



2030 Agenda and Climate Action in Sri Lanka

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Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- Sri Lanka has identified **06 mitigation** sectors, **09 adaptation** sectors, and Loss and Damage as a cross-cutting sector in its NDCs.

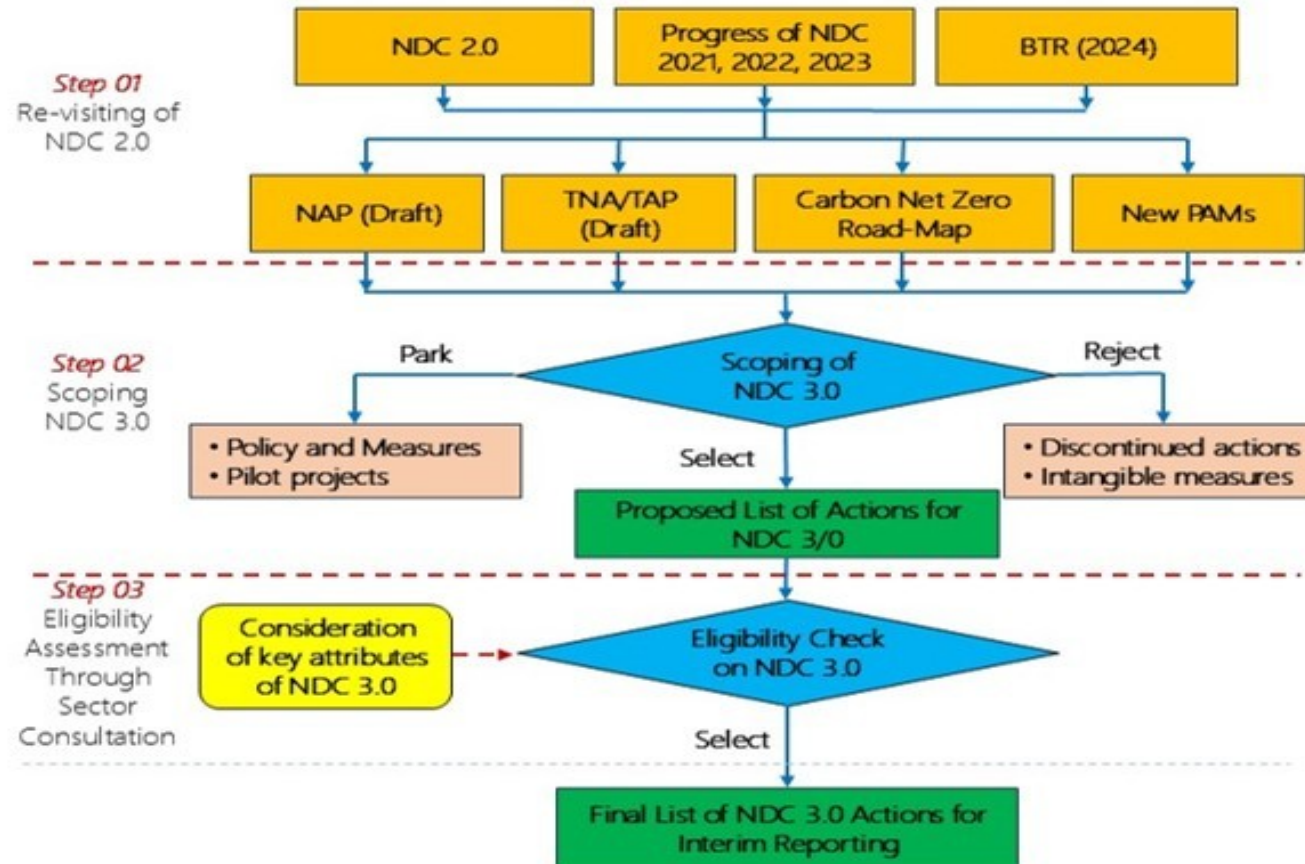
Mitigation	Adaptation	
01. Electricity (Power)	01. Agriculture	07. Health
02. Transport	02. Fisheries	08. Urban Planning and Human Settlements
03. Industry	03. Livestock	
04. Waste	04. Water	09. Tourism and Recreation
05. Forestry	05. Biodiversity	
06. Agriculture	06. Coastal and Marine	

These sectors are vital for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development, with a focus on shifting towards low-carbon technologies and practices



The methodology of NDC3.0 development process

- NDC3.0 emphasizes both emission reductions and adaptive capacity-building, reinforcing economic and social co-benefits.





National Planning Instruments and Mechanisms for NDC Implementation

Policies

- National Climate Change Policy (2023)
- National Environment Policy (2022)
- National Environmentally Sensitive Areas Policy (2022)
- National Policy on Disaster Management (2013)
- National Policy on Waste Management (2019)
- National Agriculture Policy (draft)
- National Energy Policy & Strategies of Sri Lanka (2019)
- National Policy on Sustainable Consumption and Production for Sri Lanka (2019)
- National Policy on Natural Gas (2019)
- National Transport Policy



National Planning Instruments and Mechanisms for NDC Implementation

Sectoral Plans

- National Adaptation Plan of Sri Lanka for Climate Change Impacts (2016-2025)
- Sri Lanka Disaster Management Plan 2018-2030
- Coastal Zone and Coastal Resource Management Plan (2018)
- Strategic Action Plan for Adaptation of Irrigation and Water Resources Sector for Climate Change (2018)
- Long-Term Electricity Generation Expansion Plans
- National REDD+ Investment Framework and Action Plan (NRIFAP) (2017)
- Sri Lanka's Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)
- National Drought Plan for Sri Lanka (2020)
- Provincial Adaptation Plan for each 09 Provinces



National Planning Instruments and Mechanisms for NDC Implementation

Acts

- Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act No. 19 of 2017
- Environment Act is being Updated
- New Climate Change Act is being Prepared

National Development Plans and Budgets

- National Planning Department Guidelines - Public Investment Program (PIP)
- National Budget Department Guidelines - Annual Budget



National Planning Instruments and Mechanisms for NDC Implementation

Institutional Mechanisms

- The Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) under the Ministry of Environment coordinates NDC implementation and monitor progress.
- Inter-ministerial committees and working groups ensure cross-sectoral collaboration and coherence in climate action. Planning and Monitoring committees

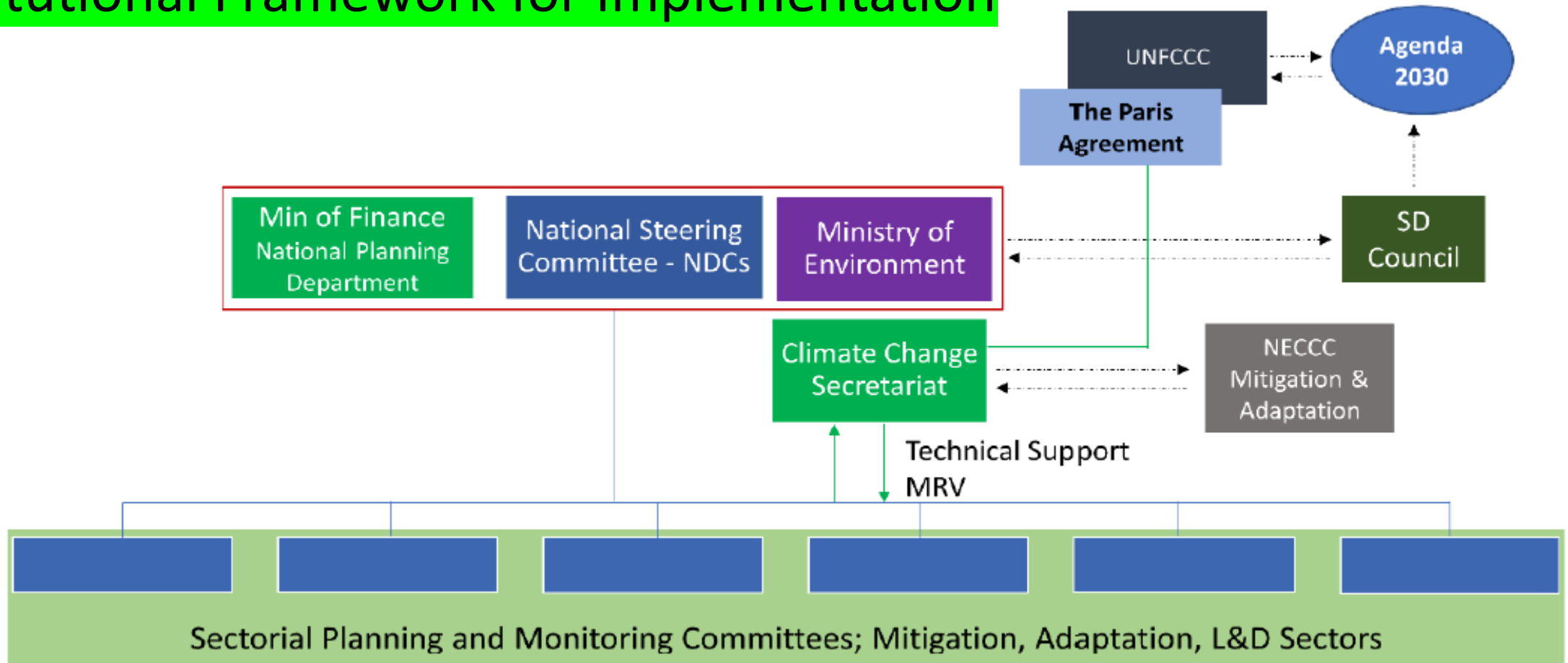
Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Systems

- Sri Lanka is developing robust MRV systems to track progress toward NDC targets.
- These systems enable transparency and accountability, ensuring that climate actions are effectively implemented and reported.



National Planning Instruments and Mechanisms for NDC Implementation

Institutional Framework for Implementation



NDC-SDG Alignment

Electricity (Power) Sector NDC Implementation Plan

NDC 1 - Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation mix by increasing Solar PV, Wind, Hydro and Sustainable Biomass based electricity generations (Target: Develop an additional capacity of 3,867 MW renewable energy over the RE capacity considered in Business-As-Usual scenario, out of which approximately 950 MW are on an unconditional basis and 2,917 MW on a conditional basis)

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NDC-SDG Alignment

The analysis of the NDC implementation plan of each sector (six mitigation, nine adaptation and L&D) showed a wide range of multiple linkages between different NDCs covering all SDGs

Sector		No of Activities/ Sub-activities	Number of links
Mitigation	Agriculture	43	114
	Energy	22	37
	Forestry	35	58
	Industry	49	88
	Transport	64	229
	Waste	48	227
	Sub-total	261	753
Adaptation	Agriculture	30	65
	Biodiversity	19	61
	Coastal & Marine	19	33
	Fisheries	33	82
	Health	21	25
	Livestock	17	47
	Tourism	14	54
	Urban	24	58
	Water	66	141
	Sub-total	243	566
Loss and Damage		25	100
Total		529	1,419

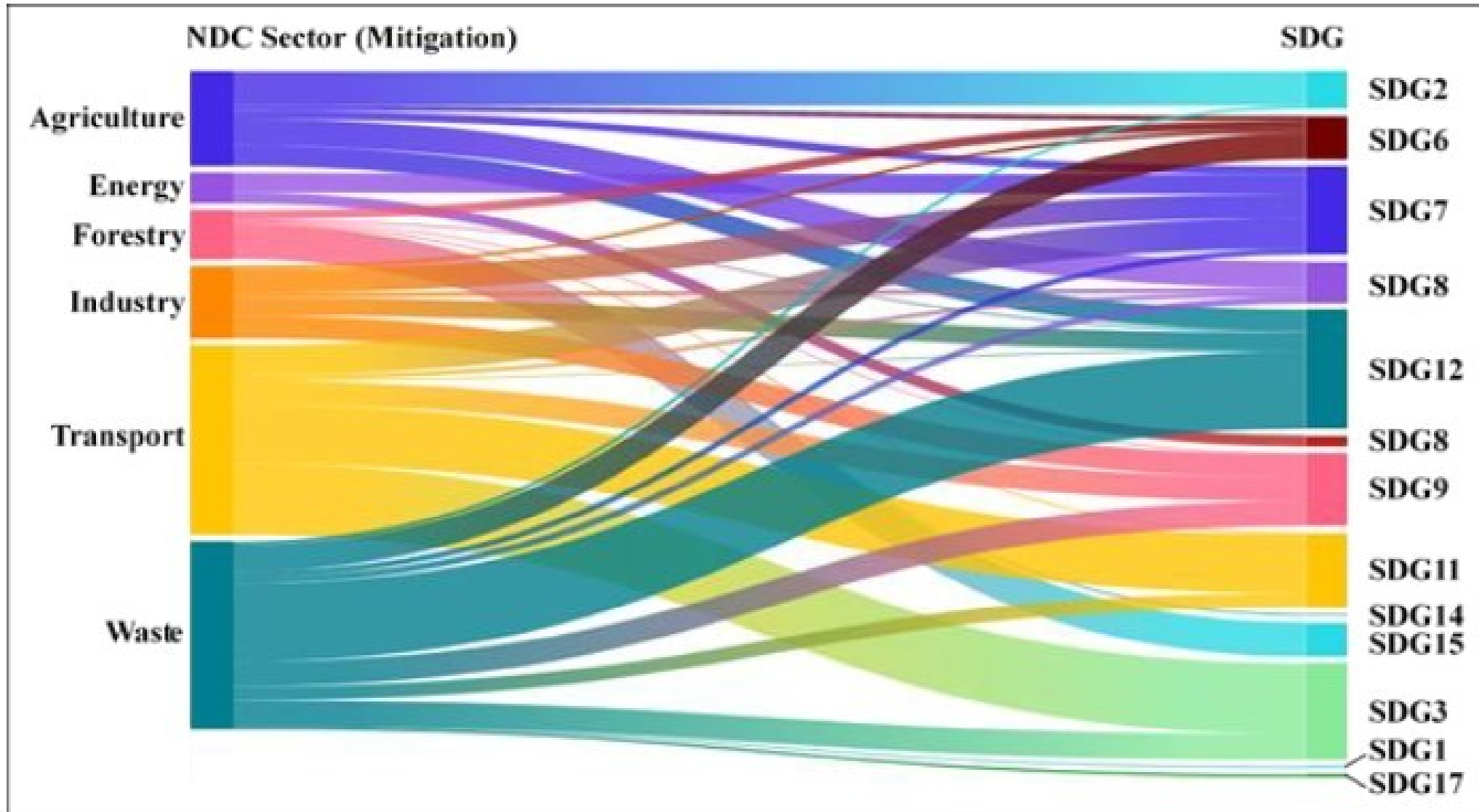
NDC-SDG Alignment

Number of linkages under each SDG

SDG	Number of links with NDCs			
	Mitigation	Adaptation	L&D	Total
SDG1 - No Poverty	1	1	25	27
SDG2 - Zero Hunger	45	67	0	112
SDG3 - Good Health & Well-Being	117	22	50	189
SDG4 - Quality Education	0	1	0	1
SDG5 - Gender Equity	13	43	0	56
SDG6 - Clean Water & Sanitation	53	118	0	172
SDG7 - Affordable & Clean Energy	107	22	0	129
SDG8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth	50	11	0	61
SDG9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	88	2	0	90
SDG10 - Reduced Inequality	0	0	0	0
SDG11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities	90	86	25	201
SDG12 - Responsible Consumption & Production	144	45	0	189
SDG14 - Life Below Water	1	94	0	95
SDG15 - Life on Land	41	51	0	92
SDG16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	0	0	0	0
SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals	3	3	0	6
Total	753	566	100	1419

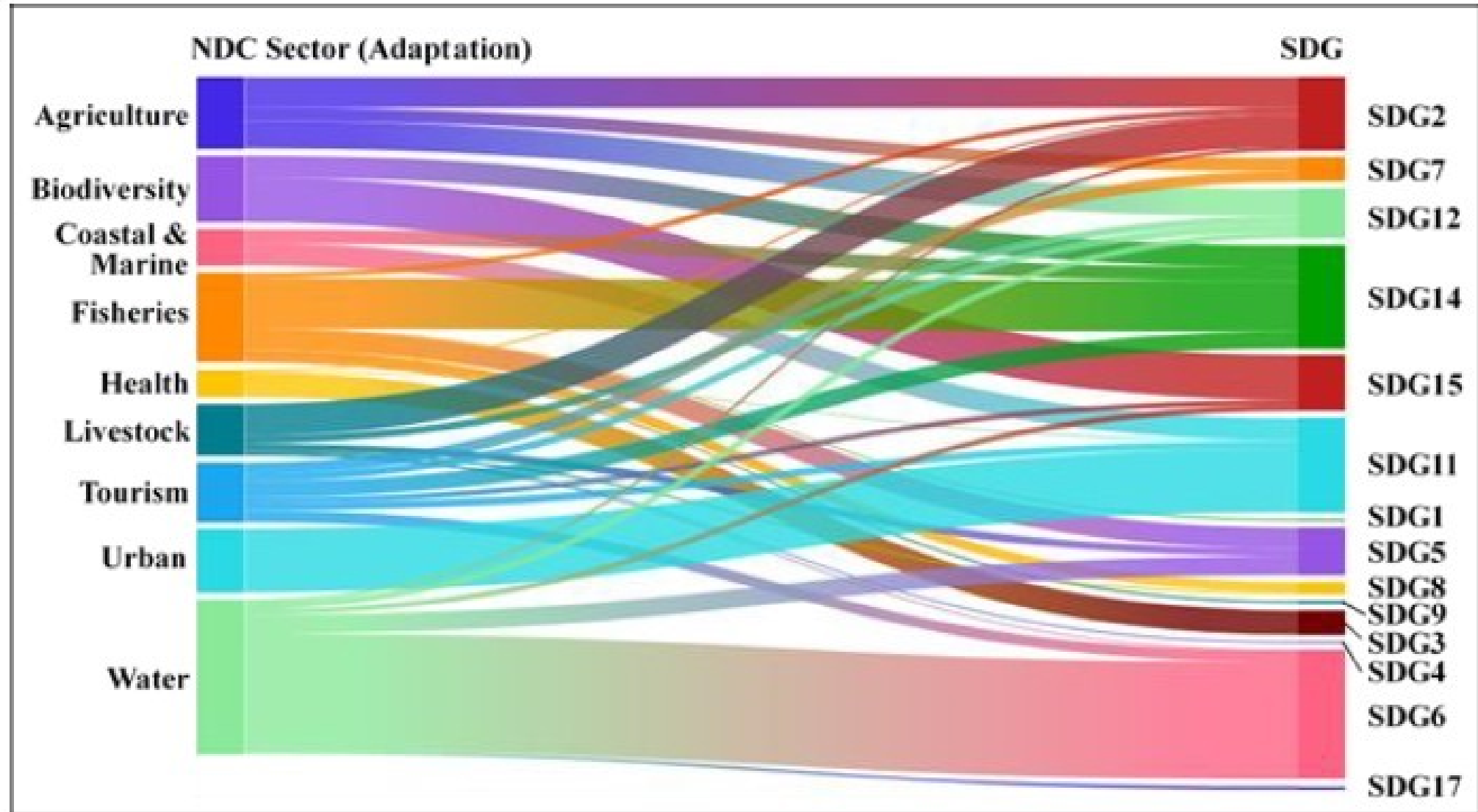
NDC-SDG Alignment

Linkages between Mitigation sector NDCs and SDGs



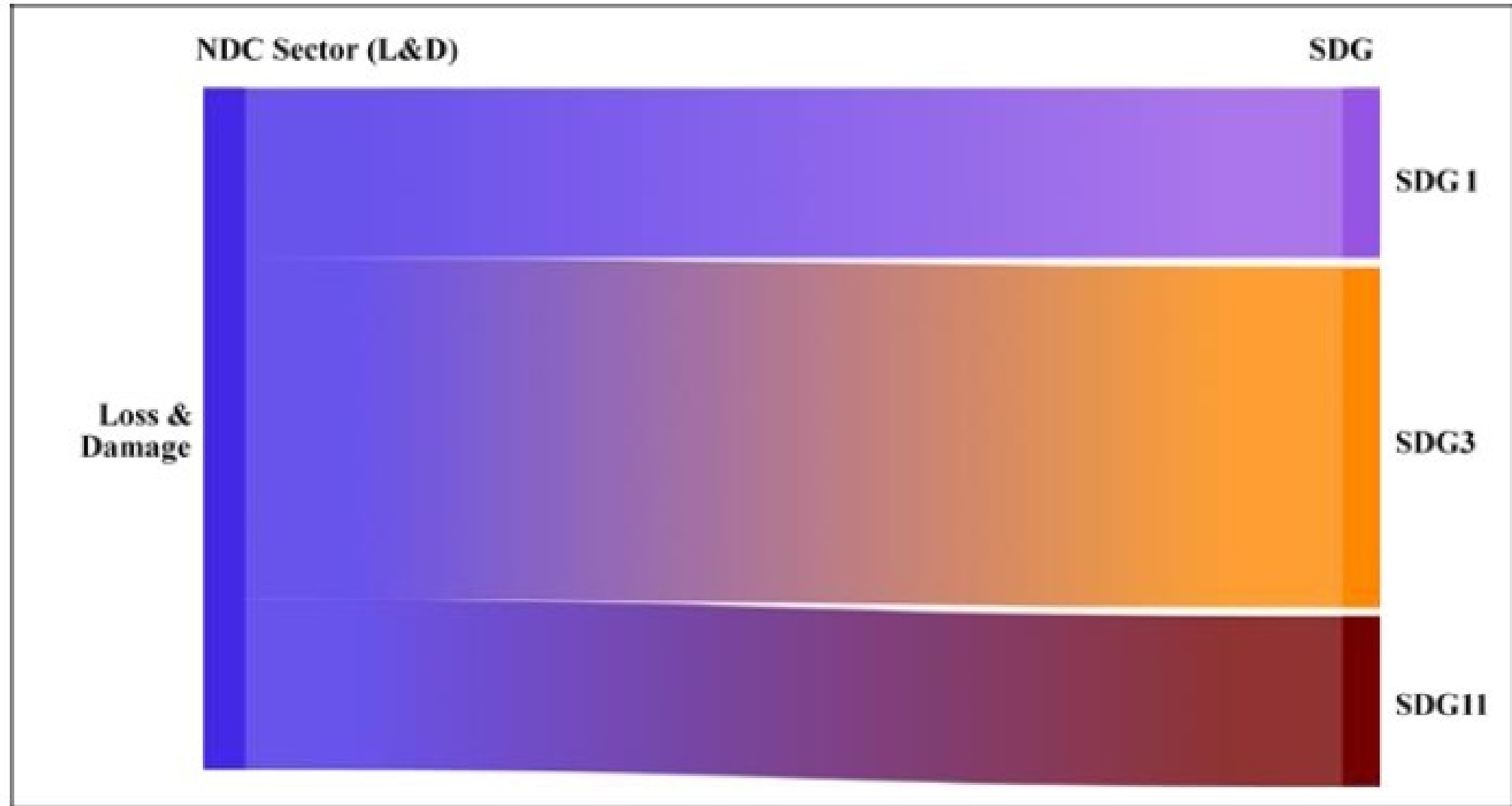
NDC-SDG Alignment

Linkages between Adaptation sector NDCs and SDGs



NDC-SDG Alignment

Linkages between Loss and Damage sector NDCs and SDGs



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for ensuring that no one is left behind.

1. Alignment of National Policies with SDGs and NDCs

- **National Environment Policy (NEP):** The NEP identified Sustainable Development and Green Economy, Equity Inclusiveness and No One Left Behind as some main principles for Environment Management. And identified Climate Change as environment challenges
- **National Climate Change Policy (NCCP):** The NCCP aligns with both the NDCs and SDGs, emphasizing climate-resilient development and social equity, which are essential for a just transition.
- **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS):** The NSDS integrates the SDGs into Sri Lanka's national development agenda, ensuring that climate action (through NDCs) and sustainable development are pursued simultaneously.

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2. Sectoral Action Plans Integration of SDGs and NDCs

- **Environment:** The **National Environment Action Plan** all themes Air Quality Management, Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use, Climate Actions for Sustainability, Sustainable Use of Coastal and Marine Resources, Sustainable Land Resource Management, Holistic Waste Management, Integrated Water Resources Management, Environment Management in Cities and Human Settlements and Greening Industries align with 17 SDGs.
- **Agriculture:** Agriculture Policy decisions promote sustainable farming practices, aligning with SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and NDC targets for climate-resilient agriculture.
- **Energy:** The National Energy Policy and Strategies focus on renewable energy expansion, contributing to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and NDC mitigation goals.
- **Water and Sanitation:** Initiatives under the National Water Supply and Drainage Board and Water Recourses Board align with SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and NDC adaptation targets for water resource management.

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3. Decentralized Planning and Local Governance

- Provincial and Local Government Involvement: Decentralized planning mechanisms empower provincial councils and local governments to implement SDG-aligned projects that address local needs, such as poverty reduction, clean energy access, and disaster resilience. Provincial Climate Units identified Provincial Climate challenges and prepared Provincial Adaptation Plans
- Local Development Plans: Local authorities develop plans that incorporate SDG targets and NDC actions, ensuring that climate and development initiatives are context-specific and inclusive.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for ensuring that no one is left behind.

4. Inclusive and Participatory Approaches

- Stakeholder Engagement: National planning instruments emphasize the involvement of marginalized groups, including women, youth, and vulnerable communities, in decision-making processes. This ensures that SDG and NDC actions are inclusive and equitable.
- Community-Based Adaptation: Localized adaptation projects, such as mangrove restoration and rainwater harvesting, are implemented with community participation, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for ensuring that no one is left behind.

5. Monitoring and Accountability Mechanisms

- SDG Localization Indicators: Sri Lanka has developed localized indicators to track progress toward SDGs at the subnational level, ensuring that local impacts are measured and addressed.
- NDC Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV): The MRV system tracks the implementation of NDC actions, ensuring transparency and accountability in climate-related projects that contribute to SDGs.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for ensuring that no one is left behind.

6. Climate Finance and Resource Mobilization

- Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Other International Support: Sri Lanka leverages international climate finance to fund SDG-aligned projects, such as renewable energy initiatives and climate-resilient infrastructure, ensuring a just transition.
- National Budget Allocations: The government prioritizes SDG and NDC-related projects in its annual budget, ensuring that resources are allocated for local-level implementation.

7. Capacity Building and Awareness

- Training Programs: Capacity-building initiatives for local governments and communities enhance their ability to implement SDG and NDC actions effectively.
- Public Awareness Campaigns: Awareness programs educate citizens about the importance of sustainable development and climate action, fostering local ownership and participation.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for ensuring that no one is left behind.

8. Addressing Vulnerabilities and Ensuring Equity

- Social Protection Programs: Initiatives like Samurdhi (poverty alleviation program) align with SDG 1 (No Poverty) and ensure that vulnerable populations benefit from climate and development actions.
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR): DRR measures integrated into local planning align with SDG 13 (Climate Action) and NDC adaptation goals, protecting vulnerable communities from climate impacts.

9. Localizing Climate Actions for SDG Synergies

- Renewable Energy Projects: Localized renewable energy projects, such as solar mini-grids, contribute to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and NDC mitigation targets while creating local employment opportunities.
- Ecosystem Restoration: Mangrove restoration and reforestation projects align with SDG 15 (Life on Land) and NDC adaptation goals, benefiting local communities through enhanced resilience and livelihoods.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for ensuring that no one is left behind.

10. Challenges and Opportunities

- Challenges: Limited financial resources, capacity gaps at the local level, and coordination issues between national and local authorities can hinder SDG and NDC localization.
- Opportunities: Strengthening decentralized governance, enhancing local capacity, and leveraging international support can overcome these challenges and ensure effective localization.



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Thank You



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