



Strengthen the Process and Capacity of Implementation of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) of Sri Lanka

Green Climate Fund NAP Readiness Support (NAPRS) Project

POLICY & GOVERNANCE LEVERS FOR RESILIENCE BUILDING

Sumudu Silva, Institutional Officer, GGGI

02 November 2023, Colombo

GGGI NAP ACTIVITY WORLDWIDE



11.8m

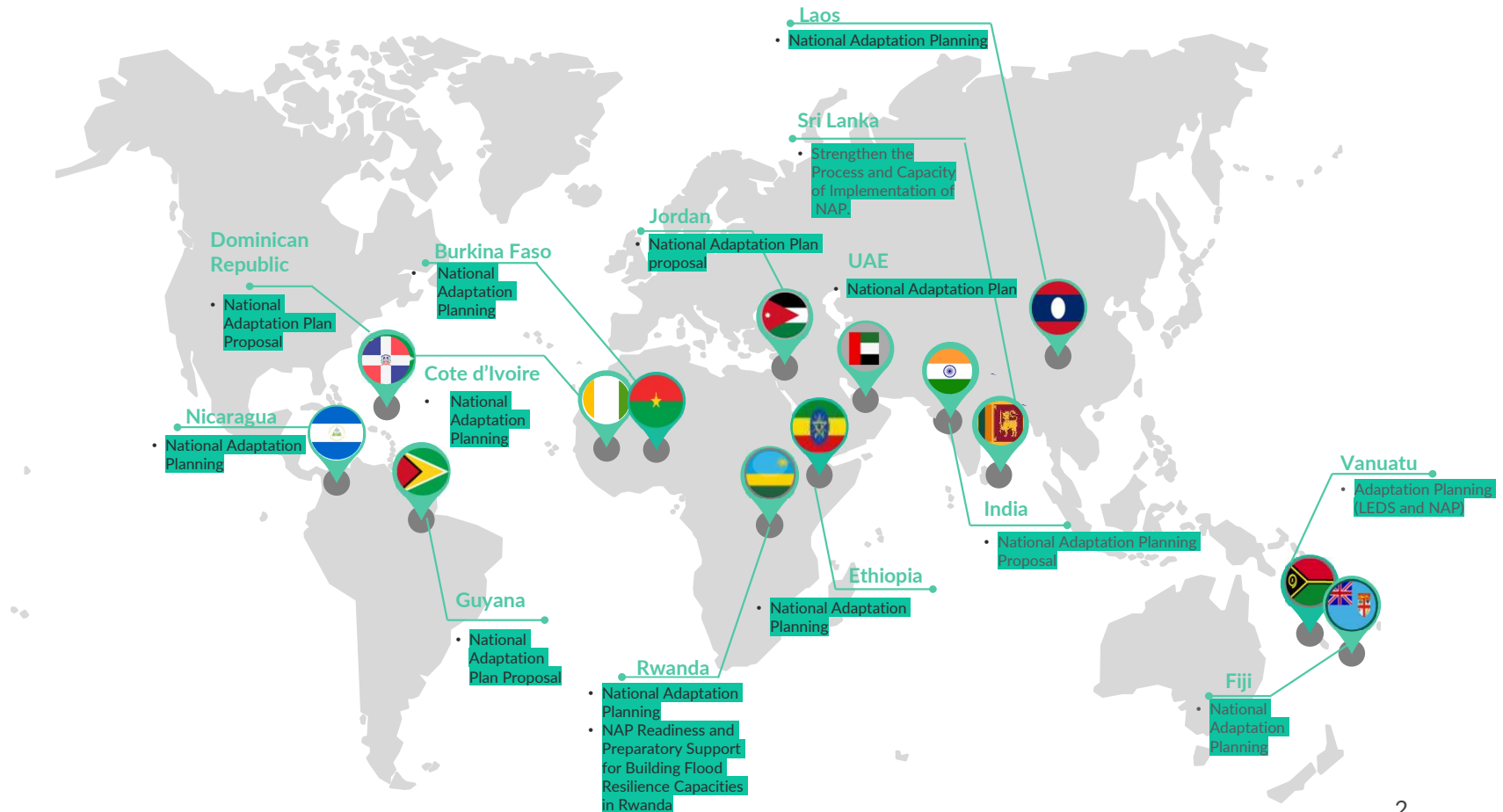
In NAP funding

24

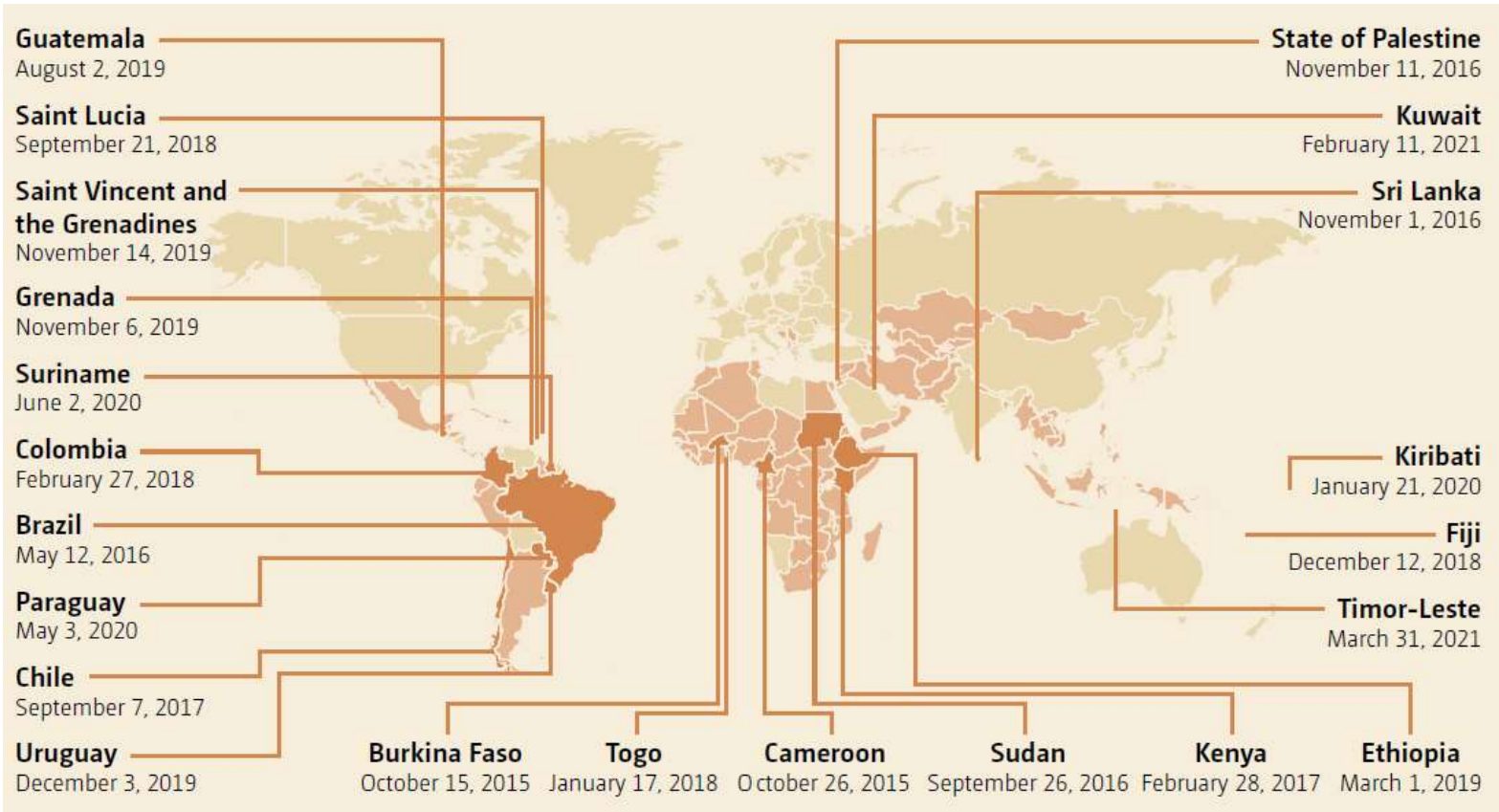
Countries where GGGI is enhancing adaptation planning through NDC or NAPs

14

NAP processes at various stages

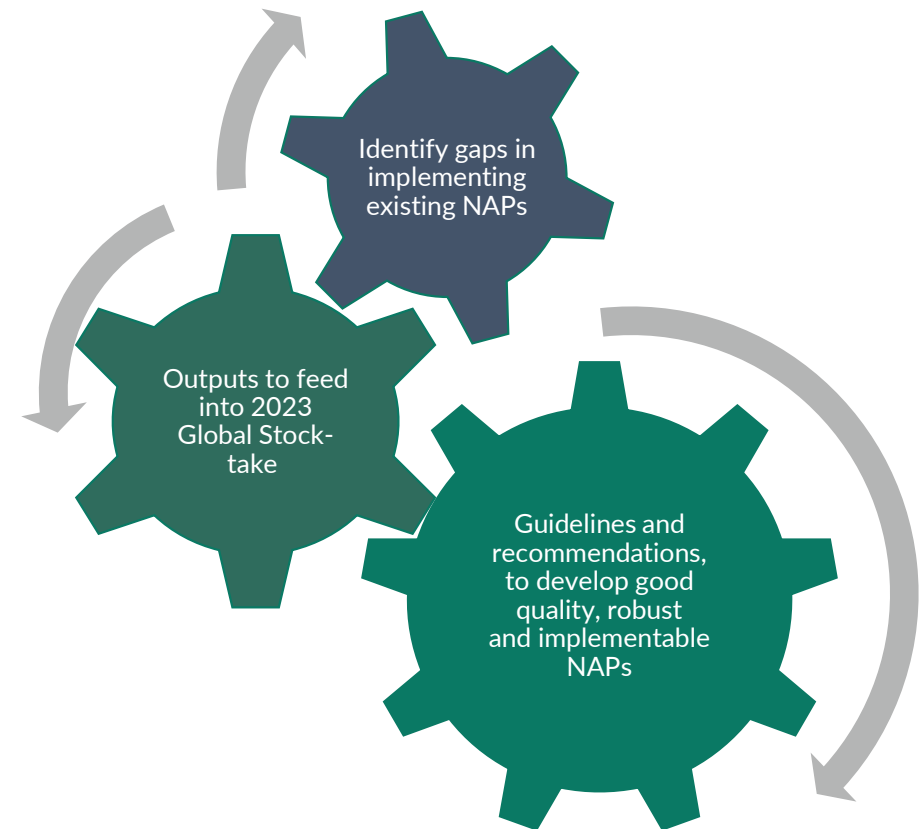
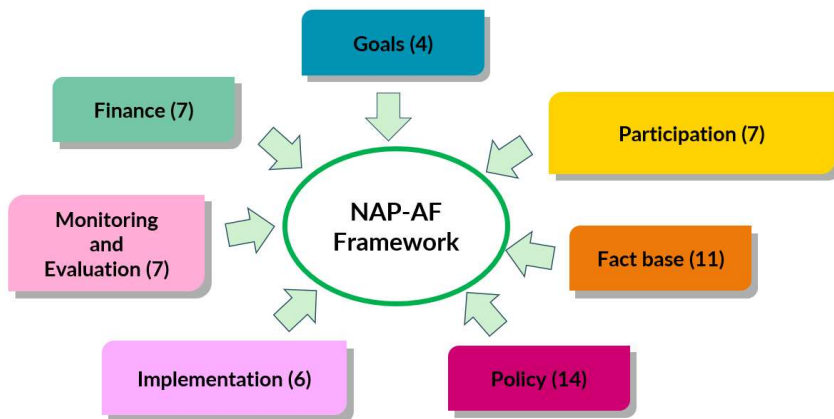


FIRST GLOBAL STOCK TAKE OF NAPS



1st Global Stocktake of the Paris Agreement: Assessing progress of climate change responses. E.g. via National Adaptation Plans & implementation, reducing trade-offs, increasing synergies with other societal goals

Development of
framework of Developing
Countries' NAPs and
identifying best practices



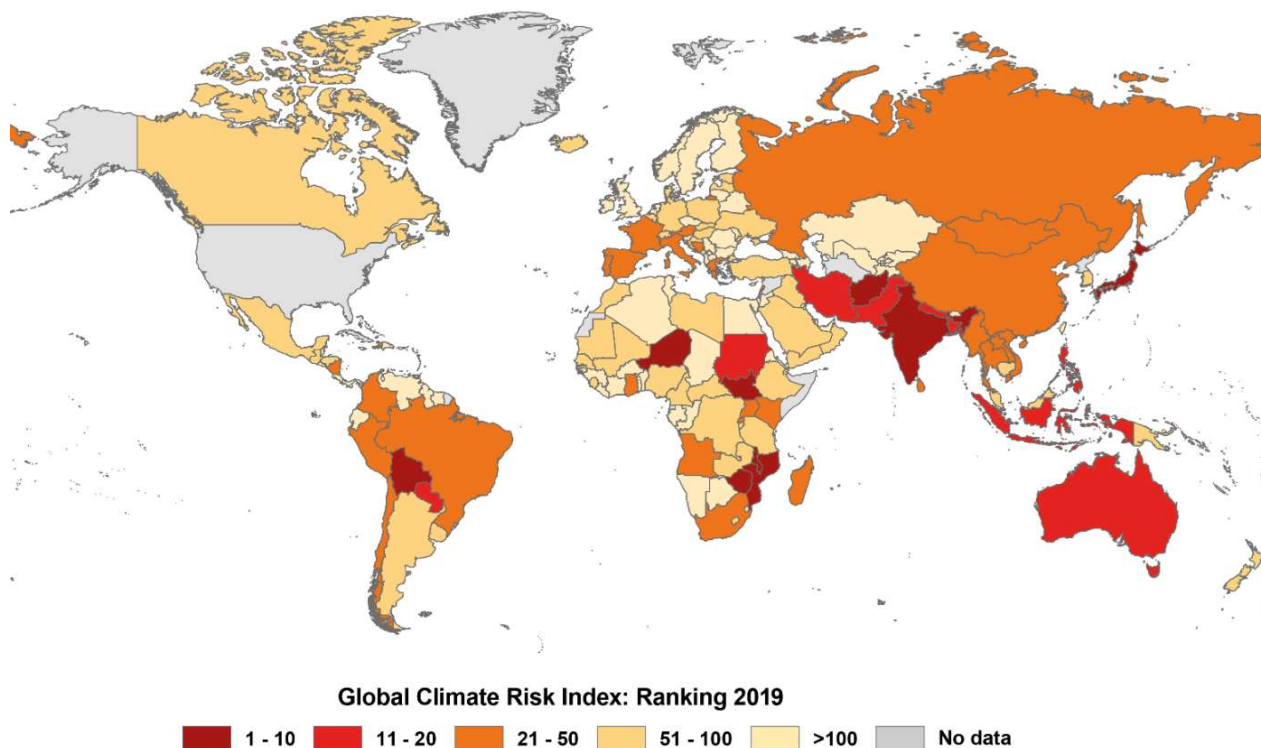
CLIMATE CHANGE & SRI LANKA



Sri Lanka is one of *the* most climate-vulnerable countries in the world.

Among the top 30 climate affected countries in the world (Global Climate Risk Index, 2021)

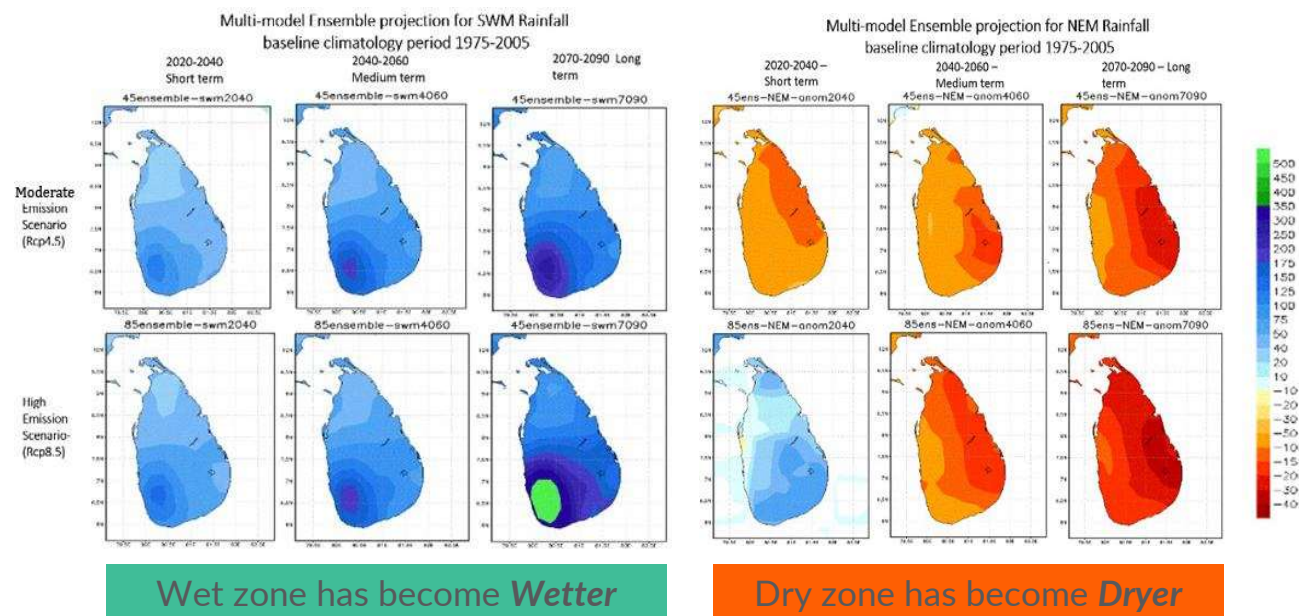
Placed among the top 10 countries at risk of extreme weather events by the Global Climate Risk Index - it was ranked 4th in 2016, 2nd in 2017 and 6th in 2018.



Source: German Watch Global Climate Risk Index
www.germanwatch.org/e/crj

CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS IN SRI LANKA

- In Sri Lanka a slow and continuous rise of ambient temperature observed (0.01 - 0.03°C per year since 1961)
- Frequent occurrence of extreme weather events
 - Droughts & floods: **Increased**
 - High intensity rainfalls & Landslides: **Increased**
 - Tornado type winds: **Increased**
 - Intense lightning strikes: **Increased**
 - Total number of dry days: **Increased**
 - Warm days: **Increased**
 - Number of cold nights/comfort nights: **Decreased**



Source: Jayawardena et al., 2018 from Third National Communication (TNC) 2022

Sources: Marambe et al. (2012, 2013, 2015), Punyawardena et al (2010, 2013), Punyawardena and Premalal (2013), Nissanka et al (2015)

GOVERNANCE & POLICY LEVERS



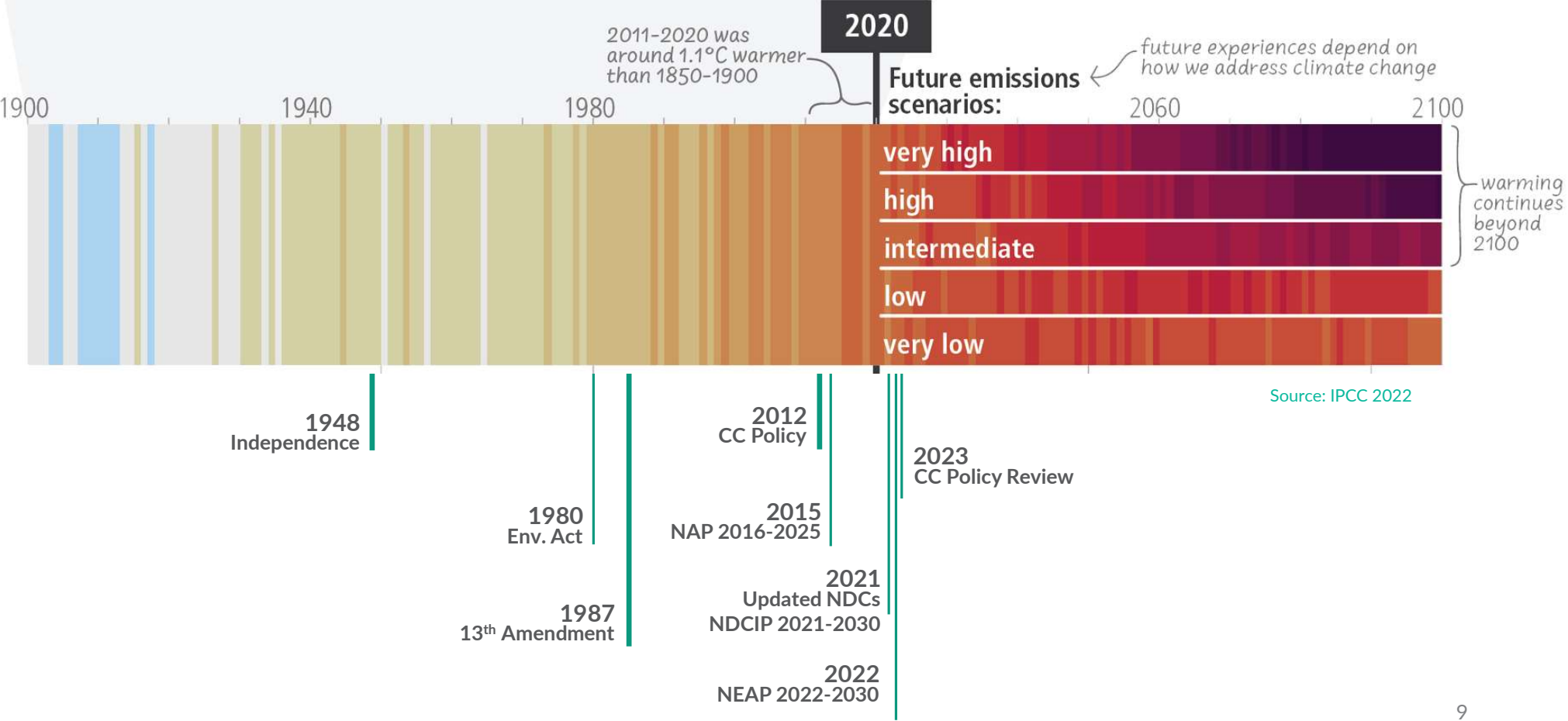
Policies / Plans

- National Climate Change Policy (2012) > National Policy on Climate Change 2023
- Climate Prosperity Plan 2022
- National Environmental Policy and Strategies (2022)
- NAP 2016-2025 > Revised NAP (ongoing)
- INDC 2016 > NDC 2017-2019 > Revised NDC 2021 > NDC Implementation Plan 2021-2030
- National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 2022-2030
- Carbon Net Zero 2050 Roadmap & Strategic Plan

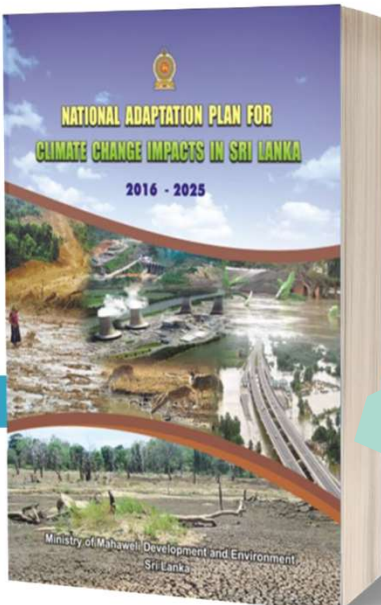
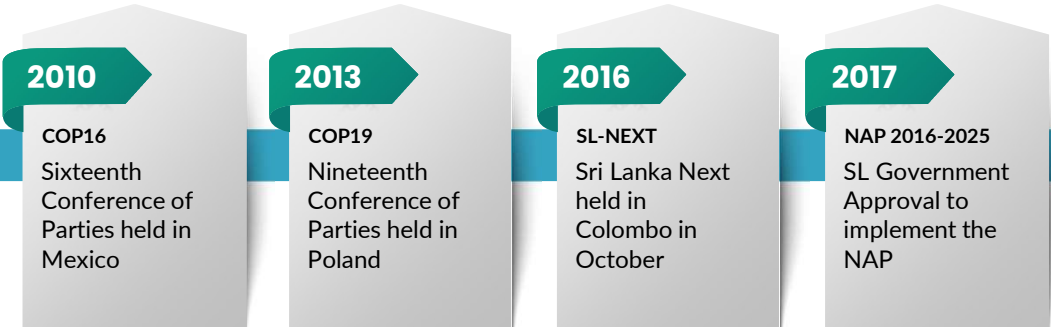
Governance / Acts

- Environmental Act 1980
- Environmental Act Amendments (No. 47 of 1988, No. 56 of 1988, No. 53 of 2000, No. 8 of 2009, No. 12 of 2013)
- Climate Change Act (being developed)
- Constitution - 13th Amendment
 - List 1 (Provincial Council List): *37. Protection of environment within the Province to the extent permitted by or under any law made by Parliament*
 - List 3 ((Concurrent List): *33. Protection of the Environment*

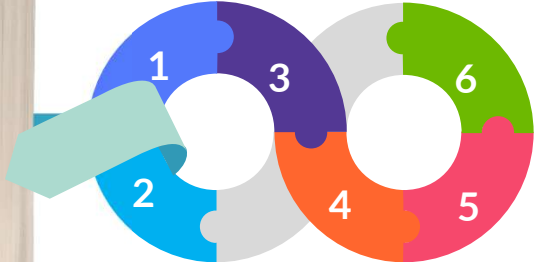
GLOBAL WARMING, GOVERNANCE & POLICY LEVERS



ENABLING POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR NAP



1-6 | GCF NAP Readiness Support Initiative



Vertical and horizontal integration of adaptation planning & implementation

Green Climate Fund
NAP Readiness Support (NAPRS) Project

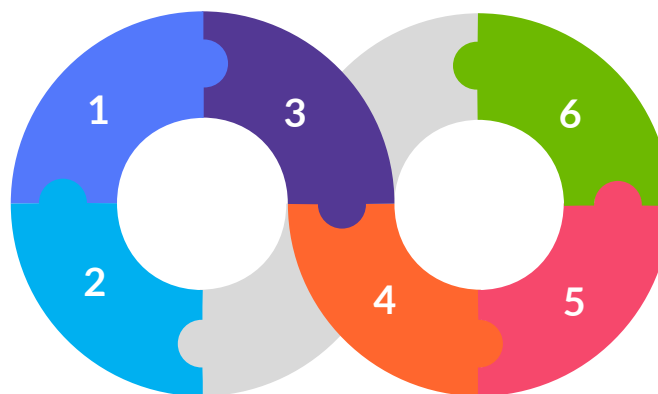


Sri Lanka's National Adaptation Planning Process - Key Building Blocks to Accelerate Actions

Vertical & Horizontal Integration of
Adaptation Planning & Implementation | 1

Strengthening Relevant
Institutional Mechanisms | 2

Comprehensive Adaptation Finance &
Resource Mobilization Approach | 3

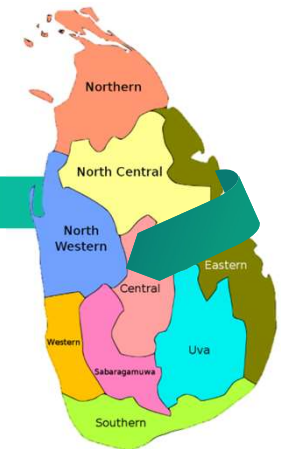
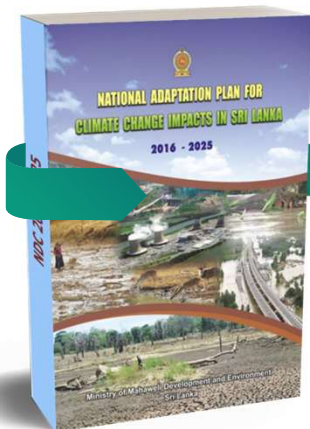


4 | Capacity Building
& Training

5 | Climate Information
System

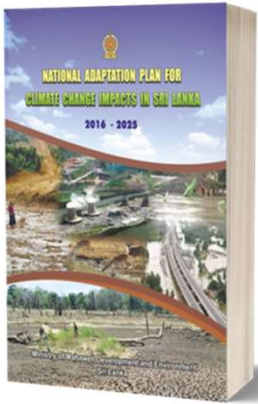
6 | Gender & Social
Action Plan (GSAP)

HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION OF ADAPTATION



- Review implications of CC to each sector, identify current status to address CC adaptation (stock-taking) and the institutional set-up
- Develop recommendations to integrate CC adaptation interventions into national, sectoral policies and provincial development plans.
- Revise the NAP sectoral adaptation action plans (for updating of NAP)
- Establish Sector Climate Cells (SCC) for coordination of implementation

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



A domestic planning process that allows countries to identify, address and review their adaptation needs while advancing implementation of adaptation measures.

NAP

SCCs - Sector Climate Cells

SCC-1 : Food security and water

SCC-2 : Bio-diversity and coastal resources

SCC-3 : Health

SCC-4 : Human settlements and infrastructure

SCC-5 : Tourism, energy, industry and transport

SCC-6 : Export agriculture



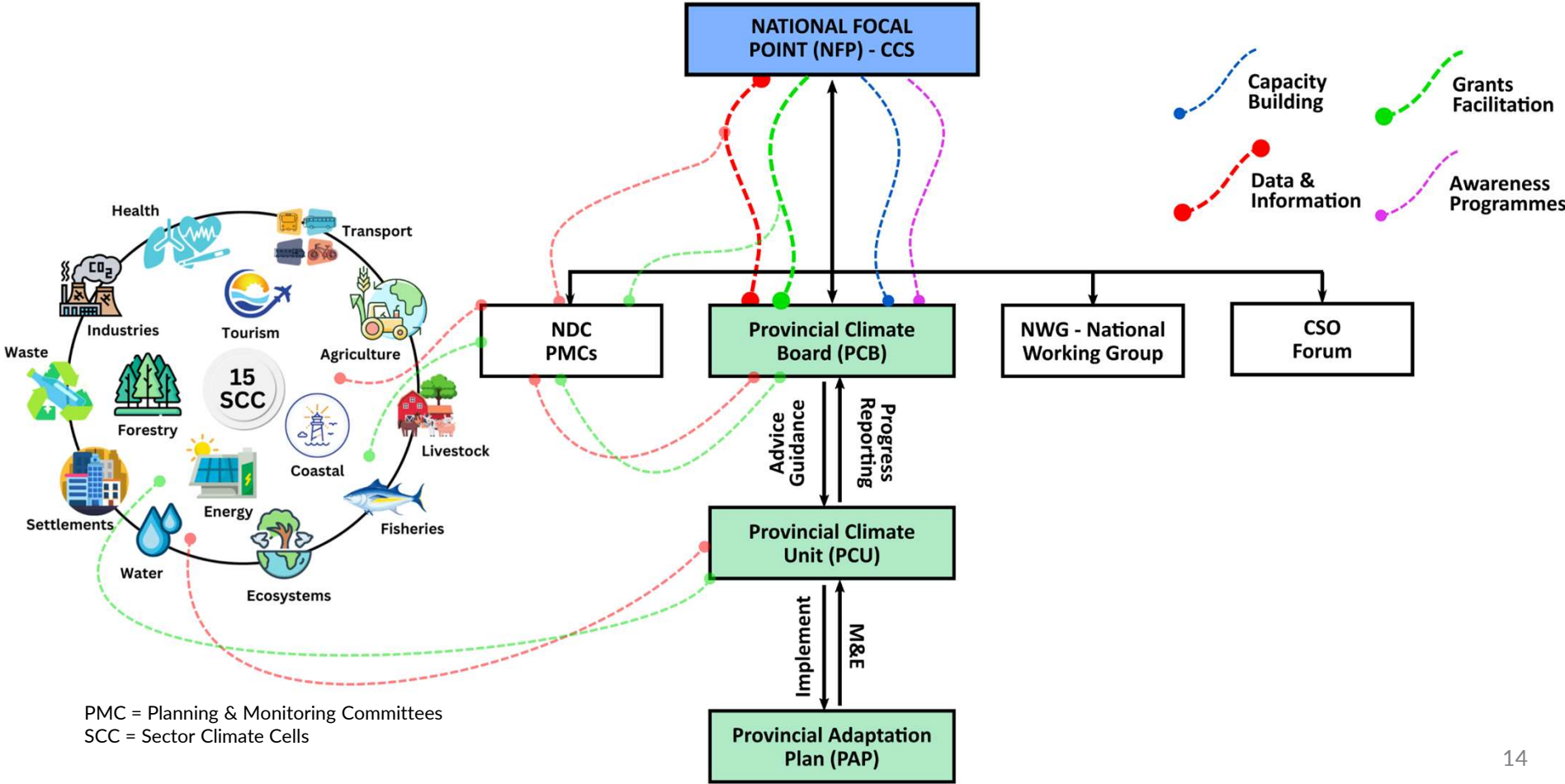
A country's pledge for meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement, including mitigation and adaptation.

NDCs

PMCs - Planning & Monitoring Committees

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Electricity (Power) Sector | 8. Livestock Sector |
| 2. Transport Sector | 9. Water Sector |
| 3. Industry Sector | 10. Biodiversity Sector |
| 4. Waste Sector | 11. Coastal & Marine Sector |
| 5. Forestry Sector | 12. Health Sector |
| 6. Agriculture Sector | 13. Urban & Human Settlements |
| 7. Fisheries Sector | 14. Tourism Sector |
| | 15. Loss & Damage Sector |

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

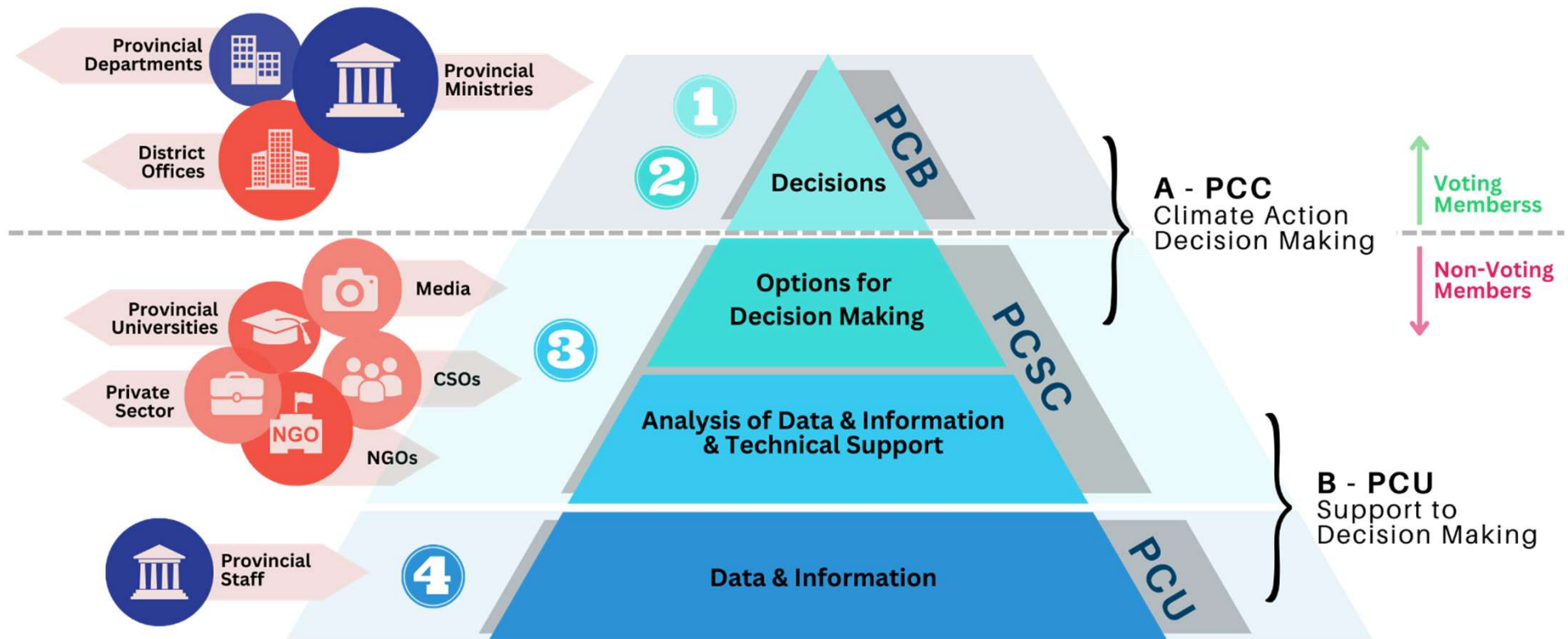


PMC = Planning & Monitoring Committees
 SCC = Sector Climate Cells

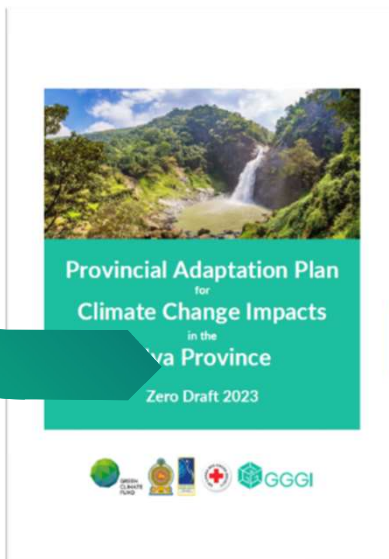
CROSS-CUTTING NEEDS



PROVINCIAL INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS



PROVINCIAL ADAPTATION PLANS (PAP)



PAPs

- CC issues & impacts
- Vulnerabilities (DSDs)
- Institutional setup
- Coordination mechanism
- Adaptation Action plan
- GSAP integrated
- Capacity building
- Timeline & costing
- RM/Investment Plan



Adaptation interventions need to be specific, feasible, gender responsive and customized to the province, a participatory, consultative approach followed with provincial stakeholders.

PROVINCIAL ADAPTATION PLAN (PAP) - INDICATIVE



Sector 1 – Food Security – Agriculture

Activities / Sub-activities	Lead Implementation Agency	Key Performance Indicators (KPI)	Means and Source of Verification
1. Develop climate-smart agriculture guidelines for Northern province	PDOA	Provincial climate-smart agriculture guidelines prepared	Provincial climate-smart agriculture guideline
2. Promote climate resilient varieties as CCA practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of short-term paddy varieties • Screening of existing crop varieties and identification of suitable crop • Promote the identified suitable varieties • Conduct farmer training • Expansion of saline tolerant varieties 	PDOA	No. of drought tolerant/short term varieties identified. No. of farmers use identified varieties Acreage cultivated No of training conducted	Documentation at the Agriculture department/department of Agrarian Services No. of farmers used climate resilient varieties
3. Identify the vulnerable areas for climate-induced pests and diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk mapping in relation to insect pest outbreaks in relation to biographical and physiological features of the landscape. • Reschedule the crop calendar to suit the pest attacks and climate change impacts. 	PDOA	Risk map of climate induces pests and diseases Assessment of IPM practices in the province screened and documented. No. of crop calendar rescheduled to suit the climate change impact.	Risk map of climate induces pests and diseases Document with most effective IPM practices Rescheduled crop calendar.

PROVINCIAL DEMANDS (INDICATIVE)



In total, Rs 4.77 Billion of required funding was identified across nine sectors

CP - SECTORAL FUNDING REQUIREMENT (INDICATIVE)



Food security makes up majority of the required funding for the Central Province Adaptation Plan

Food security 61%

Industry, energy and transportation 13%

Water resources 8%

Health sector 5%

Export agriculture 5%

Cross cutting sector 5%

Tourism sector 2%

Human settlement and infrastructure sector 1%

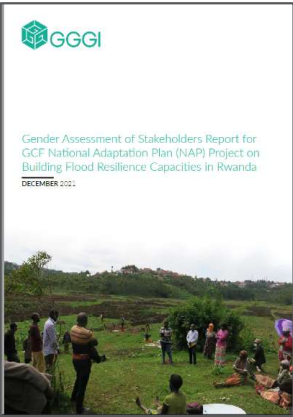
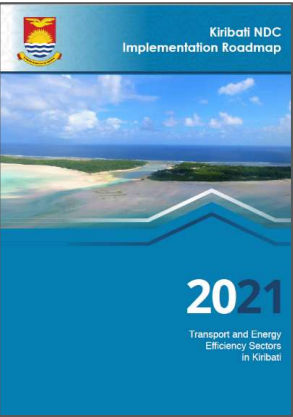
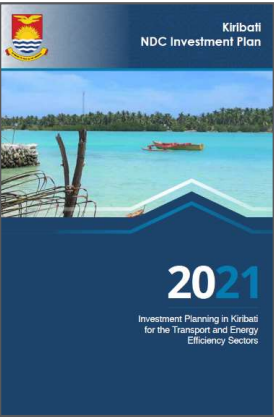
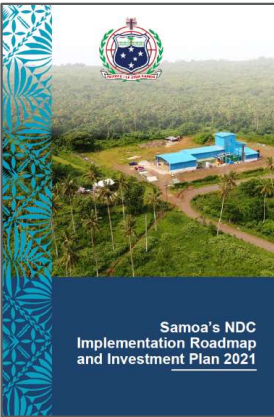
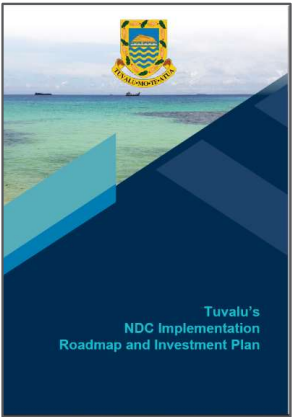
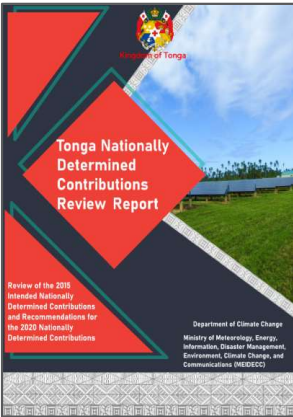
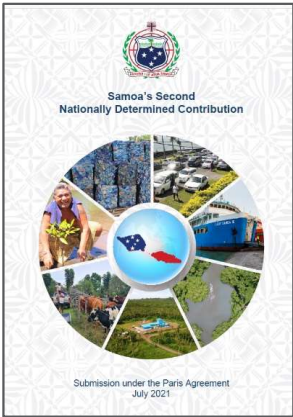
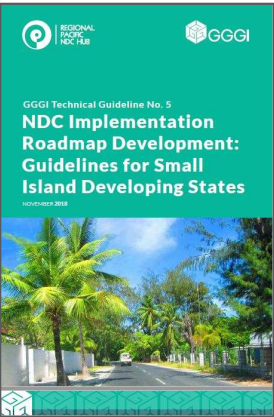
Ecosystem and...

CONCLUSION



- Revised NAP 2025-2034 & 09 PAPs - unlock fresh opportunities for adaptation investments while strengthening climate resilience
- Robust institutional architecture established creating an enabling environment for climate adaptation governance, planning, management, and oversight at the national, sub-national, and sectoral levels
- Recommendations for short-term reforms to sectoral policy levers and commencement of the process for longer-term amendments
- Statutory recognition for Provincial Climate Institutions & Sustainability

RESOURCES



Thank You



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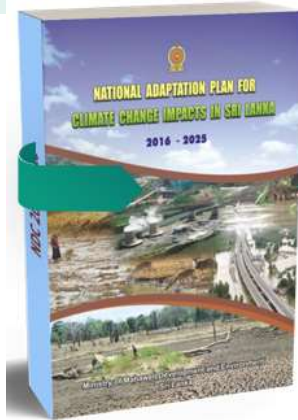
Green Climate Fund (GCF) NAP Readiness Support Project

Objective: To build resilience of the most vulnerable sectors and communities in Sri Lanka to adverse effects of climate change by building the country's capacity and institutions to implement NAP.

Budget: USD2.975million



Vertical and Horizontal Integration of Adaptation Planning & Implementation



- ✓ Nine (09) vulnerable sector adaptation action plans updated and revision of NAP (2024 – 2033)
- ✓ Nine (09) Provincial Adaptation Plans (PAPs) developed
- ✓ Sustainable resource mobilization - Proposals developed for implementing adaptation interventions and PAPs
- ✓ Institutional arrangements – Sectoral Climate Cells (SCCs), Provincial Climate Cells (PCC) and Provincial Climate Units (PCU) set up
- ✓ Climate Information Systems established to support to medium and long-term adaptation planning
- ✓ CCS and Provincial capacity needs assessment and capacity building trainings

