

ICH 2019**International Conference on Humanities****OVERVIEW OF CURRENT CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION
AND ADAPTATION PRACTICE IN SRI LANKA: A CASE STUDY**

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Abstract

Sri Lanka has agreed with policy of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) from its beginning stage and with the Kyoto Protocol since 2002. Accordingly, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) were introduced as part of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, which Sri Lanka signed in 2016. Sri Lanka's NDCs comprise four sections including of five mitigation sectors as energy, industry, transport, waste and forestry and eight adaptation sectors as agriculture, fisheries and livestock, health, water and irrigation, coastal and marine bio-diversity, tourism and recreation, urban and city planning, and human settlement. In addition to these 13 sectors, Sri Lanka NDCs focus on Loss and Damage as well as Implementation process of NDCs. Under Sri Lanka's NDCs, government has planned 110 sector-wise programs. Of these, 43 are for the mitigation sectors, 58 for the adaptation sectors, 5 for the loss and damage sector, and 4 for the implementation sector. However, the ground truth of above programs is that they are quite changeable due to the lack of awareness of the public. Hence, this research focuses on a case study that evaluates the mitigation and adaptation strategies of tea growers in Sri Lanka, as this will be useful to apply the enhancement of the NDCs program to the agriculture sector. The case study comprises 6 mitigation methods and one adaptation method. Final output of the case study has been compared with NDCs' tasks related to agriculture sector as pilot survey.

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1. Introduction

Sri Lanka has entered into a part of the agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) from 1993 including its Kyoto Protocol since 2002. Accordingly, Sri Lanka has initiated major activity from 1993 to the present-day to mitigation and adaptation and mitigation of climate change (Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka, 2010). Accordingly, Sri Lanka has three major tools to implement the mitigation and adaptation process in Sri Lanka namely, National Communication on Climate Change (NCCC), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Hewawasam & Matsui, 2019).

1.1. NDCs Process

The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Sri Lanka is the current mechanism of climate change mitigation in Sri Lanka (Pauw et al., 2018); Haque et al., 2019). NDCs was introduced as part of the Paris agreement on Climate Change that Sri Lanka signed in 2016 (INDCs, 2017). Accordingly, as mention above, NDCs include four components comprising 5 mitigation sectors, which are energy, industry, transport, waste and forestry as well as 8 adaptation sectors, which are agriculture, fisheries & livestock, health, water & irrigation, coastal & marine bio-diversity, tourism & recreation, urban & city planning, and human settlement. In addition to these 13 sectors, under Sri Lanka's NDCs, government has planned 110 sector-wise programs. Of these, 43 are for the mitigation sectors, 58 for the adaptation sectors, 5 for the loss and damage sector, and 4 for the implementation sector.

1.2. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP Process)

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka (2010-2016) has been formulated in accordance with the procedures given by the UNFCCC. The Sri Lanka's NAP had initiative with general process of UNFCCC four stages which has been customized to suit the specific situation prevailing in a country. The NAP process in Sri Lanka beginning with the preliminary elements, and later focused true planning steps of the route; then Sri Lanka-specific NAP methodology was introduced and developed based on the procedures of the international norms.

The standing of modifications as techniques lead to strategy for facing the threat of climate change has been established action plan as Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) by all countries which signed the Paris Agreement. The requirement for adaptive strategies have also been emphasized in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations in 2015.

Second National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Sri Lanka (2015) mentioned that this tropical country is vastly exposed to the effects of Climate Change. While NAP as national level action plan will play a key role, cooperation of international level is also vital when admitting this responsibility, the Sri Lanka has commenced a national initiative for facing the risk of Climate Change (SNC, 2010). Ministry of Mahaweli Development and Environment of Sri Lanka have taken the leadership role as a key ministry. The Ministry's actions have been reinforced by the Climate Change Secretariat (CCS), which is also the National Designated Entity (NDE) for the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC). The key target of this national initiative has been started as the National Climate

Change Adaptation Strategy for Sri Lanka in 2010 and the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) formulated in 2012. The NAP focuses on adaptation needs at two different stages, namely the adaptation needs of key vulnerable sectors and the cross-cutting national needs of adaptation. There are 9 sectors, which are water, coastal, health, human settlement, bio-diversity, tourism & recreation, industry, energy, transportation.

Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan of the Western Province of Sri Lanka (2014) was taken forward by the Western Provincial Ministry of Agriculture, which decided to form a Provincial Action Plan to Adapt to Climate Change. The aim of the Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan of the Western Province is to ensure that Climate Change Adaptation Strategies form an integral part of management planning and processes, as this is essential for the Western Province of Sri Lanka to prepare for the current and future impacts of Climate Change. In addition, the concerned planners have said that rapid urban growth has posed a number of problems in the Western Province of Sri Lanka (World Health Organization, 2015), which is the most urbanized province in the country. Large tracts of agricultural lands have been converted to residential and commercial land uses, significantly altering natural water courses and drainage. This, coupled with an increase in extreme rainfall events, has resulted in recurrent flooding and related damages to infrastructure, utility services and the urban economy (Asian Foundation 2012). This briefly illustrates how the Western Province is promoting urban and peri-urban agriculture and forestry as a strategy to reduce vulnerability to Climate Change, while at the same time enhancing urban liveability and livelihoods. The National Climate Change Policy of 2012 has incorporated statements encompassing both Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.

2. Problem Statement

The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of Sri Lanka serve as the current mechanism of climate change mitigation in Sri Lanka. NDCs were introduced as part of the Paris agreement on Climate Change, which Sri Lanka signed in 2016 (INDCs, 2017). Sri Lanka's NDCs include 4 components which comprise 5 mitigation sectors as energy, industry, transport, waste and forestry and the eight adaptation sectors as agriculture, fisheries & livestock, health, water & irrigation, coastal & marine bio-diversity, tourism & recreation, urban & city planning, and human settlement. In addition to these 13 sectors, Sri Lanka NDCs focus on Loss and Damage as well as Implementation process of NDCs. However, the major challenge is how to implement the NDCs activities at the grassroots level and how to monitor the results achieved by NDCs from the bottom level up to national level. This study will provide an example of grassroots level mitigation and adaptation issues involving a tea plantation to illustrate the agriculture plan of NDCs of Sri Lanka.

3. Research Questions

What is Sri Lanka NDCs Plan in the Agriculture Sector?

How do Sri Lankan tea plantations address the mitigation and adaptation techniques?

What are the grassroots level climate change mitigation and adaptation methods, that can be compared with the newly introduced NDCs Plan in Sri Lanka's Agriculture sector?

4. Purpose of the Study

As mentioned above National Determine Contributions programme of Sri Lanka include 4 sections comprising five mitigation sectors and 8 adaptation sectors. Additionally, to these 13 sectors, it has planned to make grass roots level 110 sub-sector-wise programs. Of these, 43 are for the mitigation sectors, 58 for the adaptation sectors, 5 for the loss and damage sector, and 4 for the implementation sector. Accordingly, a case study is examined to see how grassroots level work can be integrated into Sri Lanka's NDCs. This case study will then be compared with the NDCs' Agriculture Sector Plan, which is to be implemented in Sri Lanka. Following are the sub-components of the NDCs' Agriculture Sector Plan focusing of tea plantation sector in Sri Lanka.

1. Minimize the pest damage by promoting the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices including controlling of environmental impacts on health.

1.1 Initiate bio degradable pesticides IPM method lead to environmentally friendly.

1.2 Introduce, promote and develop suitable bio-pesticides and bio-control agents for IPM.

1.3 Initiate, develop and promote post-harvest management with environmentally friendly technology packages.

2. Introduce and develop crop varieties that are resistant/ tolerant to biotic and abiotic pressures rising from climate change.

2.1 Implementation of programmes on heat tolerant varieties of crops

2.2 Implementation of programmes on drought tolerant varieties

2.3 Implementation of programmes on flood tolerant varieties

2.4 Implementation of programmes on develop salt tolerant varieties

2.5 Implementation of programmes on mature varieties of crops

3. Agro Ecological Regions (AERs) of Sri Lanka's maps will be re-demarcated with evaluation of current climate and future climate records and recommendations will be made available for suitable crops in different areas which has to be reduced level of vulnerability from impacts of climate change.

4. Applications of land and water management for central highlands area, land and water productivity and where the marginal land degradation occurred will be improved

4.1. Soil Conservation Act will be amended to support land productivity.

5. Research Methods

The tea tree is actually a shrub. To reduce the effects of extreme weather on the plant the tea growers use the mitigation methods and adaptation methods. It is possible to increase the tea yield and tea quality by using these methods.

5.1. Mitigation Method

5.1.1. Shading Plants for Mitigating High Temperature

The tea industry has been affected by the extreme weather conditions that have been prevailing in the past and at present (Wijeratne et al., 2007). Answering the questionnaire, the 60 selected tea growers stated that the tea cultivation in the area has suffered much from the bad weather. This study found that these growers were following different strategies to minimize the effects of the extreme temperature (Silva & Abesinghe, 2011). The tea tree is a shade-loving plant, so it is important to use temperature reduction techniques to increase the yield during the growing months. For this purpose, tall shade providing trees are planted within the tea plantation among the tea shrubs. The tea growers know about a variety of trees suitable for this purpose to match their land size as indicate the below table 01.

Table 01. Cultivation of shade providing trees

| Extent of land (acres) | Growing high trees | Growing median trees | Cultivating Extra income crops |
|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0.5 | 2 | 11 | 8 |
| 1 - 1.5 | 8 | 37 | 37 |
| 2 - 2.5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 3 – 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 |
| Total | 20 | 57 | 52 |

Source: Field observation, 2017

Out of the total number of 60 tea lands that were selected for the study, 20 lands cultivated high shade trees. This plant species is known as *Albizzia chinensis* as mentioned in the figure 01. The percentage of lands that planted high shade trees was 33%.



Figure 01. *Albizzia chinensis* tree

Source: Wilhena tea factory, September 1, 2017

Medium-sized plants can also be grown to provide shade. A popular plant for this purpose can be *Gliricidia sepium*. *Gliricidia sepium* is planted with 8 feet gaps between the trees on the tea lands as showed in figure 2. Of the 60 tea growers selected in this area, 57 tea growers had planted medium-sized plants. That represents 95% of the sample.



Figure 02. Gliricidia sepium tree
Source: Field observation, December 13, 2017 (sample number 33)

Frequently other income crops are cultivated, both to reduce the high temperature and to get additional income. Pepper and coconut could be seen as popular cultivated crops which is indicate the figure 03. 86.66% of the lands selected for the study cultivated additional crops.



Figure 03. Coconut and Pepper crops
Source: Field observation, December 13, 2017 (Sample number 10)

5.1.2. Mitigation Method for Affected Tea Lands in High Rainfall Areas

Different methods have been adopted to minimize soil erosion in these smallholdings. Some of the mitigation methods used against soil erosion, stone walls, drains and the planting of bushes as indicate in figure 04 in this study area.

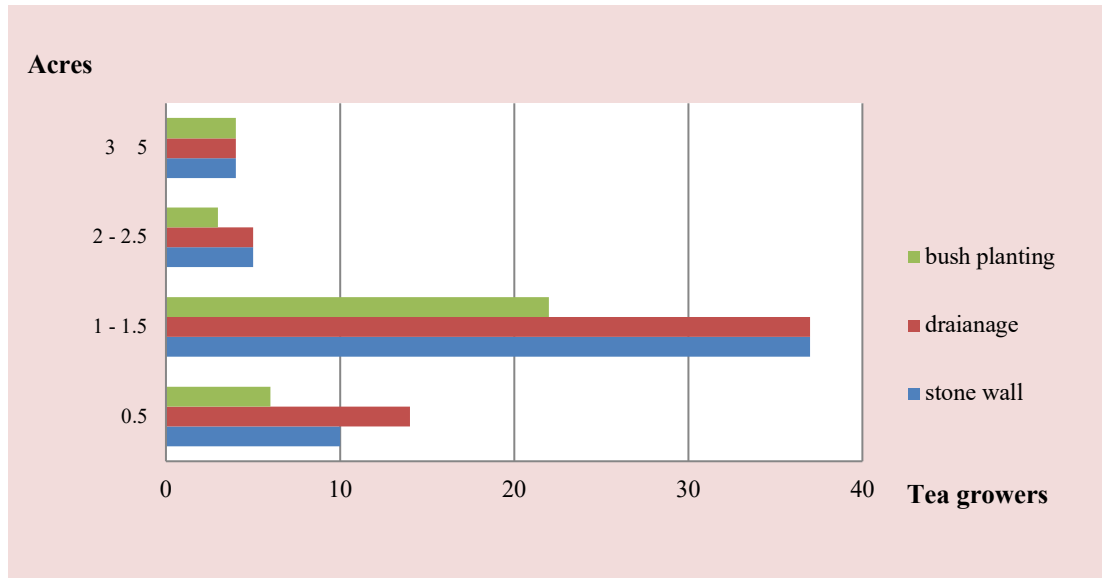


Figure 04. Mitigation methods used by tea growers
 Source: Field observation, 2017

In addition to these methods, small plants were covered to protect them from the heat. It was also problematic to use fertilizer during high temperature periods. As a way of avoiding this problem tea cultivators switched over to liquid fertilizer for tea planting. When applied, liquid fertilizers are quickly absorbed into the tree. Soil moisture was protected by applying organic matter to tea land. Tea trees could thus be prevented from wilting and dying due to the high temperature.

5.2. Adaptation Method

Changes in the temperature and rainfall patterns have had a major impact on tea cultivation. The Hawpe Grama Niladhari Division located in the low country has been identified as suitable for tea cultivation by the Tea Research Institute. Various types of adaptation measures can be found in this region. Although new varieties were introduced into this area as mentioned above, the new clones have proved to be rather weak after cultivation (Jayasinghe & Kumar, 2019). The region is generally cultivated with the T2000 series of 2025 and 2026 teas. Of these types the 2025 is better adapted for high temperature. This type of plant is cultivated by selected tea growers. It is easier to apply pest control to this type and it is also more resistant to tea tree disease. For example, there is the live wood termite, stem canker, and blister blight. The 2025 type of clone is suitable for the low country as mention figure 05 . However, cloned varieties of the enhanced T4000 series could not be found among the varieties cultivated by smallholders.



Figure 05. Clone 2025 type tea

Source: Field observation, December 13, 2017 (sample number 34)

6. Findings

The findings of this case study can be related with the NDCs Plan of Sri Lanka. Emphasizing the agriculture sector components, Table 2 indicates the level of contribution of the case study for NDCs which currently practice in Sri Lanka. Items of Table 2 were adopted from the NDCs Plan of Sri Lanka. Positive indication of comparisons with NDCs plan, excepting numbers 2.3 and 2.4, are highly important to further analyze the details.

Table 02. Comparison of contribution to NDCs from grassroots case study

| No | NDCs Item on Agriculture Sector | Case Study Finding |
|----|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | 1. Minimize the pest damages, increase environmental impacts and health approaching with Integrated Pest Management (IPM) | Shading Plants, Brush Plants |
| | 1.1 Environmentally friendly practice including bio-degradable pesticides IPM | Partially |
| | 1.2 Initiate appropriate bio-pesticides and bio control instruments for IPM | Partially |
| | 1.3 Improve post-harvest methods with environmentally friendly technology packages. | Partially |
| 2 | Initiate varieties resistant/tolerant to biotic and abiotic stresses rising due to climate change | Yes |
| | 2.1 Varieties with heat tolerant | Yes |
| | 2.2 drought tolerant varieties | Yes |
| | 2.3 Varieties with flood tolerant | No |
| | 2.4 Varieties with Salt tolerant | No |
| | 2.5 Familiarize of Mature varieties | Yes |
| 3 | Agro Ecological Regions (AERs) of Sri Lanka's maps will be re-demarcated with evaluation of current climate and future climate records and recommendations will be made available for suitable crops in different areas which has to be reduced level of vulnerability from impacts of climate change | Basic data |
| 4 | Applications of land and water management for central highlands area, land and water productivity and where the marginal land degradation occurred will be improved. | Yes |
| | 4.1 Alteration of Soil protection and land productivity. | Yes |

NDCs is a nationally as well as internationally obligated task, ultimately, the existing ground level reality is very important to assess the NDCs Policy Framework that can determine the successes of the NDCs Plan in Future as it is initiated very recently after the Paris Agreement.

7. Conclusion

Implementation of NDCs is a massive undertaking, as Sri Lanka has to use its own public funds as well as international donations and other aid funds. However, implementation of NDCs is at the grassroots level and therefore, identification of real grassroots level practice is very important for both sides. This study shows the matching elements of grassroots level practices and policy level mechanism to enhance Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices as enable to address the issues of pest damages, environmental impacts improvement and health. Accordingly, this case study, based on farmers' indigenous knowledge of adaptation and mitigation techniques on a small scale basis, makes a contribution by identifying these native techniques. This current practice will prove and helpful in the integration of the NDCs program in Sri Lanka and fulfil the UNFCCC's objectives in the global scene.

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