GGGI

Sri Lanka Country Planning Framework 2021-2025

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Cover page: Colombo, Sri Lanka- December 05 2018; View of the Colombo City skyline with modern architecture buildings including the lotus tower by Shakeel (Adobe Stock).

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Table of Contents

Foreword

Sri Lanka is highly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, which critically affects almost all economic sectors of the country, emphasizing the urgent need to follow a green development agenda based on the Government's priorities, especially in a constrained economic environment and in line with a Covid-19 green recovery. Sri Lanka has many green growth opportunities and there are a number of key thematic areas through which green interventions could be implemented. This includes green energy, greening industry, supply chain and circular economy, green building and infrastructure, sustainable transportation, green jobs, nature-based solutions, the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, and food systems, amongst others.

The Sri Lanka Government's overarching national policy framework Vistas of Prosperity and Splendor (2019), envisions development that is environmentally sustainable and culturally sensitive and commits to Sri Lanka pursuing a green development agenda. To support the country's green growth aspirations, the formulation of a Country Planning Framework (CPF) for Sri Lanka was initiated by GGGI in 2019, following Sri Lanka becoming GGGI's 30th member-country. Several rounds of consultations with the Government and other key in-country development partners were conducted, along with a review of Sri Lanka's national development priorities and key policies and plans. A preliminary assessment of Sri Lanka's green growth performance using GGGI's Green Growth Index also informed the CPF. The final validation workshop for the updated CPF was successfully held on the 3 December 2021 under the auspices of the Ministry of Environment.

The CPF lays out the basis for GGGI's program in Sri Lanka over the period 2021 – 2025 and supports the positioning of green development in the country as an urgent priority. Key strategic thematic areas jointly identified by GGGI together with the Sri Lanka Government and presented in the CPF are enhancing climate resilience through strengthening of the national adaptation planning process, sustainable transport, green energy, and forest cover increase/mangroves restoration. These priority intervention areas support achieving Sri Lanka's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the updated Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) targets that were submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in July 2021. Through these strategic intervention areas, GGGI will also contribute to and support the recently established Presidential Task Force on Creating a Green Sri Lanka with Sustainable Solutions to Climate Change.

While GGGI's work in Sri Lanka in the next five years will be guided by the overarching framework and key intervention areas identified above, the CPF remains a living document and there may be other emerging areas of importance for Sri Lanka that come to the forefront, where the Government may request for GGGI's support, where we will continue to build and strengthen this important partnership.

Dr. Frank Rijsberman

Director General

GGGI

Dr. Anil Jasinghe

Secretary

Ministry of Environment

Abbreviations and Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
BAU	Business As Usual
BE	Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection
CAIT	Climate Analysis Indicators Tool
CPF	Country Planning Framework
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DALY	Disability-Adjusted Life Year
EE	Energy Efficiency
CV	Cultural and Social Value
EW	Efficient and Sustainable Water use
FSM	Fecal Sludge Management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emissions
GJ	Green Jobs
GNI	Gross National Income
GOP	Global Operational Priorities
GT	Green Trade
HDI	Human Development Index
ITS	Intelligent Transport Systems
LMIC	Lower Middle-Income Country
LT-LEDS	Long Term Low Emissions Development Strategy
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
$MtCO_2eq$	Metric ton of carbon dioxide equivalent
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority

NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFV	National Financing Vehicle
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Aid
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PS	Programmatic Solutions
PV	Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SL	Sustainable Land use
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOs	Strategic Outcomes
UMIC	Upper Middle-Income Country
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	US Dollars
WB	World Bank

Executive Summary

The Sri Lanka Country Planning Framework (CPF) 2021-2025 outlines GGGI's priority strategic interventions in Sri Lanka. Aligned with the GGGI's Global Operational Priorities under the 2030 Strategy and with the Government of Sri Lanka's national goals and development priorities, the CPF builds on the country's initiatives towards achieving its green growth objectives. The associated gaps, challenges and opportunities in pursuit of this green growth development pathway were validated through extensive consultations held jointly with the government counterpart and other development stakeholders in-country.

An island country with a surface area of 65,610 sq. km, Sri Lanka has an estimated population of less than 22million. In 2020, the Global Risk Index ranked Sri Lanka as the sixth country at most risk owing to severe monsoon rains, flooding, and landslides. Sri Lanka's economy is highly dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, forestry, and energy. While Sri Lanka's greenhouse gas emissions is very low, a steady increase has been noted brought on by expanding urbanization and its associated challenges on municipal solid and industrial waste generation and disposal, declining levels and pollution of freshwater resources, air pollution, traffic safety and congestion, among others. It is one of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots enjoying a high level of endemicity observed in most taxonomic groups. It has a high level of vulnerability in the population across communities and sectors, and the impact of COVID 19 on the economy is expected to have significant and severe implications on welfare.

A preliminary assessment of Sri Lanka's green growth performance utilizing the GGGI's Green Growth Index identifies opportunities for intervention to strengthen the green growth dimensions in Sri Lanka particularly in promoting green economic opportunities and in efficient and sustainable resource use while indicating the further need to improve biodiversity protection and to invest in natural capital that have high cultural and social value for Sri Lanka. Strengthening social protection and gender balance will also bolster the country's green growth performance across all areas of development.

During the next five years, the Government of Sri Lanka and GGGI will support the delivery of the country's NDC, SDG targets and GGGI's 2030 strategy by working across four programmatic solutions on (i) climate action; (ii) sustainable mobility; (iii) renewable energy and energy efficiency; and (iv) forest and mangroves. Underpinning this support includes mobilization of investment for projects, and the impact level is articulated through the relevant six strategic outcomes of GGGI. As Sri Lanka's delivery partner in strengthening the process and capacity of national adaptation planning towards an updated National Adaptation Plan and increased access to climate finance, GGGI's programmatic solution on climate action will contribute to the outcome on enhanced adaptation to climate change. An estimated emissions reduction by more than 8 MtCO2eq forms part of the attributed impact across the programmatic solutions on sustainable mobility, renewable energy, and forest and mangroves while supporting the creation of more than 15,000 new green jobs, increasing access to sustainable transport services for nearly half a million people, and conserving natural capital in areas covering more than 4,000 hectares.

The delivery of the CPF 2021-2025 builds on and supports Sri Lanka's development goals including the recently updated Revised NDC target by 2030. These include targets to reduce emissions by 14.5% from power generation, transport, industry, waste, forestry and agriculture; increase forest cover from 29% to 32%, increase renewable energy share in power generation to 70%; and support Sri Lanka's adaptation targets towards increasing resilience of vulnerable communities and sectors.

1. Introduction to the Country Planning Framework, GGGI 2030 Strategy and Global Operational Priorities

The Country Planning Framework (CPF) lays out the Global Green Growth Institute's (GGGI) priority strategic interventions to support the Government of Sri Lanka achieve its green growth objectives in the 2021-2025 period following Sri Lanka's membership to the GGGI which became effective in 2019. The CPF objectives are derived from the GGGI Strategy 2030, reflect GGGI's comparative advantage, and are in alignment with Sri Lanka's national goals and priorities of economic growth, poverty reduction, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

Box 1. About GGGI

GGGI was founded to support and promote a model of economic growth known as "green growth", which targets key aspects of economic performance such as poverty reduction, job creation, social inclusion and environmental sustainability.

GGGI envisions a resilient world achieved through strong, inclusive and sustainable green growth, and is dedicated to supporting the transition of partner countries toward a green growth model. In pursuit of these goals, GGGI works with developing and emerging countries to design and deliver programs and services that demonstrate new pathways to pro-poor economic growth.

GGGI supports stakeholders through two complementary and integrated work streams—Green Growth Planning & Implementation and Investment & Solutions - that deliver comprehensive products and services designed to assist in developing, financing, and mainstreaming green growth into national economic development plans.

GGGI's interventions emphasize change in four priority areas considered to be essential to transforming countries' economies including energy, water, land use and green cities. GGGI measures its success against six global Strategic Outcome targets related to GHG emission reduction, creation of green jobs, increased access to sustainable services, improved air quality, adequate supply of ecosystem services and enhanced adaptation to climate change.

Headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea, GGGI also has representation in a number of partner countries.

Building on Sri Lanka's initiatives towards a green growth development pathway, the CPF outlines the areas for collaboration between the Sri Lanka Government and GGGI as they are aligned with GGGI's corporate values of **transformational outcomes** (GGGI takes long-term outlook and aims for catalytic CPF outcomes that can trigger transformational change, the achievement of it is enhanced through partnership and synergy with other development actors); **boldness** (GGGI solves problems with impatient optimism, the CPF outcomes seek to design and scale up creative new solutions and continually learn and adapt to evolving local contexts); **excellence** (CPF process is underpinned by technical rigor, demonstrating thought leadership and drive towards continuous improvement); **inclusiveness** (GGGI respects and prioritizes diversity, information sharing among a broad set of stakeholders and equal opportunity in its collaboration and interventions where CPFs are designed to respond to national poverty reduction and social inclusion challenges); and **integrity**

(GGGI upholds high standards for transparency and accountability). The CPF analysis balances a collection of analytical reports, data and stakeholder feedback.

1.1 Basis of the CPF

The formulation of the CPF finds its basis in Sri Lanka's national development context and priorities whose associated gaps, challenges, and opportunities in pursuit of a green growth development pathway were validated through consultations held jointly with the government counterpart and other national development stakeholders in-country. It is well-aligned with the country's international commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The adoption and operationalization of the CPF objectives are guided by and contingent on its adherence to the principles of **ownership** (co-owned by the government of Sri Lanka and endorsed by the lead Ministry, the Ministry of Environment[1]; **mutual accountability** (demonstrates commitment from both GGGI and the government to collaborate and provide support in implementing the CPF); **alignment** (aligned to national development objectives and GGGI Corporate Results Framework); and **leadership** (formulation and implementation jointly led by GGGI and the Ministry Environment).

1.2 GGGI Strategy 2030

Building on the achievements and learnings from the six-year GGGI Strategic Plan 2015-2020, the GGGI Strategy 2030 sets the course for GGGI's service delivery to help Members achieve transformational low-carbon economic development from 2021-2030. It targets to help accelerate the success of the organization and its mandate to support Members achieve impacts by creating a systemic change in the green growth landscape through low-carbon economic development. Its impact level is articulated around six Strategic Outcomes (SOs) to support GGGI members in moving toward a green growth model that simultaneously achieves poverty reduction, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and economic growth.

Box 2. Six Strategic Outcomes (SOs)

1. GHG emissions reduction
2. Creation of green jobs
3. Increased access to sustainable services such as clean, affordable energy, sustainable public transport, improved sanitation, and sustainable waste management
4. Improved air quality
5. Adequate supply of ecosystem services
6. Enhanced adaptation to climate change

To achieve the GGGI Strategy 2030 goals, GGGI will focus on the delivery of the following Global Operational Priorities (GOP): 1) catalyzing and accelerating access to climate finance and green investment for members' public and private sectors; 2) supporting GGGI members in strengthening policy planning, regulatory frameworks, and institutional capacity to achieve green growth outcomes; 3) achieving a sustainable and circular bioeconomy while securing healthy natural systems; 4) making cities and communities sustainable, livable, and resilient through supporting green jobs, services, and green infrastructures; and 5) accelerating progress in eradicating poverty and gender inequality through GGGI's country programs. To support implementation at the country level, programmatic solutions (PS) have been identified for each GOP as presented in Figure 1.

1 Formerly called the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment; renamed to Ministry of Environment and Wildlife Conservation in Nov 2019, and subsequently to its current name in August 2020.

Figure 1. GGGI Global Operational Priorities and Programmatic Solutions

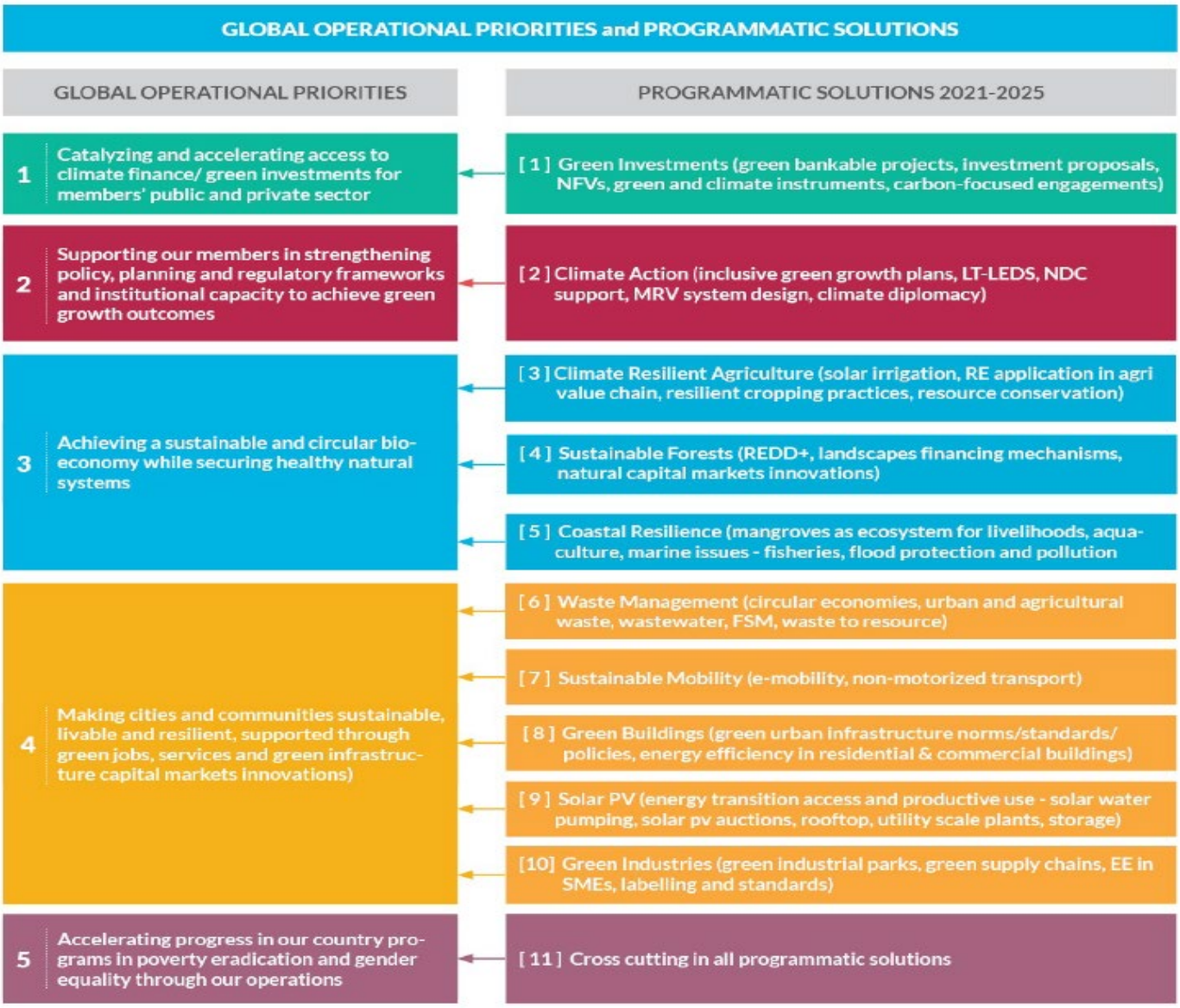


Photo Credit: Sri Lanka's Ministry of Transport Media unit

2. Sri Lanka Overview and Development Priorities

2.1 Country Profile

- Sri Lanka is an island country bordered by the Indian Ocean, the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Mannar[2] and has a total area of 65,610 square km. With a population of 21.7 million and a gross national income (GNI) of USD 87.9 billion, Sri Lanka briefly graduated to upper middle-income country with a GNI per capita of USD 4,060 (2019)[3] but was re-classified in 2020 to lower middle-income with growth estimated at 2.3% and a GNI per capita of USD 3,720.

- Transitioning from a predominantly rural-based economy to a more urbanized economy oriented towards manufacturing and services, Sri Lanka's economy grew at an average of 5.8% from 2010-2017, which follows a more than 30-year civil war which ended in 2009[4]. In terms of GDP share in 2018, agriculture (7.92%), industry (26.59%) and services (57.13%) sectors comprise the key drivers of the Sri Lankan economy[5].

- Officially known as the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, the legal and administrative structure is based on its republican constitution where the head of state and Chief Executive is the President elected for a five-year term. The Parliament is the main legislative body where the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers are elected. The Supreme Court, headed by the Chief Justice, leads the judicial branch of government[6]. The country is divided into nine provinces where power has been devolved through the Provincial Council, comprised of members elected by the voters of each province[7].

Sri Lanka Green Growth - A Mixed Performance

A preliminary assessment of Sri Lanka's green growth performance identifies opportunities for intervention in strengthening the following green growth dimensions under GGGI's Green Growth Index. These four dimensions include: (1) Efficient and sustainable resource use; (2) Natural capital protection; (3) Green economic opportunities; and (4) Social inclusion. The Index represents performance in these 4 dimensions where the indicators across all dimensions were benchmarked against sustainability targets including the SDGs, Paris Climate Agreement, and Aichi Biodiversity Targets. A score of 100 implies that the target for a given indicator has been achieved.

The figures shown below were derived from the more recent performance of Sri Lanka after being reclassified to lower middle-income country status (LMIC)[8] by the World Bank in 2020. Data are compared with the country's peer group. Utilizing GGGI's Green Growth Index, Sri Lanka's green growth performance remained

2 World Atlas in https://www.worldatlas.com/maps/sri-lanka

3 World Bank in Sri Lanka in https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/srilanka/overview.

4 World Bank. June 2018. Sri Lanka Development Update at http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/279731530015106560/127611-Sri-Lanka-Development-Update-June-2018-Final.docx.

5 Statista 2018 in https://www.statista.com/statistics/728539/share-of-economic-sectors-in-the-gdp-in-sri-lanka/

6 Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision and Strategic Path. January 2019. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/327221768_Sustainable_Sri_Lanka_2030_Vision_and_Strategic_Path

7 Sri Lanka Vision 2025. https://www.news.lk/images/pdf/2017/sep/Vision_2025_English.pdf

8 Per World Bank classification, lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between USD1,036 to USD4,045. In 2020, Sri Lanka was downgraded to LMIC after it recorded USD4,020 per capita income for 2020, in comparison to USD4,060 in 2019.

relatively stable at low score from 38.13 in 2005[9] to 38.20, ranking only 22nd in Asia. This indicates that Sri Lanka can still significantly improve its green growth performance across these dimensions particularly in green economic opportunities, and in efficient and sustainable resource use.

Figure 2 presents the distance to sustainability targets for the different green growth indicators showing that Sri Lanka's relatively low green growth performance is attributed to low scores in green economic opportunities. While score for green investment is high at 80, those for green employment and green trade are very low (though there is no data available for green innovation). Among all green growth indicators, Sri Lanka's performance was found lowest for indicators on efficient and sustainable water use, including water use efficiency and share of freshwater withdrawal to available freshwater resources. This points to the country's significant opportunities to improve its green growth performance in water use, trade, and employment[10]. In social inclusion, there are also ample space to improve performance in the social protection dimension as well as access to basic services and resources to the Sri Lankan communities.

Sri Lanka's distance to sustainability targets is closest in the dimension of efficient and sustainable resource use (i.e., energy, materials) and natural capital protection (i.e., emission reduction, environmental quality). In the energy sector, the indicators for the ratio of total primary energy supply to GDP and share of renewable to total final energy consumption both contributed to the very high score in efficient and sustainable energy in the country. With regards environmental quality, the scores for PM2.5 air pollution (mean annual population-weighted exposure) and DALY rate due to unsafe water sources are quite close to the sustainability targets with scores of at around 97. There is further opportunity to improve green growth performance in biodiversity and ecosystem protection as well as investing in natural capital that have high cultural and social value for Sri Lanka.

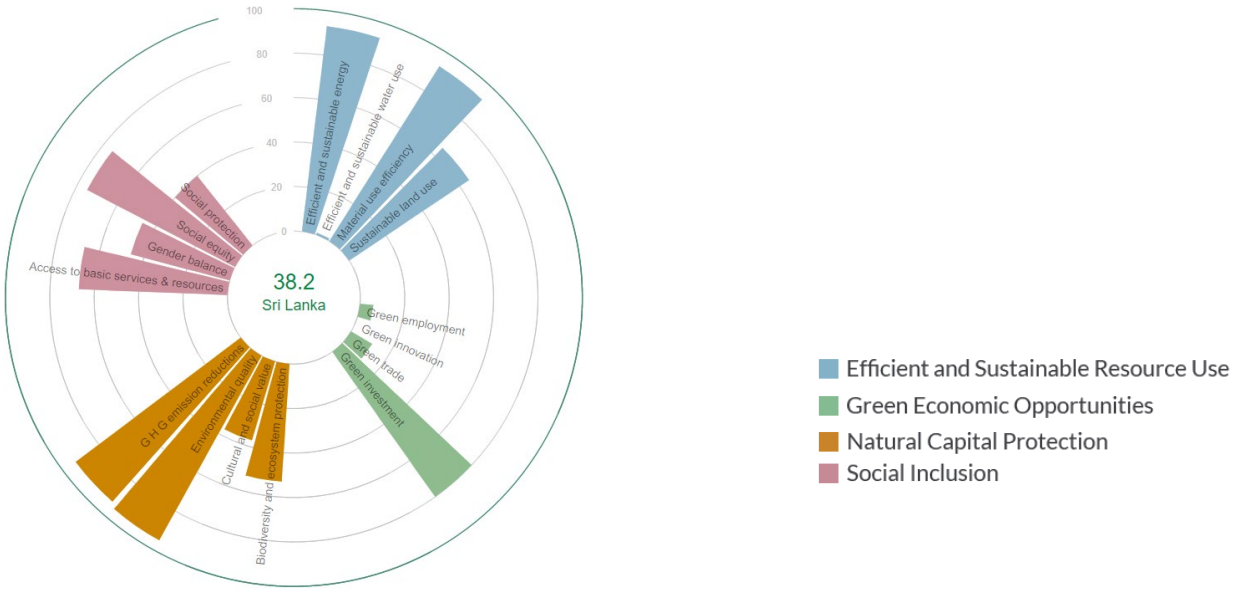


Figure 2. Sri Lanka's distance to sustainability targets for the green growth Indicators

The dashboard for the green growth indicators is presented in Figure 3. This compares the performance of Sri Lanka with relevant groups of countries for the four dimensions of the Green Growth Index. Overall, Sri Lanka's green growth performance in social inclusion is moderate. Worth noting is that it fares slightly better than its peers in Southern Asia when it comes to basic services and resources (AB), and significantly better than its peers in lower middle-income group not only for this indicator but also on social equity. However, the country's performance in social protection and gender balance lags behind other lower middle income and high HDI countries. Except for cultural and social value (EV), Sri Lanka's performance in natural capital protection is overall well above other groups of countries.

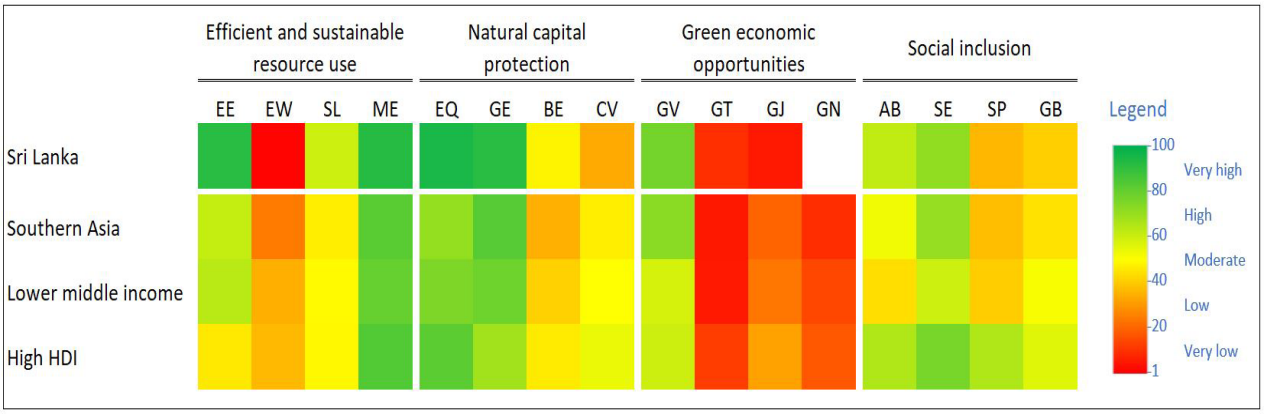
9 Green Growth Index 2020. https://greengrowthindex.gggi.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/2020-Green-Growth-Index.pdf

10 This is currently represented by share of green employment in the manufacturing sector due to lack of data on green jobs.

On the other hand, while very low performance in green trade (GT) appeared to be common in countries in Southern Asia and relevant income and HDI groups, Sri Lanka shows comparatively poorer performance in green employment (GJ) across all country groups. With regards to efficient and sustainable resource use, except for efficient and sustainable water use (EW) for which Sri Lanka has very low performance, it performs exceptionally well in efficient and sustainable energy (EE) and relatively better in sustainable land use (SL) in comparison to countries in its peer groups (i.e. Southern Asia region, lower middle income, high HDI countries).

This preliminary green growth performance assessment shows that like other countries in its peer groups (i.e., Southern Asia region, lower middle-income, high HDI countries), green growth transition remains a challenge in Sri Lanka. However, as Sri Lanka puts more effort to strengthen its green growth and development agenda, the country has abundant opportunities to improve performance across all dimensions such as in the water sector and in the areas of social protection and gender balance.

Figure 3. Performance dashboard of Sri Lanka and peer groups for the green growth indicators



Legend:

EE	Efficient and sustainable energy	GV	Green investment
EW	Efficient and sustainable water use	GT	Green trade
SL	Sustainable land use	GJ	Green jobs
ME	Material use efficiency	GN	Green innovation
EQ	Environmental quality	AB	Access to basic services and resources
GE	GHG emissions reduction	SE	Social equity
BE	Biodiversity & ecosystem protection	SP	Social protection
CV	Cultural and social value	GB	Gender balance

2.2 Key Trends: Macro-Economic

- While Sri Lanka has been instituting economic reforms, challenges remain in addressing the declining tax revenues until 2015, heavy reliance on borrowings to finance the deficit, and an enlarged public debt to GDP ratio of 79.3%[11]. Large refinancing requirements and exposure to foreign currency risks elevate Sri Lanka's vulnerability to exchange rate depreciation and rollover-related risks[12].

11 Ibid.

12 World Bank. February 2019. Sri Lanka Development Update. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/31261/SLDU-Feb2019.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y

- Sri Lanka has experienced notably low FDI inflows since 2009, averaging 1.1% of GDP and primarily concentrated on real estate and mixed development projects[13].
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) serve as the backbone of the Sri Lankan economy as they account for more than 75% of the total enterprises, provide 45% of employment, and contribute to 52% of the GDP[14]. SMEs are therefore recognized as a key driver of change for inclusive economic growth, regional development, employment generation, poverty reduction and a vehicle to promote participation of women and youth.
- The impact of COVID19 on the economy is expected to have significant implications on welfare owing largely to weak performances of construction, textile, mining and tea industries and a standstill tourism industry.

Environmental Sustainability

- The Global Climate Risk Index 2020 ranks Sri Lanka as sixth country at most risk in 2018 owing to severe monsoon rains affecting 20 districts, especially in the South and West coast of Sri Lanka[15].
- Sri Lanka's economy is highly dependent on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, forestry and energy where 41% of power production is derived from hydroelectric plants[16].
- As one of the world's 36 biodiversity hotspots[17], the country has a high level of endemicity observed in most taxonomic groups but with the significantly growing demand for land due to urbanization and conversion to tea estates, deforestation has become a challenge[18]. With 103 rivers (the longest being the Mahaweli River extending 335 km), these waterways give rise to 51 natural waterfalls and other significant water resources.
- Increasing flood and droughts as historical records from 1974-2004 have exacerbated poverty. The southwest monsoons (May to September) cause severe flooding in the western and southwestern provinces; the northeast monsoons (December to February) cause flooding in the eastern, northern, and north-central provinces; a large part of the island is drought-prone from February to April[19]. Severity of landslides has increased in the highland regions through a combination of heavy rains and deforestation, among others.
- While Sri Lanka's greenhouse gas emissions is very low (representing less than 0.1% of global emissions and per capita emission at 0.6tCO2e), urbanization trend comes with an increasing concern on municipal solid and industrial waste generation and disposal; declining levels and pollution of freshwater resources; diminishing safe drinking water from contamination after floods; heavy metals from agrochemicals and industrial effluents; air pollution; and, increasing greenhouse gas emissions.

Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion

- Sri Lanka has achieved significant progress in socio-economic and human development indicators with social indicators ranking among the highest in South Asia and comparing favorably with those in middle-income countries. Strong poverty reduction was seen from 15.4% in 2013 to 9.7% in 2016[20]. The

13 Ibid.

14 Sri Lanka National Policy Framework for SME Development.

15 Global Climate Risk Index 2020 in https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/20-2-01e%20Global%20Climate%20Risk%20Index%202020_14.pdf

16 UNDP. 2019. https://www.adaptation-undp.org/explore/sri-lanka

17 To qualify as a biodiversity hotspot, it must have at least 1,500 vascular plants as endemics — which is to say, it must have a high percentage of plant life found nowhere else on the planet. A hotspot, in other words, is irreplaceable; and must have 30% or less of its original natural vegetation; meaning, it must be threatened in https://www.conservation.org/priorities/biodiversity-hotspots

18 Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision and Strategic Path.

19 World Bank. Climate Change Knowledge Portal. accessed on 7 October 2019 at https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/sri-lanka/vulnerability

20 Poverty measured using the World Bank's international poverty line of USD3.20/day (in 2011) PPP for lower middle-income countries, in World Bank Feb 2019 Sri Lanka Development Update.

expansion of the ***Samurdhi*** Social Assistance Program in 2015 further saw significant positive impacts in poverty reduction[21]. Maternal, under-five, and neonatal mortality have reduced remarkably as a result of the universal access to free health services[22] and owing to a countrywide comprehensive network of health centers, hospitals and other medical institutions[23].

- However, a high level of vulnerability in the population remain particularly in the Northern and Eastern provinces where economic development is lagging. Increased vulnerability is brought on by low productivity of earnings, increasing share of a rapidly aging population with the increase in life expectancy, steady decline in fertility[24], and increased frequency and intensity of weather shocks[25]. Female-headed households significantly constitute this vulnerable group. Increasing health hazards associated with the changing climate patterns is a growing concern with the country experiencing disease outbreaks of dengue and malaria which are closely connected with environment and weather patterns[26].
- High levels of informal employment contribute to very low if not foregone revenues and thus impacts on productivity and social protection. More than 60% of the country's workers are employed informally, and an estimated 70% of private sector-jobs are considered informal[27].
- There is a large gap in labor force participation rates between men and women across the age spectrum at 80% and 40%, respectively. The female labor participation rate has remained unchanged from 1996-2015[28].
- The COVID19 is expected to have significant implications on welfare resulting from jobs and earnings losses and lack of employment protection or paid leaves, among others[29].

Table 1. Sri Lanka at a Glance

	Data	Year	Source
Population	21,919,000	2020	World Bank
Surface area (sq.km)	65,610	2019	World Bank
GNI per capita, PPP (current international US$)	13,230	2019	World Bank
World Bank income group classification	Lower- Middle Income Country	2020	World Bank
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (%)	4.1	2016	World Bank
Unemployment total (% of total labor force)	5.5	2020	Central Bank of Sri Lanka
Informal sector employment (% of total employment)	58.1	2020	Government of Sri Lanka Department of Census and Statistics
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	3.4	2020	World Bank
Central government debt, total (% of GDP)	77.7	2015	World Bank

21 World Bank. February 2019. Sri Lanka Development Update.
22 Asian Development Bank. 2015
23 World Health Organization. Sri Lanka Health Status in https://www.who.int/hac/donorinfo/lka/en/index1.html
24 Ibid.
25 World Bank. February 2019. Sri Lanka Development Update.
26 Sri Lanka Vision 2025.
27 World Bank. February 2019. Sri Lanka Development Update.
28 28 Ibid.
29 World Bank. Oct 2020. The World Bank in Sri Lanka.

	Data	Year	Source
Net ODA received (% of central government expense)	1.4	2019	World Bank
Human Development Index	0.782 (72nd)	2019	UNDP
Gender Inequality Index (Rank)	90	2019	UNDP
Gini coefficient	39.3	2016	World Bank
CO2e emissions (metric tons per capita)	1.0	2018	World Bank
Forest area (% of land area)	33.695	2020	FAO
Agricultural land (% of land area)	45.4	2018	World Bank
Agriculture, forestry and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	8.4	2020	World Bank
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final consumption)	51.4	2018	World Bank
Fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total)	50.5	2014	World Bank
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	25	2017	World Bank
Urban population growth (annual %)	1.2	2020	World Bank
Urban population (% of total)	19	2020	World Bank
Sanitation facilities (% of urban population)	93	2020	World Bank
Environmental Performance Index	39 (109th)	2020	Yale
Global Competitiveness Index (rank)	84	2019	World Economic Forum
Key baseline data from GGGI Strategic Outcome targets (*) for the country: -GHG emission (MtCO2e) per year	37.15	2018	CAIT

**Baseline data for green jobs and access to sustainable public transport, unavailable.*

2.3 National Development Priorities

The National Policy Framework Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour (2019). The Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour envisions a Sri Lanka with "a productive citizen, happy family, a disciplined society and a prosperous nation". Sustainable environmental management as one of the key policies to attain this Vision "pledges to ensure that the environment is protected in all development plans". The chapter on 'Sustainable Environmental Policy' is approached from the perspective of: (1) Land - important role of reactivating a National Physical Plan; (2) Industries – noted the role of circular economy; create eco-industrial zones and pave the way for a green economy; (3) Waste Management – minimize waste generation as a first step and introduce the concept of sustainable consumption; (4) Atmosphere – reduce and control carbon emissions and all form of air pollution; plant trees, establish urban forest, green paths, green roofs and agroforestry systems; and, discourage use of fossil fuels; decarbonization especially in transport, industries and building construction, with steps to be taken to arrive at a net carbon zero country; (5) Biodiversity – protect, conserve and rehabilitate biodiversity within the purview of a single institution; sustainability of land and water resource management, increase national forest cover to be ensured, biodiversity incorporated in tourism, and natural ecosystems conserved while rehabilitating degrades ones; (6) Ocean resources – sustainable utilization under the blue-green economy

concept; (7) Settlements and Cities – minimum environmental impact and prohibits large-scale developments in identified environmentally-sensitive areas; and (8) Environmental Education – classroom and experiential learning; eco-entrepreneurship, awareness is increased and, complexities of environmental regulatory framework is reduced.

Sri Lanka Vision 2025. The Vision 2025 underscores priority reforms for a prosperous Sri Lanka by transforming the country into a knowledge-based, highly competitive, socialmarket economy with an export-oriented economic hub in the Indian Ocean. It laid down the intermediate targets which include raising per capita income to USD 5,000 per year, creating one million new jobs, increasing FDI to USD 5 billion per year, and doubling exports to USD 20 billion per year. The key constraints to growth were identified and listed key strategies to overcome those constraints.

Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision and Strategic Path. The Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision seeks to harmonize the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and identifies the balanced inclusive green growth (BIGG) path that will facilitate the country's transition to 2030. It envisions a "sustainable, upper-middle income Indian Ocean hub that is economically prosperous, competitive and advanced, environmentally green and flourishing, and socially inclusive, harmonious, peaceful and just" by 2030.[30]

Sri Lanka National Climate Change Policy. Adopted in 2012, it provides guidance on and directions to address the adverse impacts of climate change more efficiently and effectively. As it highlights the linkage of climate change to the country's vulnerability, it urgently calls to mainstream climate change issues in the national development process; develop the capacity to address the climate change impacts; increase awareness of the country's vulnerability while effectively taking adaptive measures and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions; promote sustainable consumption and production; enhance knowledge; and aid in policy and decision-making. It calls for a collaborative action across sectors and at all levels which are necessary to transform this policy into meaningful set of actions to meet the challenges of climate change.

National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2011-2016. Articulates five strategic thrusts: a) mainstream climate change adaptation into national planning and development; b) enable climate resilient and healthy human settlements; c) minimize climate change impacts on food security; d) improve climate resilience of key economic drivers; and e) safeguard natural resources and biodiversity from climate change impacts.

National Adaptation Plan 2016-2025. The Plan identifies the most vulnerable sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change in Sri Lanka: (a) agriculture; (b) fisheries; (c) water; (d) health; (e) coastal and marine; (f) health; (g) human settlements and infrastructure; (h) ecosystems and biodiversity; (i) tourism and recreation; and (j) industry, energy and transportation. It aims at increasing the country's resilience of vulnerable communities, areas and sectors by developing policies, strengthening cooperation, promoting institutional set-up, mobilizing resources, promoting technology development and transfer, increasing awareness, and building capacity.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Anchored on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, Sri Lanka has formulated its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) in September 2016 and revised in July 2021. A small island country, it is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and particularly susceptible to changes in sea level. Low-lying plains in the coastal zone where a significant percentage of its population is dependent on agriculture-related livelihoods are at serious risk due to climate change, not to mention the threats on food security, tourism, fisheries, and emerging evidence of altered natural systems relating to water cycle, ecosystems and biodiversity.[31] The country signed into the Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 22 April 2016, ratified on 21 September of the same year, and has taken several steps to address the challenges of climate change. Under the Revised NDC 2021, Sri Lanka commits to increase forest cover to

30 Sri Lanka Sustainable 2030 Vision.

31 Sri Lanka Nationally Determined Contributions. September 2016. https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Sri%20Lanka%20First/NDCs%20of%20Sri%20Lanka.pdf

32% by 2030 and targets a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 14.5% for the period 2021-2030 from power generation, transport, industry, waste, forestry, and agriculture. It also further commits to achieve 70% renewable energy by 2030 and carbon neutrality by 2050 in electricity generation, and no capacity addition of coal power plants. Annex 2 presents key features of selected sectoral and/or thematic policies that fall under the four GGGI priority intervention areas in Sri Lanka for the period 2021-2025. This is further elaborated in the " Programmatic Solutions and Intended Results" under Section 4.

3. GGGI's Engagement in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's membership formally became effective on January 13, 2019. Sri Lanka, asserting its commitment to sustainable development, has held discussions with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) since 2018 on mobilizing climate finance for climate resilience projects. On May 28-31, 2019,[32] a preliminary country programming workshop jointly organized by the Ministry of Environment and GGGI was conducted to assess current green growth gaps and opportunities through stocktaking of an initial set of identified sectors and themes. Participated by various stakeholder agencies from government, private sector and in-country development partners, the workshop utilized the GGGI value chain-based delivery model as a framework and divided into sessions on: (1) green growth vision and pathway for Sri Lanka; (b) addressing policy and planning needs, and (3) enabling green investments.

The multi-stakeholder consultations stressed the: (a) need to assess current green growth gaps and opportunities, (b) importance of decoupling economic growth and natural resources utilization to ensure sustainability; (c) critical roles of innovative approaches; (d) need for stronger political will, institutional coordination and communication; and (e) need to identify solutions in formulating effective high impact green growth policies and programs. To support the Government's SDG and NDC goals, the other three key sectoral/thematic areas were identified apart from climate adaptation planning include: (a) Sustainable Transport; (b) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency; and (c) Forests/Mangroves. These were further validated in subsequent consultations held in September and October 2019 when the GGGI Sri Lanka Country Program set-up was initiated and the Interim CPF was submitted on Oct 23, 2019 to the Prime Minister through the Speaker of the House on the occasion of the Blue Green Summit held at the Bandaranaike Memorial International Conference Hall.

On NDC Adaptation Support

The Ministry of Environment[33] of Sri Lanka as the National Designated Authority (NDA) nominated GGGI to be its delivery partner for Sri Lanka's Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Support for National Adaptation Planning. In June 2019, the Government of Sri Lanka with support from GGGI, prepared and submitted to the GCF a US$3M-GCF National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness Support proposal entitled "Strengthen the Process and Capacity of Implementation of National Adaptation Plan of Sri Lanka" to enhance the country's adaptation to climate change. In July 2020, GCF approved the 3-Year NAP Readiness Project with a USD2.975M-funding. The NAP Readiness project aims to build resilience of the most vulnerable sectors and communities in Sri Lanka to adverse effects of climate change by strengthening the country's capacity and system to implement the NAP and enhance the country's access to climate finance for the implementation of its national adaptation plan.

32 Workshop Report: GGGI-Sri Lanka Country Programming, May 28-31, 2019.

33 Then called the Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment.

4. Programmatic Solutions and Intended Results

This section presents the impact pathway through which the GGGI programmatic solutions are identified to support the respective priority intervention areas. It outlines how the expected outcomes in these areas contribute to the country development goals or targets and this is summarized in the Impact Pathway Table in Annex 1. The support for the priority intervention areas is likewise aimed to contribute to the Government's broader initiative to develop a long-term green growth strategy through the more recently established Presidential Task Force on Creating a Green Sri Lanka with Sustainable Solutions to Climate Change led by the Ministry of Environment.[34] The following programmatic solutions for Sri Lanka are as follows:

4.1 Programmatic Solution 2 (Climate Action): Process and capacity to implement the country's national adaptation planning (NAP) is strengthened

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals of:

- Implementing fundamental reforms through a systematic and integrative governance approach for NAP implementation and learning lessons from a cross-sectoral, multi-disciplinary approach (National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2011-2016; National Adaptation Plan 2016-2025)
- Promoting sustainable environmental management (Government Vision 2025; Vistas of Prosperity and Splendour, and providing guidance and direction to address the adverse impacts of climate change efficiently and effectively (2012 National Climate Change Policy)

Green Growth Challenges

Despite the Sri Lanka Government's initiatives on increasing resilience and adaptation planning, the following gaps were noted: (a) information - climate information products to provide effective guidance to design and implement adaptation measures and adaptive actions of different stakeholders; (b) policy and governance gaps to integrate climate change considerations in the planning processes across the economy and at various governance levels; (c) institutional and coordination gaps; (c) institutional and coordination on the need to approach and implement in an integrated manner; (d) resource mobilization: to explore and tap into more innovative ways considering the enormity of climate adaptation funding requirements; and (e) gender mainstreaming: to take effectively into account different ways that men, women, boys and girls, poor and marginalized groups are impacted by climate change and climate action.

Consistent with the NAP Readiness Project objectives, the target outcomes from this intervention include: (a) Government capacity to coordinate and guide the process of NAP implementation and revision is strengthened; (b) national development planning system is competent to integrate climate change adaptation

34 On Presidential Task Force for a Green Socio-Economy at http://www.presidentsoffice.gov.lk

into policies, strategies and plans for vulnerable sectors and regions; (c) national, sectoral and provincial actors/stakeholders are capable to use best available climate information and tools for adaptation planning; (d) adaptation research and knowledge sharing enable vulnerable communities and sectors to respond to extreme events and disasters; (e) comprehensive adaptation finance and resource mobilization approach enable scaling up of adaptation finance; and (f) Government capable of monitoring, reporting and evaluating results, progress and updating NAP.

4.2 Programmatic Solution 7 (Sustainable Mobility): Energy-efficient and environmental-friendly transport systems are established

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals of:

- Reducing overall GHG emissions from power generation, transport, industry, waste, forestry and agriculture by 14.5% (4% unconditional and 10.5% conditional with respect to BAU scenario) (Revised NDC for Transport, 2021)
- Promotion of energy efficient vehicles that reduces fuel consumption (Vision 2025); take steps to reduce dependency on petroleum fuels (2009 National Transport Policy); introduction of intelligent transport management systems; promote public passenger transport through improved reliability, affordability, availability, access, comfort, safety; promote electric mobility through increased tax concessions and supportive infrastructure such as charging stations, battery swapping and replacements; improve efficiency of vehicle fleet and fuel; and, support enabling environment initiatives through introduction of fuel-based carbon tax (Revised NDC, 2021)
- Protecting the natural environment through improved air quality (SD Vision 2030; Clean Air 2025 Action Plan)

Green Growth Challenges

- Lack of an integrated overall policy approach in managing mobility and the need for a more coordinated design and implementation of sustainable transport investment projects which warrant a more integrated and aligned approach by all the other sectors (e.g., land use and social infrastructure). To optimize the benefits to the economy, the transport sector needs to be viewed as a major employment provider and functions to facilitate access to trade and employment opportunities, health and education services for all sections of society including women, children, the elderly and those with disabilities, remote communities and the poor.[35]
- Adequate, reliable, and green public transport systems have not been prioritized despite increasing demand for passenger and freight, worsening urban mobility, poor regional interconnectivity, increasing road accidents, and deteriorating air quality.
- Need for a clear, consistent and stable policy signal supported by a robust framework and an enabling environment for green and energy-efficient transport systems.
- Need to build the necessary expertise and skills on transport planning, design, operation, regulation and management; inadequate knowledge in assessing the viability of transport investment projects; and increase awareness of good practices that may impact the economy, quality of life and environment.

GGGI's Response

- Support in strengthening the related regulatory framework and policies for a modal shift together with increased availability of public transportation, reduced use of personal cars, and other green infrastructure development such as charging stations and local market growth for sustainable vehicles and fuels.

35 Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision and Strategic Path.

- Assessing financially and technologically feasible sustainable transportation solutions including electric buses and developing an inclusive electric mobility strategy and investment plan.
- Demonstration of pilot projects at metropolitan and/or secondary cities to have inclusive electric mobility deployment with an aim to generate increased investment commitment by national, local governments, operators and private consumers.

The intermediate outcome of the above efforts will be:

- Improved inclusiveness and effectiveness of green transportation regulatory framework and policies
- Increased investment in green, energy-efficient vehicles including electric or other green transportation solutions
- Increased capacity of national, local governments and other stakeholders for green transportation planning, solution, deployment and adoption
- Greater commitment to GHG emissions and air pollutant reduction through green transportation solutions

4.3 Programmatic Solutions 8 (Green Buildings) and 9 (Solar PV and Renewable Energy): Green energy uptake increased, and energy efficiency enhanced through improved enabling environment and developed bankable projects

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals of:

- Reducing GHG emissions from the electricity sector while increasing share of renewable energysources (solar PV, wind, solar, hydro and sustainable biomass) in power generation (Revised NDC, 2021)
- Promoting energy efficiency and conservation through financial and other incentives and disincentives, and energy end-use measures such as appliance energy labelling, building codes and energy audit; strengthening private sector participation; investment mobilization (National Energy Policy)
- Reducing energy losses through introduction of demand-side management (National Energy Policy and, Long Term Generation Expansion Plan)
- Encouraging Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) (Vision 2025) and strengthening private sector investments for increasing renewable energy sources in the power sector (Sustainable Sri Lanka 2030 Vision)

Green Growth Challenges

- Need for a clear and harmonized policy framework, regulations and government standards to attract investments or shift them from fossil fuel-based sources to more energy efficient and renewable energy sources including rational pricing and price structure of electricity that incorporates costs and externalities of different fuel sources
- Lack of expertise to provide a technical assessment of techno-commercial viability of renewable energy/ energy efficient investment project proposals

GGGI's Response

Building on Sri Lanka's firm commitment to reduce GHG emissions from power generation and its further commitment to increase renewable energy share therein to 70% by 2030 and support Sri Lanka's goal to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050, GGGI will support the assessment of:

- Green energy investment roadmap and proposal evaluation across hydro, wind, solar and biomass power generation by assessing their respective emissions reduction potential, cost effectiveness, and inclusive development
- Identifying priority renewable projects and undertaking technological and financial feasibility studies for investment mobilization
- Policy advisory on the regulatory framework for renewable energy adoption
- Promotion of energy efficiency in public buildings, street lighting, promulgation of smart meters in the country to enhance monitoring and verification of savings for Sri Lanka
- Developing bankable projects for energy efficiency and creating enabling conditions for local energy services companies and their investment, and supporting green investment matching

Results

- Green energy investment opportunities in Sri Lanka are identified, investors' commitment is mobilized, and high potential renewable energy projects are demonstrated for scale up and replication
- Improved renewable energy regulatory framework and policies
- Improved market environment for energy efficiency investment

4.4 Programmatic Solutions 4 (Sustainable Landscapes) and 5 (Coastal Resilience): Forest cover increased, and mangroves restoration enhanced

GGGI's interventions will support the Government's goals of:

- Increasing forest cover from 29% to 32% by 2030 (Revised NDC)
- Promoting investments of private and public sector companies for environmental conservation projects through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, and support to be a mangrove restoration champion in Commonwealth states (Commonwealth Blue Charter Mangrove Restoration)

GGGI's Response

- Policy advisory support to create enabling environment for investment in mangrove restoration and forest cover increase by studying the land-use practices by communities and regulatory framework, including ecosystem valuation and application of it to policy decisions
- Designing and incentivizing mechanisms for aligning restoration objectives and forest and mangrove utilization incentives by communities and other stakeholders for sustainable use of the natural asset
- Financial assessment and business model design for agrobusiness and agroforestry value chain development

Results

- Ecosystem valuation has been integrated as part of policy assessment and decision, and improved regulatory framework and policies for mangrove restoration and forest cover increase
- Viable inclusive business models have been identified and demonstrated for agrobusiness and agroforest business development for restoration and increase of mangroves and forest, and support in investment matching and mobilization for agrobusiness/agroforest projects, and strengthened national capacity in managing mangroves and forest sustainably

Annex 1. Sri Lanka CPF – Impact Pathway

CPF Area / Prgrammatic Solutions	Outcomes			Impacts		Country Goals / Targets
	Policy (Indicator: Policies adopted)	Financing (Indicator: $ mobilized	Project Development (Indicator: target $ mobilized	Attributed Impacts	Contributed Impacts	
Climate Action (PS2)	NAP is revised and / or implemented, monitored, evaluated and reported Development policies adopted / strengthened to promote climate change adaptations and resilience building	National Adaptation Fund established	USD 390 M mobilized for projects supported under the Revised NAP		SO6 enhanced adaptation to CC: As per adaptation goals in NDC	GHG reductions: (Revised NDC) by 14.5% from Power (electricity generation), Transport, Industry, Waste, Forestry, and Agriculture (4% unconditional and 10.5% conditional with respect to (BAU) scenario Forest cover: (NDC) Increase forest cover from 29% to 32% by 2030 Adaptation: (NDC, condensed adaptation targets) 1. Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into national planning and development. 2. Enabling climate resilient and healthy human settlements. 3. Minimizing climate change impacts on food security. 4. Improving climate resilience of key economic drivers. 5. Safeguarding natural resources and biodiversity from climate change impacts.
Transport / Sustainable Mobility (PS7)	Policies adopted/strength-ened to promote electric public transportation and intelligent transport systems (ITS)		USD 50 M mobilized for pilot project on electric vehicles and ITS	SO1 GHG reduced: 8.7 $MtCO_2eq$ SO2 Green jobs created: 16,135	SO1 GHG reduction: 14.5% reduction against BAU by 2030	
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy / Green Buildings (PS8) Solar PV (PS9)	Policies adopted/strength-ened to promote rooftop solar Policies adopted/strength-ened to promote energy efficiency		USD 70 M mobilized for pilot project on rooftop solar and other energy efficient enhancing initiatives	SO3 Access to transport: 429,470 SO5 Natural capital conserved: 4,470 Ha SO6 Enhanced adaptation to CC: 74,960 people	Sri Lanka NDC further commits to achieve 70% renewable energy in electricity generation by 2030, and carbon neutrality by 2050 from electricity generation	
Forests & Mangroves / Sustainable Landscapes (PS2) Coastal Resilience (PS5)	Policies adopted in support of strengthening the overall forest / mangroves conservation / restoration plan / targets		USD 30 M mobilized for projects supporting mangrove conservation, enhancing restoration and promoting livelihoods		SO5 Natural capital conserved: Increased forest cover from 29% to 32% by 2030 (NDC)	

Annex 2. Green Growth in Selected Policies/Plans

Selected Plans	Main Objectives / Targets/Highlights
National Environmental Policy and Strategies (2003)	The policy is guided by the polluter pays principle; calls for reduction, recycling, and reuse of materials to the extent possible; the wise and sustainable use of living resources; the use of nonliving resources consistent with environmental best practice and need of future generations; calls for respect of traditional knowledge and practices in developing environmental management systems; and calls for effective governance through decentralization of environmental management services to the maximum possible extent.
National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan 2016-2022	Anchored on the ecosystems approach to ensure the maintenance of ecosystem services and functions vital for human well-being, the policy outlines the strategy to raise awareness and implement the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit-Sharing.
National Policy on Invasive Alien Species Strategies and Action Plan (June 2016)	Recognizing the increasing economic and environmental losses caused by non-native invasive species, the policy further outlines strategies to amplify the value of identifying and implementing optimal management options to prevent, detect and control invasive alien species (IAS).
National Energy Policy and Strategies of Sri Lanka (2019)	The policy declares to proactively transform the energy industry from a subsidy-burdened, survival-focused state to an innovation-driven catalyzer of the economy; recognize the emerging role of renewable energy, and assure Sri Lanka's unreserved commitment to fight the challenges posed by climate change to primarily ensure energy security through supplies that are cleaner, secure, economical, and reliable to provide convenient, affordable energy services to support the socially equitable development of Sri Lanka.
National Forestry Policy and Forestry Sector Master Plan (1995; to be updated)	The Plan emphasizes conserving the remaining natural forests to maintain wildlife as reservoirs of biodiversity, empowering people and rural communities to manage and protect multiple-use forests, mainly for their own benefit, building partnerships in forestry development activities and other agroforestry systems, instituting sound policy and legal reforms and the strengthening of State-led and NGO-led forestry institutions
National Policy on Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Mangrove Ecosystem in Sri Lanka (Jan 2020)	The Policy envisions a healthy mangrove ecosystem with rich biodiversity supporting the nation with direct and indirect services, whose goals include: (1) human and ecological well-being established in mangrove and mangrove ecosystem areas; (2) mangrove ecosystems concerns are applied in policies and plans through which efficient resources are established to minimize adverse environmental impacts to mangrove ecosystems; (3) traditional knowledge is protected and social capital for mangrove conservation is empowered through mutually beneficial multi-stakeholder partnerships; and (4) nationwide support for mangrove conservation is formed through awareness of resource users and the general public.
National Transport Policy (2009)	The policy encourages the use of public transport, high occupancy vehicles and non-motorized transport, and aims to take steps to reduce the dependency on petroleum fuels for the country's mobility requirements; reduce the number of vehicles in urban areas to and prioritize use by high occupancy vehicles; and provide incentives (such as tax rebates) for new technologies such as hybrid vehicles and new source of fuel such as biofuel is a proposed intervention, among others.
National Waste Management Policy (Updated 2019)	The updated policy builds on the National Strategy on Solid Waste Management (2000) and the National Policy on Solid Waste Management (2007) to "manage waste sustainably for a healthy life and a cleaner environment for all". It highlights the importance of the application of the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) as a mechanism to ensure responsible waste management at all levels including producer/importer/trader and consumer; emphasizes waste avoidance as fundamental over all forms of waste management strategies while tackling several major waste streams such as electric and electronic waste, healthcare waste, construction and demolished waste, and other hazardous waste; and aimed at overcoming the system deficiencies such as absence of a continuous monitoring, evaluation, recording and reporting systems, and database build up and management.

Selected Plans	Main Objectives / Targets/Highlights
National Policy on Protection and Conservation of Water Sources, their Catchments and Reservations in Sri Lanka (October 2014)	The policy goal is to ensure the protection and conservation of all the water sources and their source areas in Sri Lanka including the conservation and immediate catchment areas. Some of the strategies outlined include the identifying borders, demarcating boundaries for protection and conservation of water sources; empowering concerned institutions to support the effective discharge of their functions; monitoring of activities; and encouraging multi-stakeholder and community awareness and participation.
National Agriculture Policy (March 2021)	The policy envisions sustainable food security to achieve national prosperity to create a socially acceptable and sustainable food system in Sri Lanka through a globally competitive agricultural production, processing and marketing mechanism. Among the 2030 goals include: (1) double the resource-productivity (compared to 2020 estimates); (2) double resource profitability of farmers/agri-producers; (3) increase contribution of agri-food system to one-third of national economy; (4) increase the adoption technology developed locally along the agri-food value chain by minimum of 50% (2020 base year); (5) supply safe and quality food in compliance with food control regulations; (6) establish a government-regulated food control system supporting certification, standardization and others; (7) establish farmer/agri-producer groups with agri-entrepreneurship capacity, coupled with efficient market systems; (8) establish a constituted role and mandatory participation of farmers/agri-producers in decision-making process in agri-food systems development; (9) an agri-food system free from impacts of climate and disaster impacts; and, (10) a system of transparent, accountable, responsible, participatory governance.
Coastal Zone Management Plan (CZMP) (2018)	The Plan envisages improved coastal lands and waters; ensured conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity; realized optimal economic potential of coastal lands; regulated development of the Coastal Zone; created new economic opportunities; improved quality of life of coastal communities; provided facilities for recreational use provided; and, conserved scientific/scenic/historical/archaeological and cultural sites. While the policy scope includes coral reefs, lagoons and estuaries, seagrass beds, barrier beaches, spits, and sand dunes, the policy target specific to mangroves zeros in on minimization/depletion and degradation of mangroves due to unplanned development activities, support the sustainable use of mangrove resources connected with economic activities and protect mangroves within the coastal zone.

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