Threats

Moving from an agricultural & Industrial Society to a Knowledge Society

- Management skills
- Entrepreneurship
- Innovation
- Research & Development
- Improving Educational Levels & Skill levels

All this can be used to do things better, more efficiently & more effectively.

Knowledge and appropriate use of that knowledge can mean the difference between poverty and wealth & conservation of environment

Sri Lanka

Highest literacy rates in the region

Liberal Economy

Fair knowledge of the English language

Large number of trained people in the financial sector

Dynamic private sector

Open to foreign investment

Poverty reduction

By encouraging more private sector investments/activities by way of removing certain barriers such as: **Threats associated:**

Make it easier to start a business
Trading across borders
Reduce the time taken to obtain building permits
Hiring & Firing policies
Developers to use urban & rural areas for commercial development

Access to ICT tools & training

high access costs
Lack of Proper training programmes
Inability to Use e-Learning facilities to promote distance education

MITIGATION

Needs to cut emissions of green house gases by 80% by 2050 and 30% cuts by 2020

Approaches to mitigation

Shift demand to low-carbon energy sources

Putting a price on carbon emissions -

Two broad options for pricing emissions are taxation and cap-and-trade

Taxation – greater price certainty, Cap & Trade – greater environmental certainty

Behavioral Changes – Price incentives,Setting standards, Providing information, encouraging research and development, restricting choices that compromise efforts to tackle climate change

International Cooperation - R & D, Low-carbon transition, Such measures do not compromise human development and economic growth

Examples:

Solar roofs

Low carbon electricity generation

Energy from renewable sources

Breaking down of emission sources by sector – transport, power stations, domestic, shipping, aviation

Fossil fuel subsidies

EUETs (European Union emission trading systems)

Support Renewable energy creation through fiscal policy (supplies are contingent on natural forces & supplies can be intermittent)

Residential sector – Cooling systems, Refrigerators, Ovens, Lamps & other household items

Energy star programmes, Improved Building standards, Vehicle emission standards (Bio-fuel, Compressed natural gas-CNG)

Insufficient urgency, Insufficient ambition, Commitment & creating awareness

Adapting

- Floating houses (Southern Netherlands)
- Strengthened Dykes, Mangroves, Houses on stilts, Swimming lessons, Life jackets, Increased Forestation, Prevent soil erosion
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992 ????
- Flood retention areas, Designation of Human settlement areas
- Information on climate risks – climate forecasting systems
- Climate proofing measures – construction of water gates & culverts, coastal buffer zones, tackling soil erosion
- Insurance for social protection - Employment programmes; Cash transfers; Crisis-related transfers; Insurance related transfers

Research & Development towards reducing climate changes

- Alternate energy sources
- Universities to liaise with employers/industry
- Intellectual Property Rights of new innovations

Improving education

- New subjects to be introduced into school & university (Entrepreneurship, Management, Climate change)
- Improvements in the Vocational Sector with new technologies incorporated & relevance of the current courses
- Involving communities and parents to monitor and evaluate the school's performance
- Teachers' performance to be evaluated via public examination results & good performance to be recognised
- Improved english education
  More access to quality & meaningful tertiary education