

4. **Means of Implementation-** External supports in Finance, Technology Development and Transfer, and Capacity Building are required for the implementation of above mentioned Mitigation Adaptation and Loss and Damage INDCs. Therefore, these particular supports, can be obtained from developed countries, since they have a historical responsibility for global warming and climate change as they are the major emitters of GHG.

INDCs become Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) when a country ratifies the Paris Agreement. Hence the submitted INDCs are now Sri Lanka's commitment towards global effort of limiting the global warming less than 2°C.

Benefits of ratifying the Paris Agreement

1. Contribute to the global efforts of mitigating the rise of global warming and to manage climate change and direct Sri Lanka towards sustainable development path.
2. Enable obtaining means of implementations such as financial assistance from climate finance sources such as Green Climate Fund (GCF) to build resilience in vulnerable sectors such as Human health, Food security (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), Water and Irrigation, Coastal and Marine, Biodiversity, etc.
3. Building resilience will enhance the ability to face the adverse impacts of climate change in vulnerable eco-systems and communities.



4. Adopt low carbon development pathways where both economic and environmental benefits can be achieved and then can assure the sustainable development of the country.
5. Foreign exchange spent on petroleum (fossil fuel) imports can be saved by shifting to renewable energy sources. Then energy security of the country can be ensured.
6. While achieving the mitigation targets, overall green cover will be improved, hence it will improve the eco-system services such as clean air, clean water and flourishing soil and land. Consequently, the health condition of the nation, and the stability of natural ecosystems will be ensured while contributing to minimize the global average temperature rise in order for saving the mother earth in this century.



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Paris Agreement

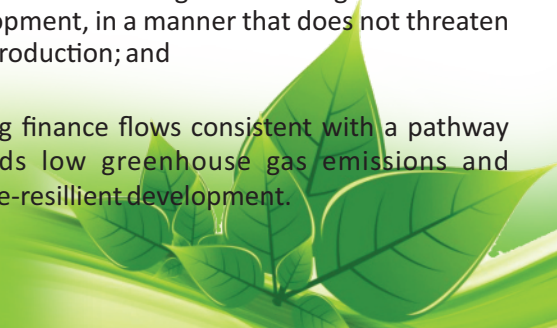
Introduction

World leaders adopted the Paris Agreement at the 21st session of the Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Paris, France from 30th November to 11th December 2015.

The Paris Agreement is a universal agreement which is applicable to all parties to the UNFCCC.

Objectives of the Paris Agreement

- Holding the increase in the global average temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts to climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.





As per the Article 20 of Paris Agreement, it was open for signature for a period of one year, from 22nd April 2016 to 21st April 2017. Sri Lanka was among the 175 countries that signed the Paris Agreement at the High Level Signing Ceremony on 22nd April 2016 at UN headquarters in New York.

Paris Agreement enters into force on the thirtieth day after the date on which at least 55 parties to the Convention accounting in total for at least an estimated 55 percent of the total global greenhouse gas emission have deposited their instruments of ratification.

Sri Lanka ratified the Paris Agreement on 21st September 2016 at UN headquarters.

Paris Agreement satisfied above requirements on 05th October 2016 after European Union joining the ratification. Accordingly Paris Agreement entered into force on 04th November 2016.

Present Status

170 Parties have ratified of 197
of 197 Parties to the Convention



Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

In accordance with to the decisions taken at previous Conference of Parties (COPs) to UNFCCC, parties submitted their INDCs well before COP21. INDCs are the primary means for governments to communicate internationally the steps they will take to address the climate change issues in their respective countries.

INDCs will reflect each country's ambition for reducing emissions, adaptation and means of implementation taking into account its national priorities, circumstances and capabilities.

INDCs of Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's INDCs comprise of following four areas;

1. **Mitigation** - Reducing the greenhouse gas (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).

Sri Lanka expects to reduce 20% GHG emission in energy sector by 2030 as 4% unconditionally (in national capacity) and 16% conditionally (with

external supports of developed countries). In addition, Sri Lanka intends to reduce its GHG emissions from the sectors of Transport, Waste, Industries and Forestry in total 10% as 3% unconditionally and 7% conditionally.

2. **Adaptation** - Building resilience in most vulnerable communities, sectors and areas to meet the adverse effects of climate change. Adaptation INDCs have focused on Human health, Food security (Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries), Water and Irrigation, Coastal and Marine, Biodiversity, Urban Infrastructure and Human Settlement, Tourism and Recreation. These sectors are the most vulnerable sectors to adverse effects of climate change in Sri Lanka.

3. **Loss and Damage** - In order to address losses and damages occurred due to climate induced disasters such as prolonged draughts, flash floods, existing local mechanism will be strengthen in accordance with the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage which was established at the 19th session of the Conference of Parties (COP19) in Warsaw, Poland in 2013.

