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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Sri Lanka*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Sri Lanka, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and capacity-building needs identified by the Party and by the technical expert review team in consultation with the Party during the review. The review took place from 23 to 27 February 2026 in Colombo.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.

Please recycle

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
A6.4ER	emission reduction under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
AD	activity data
BTR	biennial transparency report
CER	certified emission reduction
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NIR	national inventory report
PaMs	policies and measures
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
TERT	technical expert review team
WM	‘with measures’
WOM	‘without measures’

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Sri Lanka. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof. Sri Lanka, on a voluntary basis, requested the secretariat to organize a review of the information reported in the BTR1 pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs as part of the technical expert review.[2] The outcome of the voluntary review is presented in annex I.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 14 May 2026 to the Government of Sri Lanka, which provided comments on 7 August 2026 that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[3] The Party applied the flexibility available to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities in relation to providing comments within three months, instead of one month, of receipt of the draft version of this report.[4]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 23 to 27 February 2026 in Colombo by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Claire Addai (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Maya Fukuda (Japan), Qingxian Gao (China), Tatenda Gotore (Zimbabwe), Lisa Makoschitz (Austria), Benoit Mayer (France), Abha Tewary (India) and Md Redwan Ullah (Bangladesh). Qingxian Gao and Benoit Mayer were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Nalin Srivastava (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Sri Lanka as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs and decision 9/CMA.4, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs, taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Identification of areas of improvement[5] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below);

(d) Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs (see chap. II.E below);

(e) Voluntary review of the information reported by the Party pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs (see annex I).

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.
[2] See decision 9/CMA.4, para. 1.
[3] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.
[4] As per para. 162(f) of the MPGs.
[5] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.

C. Summary

5. Sri Lanka submitted its BTR1 on 31 December 2024, on the deadline mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Sri Lanka submitted its CRTs and CTF tables on 7 March 2025, after the deadline. The TERT noted the delay in the submission.[6]

6. The Party submitted information pursuant to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, which is considered in chapter II.B below.[7]

7. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[8]

8. The Party applied flexibility as provided for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement in relation to the NIR of anthropogenic GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks[9] and the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC.[10] Information on where the flexibility was applied is included in chapters II.A.1–II.A.2 below.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

9. Sri Lanka reported information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. The Party reported on support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Support is needed primarily for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for preparing the NIR, whereas support has been received for strengthening the Party's GHG inventory system and monitoring capabilities. Table 1 summarizes the information that Sri Lanka reported in CTF tables III.12–III.13 on support needed and received. During the review, Sri Lanka clarified that the support needed reported in CTF table III.12 (amounting to USD 8 million) represents support needed for the transport sector only. The TERT noted that the above-mentioned information reported by the Party is not subject to review as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs.

Table 1
Summary of support needed and received by Sri Lanka for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building
(USD million)

Status of support	*Amount*
Support needed from 2021 to 2030	8.0
Support received from 2021 to 2023	0.86

Sources: Sri Lanka's BTR1 and CTF tables III.12–III.13, and information provided by the Party during the review.

[6] During the review, the Party mentioned that the UNFCCC submission portal was not active for it to upload the CRTs and CTF tables and, as such, those tables were uploaded subsequently with the help of the secretariat.

[7] Sri Lanka's initial report referred to in chap. IV.A (Initial report) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 can be found in annex 31 to the BTR1.

[8] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/LKA/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

[9] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 25, 29, 35, 48, 57 and 58 of the MPGs.

[10] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 85, 92, 95 and 102 of the MPGs.

II. Technical expert review[11]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[12]

1. National inventory report[13]

10. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Sri Lanka and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 1–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above and summarized in table 2.

[11] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.
[12] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.
[13] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 2
Information reported in Sri Lanka's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the NIR been submitted as a stand-alone document?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?[b]	2021, not in accordance with the MPGs	2.G.7
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?[b]	CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	NA
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	No	2.G.1
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines?	Partly	5.A.6, 5.A.8
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?[b]	Partly, a key category analysis was performed using an 85 per cent threshold	2.G.3

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	No	NA
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?[b]	Partly, including level and trend uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for the energy sector	2.G.4
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?[b]	Partly, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, an inventory QA/QC plan and general QC procedures	2.G.6
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?	Yes	2.G.5
	Energy	Yes	3.E.1, 3.E.6, 3.E.7
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.1
	Agriculture	Yes	5.A.3, 5.A.5
	LULUCF	Yes	2.G.5
	Waste	Yes	7.W.2, 7.W.3, 7.W.4, 7.W.5
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	Are the estimated emissions for all categories and in total for all gases and categories reported insignificant below the relevant thresholds?	NA	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	For categories reported as “NE” owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	No	NA

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Methodologies, EFs, parameters and AD (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been transparently reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?	No	2.G.2
	Energy	No	3.E.5, 3.E.8
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	No	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	No	NA
	IPPU	No	4.I.2, 4.I.3, 4.I.4, 4.I.5
	Agriculture	No	5.A.1, 5.A.2, 5.A.4, 5.A.7
	LULUCF	No	6.L.2
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, and provide supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach?	No	6.L.1
	Waste	No	7.W.1

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/LKA/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to this provision.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[14]

11. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Sri Lanka and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 9–11 and 13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Information reported in Sri Lanka's submission

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	9.1
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement[b] (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1, 11.2, 11.3
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Projections of GHG emissions and removals[b] (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	13.1

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/LKA/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to this provision.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[15]

12. Sri Lanka does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, the Party did not provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.[16]

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[17]

13. In considering Sri Lanka's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the NDC[18] comprises multiple targets across different sectors, namely electricity (power), transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste. The target includes CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O. The Party applied 100-year global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report and methodologies from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to estimate emissions and removals for its NDC. The indicator used to track progress in implementing and achieving the sectoral targets is total GHG emissions and removals (cumulative for all years of the NDC implementation period) at the sectoral level, with

[14] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[15] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.
[16] As per para. 118 of the MPGs.
[17] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.
[18] The consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by Sri Lanka on 24 September 2021. The TERT noted that the Party submitted a new NDC on 25 September 2025.

conditional and unconditional targets expressed as estimated reductions in total GHG emissions and removals relative to the 'business as usual' scenario during the implementation period (2021–2030). The sectoral targets are further divided into 41 subtargets with related activities and indicators, such as enhancing the contribution of renewable energy to the national electricity generation mix, fuel switching to sustainable biomass energy, improving user efficiency in industrial subsectors, increasing crop productivity and forest cover and improving circular economy practices. The implementation and achievement of these targets is conditional on support received. The TERT noted that the Party did not clarify the amount or type of support needed in relation to the conditional targets.

14. The indicators that Sri Lanka selected to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC are described in table 4.

Table 4
Description of the indicators selected by Sri Lanka to track progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Reducing total GHG emissions in the electricity (power) sector relative to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario by 5 per cent (9,819 kt CO_2 eq) (unconditional target) and by an additional 20 per cent (conditional target) in 2021–2030	Total GHG emissions in the electricity (power) sector	The indicator comprises cumulative GHG emissions for all years of the NDC implementation period from power generation. The sectoral target is assessed against the 'business as usual' scenario described in Sri Lanka's Long-Term Generation Expansion Plan 2013–2032 and is further divided into the following five subtargets with related activities and secondary indicators: (a) Enhancing the contribution of renewable energy to the national electricity generation mix by adding 950 MW (unconditional measure) and 3,867 MW (conditional measure) of additional generation capacity from renewable energy sources; (b) Implementing demand-side measures by promoting energy-efficient equipment, technologies and system improvements through the national Energy Efficiency Improvement and Conservation Programme resulting in total energy savings of 5,189 GWh (conditional measure); (c) Converting existing fuel oil based combined-cycle power plants to natural gas and establishing new natural gas plants once the necessary infrastructure becomes available (conditional measures); (d) Improving the efficiency of the transmission and distribution network, with a target of reducing losses by 0.5 per cent by 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario, resulting in savings of nearly 1,848 GWh for 2021–2030 (unconditional measure); (e) Conducting research and development to implement pilot-scale projects for non-conventional renewable energy sources that have not yet reached commercial maturity and developing other grid-supporting infrastructures (conditional measures).

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Reducing total GHG emissions in the transport sector relative to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario by 1 per cent (1,069.6 kt CO_2 eq) (unconditional target) and by an additional 3 per cent (conditional target) in 2021–2030	Total GHG emissions in the transport sector	The indicator comprises cumulative GHG emissions for all years of the NDC implementation period for the transport sector. To monitor progress in implementing the NDC target for the transport sector, the Party uses a set of secondary indicators relating to both GHG and non-GHG measures, focusing on shifts in fuel consumption by fuel type, fleet composition and infrastructure development for sustainable transport.
Reducing total GHG emissions in the industry sector relative to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario by 4 per cent (unconditional target) and by an additional 3 per cent (conditional target) in 2021–2030	Total GHG emissions in the industry sector	The indicator comprises cumulative GHG emissions for all years of the NDC implementation period related to energy consumption and industrial processes in the IPPU sector. The sectoral target is further divided into the following seven subtargets with related activities and secondary indicators: (a) Fuel switching to sustainable biomass energy and improving user efficiency in selected industrial subsectors; (b) Enhancing the application of Resource Efficient Cleaner Production practices in selected industrial subsectors; (c) Establishing eco-industrial parks and villages; (d) Introducing the concept of circular economy to selected industrial subsectors and industrial zones; (e) Introducing trigeneration facilities to selected industrial parks; (f) Incentivizing GHG emission reductions in clinker production in the cement industry; (g) Undertaking other activities to enable the achievement of the NDC target.
Reducing total GHG emissions in the agriculture sector relative to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario by 4 per cent (unconditional target) and by an additional 3 per cent (conditional target) in 2021–2030	Total GHG emissions in the agriculture sector	The indicator comprises cumulative GHG emissions for all years of the NDC implementation period for the agriculture sector. The sectoral target is further divided into the following six subtargets with related activities and secondary indicators: (a) Reducing post-harvest losses and enhancing value addition of fruits and vegetables; (b) Increasing crop productivity; (c) Improving the adoption of renewable energy for crop farming and enhancing value addition; (d) Improving dairy sector productivity by managing herds, herd health and feed and by improving animal comfort and welfare; (e) Improving the productivity of monogastric animals through genetic improvements and by improving feed efficiency and animal health, comfort and welfare; (f) Adopting renewable energy sources for livestock applications.

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Increasing total GHG removals in the forestry sector compared with the base year (2010) by 2 per cent (unconditional target) and by an additional 5 per cent (conditional target) in 2021–2030	Total GHG removals in the forestry sector	The indicator comprises cumulative GHG emissions and removals for all years of the NDC implementation period for the forestry sector. The sectoral target is further divided into the following five subtargets with related activities and secondary indicators: (a) Increasing forest cover by up to 32 per cent by 2030; (b) Improving the quality of the growing stock of natural forests and plantations; (c) Strengthening catchment protection of major rivers and cascade systems; (d) Improving quality of and increasing the number of trees outside forests; (e) Undertaking other activities to enable the achievement of the NDC target.
Reducing total GHG emissions in the waste sector relative to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario by 8.5 per cent (1,969 kt CO_2 eq) (unconditional target) and by an additional 2.5 per cent (conditional target) in 2021–2030	Total GHG emissions in the waste sector	The indicator comprises cumulative GHG emissions for all years of the NDC implementation period for the waste sector. The sectoral target is further divided into the following five subtargets with related activities and secondary indicators: (a) Improving circular economy practices for all sources generating municipal solid waste; (b) Managing biodegradable waste components through biological treatments; (c) Introducing energy recovery using non-compostable, non-recyclable waste that cannot be managed by other means; (d) Increasing the use of sanitary landfill for the disposal of residues from 5 to 100 per cent on a weight basis; (e) Undertaking generic activities to enable the achievement of the NDC target.

Sources: Sri Lanka's BTR1 and CTF tables 1–3, and information provided by the Party during the review.

15. The TERT noted that there is a sectoral target for the forestry sector and that the contribution of LULUCF to achieving the NDC is not relevant to the sectoral targets for the other sectors. Sri Lanka does not plan to use ITMOs from cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement towards the achievement of its NDC for 2021–2030.[19]

16. Table 5 summarizes information on progress in implementing the NDC based on the indicator total GHG emissions or removals for different sectors, namely electricity (power), transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste in 2021–2030, taking into account the type of Sri Lanka's NDC targets, including quantitative values for the baseline scenario and implementation period, including the most recent year available. The Party did not use ITMOs towards the implementation and achievement of the NDC in 2021.

[19] Sri Lanka reported in its initial report referred to in chap. IV.A (Initial report) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 (annex 31 to the BTR1) that it participates in one cooperative approach under Article 6, para. 2, of the Paris Agreement, the "Joint Crediting Mechanism between the Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and the Government of Japan", under which only authorized credits transferred to Japan may be used towards the achievement of Japan's NDC, with corresponding adjustments applied by both participating Parties for 2021–2030. The TERT noted that Sri Lanka did not report that it intends to use ITMOs from cooperative approaches towards the achievement of its NDC.

Table 5
Summary of information on Sri Lanka's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution based on total greenhouse gas emissions or removals for different sectors relative to the baseline scenario
(kt CO_2 eq)

	Total GHG emissions	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*	*Indicator adjusted for contribution of LULUCF and ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Electricity (power)				
Baseline (2030)	NE			
Baseline (2021)[a]	14 650.43			
2021[c]	10 434.74	NA	NA	10 434.74
Target level (2030)[b]				NE
Transport				
Baseline (2030)	NE			
Baseline (2021)[a]	10 985.32			
2021	9 928.01	NA	NA	9 928.01
Target level (2030)[b]				NE
Industry				
Baseline (2030)	NE			
Baseline (2021)[a, c]	4 204.20			
2021	1 853.44	NA	NA	1 853.44
Target level (2030)[b]				NE
Agriculture				
Baseline (2030)	NE			
Baseline (2021)[a, c]	5 965.70			
2021[c]	6 070.11	NA	NA	6 070.11
Target level (2030)[b]				NE
Forestry				
Baseline (2030)	NE			
Baseline (2021)[a, c]	–3 395.80			
2021[c]	–2 731.15	NA	NA	–2 731.15
Target level (2030)[b, d]				NE
Waste				
Baseline (2030)	NE			
Baseline (2021)[a, c]	1 869.15			
2021	657.90	NA	NA	657.90
Target level (2030)[b]				NE

Sources: Sri Lanka's BTR1 and CTF table 4, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Emission level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2021 is based on the GHG projections under the WOM scenario.
[b] The Party did not report the target level of total GHG emissions for the different sectors for 2030 but instead reported the target level of reductions in total GHG emissions for 2030 (see table 4).
[c] Estimates provided by the Party during the review.
[d] The Party reported in CTF table 4 that the target level for the forestry sector for 2030 is an increase in net removals relative to the 2010 level.

17. According to the most recent information on total GHG emissions or removals for different sectors relative to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario provided in CTF table 4 and additional information provided by the Party during the review, in 2021 Sri Lanka's total GHG emissions or removals for the electricity (power), transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste sectors were 10,434.74, 9,928.01, 1,853.44, 6,070.11, –2,731.15 and 657.90 kt CO_2 eq respectively. Total GHG emissions for the electricity (power), transport,

industry and waste sectors were 28.8, 9.6, 55.9 and 64.8 per cent, respectively, below the emission level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2021, while total GHG emissions for the agriculture sector were 1.8 per cent above the emission level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2021. Total removals for the forestry sector were 19.6 per cent below the removal level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2021. The TERT noted that Sri Lanka did not report the target level of total GHG emissions for different sectors for 2021–2030 in CTF table 4 but instead reported the target level of reductions in total GHG emissions for the same period for some sectors (see table 4). According to the information reported in CTF table 4 and provided by the Party during the review, the TERT noted that reductions of 5,603.31, 11.69 and 757.75 kt CO_2 eq relative to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario are needed in the electricity (power), transport and waste sectors, respectively, to reach the target level compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2021) for the unconditional targets, while reductions of 44,877.31, 4,290.69 and 1,337.75 kt CO_2 eq, respectively, are needed to achieve the conditional targets. The reductions in total GHG emissions relative to the baseline scenario for the electricity (power), transport and waste sectors (see table 5) correspond to 42.9, 98.8 and 61.5 per cent, respectively, of the target level of total GHG emission reductions for 2021–2030 for the unconditional targets and 8.6, 19.8 and 47.5 per cent, respectively, for the conditional targets (see table 4 above).

18. Sri Lanka reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Table 6 provides a summary of the reported information on the key PaMs of Sri Lanka.

Table 6
Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Sri Lanka

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Estimate of achieved GHG emission reductions in 2023 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Introduce NDC support policy tools and instruments	NE	NE
Energy			
Energy efficiency	Implement Demand Side Management measures by promoting energy-efficient equipment, technologies, and system improvements in a national Energy Efficiency Improvement and Conservation programme	NE	437.50
Energy supply and renewables	Enhance renewable energy contribution to the national electricity generation	NE	1 487.46
Transport	Enhance railway transport	NE	NE
	Introduce Light Rail Transit	NE	NE
	Electrification of railway lines	NE	NE
	Development of EV charging infrastructure	NE	NE
Agriculture	Mitigation of enteric fermentation through feed quality and diet improvement, genetically improved breeds, technological innovation and sustainable farming practices	2.05	2.13
	Reduction of CH_4 emissions from rice cultivation by prolonging mid-season drainage and optimizing water management	2.05	1.78
LULUCF	Reforestation and Afforestation Program	NE	NE
	Restoration of degraded forests	NE	NE

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a]	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Estimate of achieved GHG emission reductions in 2023 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Waste	National Policy on Waste Management (2019)	NE	NE
	National Action Plan on Plastic Waste Management (2021–2030)	NE	NE

Sources: Sri Lanka's BTR1 and CTF table 5, and information provided by the Party during the review.
[a] Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Sri Lanka's BTR1.

19. The TERT noted that, given that the starting year of PaMs, actions and plans is 2021, which is also the most recent year reported in the Party's GHG inventory, it is not possible to assess their impact on GHG emission trends in the energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors. The Party reported expected and achieved GHG emission reductions and non-GHG indicators for several PaMs, actions and plans in its BTR1, which, although not used to track progress in implementing and achieving the Party's NDC, demonstrate that PaMs, actions and plans have started to have an impact on GHG emission reductions in these sectors. These include activities reported across all six mitigation sectors for 2021–2023.

20. In the electricity (power) sector, 532 MW solar and 88 MW wind generation capacity were added since 2021 as part of efforts to enhance the contribution of renewable energy to national electricity generation, resulting in total GHG emission reductions of 1,487.46 kt CO_2 eq in 2023. Similarly, implementing demand-side management measures under the national Energy Efficiency Improvement and Conservation Programme resulted in a reduction in energy consumption of 714 GWh through transmission and distribution efficiency improvements. In the transport sector, PaMs, actions and plans include increasing the share of electric and hybrid vehicles in the vehicle fleet, developing electric vehicle charging infrastructure and promoting public transport. In the industry sector, key achievements include completing 953 energy audits, replacing around 320 kt clinker with fly ash and providing green finance to 543 industries. Agriculture sector activities include mitigating GHG emissions from enteric fermentation, manure management and rice cultivation, resulting in GHG emission reductions of around 4.1 Mt CO_2 eq in 2023. In the waste sector, key achievements include making the Kerawalapitiya waste treatment plant and 195 composting facilities operational, closing 21 open dump sites in the Western Province and advancing regulatory frameworks (e.g. the Extended Producer Responsibility policy and the ban on the use of plastics).

21. Sri Lanka reported projections for the energy (electricity (power)) and LULUCF (forest land) sectors for 2025 and 2030 under the WM scenario.[20] The WM scenario reported by the Party includes PaMs implemented and adopted until 2021. In addition to the WM scenario, Sri Lanka reported the WOM scenario for the energy (electricity (power)), transport, agriculture, LULUCF (forest land) and waste sectors. The projected emission levels are presented in table 7. The TERT noted that information on GHG emission projections presented was not used in considering Sri Lanka's progress in implementing its NDC because the reported WOM projections are for 2030 and do not represent total (cumulative for all years of the NDC implementation period) GHG emissions for the baseline ('business as usual') scenario in 2021–2030.

Table 7
Summary of greenhouse gas emission projections for Sri Lanka

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2021 level (%)*
Inventory data 2020	29 031.25		
Inventory data 2021	28 944.20	–0.3	
WOM projections for 2030	49 734.04	71.3	71.8

[20] Note that, as per para. 93 of the MPGs, projections shall not be used to assess progress towards the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement unless the Party has identified a reported projection as its baseline.

	GHG emissions (kt CO_2 eq/year)	*Change in relation to 2020 level (%)*	*Change in relation to 2021 level (%)*
WM projections for 2030	17 189.40	–40.8	–40.6

Sources: Sri Lanka's BTR1 and CTF tables 6–9, and information provided by the Party during the review.
Note: The projections are for GHG emissions without LULUCF and excluding indirect CO_2 emissions. The WM scenario projections for 2030 include GHG emissions for the energy (electricity (power)) sector only. The WOM scenario projections for 2030 include GHG emissions for the energy (electricity (power)), transport, agriculture and waste sectors.

22. The TERT noted that, under the WOM scenario that corresponds to the baseline scenario, GHG emissions without LULUCF would be expected to increase by 20,789.84 kt CO_2 eq (71.8 per cent) in 2021–2030. The TERT notes that on the basis of a comparison of information on total GHG emissions or removals for different sectors in the most recent reported year (i.e. 2021) with the emission level corresponding to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario in 2021 and the target level in 2030 (see para. 17 above), and taking into account information on mitigation actions, the Party is making progress towards achieving its unconditional NDC targets for the electricity (power), transport and waste sectors. The TERT also notes that the Party did not report or provide, during the review, values for the target level of reduction in total GHG emissions or removals for 2030 for the IPPU, agriculture and forestry sectors to enable the assessment of the Party's progress in implementing the NDC for those sectors. In addition, the TERT noted that given the lack of information on how the baseline values of total GHG emissions and removals were derived, it was also not possible to check the achieved GHG emission reductions in 2021 for the electricity (power), transport and waste sectors. The TERT further notes that regular monitoring of GHG emissions and the results of mitigation actions allows adjustments to be made as needed towards achieving the necessary reductions for different sectors (see table 4).

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[21]

23. Sri Lanka does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and did not report information in its BTR1 on financial, technology transfer and development, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (see para. 12 above).

D. Identification of areas of improvement[22]

24. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Sri Lanka's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above.

E. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[23]

25. The TERT, in consultation with Sri Lanka, identified the following prioritized needs for capacity-building to facilitate the Party's reporting in its BTR relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs:[24]

(a) Strengthening institutional and technical capacity to apply QA/QC protocols for the national GHG inventory;

[21] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.
[22] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.
[23] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.
[24] For a complete list of the capacity-building needs identified by the TERT in consultation with the Party, see table 15 in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/LKA/Add.1.

(b) Enhancing understanding of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC inventory software and the MPGs for reporting a consistent GHG inventory time series covering all gases and categories as per the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the MPGs;

(c) Performing a key category analysis for both level and trend assessment;

(d) Performing an uncertainty analysis in line with the methods provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the requirements of the MPGs;

(e) Performing sector-specific QC procedures for the agriculture sector;

(f) Developing projections using sectoral modelling and establishing data repositories for measurement, reporting and verification systems, and data reporting and verification.

26. Furthermore, in order to facilitate continuous improvement in reporting, the following additional capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Enhancing understanding of the general reporting requirements of the MPGs among national experts;

(b) Strengthening institutional capacity for inventory compilation to report the national GHG inventory consistently and sustainably, including by establishing a sustainable system, platform and processes for collecting AD and EFs and determining relevant parameters;

(c) Understanding the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the requirements of the MPGs regarding the use of notation keys in the CRTs;

(d) Strengthening the technical capacity to use the reference approach from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;

(e) Strengthening institutional arrangements for collecting AD on fuel consumption for manufacturing industries and construction, commercial/institutional and residential in close collaboration with stakeholders and implementing procedures for handling confidential data;

(f) Understanding the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, including in identifying and applying relevant AD and EFs for estimating GHG emissions in the IPPU sector;

(g) Developing a national land representation on the basis of data from remote sensing maps and surveys;

(h) Strengthening institutional arrangements for collecting AD to report emissions from non-CO_2 gases in the LULUCF sector;

(i) Strengthening institutional arrangements for collecting AD to report emissions from industrial wastewater in coordination with relevant government agencies;

(j) Strengthening technical capacity to understand and apply the requirements of the MPGs in relation to reporting information on the NDC;

(k) Understanding the reporting requirements of the MPGs to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC consistently with the MPGs and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;

(l) Applying GHG accounting methodologies relevant to NDC implementation; establishing a digital knowledge and data management system to ensure the continuity of institutional memory in tracking progress towards the NDC;

(m) Establishing a framework to track progress towards the NDC and aligning the national key performance indicators based on the national framework for monitoring progress towards the NDC with the reporting requirements of the MPGs;

(n) Understanding how to report information on progress towards the NDC in the CTF tables and developing internal QA procedures for reporting on indicators to track progress towards the NDC;

(o) Establishing inter-agency coordination and technical support to develop shared data platforms for GHG inventory categories and those used for tracking progress in implementing and achieving the NDC;

(p) Strengthening technical capacity to develop the projections under the 'business as usual' scenario.

27. Sri Lanka also identified the capacity-building support needs in its BTR1 (chap. 4).

III. Conclusions and recommendations

28. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, CRTs and CTF tables of Sri Lanka in accordance with the MPGs.

29. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Sri Lanka with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above.

30. The TERT notes that on the basis of a comparison of information on total GHG emissions or removals for different sectors in the most recent reported year (i.e. 2021) with the emission level corresponding to the baseline ('business as usual') scenario in 2021 and the target level in 2030 (see para. 17 above), and taking into account information on mitigation actions, Sri Lanka is making progress towards achieving its unconditional NDC targets for the electricity (power), transport and waste sectors. The TERT also notes that the Party did not report or provide, during the review, values for the target level of reduction in total GHG emissions or removals for 2030 for the IPPU, agriculture and forestry sectors to enable the assessment of the Party's progress in implementing the NDC for those sectors. In addition, the TERT noted that given the lack of information on how the baseline values of total GHG emissions and removals were derived, it was also not possible to check the achieved GHG emission reductions in 2021 for the electricity (power), transport and waste sectors.

31. The TERT notes that PaMs, actions and plans have started to have an impact on GHG emission trends in all sectors. These include actions reported across all six mitigation sectors for 2021–2023, including those targeting the expansion of renewable energy capacity, promotion of demand-side energy efficiency, electrification of vehicle fleets, and reduction of emissions from the IPPU, agriculture and waste sectors.

32. Sri Lanka does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and, in accordance with the MPGs, did not report information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.

33. Regarding the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, Sri Lanka required support for using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The amount of support needed in 2021–2030 was not fully estimated, although the Party indicated that the support required for implementing some actions and PaMs in the transport sector totalled USD 8 million. The Party reported that the support received in 2021–2023 through various channels totalled USD 0.86 million.

34. In consultation with Sri Lanka, the TERT identified reporting-related needs for capacity-building support relating to the flexibilities applied by the Party as per the MPGs that could facilitate the Party's preparation of subsequent BTRs. For Sri Lanka, the main reporting-related needs for capacity-building support are understanding the requirements of the MPGs, using the IPCC inventory software, and developing and applying QA/QC processes.

Annex I

Outcome of the review conducted on a voluntary basis of the information reported by the Party in its first biennial transparency report pursuant to chapter IV of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

I. Summary of reported information

1. In its BTR1 Sri Lanka provided information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs and, as per paragraph 1 of decision 9/CMA.4, on a voluntary basis, requested the secretariat to organize a review of that information as part of the technical expert review pursuant to chapter VII of the MPGs.

2. In accordance with chapter IV of the MPGs, Sri Lanka provided information on its climate change impacts; risks and vulnerabilities; adaptation priorities and barriers to implementing adaptation action; and cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation, which is summarized in table I.1.

Table I.1
Summary of information on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change reported by the Party

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
Agriculture[a]	Vulnerability: potential negative impacts on food systems, crop yields (e.g. rice, tea, coconut, rubber) and overall productivity Adaptation measures: implementing climate-smart agriculture; revisiting agroecological regions to align agriculture with changing climate conditions; developing heat-, drought- and pest-tolerant crop varieties; implementing fertigation systems; and rainwater harvesting	Financial, technological and capacity-building support needed, particularly in scaling up the adoption of climate-smart agriculture	The MOBILISE project, a collaboration between the National Building Research Organization and the University of Salford, has strengthened digital infrastructure for disaster risk reduction.
Fisheries	Vulnerability: disruption to vital marine ecosystems (coral reefs, mangroves, seagrasses), impacting the livelihoods of small-scale fishers Adaptation measures: ecosystem protection and restoration, identifying priority areas for fisheries management, and stocking 71.82 million fingerlings to promote aquaculture	Funding challenges, overfishing, pollution and habitat destruction compounding climate challenges	Fisheries management has been strengthened through sustainable fishing practices and adaptive strategies.
Livestock	Vulnerability: reduction in productivity and reproductive capacity of livestock; heat stress in high-yielding dairy cattle Adaptation measures: building climate resilience in ruminant farming; managing poultry and swine farms; conducting research on climate-resilient fodder varieties; and	Water scarcity, funding constraints and high costs limiting the implementation of adaptation measures	The United States Agency for International Development Climate Adaptation Project is aimed at enhancing the adaptive capacities of the public and private sectors and local

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
	introducing misters, coolers and silage conservation practices		communities; collaborative research is also being conducted on climate-resilient fodder.
Water[a]	Vulnerability: uneven distribution of rainfall across regions and seasons; drought risk for freshwater resources and salinity intrusion Adaptation measures: implementing integrated river basin management; rainwater harvesting; and establishing salinity barriers at Gin Ganga and Walawe Ganga	Challenges in meeting water quality standards and securing funding for infrastructure upgrades; departure of trained engineers	The World Bank Climate Resilience Multi-Phase Programmatic Approach Project has provided support for constructing salinity barriers.
Biodiversity	Vulnerability: sensitivity of geography and biological characteristics to climate change, posing a risk to ecosystems such as montane forests and species including the Asian elephant and endemic amphibians Adaptation measures: biodiversity conservation; nature-based solutions; ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives; and reforestation and landscape rehabilitation	Limited financial and human resources hindering effective monitoring; invasive alien species triggered by climatic conditions	Colombo has been recognized as a Ramsar Wetland City for its innovative flood management strategy, which entails integrating wetlands into the city's flood reduction system, and master plan showcasing the effective use of natural buffers to reduce climate risks.
Coastal and marine environments	Vulnerability: sea level rise and storm surges; over 90 per cent of the coastline is highly vulnerable to erosion and habitat loss Adaptation measures: constructing breakwaters; rehabilitating wetlands; establishing early warning systems; and implementing the Coastal Zone Management Plan 2024–2029	Financial constraints delaying the planned expansion of research stations; logistical challenges posed by ecosystem restoration	Support provided by the Japan International Cooperation Agency has improved regional mechanisms in the Kelani River Basin.
Health[a]	Vulnerability: heat-related illnesses and mortality; vector-borne diseases (e.g. dengue, malaria); food insecurity impacting nutrition Adaptation measures: developing guidelines to establish green and healthy hospitals; establishing early warning systems related to food availability; and strengthening social welfare systems to support vulnerable populations	Challenges relating to the availability of finance, technology and capacity-building	The national dengue surveillance system was upgraded to a comprehensive model in 2023, which incorporates early warning systems and climate and epidemiological data.
Tourism	Vulnerability: climate hazards such as sea level rise, coastal erosion, storm surges, flooding and extreme rainfall Adaptation measures: improving risk preparedness; diversifying tourist attractions; and promoting sustainable tourism (e.g. through the	Limited research and finance, technology and capacity-building specifically targeting the vulnerability of the tourism economy	Support has been provided by the Asian Development Bank for developing infrastructure in Dambulla and Trincomalee; the United Nations Development Programme tourism

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
	National Sustainable Tourism Certification Scheme)		road map has supported sustainable tourism in Sri Lanka's nine provinces through stakeholder training and conservation initiatives.
Urban planning and human settlements[a]	Vulnerability: most of Sri Lanka's land area (around 75 per cent) is vulnerable to the effects of landslides, frequent floods and other natural disasters. Adaptation measures: implementing the National Physical Planning Policy and incorporating climate and vulnerability risks therein	Limited capacity of local authorities to conduct integrated planning	One-stop units for the approval of development projects have been established in Colombo, Gampaha and Kalutara.

[a] Thematic target under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

3. Sri Lanka provided a description of its adaptation strategies, policies, plans and goals; the actions it has taken to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies; its progress in implementing adaptation action, and information on its monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes, which is summarized within the context of the iterative adaptation cycle in table I.2.

Table I.2
Summary of information on the iterative adaptation cycle reported by the Party

Dimension	*Information on progress reported*
Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment: the Climate Change Secretariat of Sri Lanka works closely with all stakeholders to promote a coordinated response to climate-related risks. The National Policy on Climate Change, which was updated in 2023, refers to implementing smart adaptive measures to minimize the negative impact of climate change, ensuring sustainable development of the country, and emphasizes the importance of integrating adaptation strategies into national development planning, focusing on all vulnerable sectors. The National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka 2016–2025, which provides a road map for adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change, is currently being updated. Multi-hazard early warning systems: the National Policy on Climate Change 2023 mentions the need to develop synchronized and seamless early warning systems for social and sectoral protection and resilience. The Risk Info database provides multiple disaster-related data layers.
Planning	The National Environmental Policy 2021 provides a framework for sustainable resource management, aligning national development plans with the Sustainable Development Goals. The National Policy on Climate Change 2023 addresses climate vulnerabilities, integrates global trends in adaptation and mitigation, and leverages international funding opportunities to enhance resilience and achieve adaptation and mitigation targets. The National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change Impacts in Sri Lanka 2016–2025 prioritizes actions in the most vulnerable sectors, emphasizing the importance of enhancing the adaptive capacities of vulnerable communities while ensuring alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals. The National Environmental Action Plan 2022–2030 provides strategies to tackle modern environmental challenges, advancing progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and filling gaps left by previous national action plans. The Carbon Net Zero 2050 Roadmap and Strategic Plan is the Party's long-term low-emission development strategy aimed at laying the groundwork to transition to net zero pathways, proposing climate actions to achieve national commitments in the long term.

4. Sri Lanka provided information on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage related to climate change impacts, as summarized in table I.3.

Table I.3
Summary of information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage reported by the Party

Dimension	*Information reported*
Observed and potential climate change impacts	Extreme events: extreme weather events observed in the country are increased floods, droughts, landslides and storm surges, significantly disrupting livelihoods and infrastructure, particularly in vulnerable areas.
Activities	The DesInventar database contains information on loss and damage caused by specific events.

II. Areas of improvement identified during the technical expert review of the reporting in the Party's first biennial transparency report on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

5. The TERT assessed the information reported on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs in the BTR1 of Sri Lanka and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in table I.4. All encouragements contained in the table are for the next BTR, unless otherwise specified.

Table I.4
Areas of improvement of the reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with encouragement*
I.4.1	Specified in paragraph 106(c) of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not report information on legal and policy frameworks and regulations in a way that shows the significance and interconnectedness of current and future legal and policy frameworks (e.g. the Climate Change Act) in the context of climate change impacts and adaptation. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that the Climate Change Act is not currently in operation; however, entry into force of the Act will be necessary to mandate the Government to undertake climate actions. The Party also explained that the Climate Change Secretariat of Sri Lanka does not have legitimate powers to enforce adaptation action. The Party noted that it provided sufficient information relating to its national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks in accordance with the availability of data and information, given that the National Policy on Climate Change 2023, the National Environmental Action Plan 2022–2030 and the National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change 2026–2035 (in addition to legal frameworks) fully cover the country's adaptation needs. The TERT encourages the Party to provide, as appropriate, transparent information on legal and policy frameworks and regulations, for example by explicitly demonstrating how its existing and forthcoming legal and policy instruments, including the Climate Change Act, function as an integrated framework for implementing the country's long-term adaptation-related climate objectives.
I.4.2	Specified in paragraphs 108(a) and 109(b) and (d) of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not report transparent information on its adaptation priorities, including domestic priorities and progress towards those priorities, priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture, and development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts. The TERT noted that some information was provided in several sections of the BTR1 and, as such, was not clearly identifiable in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs.

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with encouragement*
		During the review, Sri Lanka explained that it considered nine sectors as priority sectors adversely affected by climate change, namely agriculture, biodiversity, coastal and marine environments, fisheries, health, livestock, tourism, water, and urban planning and human settlements, as reported in BTR1 chapters 2 and 4. Consequently, these nine vulnerable sectors have been prioritized in the adaptation measures to be implemented by governmental agencies, specialists and other stakeholders to support implementation of the NDC. The TERT encourages the Party to report, as appropriate, transparent information on adaptation priorities, including domestic priorities and progress towards those priorities, priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture, and development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts by including this information in the chapter on climate change impacts and adaptation and clearly identifying it in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs.
I.4.3	Specified in paragraph 109(c), (e), (f) and (h) of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not provide information on how best available science, gender perspectives and Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation; any adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits; efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programmes, including related capacity-building activities; and stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that the above-mentioned adaptation elements were considered but not explicitly included in the BTR1. The Party further explained that several actions (e.g. use of Indigenous knowledge and integration of climate change into development planning) were implemented in practice but could not be clearly included in the BTR1 owing to time, capacity and reporting constraints. Sri Lanka also clarified that although mitigation co-benefits were not specifically described, actions such as shoreline management plans have co-benefits, and several adaptation actions leading to mitigation co-benefits are being implemented in the country. The TERT encourages the Party to report, as appropriate, information on how best available science, gender perspectives and Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation; development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts; any adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits; efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programmes, including related capacity-building activities; and stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.
I.4.4	Specified in paragraph 110(e) of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not report transparent information on coordination activities and changes in regulations, policies and planning. Some information was provided by the Party in several sections of the BTR1 and, as such, was not clearly identifiable in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that activities related to policies, regulations and planning are covered in various sections in the BTR1, including section 3.4 (“Adaptation policies, strategies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies”). Sri Lanka also explained that, owing to time and capacity constraints, information on coordination activities and changes in regulations, policies and planning was omitted. The TERT encourages Sri Lanka to include, as appropriate, transparent information on coordination activities and changes in regulations, policies and planning, clearly identifying such information in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs.

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with encouragement*
I.4.5	Specified in paragraph 111 of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not report information on the implementation of supported adaptation actions and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that it did not report information on progress in this area, as the effectiveness of adaptation actions has not been quantified. The TERT encourages the Party to include, as appropriate, information on the implementation of supported adaptation actions and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.
I.4.6	Specified in paragraph 113 of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not provide transparent information, as appropriate, on the following elements covering the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes: (a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results; (b) Approaches and systems used, and their outputs; (c) Assessment of and indicators for: (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts; (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts; (iii) How effective implemented adaptation measures are; (d) Implementation, in particular on: (i) Transparency of planning and implementation; (ii) How support programmes meet specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs; (iii) How adaptation actions influence other development goals. Some information was provided by the Party in several sections of the BTR1 and, as such, was not clearly identifiable in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that although it reported information on progress in relation to adaptation actions in BTR1 section 2.4 (pp.82–91), owing to time constraints and the unavailability of some information, the section was structured in a way that does not fully address all of the reporting requirements of the MPGs. Sri Lanka further explained that these constraints are included in the areas of improvement reported in BTR1 section 5.2. The TERT encourages the Party to provide, as appropriate, transparent information on the above elements listed in paragraph 113 of the MPGs, and include this information in the chapter on climate change impacts and adaptation, clearly identifying it in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs.
I.4.7	Specified in paragraph 114 of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not report information on the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, including ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions with national and subnational policies, and replicability; and the results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that it could not report the above-mentioned information because, owing to time constraints, national agencies were unable to collect and provide such data and information to the national focal point. In addition, the Party explained that existing reporting-related processes are not yet fully implemented owing to capacity constraints. Although the NDC contains the relevant information, it is not clearly presented in line with the reporting requirements of the MPGs. Sectoral NDC targets are aligned with national policies overseen by line ministries and coordinated by the Ministry of Environment, with input gathered through multi-stakeholder consultations. The Party further explained that adaptation actions are aligned with national priorities and are already delivering benefits in relation to food security, livelihoods, infrastructure

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with encouragement*
		resilience, early warning systems and coastal protection; however, a systematic outcome monitoring framework is still being developed. The TERT encourages the Party to report, as appropriate, information on the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, including ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions with national and subnational policies, and replicability; and the results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.
I.4.8	Specified in paragraph 115(b) of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not provide transparent information on any activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. Some information was provided by the Party in several sections of the BTR1 and, as such, was not clearly identifiable in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that it did not report the above-mentioned information because expertise in loss and damage is limited and that a loss and damage expert has been hired to assist with reporting this information in the BTR2. The TERT encourages the Party to provide, as appropriate, transparent information in its BTR on any activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and include the information in the chapter on climate change impacts and adaptation, clearly identifying it in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs.
I.4.9	Specified in paragraph 116(a) of the MPGs	Sri Lanka did not report transparent information on experience and lessons learned in accordance with the reporting requirements in paragraph 116(a)(i–vi) of the MPGs on efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation; policy innovation and pilot and demonstration projects; integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels; cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation; area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices; and improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions. Some information was provided by the Party in several sections of the BTR1 and, as such, was not clearly identifiable in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs. During the review, Sri Lanka explained that, at the time of preparing the BTR1, it was unable to collect information on project outcomes and analyses of best practices and lessons learned. The TERT encourages the Party to report, as appropriate, transparent information on experience and lessons learned in accordance with the reporting requirements in paragraph 116(a)(i–vi) of the MPGs and include the information in the chapter on climate change impacts and adaptation, clearly identifying it in relation to the relevant provisions of the MPGs.

III. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[1]

6. In order to facilitate continuous improvement of the reporting in the BTR on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs, the following capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Strengthening institutional, technical and community capacities to design, implement and monitor outputs of pilot projects (high);

(b) Developing monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks for adaptation actions (high);

(c) Reporting information in line with the requirements of the MPGs (high).

[1] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.

7. Sri Lanka also identified capacity-building support needs in its BTR1 to facilitate reporting in the BTR on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs (BTR1 chap. 4).

Annex II

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Sri Lanka. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

BTR1 CTF tables of Sri Lanka.
Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

CRTs of Sri Lanka. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

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B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Leel Randeni (Ministry of Environment of Sri Lanka), including additional material.