The CBIT-GSP technical webinar

Preparation to Submission of the first BTR - Lesson learnt and Sharing of Experience - 15 April 2025

Sri Lanka's First Biennial Transparency Report Process

Ambika Tennakoon
Environment Management Officer
Climate Change Secretariat
Ministry of Environment

The most significant Institutional/coordination challenges encountered in preparing the BTR

- Climate Change Secretariat (CCS) of Sri Lanka functions as the operational Focal Point to the UNFCCC.
- CCS faced the challenges related to;
 - data sharing/legal arrangment
 - -time delays in gathering and accessing data and information
 - Insufficient Institutional Arrangements
 - the in-country/government trained or skilled staff for BTR1
 - insufficient arrangements for data monitoring
 - Insufficient training on BTR

How were they addressed?

- Make aware the importance for fulfilling national requirements to the UNFCCC and team work
- Signing the data sharing Agreement for data collection, management and coordination with the CCS
- Trainings with the supports of the CBIT-GSP
- Awareness sessions to familiarize with MPGs and it related CRTs and CTF
- AD, estimates and EFs were periodically verified and discrepancies were resolved through consultations with the key stakeholders of sector experts
- An independent review panel to technically review the BTR1

Specific chapters or reporting areas and posed the greatest technical difficulties

- 1. National Inventory Report of Greenhouse Gases
- 2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs
- 3. Information needed to Climate change impacts and adaptation
- 4. Financial, Technology development and transfer and capacity building support received

What data collection, management systems, or tools proved most effective or challenging

- Nationally available activity data aligned with the IPCC-2006 worksheets, UNFCCC guidelines and MPGs of PA.
 - Insufficient data related to waste sector and land use change data
- The Structured summary of tracking progress made in implementing and achieving the NDCs
 - In sufficient knowledge on IPCC software version within the stakeholders
- ETF tool for data and information sharing

How did your country approach the integration of new reporting requirements under the ETF compared to previous reporting (e.g., BURs/NCs)?

- A systematic review process including consultation with relevant government agencies, stakeholders, and technical experts was conducted to gather data and information, verification and validate the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the BTR1.
- Continues training and awareness session of ETF reporting requirement including webinars were organized with the expert team.
- Guidance and advice of the senior officers of Ministry of Environment for the COP decisions and MPGs.
- Training on ETF requirement with the support of international consultants.

How did you prepare for the submission process itself (e.g., familiarization with and use of the BTR reporting tools)?

- It was an opportunity to training on BTR Reporting requirement including ETF tool which was organized by the UNFCCC and PATPA.
- It is needed more training to familiarize BTR reporting tool for relevant officials.

What strategies were used to ensure the quality and consistency of the orted information?

- A systematic review process including consultation with relevant government agencies, stakeholders, and technical experts for data and information, verification and validate the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the BTR1
 - Separate workshop for data verification and gap filling
- MRV system has been established sector-wise, But it is required to operationalize these MRV framework with clear guidelines and protocols.
- Strengthening institutional and technical capacities
- Improving data availability
- Enhancing quality assurance and quality control system

What is one key piece of advice you would give to countries currently preparing their first BTR?

- Proper planning for preparation of the BTR1.
- 2. Awareness and education on BTR preparation at all levels in the country
- 3. Need of a Systematic data collection, management and archiving process.

Thank You