive attitudes of different stakeholders at all levels to address multifaceted, current, and emerging climate change issues.</p> <p>3.5. Promote community-based coping mechanisms and development approaches emphasizing collective action to enhance the adaptive capacity of communities.</p> <p>3.6. Strengthen outreach of climate change awareness in non-formal education to ensure that vulnerable communities are not left behind.</p> <p>3.7. Develop sector-specific information and communication strategies to enhance climate adaptation, reduce GHG emissions and address loss &amp; damage due to climate change in Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>MoE, MoEd</p> <p>MoF, MoE, CoC</p> <p>ICTA, MoA, MoE</p> <p>MoE, DMC, Academia</p> <p>MoA, LA, MoE, DoA, DoF, DAP&amp;H, MoWCSD, MoH, DoSS, NBRO</p> <p>MoEd, MoWCSD</p> <p>MOE, MoD, MoA, MoFish, MoP&amp;E, MoPAHA&amp;LG,</p>

		MoUD&H,MoT, MoI, MoIrr, MoH, MoTR, MoWS,NBRO
	3.8. Build awareness of climate change and its impacts, and climate actions across all strata of society through appropriate delivery mechanisms.	MoE, Academia
	3.9. Strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders on climate change, climate risks and impacts, and coping mechanisms.	MoE
	3.10 Formalize stakeholder engagement mechanisms for timely implementation of climate actions.	MoE
	3.11 Develop and inclusive and accountable governance mechanism for climate action, including an appropriate institutional mechanism, linking all stakeholders at all levels.	MoE, MoF,NPD,NPP,SDC, MoPAHA&LG
<b>CLIMATE VULNERABILITY</b>		
<b>4. Climate-induced risks are reduced</b>	4.1. Develop and adopt guidelines and mechanisms to reduce climate-induced risks and disasters to protect the communities, livelihoods, ecosystems, ecosystem services & their economic values, and natural and built environments across all levels.	MoDM, DMC, DoM, NBRO
	4.2. Develop and adopt emergency response and preparedness (ERP) plans with significant analysis of climate change forecast models to ensure preparedness against the challenges of extreme weather events.	MoDM, DMC, DoM, MoE
	4.3. Develop guidelines on displacement averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses due to climate change in the context of human mobility and livelihoods to increase the coping capacity by reducing national and regional climate-induced risks.	MoDM,DMC, , MoPAHA&LG, MoUD&H
	4.4. Improve coping capacity through reduction of national and regional climate-induced risks.	MoDM, DMC, NBRO
	4.5. Enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches among communities, particularly among children, youth and women, with necessary skills development mechanisms to address climate-induced risks.	MoWCSD, DMC, MoE, Academia

<b>5. National-level collaboration, Co-operation, and coordination, and partnerships in climate action is assured</b>	5.1. Forge partnerships with relevant government agencies, research institutions, and local community organizations to leverage resources, expertise, and knowledge sharing in relation to climate change and climate action while ensuring accountability.	MoFA, MoSTR, NSF, MoE
	5.2. Strengthen national and local level climate adaptation planning and implementation capacity while ensuring future investments and economic plans are climate resilient.	MoUD&H, MoPAHA&LG
	5.3. Facilitate a robust consultative framework to underpin the periodic updating of the sectoral policy recommendations.	MoE, NPD
	5.4. Promote strategic partnerships and share data, information, and knowledge among stakeholders to address the multifaceted issues of climate change.	MoE, Academia
	5.5. Enhance inter-agency collaboration and emergency responses to protect and reduce risks to infrastructure from climate-induced hazards.	DMC, MoE
	5.6. Strengthen regional and international partnerships to enable financial and technical support for climate action.	MoF, MoFA, MoE
	5.7. Encourage synergy across various laws, regulations, programs, and thematic issues to efficiently use available resources for combating climate change.	MoJ, RSC
	5.8. Build partnerships between public, private, NGOs and CSOs to deliver the most effective and efficient climate change awareness campaigns at all levels.	MoJ, MoE, CoC
<b>REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS</b>		
<b>6. Greenhouse gas emissions reduced and Net Zero Economy ensured</b>	6.1. strength the capacity of industries and services to adapt to extreme weather events and encourage low carbon development at all levels at all levels.	MoE, MoI, BOI
	6.2. Enhance the usage of green, renewable and sustainable energy sources for all sectors and increase their generation, accessibility and affordability targeting carbon neutrality and adapting to climate change as identified in the Nationally-Determined Contributions of Sri Lanka.	MoP&E, MoE
	6.3. Develop and introduce economic incentives for less carbon-intensive fuels and energy-efficient technologies while imposing appropriate fiscal policies to discourage detrimental practices.	MoF, MoI

	6.4. Promote integrated low-emission mass transportation systems to improve fuel efficiency and air quality.	MoT, MoUD&H, UDA, RDA
	6.5. Promote non-motorized public transport modes and e-mobility.	MoT, RDA
	6.6. Encourage the use of appropriate, innovative, smart and energy conserving technologies or measures across all sectors.	MoSTR, Mol, MoPE, SLSEA
	6.7. Promote proactive behavioral changes by self-evaluation through green reporting systems to reduce GHG emissions at all sectors in all levels.	MoE, SLSDC, CEA
	6.8. Promote integrated waste management systems.	MoE, MoPAHA&LG, NSWMA, NSWMSC
	6.9. Promote the circular economy concept to minimize waste generation, emissions, and wastage of resources, and improve resource efficiency both in production and consumption.	MoE, Mol
<b>7. Market and non-market-based instruments for climate actions are adopted</b>	7.1. Promote market and non-market-based instruments appropriate to national conditions to reduce GHG emissions and improve adaptation measures.	CCS, MoF
	7.2. Introduce a carbon tax on any entity contributing to GHG emissions incurring an additional cost based on the amount of emissions.	MoF, IRD
	7.3. Impose obligations through non-monetary incentives for reducing or eliminating negative environmental externalities by polluters contributing to climate change.	MoE, Mol
	7.4. Develop and introduce an efficient emission trading system.	MoE, CCS, MoF
<b>CLIMATE ADAPTATION</b>		
<b>8. Sustainable management of natural resources, biological diversity and ecosystem services is ensured</b>	8.1. Develop and disseminate environment-friendly products, processes, and techniques to promote sustainable utilization of natural resources and biodiversity to minimize adverse impacts of climate change.	MoE, Mol, MoSTR, MoA, (NCP), EPA
	8.2. Improve carbon storage capacity/carbon sequestration in forest management, while minimizing deforestation, considering the ecosystem services and their economic values provided by forests.	MoE, MoWL&FC FD, DWC, DAD
	8.3. Develop a national accounting mechanism for valuing natural capital and ecosystem services in Sri Lanka.	MoE, MoF, CEA SEPC

	<p>8.4. Ensure environmental and ecological stability through conservation of biodiversity, including wildlife and genetic resources, rehabilitation and restoration of degraded terrestrial and marine eco-systems and habitats.</p> <p>8.5. Promote nature-based/ecosystem-based solutions to empower the livelihoods, especially focusing on the poor, women, youth, and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>8.6. Improve watershed-, river basin- and groundwater management to reduce pollution and conserve natural resources.</p> <p>8.7. Minimize the adverse impacts of climate change through variable seasonal rainfall, increasing ambient temperature and sea level rise on natural and manmade water bodies.</p> <p>8.8. Strengthen the integrated water resources management, efficient water use, and water-sharing through climate-smart adaptive technologies and behavioral changes with the engagement of the community and coordination among relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>8.9. Enhance climate resilience of the natural ecosystems and their diversity, ecosystem services and their economic values.</p> <p>8.10. Incorporate measures to protect wetlands, coastal ecosystems, and urban biodiversity rich areas into infrastructure planning.</p> <p>8.11 Ensure Climate impact assessment is incorporated in to all environment related assessments.</p>	<p>MoE, MoWL&amp;FC, FD, DWC, BDS, MoFish, DFAR</p> <p>MoE, MoRD, MoWCSD, MoS&amp;YA,Do SS</p> <p>Molirri, DAD,IASL, MoWL&amp;FC, MoWS</p> <p>Molirri, NWSDB, WRB, MoWS</p> <p>MoWS, NWSDB, Molrr</p> <p>MoE, MoWL&amp;FC,CEA, NBRO</p> <p>MoE, MoUD&amp;H, MSS, CC&amp;CRMD, MoWL&amp;FC, SLLDC, NBRO</p> <p>MoE, MoUD&amp;H, MSS, CC&amp;CRMD, MoWL&amp;FC, SLLDC, CEA</p> <p>MoA, DAPH</p> <p>MoA, DAPH, DoA</p>
<p><b>9. Food security and poverty alleviation are addressed</b></p>	<p>9.1. Enhance food availability, accessibility, affordability, stability and safety by using appropriate climate-smart technologies and timely dissemination of climate information.</p> <p>9.2. Promote Climate-Smart Good Agricultural Practices (CS-GAP) and Climate Smart Good Animal Husbandry Practices (CS-GAHP) within the framework of sustainable development to enhance productivity.</p>	

	9.3. Promote employing low carbon technologies in crop and animal production and value chain.	MoA, DoA, DAPH
	9.4. Return the benefits of carbon tax to support alleviation of poverty among the most vulnerable.	MoF
	9.5. Enhance resilience of actors across the value chain in the food system to extreme events to improve livelihoods and alleviation of poverty.	MoA, DMC, MoRD
	9.6. Promote Climate Smart Good Manufacturing Practices (CS-GMP) for crop and animal – based industries in the food system.	MoI, MoH, MoF, MoA
	9.7 Promote climate resilient livestock farming and agricultural practices and increase the use of resources efficiently and effectively.	MoA
	9.8 Promote the involvement of women in livestock and agriculture sector to ensure food security and alleviate poverty.	MoA, DoA, DAPH
<b>10.Human and environmental health are improved</b>	10.1. Recognize and take appropriate actions to safeguard health, biodiversity, humanity and the environment.	MoH, MoE,
	10.2. Promote monitoring of climate-induced occurrence and spread of diseases, and share related information between health agencies and other relevant sectors.	MoE, MoH
	10.3. Ensure integration and investment in climate-proofing in the design, development and maintenance of infrastructure and industry development.	MoI
	10.4. Develop measures to assess and retrofit the existing built infrastructure for climate hazards to reduce health impacts arising due to climate change.	MoI, MoUD&H
	10.5. Ensure protection of health and environment from climate hazards.	MoH, MoE
	10.6 Climate related outbreaks of pests and invasive species monitored.	MoA, MoWI&FC,
	10.7. Support innovations for more climate-resilient construction techniques, building materials and services while ensuring resource optimization.	MoUD&H, MoI, NBRO
	10.8. Enhance access to information by the public regarding the impacts of climate change on human health for all ages, especially for children and elderly through real time data.	MoH, MoC
	10.9 Building a climate resilient low carbon health sector.	MoH, MoC

## CLIMATE INVESTMENT AND FINANCING

<b>11. Investments in research and development in climate actions are secured</b>	<p>11.1.1. Promote interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and trans-disciplinary research and development and commercialization of research outputs aimed at assessing and addressing climate change issues and climate-smart technologies.</p>	<p>MoSTR, MoE, NBRO</p>
	<p>11.1.2. Encourage and support regional and international cooperation and networking to promote climate change research and green investments.</p>	<p>MoFA</p>
	<p>11.1.3. Facilitate dissemination of climate-related research findings among all stakeholders at national and local levels, in a transparent manner, through cooperation and networking.</p>	<p>MoEd, MoE</p>
	<p>11.1.4. Provide a conducive environment for innovations through research and development related to climate change, including the use of traditional and local knowledge.</p>	<p>MoSTR, Mol, NBRO</p>
	<p>11.1.5. Enhance the science-policy interface for evidence-based public policy decision-making and programme development.</p>	<p>MoSTR, Mol</p>
<b>12. Financing and resource mobilization for climate action are assured</b>	<p>12.1 Explore the possibility of structuring results-based payment instruments such as Development Impact Bonds for greater involvement of private, non-profit and financial sector actors on sustainability initiatives including climate and nature and education and health.</p>	<p>MoF, SEPC, CBSL</p>
	<p>12.2 Promote domestic resource mobilization for the implementation of climate actions identified under the NDCs.</p>	<p>MoF</p>
	<p>12.3. Develop, update and implement tools/mechanisms, including national climate action priorities, NDC and NAP implementation plans at national and provincial levels, 2050 Carbon Net Zero Roadmap and Strategic Plan, Climate Prosperity Plan, to encourage external donors and investors for programmatic approaches that build long-term capacity and resilience.</p>	<p>MoF, SEOC, MoE,</p>
	<p>12.4. Develop and strengthen close collaboration with global climate financing facilities such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF), Loss and Damage Fund (LDF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), multilateral donor agencies, and other development partners to support climate actions in Sri Lanka.</p>	<p>MoFA, ERD, MOE</p>

	<p>12.5. Develop mechanisms to establish, enhance, and improve skilled human resources and modern technological resources, especially to access and manage climate finances at all levels.</p> <p>12.6. Encourage the adoption of appropriate and innovative financial instruments to support climate action on adaptation, reducing GHG emissions, and addressing loss and damage due to climate change.</p> <p>12.7. Engage and explore potential of creating a country-level blended finance facility for greater participation of stakeholders in resource mobilization (including international development finance and international and domestic private capital).</p> <p>13.1 Support mapping of key international climate /green finance instruments</p> <p>13.2 Develop technical proposals to access finance for critical sector</p> <p>13.3 Support capacity development of selected agencies on Green Project evaluation and selection, fund allocation, progress reporting and impact reporting etc</p> <p>13.4 Constitute a Green Project Preparatory Fund under the General Treasury and develop guideline on utilization and replenishment of the fund.</p>	<p>MoEd, MoHE, MoF</p> <p>MoF,CBSL,FRA</p> <p>MoF, MoE</p> <p>MoF, MoE</p> <p>MoF, MoE</p> <p>MoF, MoE</p> <p>MoF</p>
<p><b>13. Develop mechanisms to access international climate finance</b></p>		
<p><b>TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER, AND CLIMATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</b></p>		
<p><b>14. Development of effective climate technology, transfer, and adoption are ensured</b></p>	<p>14.1. Develop a mechanism/mechanism to identify technology needs periodically, and mobilize effective partnerships to fulfil the needs.</p> <p>14.2. Develop and enhance skilled human resource base at all levels to absorb and adopt new technologies effectively and promote innovations locally.</p> <p>14.3. Facilitate technology transfer from other countries to support climate action in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>14.4. Create an enabling environment to promote local innovators and develop climate smart technologies to reduce GHGs, adapt to climate change and minimize loss and damage due to climate change.</p> <p>14.5. Harness and patronize local technologies and traditional knowledge related to climate action, including early warning systems, ensuring vigilance against misappropriation.</p>	<p>MoE, MoI,</p> <p>MoEd, MoSTR,</p> <p>MoFA, MoSTR, NRC, MoE</p> <p>MoSTR, MoI, NSF</p> <p>MoC, MoSTR, MoIM</p>



	14.6. Promote mechanisms to recognize and transfer, appropriate and gender-responsive climate technologies to vulnerable communities.	MoWCSD, MoCE,
	14.7. Mobilize social capital to invest in and facilitate participation of women, children and youth as agents of change to lead technological innovation and transformation required for climate actions.	MoWCSD, MoY&S, MoEd
<b>15. Effective management, sharing, and use of climate data and information are ensured</b>	15.1. Support transition to a modern nationwide climate observation, network its database system and maintain sound and robust data management operations to improve data accessibility, use and support forecasting and early warning systems.	MoE
	15.2. Promote the use of existing platforms such as the online portal on National Climate Change Data Sharing Network (NCC DSN) of Sri Lanka as an effective climate information collection and dissemination system to ensure informed decision-making and knowledge management.	MoE, ICTA
	15.3. Develop sector-specific data portals to support data sharing at all levels linked to NCC DSN for easy access and use.	MoA, MoP&E
	15.4. Develop sectoral strategic action plans to collect, disseminate and use the required knowledge among all stakeholders through formal/ non-formal education/ learning systems, institutes and platforms.	MoEd, MoP&D
	15.5. Facilitate the management of climate-induced disaster risk reduction at all levels with a strong institutional commitment for data and information sharing.	DMC, DoM, NBRO
<b>CROSS-CUTTING</b>		
<b>16. Sustainable Development achieved through climate change adaptation and mitigation</b>	16.1. Strengthen ecosystem management and restoration programmes in all sectors across the country with community participation.	MoE, DW/C, MoWL&FC, MoA
	16.2. Develop and implement a comprehensive climate risk management framework in the development agenda of Sri Lanka to manage impacts of climate change along the entire spectrum of hazards.	MoDM, DMC, MoP&D, NBRO
	16.3. Promote Ecosystem-based adaptation (Eba) while ensuring conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and improve lives and livelihoods of people along the development path.	MoE, MoF, MoWL&FC

	<p>16.4. Develop and adopt innovative mechanisms such as debt for climate swaps, to overcome debt distress and issues related to climate change in the path for sustainable development.</p> <p>16.5. Design and implement climate smart (CS) programmes such as CS cities, CR villages, and CS schools, to support sustainable development.</p> <p>16.6. Design and adapt protective measures for important biogeochemical zones and critical habitats affected by the changing climate.</p> <p>16.7. Integrate climate-induced disaster risk reduction in infrastructure development plans across all sectors.</p>	<p>MoF, CoC</p> <p>MoE, MoUD&amp;H, MoEd, NBRO</p> <p>MoE, MoDM, MoWL&amp;FC</p> <p>DMC, MoUD&amp;H, MoT, NBRO</p> <p>MoFA</p>
<p><b>17. International collaboration and cooperation for climate action are assured</b></p>	<p>17.1. Adopt measures to honor international obligations/commitments at all levels with the support of the international community.</p> <p>17.2. Develop partnership between institutions in Sri Lanka with internationally renowned Universities, development partners including UN agencies, and other capacity building and financing entities to support implementation of climate actions in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>17.3. Strengthen international cooperation to design and implement mechanisms for sustainability in climate action at all levels.</p> <p>17.4. Support demonstration and periodic review of the government commitments for climate action in collaboration with the international Universities, development partners including UN agencies, and climate financing institutions such as green climate fund (GCF).</p> <p>17.5. Develop and adopt mechanisms to educate the international communities of the Sri Lankan best practices, achievements and lessons learned with the expertise from of the Universities, other educational entities and development partners in Sri Lanka.</p> <p>17.6. Improve coordination and collaboration with countries in the region to minimize the impact of climate change on all ecosystems, ecosystem services and their economic values.</p> <p>17.7. Promote capacity building and technological innovations at national and international levels through the establishment of an International Climate Change University.</p>	<p>MoFA, MOE</p> <p>MoF, MoE</p> <p>NAICC, MoFA</p> <p>MoFA, MoE</p> <p>MoE, MoEd</p>
<p><b>18. Just transition is adopted as an</b></p>	<p>18.1. Strengthen knowledge and skill development of the existing workforce to secure their employment and enhance employability in the new and emerging areas of finding climate solutions.</p>	<p>MoEd, ILO, MoL</p>

<b>approach to reach a carbon-neutral economy</b>	18.2. Develop and adopt an inclusive and transparent planning process targeting a transformational system change for climate action while ensuring job security and adequate social protection for all.	MoP&D,MoSEW
	18.3. Promote identification and creation of decent, green jobs by increasing green investment ensuring social protection and green education from primary to tertiary levels.	MoL, MoEd, NAITA
	18.4. Enhance investments in sustainable and resilient public infrastructure and development of markets for goods and services relevant for green works.	MoI, MoTrad, CoC
	18.5. Respect the human rights of potentially affected groups in implementing Climate Action through appropriate due diligence procedures.	MoJ,NHRC
	18.6. Respect and recognize the polluter-pays principle and life cycle approach at all levels in climate change-related matters.	MoE,CoC, MoI
	18.7. Ensure equitable and inclusive climate actions to overcome social, economic, and political inequities, language barriers, and the needs of those impacted by climate change.	MoSW,MoGA
	18.8. Integrate climate adaptation and mitigation into national poverty reduction policies through improving existing social protection systems to cope with climate change consequences and shocks for the most vulnerable people in the society.	SW, NPD
	<b>19. Loss and damage impacts due to climate change are addressed</b>	
19.1. Develop and adopt mechanisms to estimate loss and damages caused by climate change- induced disasters.	MoE, DMC, MoF, NPD, MoDM	
19.2. Introduce an online sector-wise loss and damage (L&D) reporting system.	MoE, ICTA	
19.3. Develop and adopt measures to avert, minimize and address loss and damage attributable to climate change.	MoE, DMC	
19.4. Strengthen forecasting and early warning systems of extreme and slow-onset climate events.	DoM, DoI, NBRO, DMC	
19.5. Introduce mechanisms through international cooperation to achieve the fiscal flexibility to allocate resources to addressing loss and damage.	MoF	
19.6. Develop and adopt a post-disaster needs assessments for climate-induced disasters.	DMC, MoE, MoDM	
19.7. Support mobilization and allocation of funding through international climate financing mechanisms including the Loss & Damage Fund (LDF).	MoF, MoE	

## Glossary

- **Carbon sequestration:** The process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide.
- **Children:** Young persons between infancy and puberty.
- **Climate Action:** The act to reduce or stop climate change and prevent permanent environmental damage.
- **Climate Adaptation:** Reducing vulnerability to the immediate and predicted impacts of climate change and increasing the capacity of countries and communities to be more resilient and to cope better, which means everything from better skills to more access to suitable finance to newer technology.
- **Climate Change:** The climate change attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable periods. Following key words were also considered individually but collectively considered under “climate change”.
- **Climate Communication:** Educating, informing, warning, persuading, mobilizing and solving climate change related issues.
- **Climate Data Management:** The long-term, high-quality and reliable climate instrumental time series that are key information required in undertaking robust and consistent assessments in order to better understand, detect, predict and respond to global climate variability and change.
- **Climate Finance:** Local, national or transnational financing that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change.
- **Climate Mitigation and Reducing GHG emissions:** Human interventions to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) by sources or enhance their removal from the atmosphere by “sinks”. A “sink” refers to forests, vegetation or soils that can reabsorb CO<sub>2</sub>. Carbon dioxide is the most significant contributing gas to the greenhouse effect. Since levels of greenhouse gases are currently rising steeply, leading to the most dramatic change in the atmosphere's composition, international action on mitigation is urgently required.

- **Climate Research:** The systematic investigation into and study of materials and sources in order to establish facts and reach new conclusions in relation to climate change.
- **Climate Resilience:** Making all regions, countries, cities, businesses, communities, and individuals thrive in the face of multiple risks, uncertainty and threats posed by climate change.
- **Climate Vulnerability:** The degree to which a system is susceptible to and unable to cope with adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate change and the variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity, and adaptive capacity.
- **Climate-induced Human Health:** The complete state of physical, social, and mental well-being as influenced by climate change, and not limiting to the absence of illness, disease, or infirmity, is as vital a resource as water, food, or energy.
- **Climate-induced migration:** The forced movement of people or groups of people who, due to a sudden or progressive change in the environment that adversely affects their lives, leave their habitual homes, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad.
- **Climate-sensitive:** The global temperature rise following a doubling of CO<sub>2</sub> concentration in the atmosphere compared to pre-industrial levels.
- **Climate-smart:** An approach to help the people managing different economic systems respond effectively to climate change.
- **Disaster Risks:** Disasters, both sudden and slow-onset, are caused by hydro- meteorological hazards are the most visible manifestation of climate change, causing more significant losses and/or damages. Disaster risk refers to the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets that could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity. Changing weather patterns have led to drought conditions, flash floods, landslides, cyclones that fall under 'hydro- meteorological disasters', occurring with more frequency and higher intensity, placing development gains at higher risk due to the associated losses and damages.

Sri Lanka should confront hazards such as sea-level rise, salinization, desertification which progress over more extended periods leading to severe consequences such as drop-in potable water, loss of agriculture and food production, loss of biodiversity and habitat.

- **Displacement:** Climate-induced displacement is one of the most devastating consequences of climate change. Due to climate change, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) are a climate emergency. Many people live in climate "hotspots", where they typically lack the resources to adapt to an increasingly hostile environment. Hence, there is a necessity to support and resist the increasing chances of displacement of people due to the climate crisis.
- **Drought:** a deficiency of precipitation over an extended period (usually a season or more), resulting in a water shortage, leading to a wide range of environmental, social, and economic impacts.
- **Equitable Access:** Refers to that every person in the society having the same opportunity for being benefitted from the efforts to address climate change.
- **Extreme event:** A time and place in which weather, climate, or environmental conditions, such as temperature, precipitation, drought, or flooding, rank above a threshold value near the upper or lower ends of the range of historical measurements.
- **Floods:** The most frequent natural disaster occurs when an overflow of water usually submerges land. Floods are often caused by heavy rainfall, rapid snowmelt or a storm surge from a tropical cyclone or tsunami in coastal areas.
- **Forest Degradation:** The reduction in the capacity of a forest to produce ecosystem services such as carbon storage and wood products as a result of anthropogenic and environmental changes.
- **Gender:** The characteristics of women, men, girls and boys that are socially constructed, including norms, behaviors and roles associated with being a woman, man, girl or boy, and relationships with each other. Gender dimensions of vulnerability to climate change result from differential access of men and women to the social, financial, and environmental resources required for adaptation.

- **Greenhouse Gas Emission:** The atmospheric gases responsible for causing global warming and climate change are called greenhouse gases (GHGs). The major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). Less prevalent but very powerful, GHGs are hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>). The ultimate objective of the international commitments, including UNFCCC, is to stabilize atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at a level that will prevent dangerous interference with the climate system.
- **Industry:** An economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods.
- **Just Transition:** The greening the economy as fair and inclusive to everyone concerned, creating decent work opportunities, and leaving no one behind.
- **Livelihood:** The means of securing necessities of life.
- **Loss and Damage:** The harms caused by anthropogenic climate change. Loss refers to those lost forever and cannot be brought back, such as human lives or species loss, while damages refer to those damaged but can be repaired or restored, such as roads or embankments.
- **Rights-based Approach:** Enabling users to identify and monitor the efforts and initiatives on tackling climate change meant to contribute to the achievement of human development.
- **Sea level rise:** An increase in the level of the world's seas and oceans due to the effects of global warming, and its impacts include erosion of beaches, inundation of lagoons and deltas, and flooding and loss of many marshes and wetlands.
- **Traditional Knowledge:** Refers to the knowledge, know-how, skills and practices in addressing climate change that are developed, sustained and passed on from generation to generation within a community, often forming part of its cultural or spiritual identity.
- **Women:** Refers to female human beings who, in general, experience greater risks, burdens, and impacts of climate change than male human beings. In many contexts, gender inequalities limit the control that women and girls have over decisions governing their lives, as well as their access to resources such as

food, water, agricultural input, land, credit, energy, technology, education, health services, adequate housing, social protection and employment. As a result of those inequalities, women and girls are more likely to be exposed to disaster-induced risks and losses relating to their livelihoods, and they are less able to adapt to changes in climatic conditions.

- **Youth:** Refers to the world population between the ages of 10 to 24. Young people are victims of climate change and valuable contributors to climate action by being agents of change, entrepreneurs and innovators and helping scale up and accelerate climate action.



## Annex 1: Related Policies, Acts, Strategic/Action Plans

### **National Policies, Acts, and Strategic/Action Plans considered in development of the Updated National Policy on Climate Change (in alphabetical order)**

1. Agrarian Development Amendment Act, No. 46 of 2011
2. Agricultural Insurance Law No. 27 of 1973
3. Animal Diseases Act, No. 59 of 1992
4. Animal Feed Act No. 15 of 1986
5. Animals Act No 46 of 1988
6. Coast Conservation Act, No. 49 of 2011
7. Coconut Research (Amendment) Act No. 53 of 1961
8. Colombo District (Low-lying Areas) Reclamation and Development Board (Amendment) Act, No. 52 of 1982
9. Constitution of Sri Lanka of 1978
10. Control of Pesticides Amendment Act No 6 of 1994
11. Crown Land Ordinance No. 8 of 1947
12. Draft National Policy on Transport in Sri Lanka (2009)
13. Environmental Assessment and Management Framework of Sri Lanka (2016)
14. Fauna and Flora Protection (Amendment) Act, No. 22 of 2009
15. Felling of Trees Control Amendment Act, No. 1 of 2000
16. Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (Amendment) Act, No. 35 of 2013
17. Flood Protection Ordinance No. 4 of 1924
18. Forest (Amendment) Act, No. 65 of 2009
19. Industrial Policy Framework (2006)
20. Irrigation Amendment Act, No. 13 of 1994
21. Land Development Ordinance No. 19 of 1935
22. Land Grants (Special Provisions) Act No. 43 of 1979
23. Land Reforms Act, No. 14 of 1974
24. Mahaweli Authority (Amendment) Act No. 59 of 1993

25. Mangrove - National Strategy and Action Plan 2009
26. Marine Pollution Protections Act, No. 59 of 1981
27. National Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management 2021-2030
28. National Adaptation Plan of Sri Lanka for Climate Change Impacts (2016-2025)
29. National Agricultural Research Policy and Strategy (2018-2028)
30. National Agriculture Policy (Draft) 2022
31. National Aquaculture Development Authority of Sri Lanka Act Number 53 of 1998
32. National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency Act, No. 54 of 1981
33. National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2016-2022)
34. National Climate Change Policy (2012)
35. National Disaster Management Policy - 2010
36. National Drinking Water Policy
37. National Drought Plan for Sri Lanka 2020
38. National Energy Policy (2019)
39. National Environmental (Amendment) Act, No. 56 of 1988
40. National Environmental Policy and Strategies (2022)
41. National Environment Action Plan (2022-2030)
42. National Export Strategy (2018-2022)
43. National Land Use Policy (2007)
44. National Livestock Breeding Policy (2010)
45. National Physical Planning Policy and the Plan 2017-2050
46. National Plantation Industry Policy Framework (2006)
47. National Policy and Strategy for Cleaner Production (2005)
48. National Policy and Strategy on Cleaner Production for Agriculture Sector (2012)
49. National Policy for Disaster Management
50. National Policy on Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Mangrove Ecosystems in Sri Lanka
51. National Policy on Protection and Conservation of Water Sources,

- their Catchments and Reservations in Sri Lanka (2014)
52. National Policy, Strategies and Institutional Framework for Water Resources Development, Conservation and Management (2019)
  53. National Policy, Strategy and Action Plan for Invasive Alien Species Control in Sri Lanka (2016)
  54. National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sri Lanka (2019)
  55. National Policy on Waste Management (2020)
  56. National REDD+ Investment Framework and Action Plan (2015)
  57. National Water Supply and Drainage Board Amendment Act no 13 of 1992
  58. National Watershed Management Policy (2004)
  59. National Wetland Policy and Strategy (2006)
  60. National Wildlife Policy (2000)
  61. Plant Protection Act No. 35 of 1999
  62. Provincial Council Act, No 42 of 1987
  63. Public Investment programme 2021-2024
  64. Regulation for fertilizer Act No 68 of 1968
  65. Requisitioning of land Act, No. 55 of 1961
  66. Road Development Authority Act, No. 73 of 1981
  67. Royal Botanic Gardens Act, No. 87 of 1991
  68. Rubber Master Plan 2017-2026
  69. Rural water supply and Sanitation Sector (2001)
  70. Seed Act, No. 22 of 2003
  71. Soil Conservation (Amendment) Act No. 24 of 1996
  72. Sri Lanka Forestry Sector Master Plan and National Forest Policy 1995
  73. Sri Lanka National Agriculture Policy (2007)
  74. Sri Lanka National Involuntary Resettlement Policy (2001)
  75. Sri Lanka National Nutrition Policy (2010)
  76. Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017
  77. State Agriculture Corporation Act No. 20 of 1980
  78. Tea and rubber estates (Amendment) Act, No. 20 of 2005

79. Temple Lands (Compensation) Ordinance, No. 9 of 1950
80. The State Lands Ordinance, No. 8 of 1947
81. Updated Nationally Determined Contributions 2021
82. Urban Development Authority Act, No. 41 of 1988
83. Vistas of Prosperity and Splendor 2020
84. Water Resources Board Act, No. 26 of 1964

## **Annex 2: List of Abbreviations**

BAU	Business-As-Usual
BDS	Biodiversity Secretariat
BOI	Board of Investment
C&HSs	Cities and Human Settlements
CBSL	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
CoC	Chamber of Commerce
CC&CRMD	Coast Conservation and Coastal Resources Management Department
CCC	Ceylon Chamber of Commerce
CCS	Climate Change Secretariat
CEA	Central Environment Authority
CEB	Ceylon Electricity Board
COP	Conference of Parties
CPC	Ceylon Petroleum Cooperation
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
DAD	Department of Agrarian Development
DAPH	Department of Animal Production and Health
DCS	Department of Census and Statistics
DFAR	Department of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DoI&EC	Department of Imports and Exports Control
DoM	Department of Meteorology
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DS	Divisional/District Secretariat
DSM	Demand Side Management
DWC	Department of Wildlife Conservation
EDB	Export Development Board
EE	Energy Efficiency
ERD	Department of External Resources

EVs	Electric Vehicles
FD	Forest Department
GAP	Good Agriculture Practices
GBCSL	Green Building Council of Sri Lanka
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoSL	Government of Sri Lanka
GPP	Green Public Procurement
GSTC	Global Sustainable Tourism Council
ICTA	Information and Communication Technology Agency
ID	Department of Irrigation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRD	Inland Revenue Department
IT	Information Technology
ITI	Industrial Technological Institute
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
L&D	Loss and Damage
LAs	Local Authorities
LINDEL	Lanka Industrial Estates Limited
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASL	Mahaweli Authority of Sri Lanka
MCs	Municipal Councils
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoD	Ministry of Defense
MoDM	Ministry of Disaster Management
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEd	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoFish	Ministry of Fisheries

MoH	Ministry of Health
Mol	Ministry of Industries
MoHE	Ministry of Higher Education
Molrri	Ministry of Irrigation
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MEPA	Marine Environment Protection Agency
MoP&E	Ministry of Power & Energy
MoPlant	Ministry of Plantation
MoRR&HRA	Ministry of Rehabilitation, Resettlement & Hindu Religious Affairs
MoSD&VT	Ministry of Skills Development and Vocational Training
MoS&YA	Ministry of Sports & Youth Affairs
MoSEW	Ministry of Social Empowerment and Welfare
MoTR	Ministry of Tourism
DoSS	Department of Social Services
MoSTR	Ministry of Science Technology and Research
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MoTrad	Ministry of Trade
MoPAHA&LG	Ministry of Public Administration, Home Affairs, & Local Government
MoUD&H	Ministry of Urban Development and Housing
MoWL&FC	Ministry of Wildlife and Forest Resources Conservation
MoWS	Ministry of Water Supply
MoWCSD	Ministry of Women, Child Affairs and Social Development
MRV	Measurement Reporting and Verification
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSS	Merchant Shipping Secretariat
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste
NAICC	National Agriculture Information and Communication

	Centre
NAQDA	National Aquaculture Development Authority
NaPID	National Policy for Industrial Development
NARA	National Aquatic Resources Research and Development Agency
NBD	Department of National Budget
NBRO	National Buildings Research Organization
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NECCC	National Expert Committee on Climate Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPCC	National Policy on Climate Change
NPD	Department of National Planning
NPP	National Physical Plan
NSC	National Steering Committee
NSF	National Science Foundation
NSWMSC	National Solid Waste Management Support Center
NSWMA	National Solid Waste Management Authority (WP)
NWSDB	National Water Supply and Drainage Board
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
Pas	Protected Areas
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PMC	Planning and Monitoring Committee
RDA	Road Development Authority
RE	Renewable Energy
SD&CC	State Development and Construction Corporation
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEC	Securities & Exchange Commission
SEPC	Socio Economics and Planning Centre
SLGAP	Sri Lanka Good Agriculture Practices
SLLDC	Sri Lanka Land Development Corporation



SLSDC	Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Council
SLSEA	Sri Lanka Sustainable Energy Authority
SLT	Sri Lanka Telecom
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SIMs	Small and Medium Industries
TRI	Tea Research Institute
UCs	Urban Councils
UDA	Urban Development Authority
UN	United Nations
UNDP-SGP	United Nations Development Project – Small Grants Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WM	Waste Management
WRB	Water Resources Board

**Climate Change Secretariat**

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