# Sri jayawardenepura kotte climate change

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The Paris Agreement of 2015 sets out a global framework to limit global warming to well below 2?C, preferably to 1.5?C (degrees Celsius), compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this global temperature goal, countries aim to reduce growth of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and rapid reductions thereafter, based on the best available science, economic and social feasibility.

The data will not show conditions at an exact location. Micro-climates and local differences will not appear. Therefore, temperatures will be often higher than those displayed especially in cities and precipitation may vary locally, depending on topography.

The top graph shows an estimate of the mean annual temperature for the larger region of Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte. The dashed blue line is the linear climate change trend. If the trend line is going up from left to right, the temperature trend is positive and it is getting warmer in Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte due to climate change. If it is horizontal, no clear trend is seen, and if it is going down, conditions in Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte are becoming colder over time.

In the lower part the graph shows the so called warming stripes. Each coloured stripe represents the average temperature for a year - blue for colder and red for warmer years.

The top graph shows an estimate of mean total precipitation for the larger region of Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte. The dashed blue line is the linear climate change trend. If the trend line is going up from left to right, the precipitation trend is positive and it is getting wetter in Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte due to climate change. If it is horizontal, no clear trend is seen and if it is going down conditions are becoming drier in Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte over time.

In the lower part the graph shows the so called precipitation stripes. Each coloured stripe represents the total precipitation of a year - green for wetter and brown for drier years.

The top graph shows the temperature anomaly for every month since 1979 up to now. The anomaly tells you by how much it was warmer or colder than the 30 year climate mean of 1980-2010. Thus, red months were warmer and blue months were colder than normal. In most locations, you will find an increase of warmer months over the years, which reflects the global warming associated with climate change.

The lower graph shows the precipitation anomaly for every month since 1979 up to now. The anomaly tells you if a month had more or less precipitation than the 30 year climate mean of 1980-2010. Thus, green months were wetter and brown months were drier than normal.

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This graph focuses on the specified month. If you select e.g. August, then the temperature and precipitation anomaly for every August since 1979 are shown. Thereby, you can see in which years August was warmer or colder (drier or wetter) than normal.

Extreme events are not visible in these data - they may have different frequency, and critical thresholds may be surpassed at a higher frequency. Our history+ service gives you access to the detailled underlying hourly data, for the variables of temperature, precipitation and many more.

Being a tropical island in the Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka has consistently been placed among the top ten countries at risk of extreme weather events by the Global Climate Risk Index.

The Climate Impact Fact Sheet demonstrates how the United Nations supporting the Government of Sri Lanka in achieving its commitments to transition to clean energy, manage water resources sustainably, build climate resilience, and reduce disaster risks.

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