



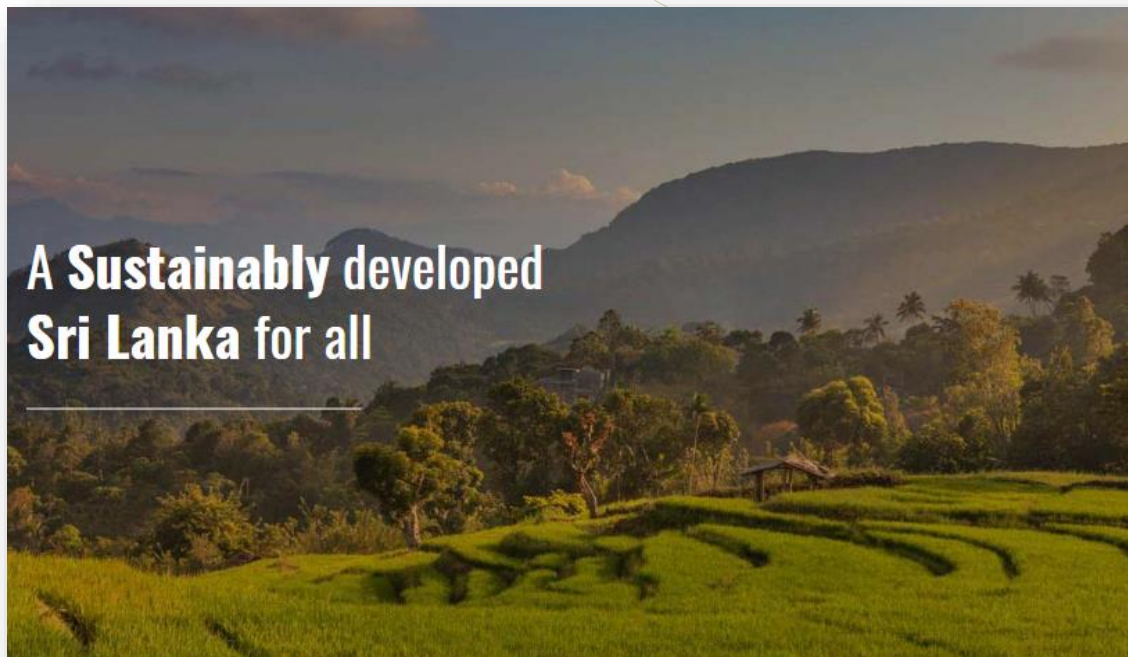
Data gaps and information needed for Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in Sri Lanka

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Sustainable Development Council
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WHO WE ARE

Established in terms of Sri Lanka Sustainable Development Act, No. 19 of 2017, the Sustainable Development Council is the nodal government institution with responsibilities for coordination, facilitation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the implementation of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Sri Lanka.

Chairman – Secretary to the Treasury

Director General – Head of the Secretariat/ Chief Executive Officer

Sri Lanka would set its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national interests and circumstances and also incorporate such 17 Sustainable Development Goals in national planning processes, policies and strategies in the relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields



Importance of Data in Achieving SDGs and Addressing Climate Change in Sri Lanka

- Data - a pivotal role
- Vital for informed decision-making by policymakers
- Facilitating the alignment of national development plans with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and climate action agendas.
- To identify local vulnerabilities, set targets, and track progress towards achieving its development objectives while building adaptive capacity and resilience in the face of climate change impacts.
- To promote accountability and foster collaboration among stakeholders, enhancing governance effectiveness and public trust.
- To integrating climate data into its development strategies

DATA MAP FOR SDG INDICATORS AS AT 31st January 2024

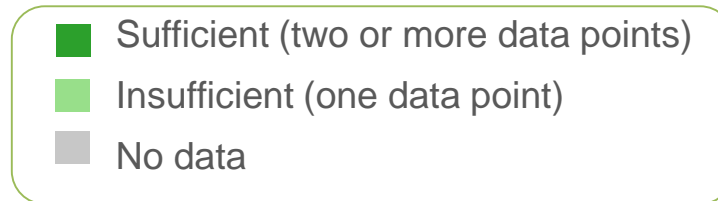
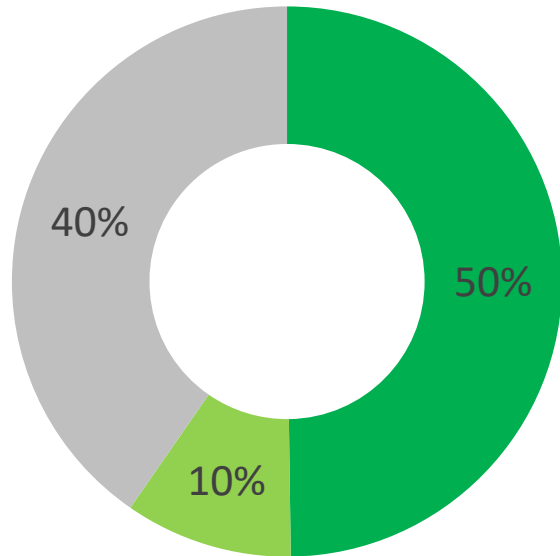
Goal	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
	1.1.1	2.1.1	3.1.1	4.1.1	5.1.1	6.1.1	7.1.1	8.1.1	9.1.1	10.1.1	11.1.1	12.1.1	13.1.1	14.1.1	15.1.1	16.1.1	17.1.1
	1.2.1	2.1.2	3.1.2	4.1.2	5.2.1	6.2.1	7.1.2	8.2.1	9.1.2	10.2.1	11.2.1	12.2.1	13.1.2	14.2.1	15.1.2	16.1.2	17.1.2
	1.2.2	2.2.1	3.2.1	4.2.1	5.2.2	6.3.1	7.2.1	8.3.1	9.2.1	10.3.1	11.3.1	12.2.2	13.1.3	14.3.1	15.2.1	16.1.3	17.2.1
	1.3.1	2.2.2	3.2.2	4.2.2	5.3.1	6.3.2	7.2.2	8.4.1	9.2.2	10.4.1	11.3.2	12.3.1	13.2.1	14.4.1	15.3.1	16.1.4	17.3.1
	1.4.1	2.2.3	3.3.1	4.3.1	5.3.2	6.4.1	7.3.1	8.4.2	9.3.1	10.4.2	11.4.1	12.4.1	13.2.2	14.5.1	15.4.1	16.2.1	17.3.2
	1.4.2	2.3.1	3.3.2	4.4.1	5.4.1	6.4.2	7.4.1	8.5.1	9.3.2	10.5.1	11.5.1	12.4.2	13.3.1	14.6.1	15.4.2	16.2.2	17.4.1
	1.5.1	2.3.2	3.3.3	4.5.1	5.5.1	6.5.1	7.a.1	8.5.2	9.4.1	10.6.1	11.5.2	12.5.1	13.a.1	14.7.1	15.5.1	16.2.3	17.5.1
	1.5.2	2.4.1	3.3.4	4.6.1	5.5.2	6.5.2	7.b.1	8.6.1	9.5.1	10.7.1	11.5.3	12.6.1	13.b.1	14.a.1	15.6.1	16.3.1	17.6.1
	1.5.3	2.5.1	3.3.5	4.7.1	5.6.1	6.6.1		8.7.1	9.5.2	10.7.2	11.6.1	12.7.1		14.b.1	15.7.1	16.3.2	17.7.1
	1.5.4	2.5.2	3.4.1	4.8.1	5.6.2	6.a.1		8.8.1	9.a.1	10.7.3	11.6.2	12.8.1		14.c.1	15.8.1	16.3.3	17.8.1
	1.a.1	2.a.1	3.4.2	4.a.1	5.a.1	6.b.1		8.8.2	9.b.1	10.7.4	11.7.1	12.a.1			15.9.1	16.4.1	17.9.1
	1.a.2	2.a.2	3.5.1	4.b.1	5.a.2			8.9.1	9.c.1	10.a.1	11.7.2	12.b.1			15.a.1	16.4.2	17.10.1
	1.b.1	2.b.1	3.5.2	4.c.1	5.b.1			8.10.1		10.b.1	11.a.1	12.c.1			15.b.1	16.5.1	17.11.1
	1.c.1	2.c.1	3.6.1		5.c.1			8.10.2		10.c.1	11.b.1				15.c.1	16.5.2	17.12.1
			3.7.1					8.a.1			11.b.2					16.6.1	17.13.1
			3.7.2					8.b.1								16.6.2	17.14.1
			3.8.1													16.7.1	17.15.1
			3.8.2													16.7.2	17.16.1
			3.9.1													16.8.1	17.17.1
			3.9.2													16.9.1	17.18.1
			3.9.3													16.10.1	17.18.2
			3.a.1													16.a.1	17.18.3
			3.b.1													16.b.1	17.19.1
			3.b.2														17.19.2
			3.b.3														
			3.c.1														
			3.d.1														
			3.d.2														

Current Data Availability

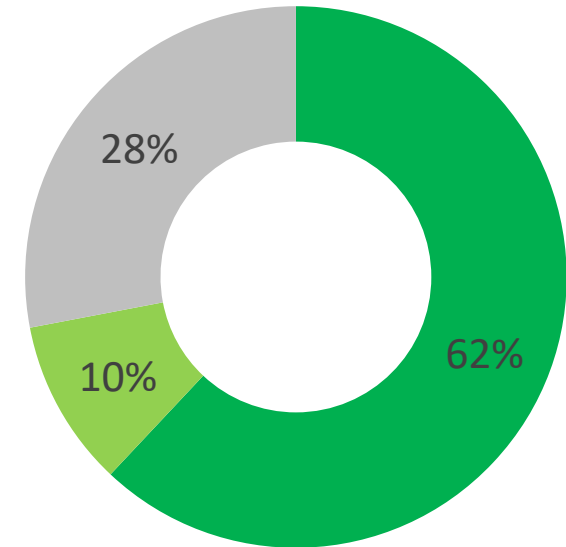
Not Relevant to Sri Lanka

SDG Data Availability

Asia-Pacific (Average)



Sri Lanka



Rank: 13 out of 58 countries

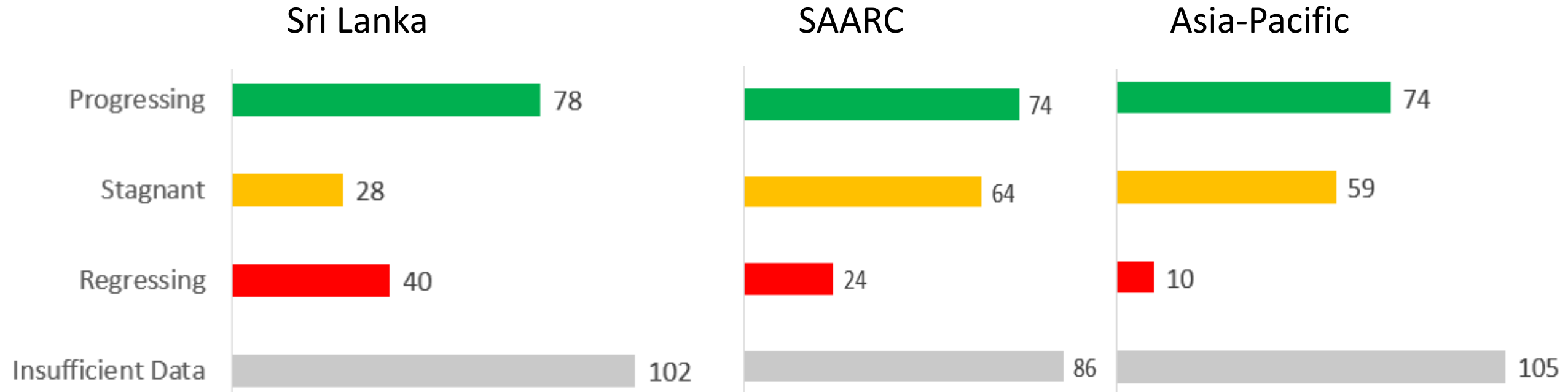
Progress Update for SDG Indicator Framework

SDG Goal	Number of Indicators in the Framework	Number of Indicators with data	
		Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (As at 31 st January 2024)
1. No Poverty	14	04	03
2. Zero Hunger	13	03	07
3. Good Health and Well being	27	10	16
4. Quality Education	11	04	08
5. Gender Equality	14	04	05
6. Clean Water and Sanitation	11	01	05
7. Affordable and Clean Energy	6	01	04
8. Decent work and Economic Growth	17	06	04

SDG Goal	Number of Indicators in the Framework	Number of Indicators with data	
		Before the data mapping process	After the data mapping process (As at 31 st January 2024)
9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	12	04	07
10. Reduce Inequalities	11	03	04
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities	15	01	02
12. Responsible Consumption and Production	13	-	09
13. Climate Action	8	-	04
14. Life Below Water	10	-	09
15. Life on Land	14	-	12
16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	23	05	06
17. Partnership for the Goals	25	-	04
Total	244	46	108

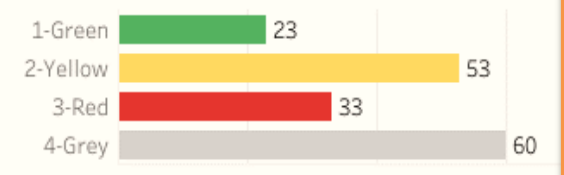
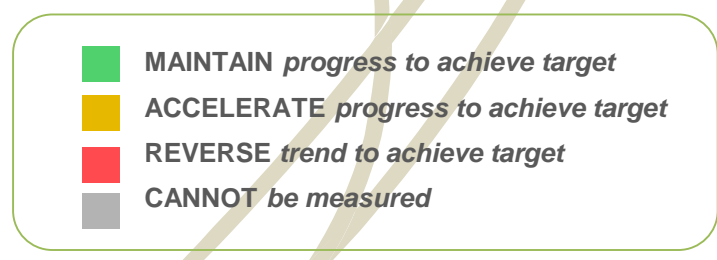
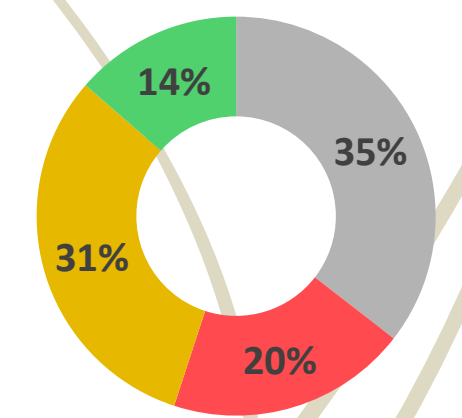
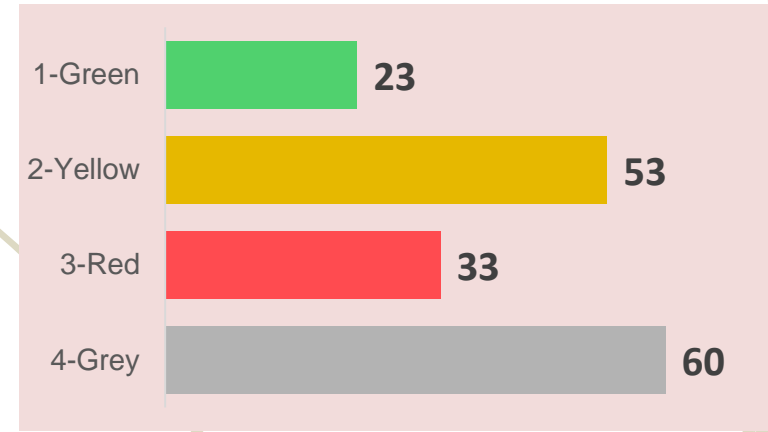
Data is currently available for a total 154 SDG Indicators out of the 247 SDG Indicators in the Global Framework

Number of SDG Indicators by status of progress



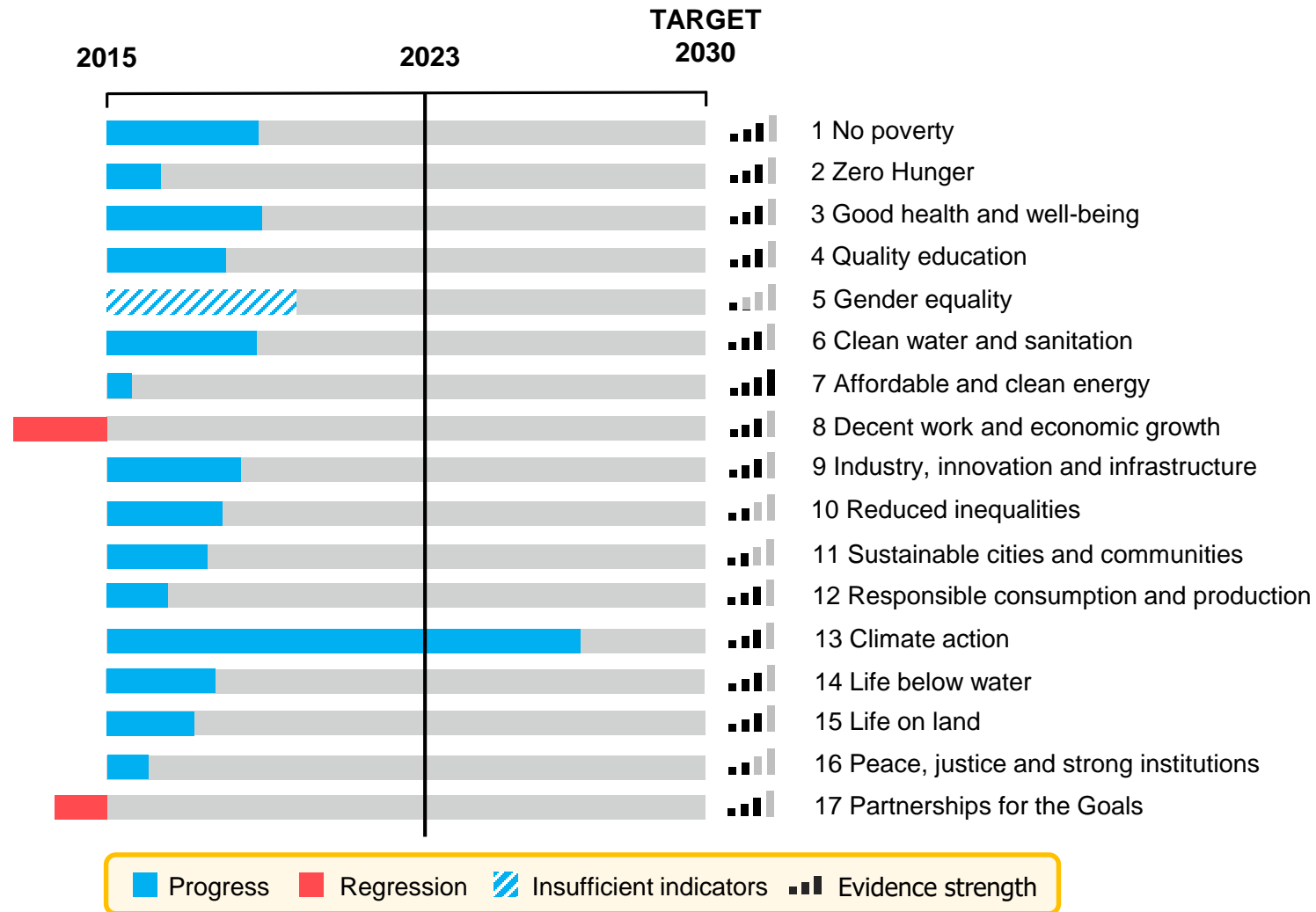
Sri Lanka - Dashboard 2023

Goal 1	1.1 International poverty	Green	Goal 7	7.1 Access to energy services	Yellow	Goal 15	15.1 Terrestrial & freshwater ecosystems	Yellow
	1.3 Social protection	Yellow		7.2 Share of renewable energy	Red		15.2 Sustainable forests management	Yellow
	1.4 Access to basic services	Green		7.3 Energy efficiency	Red		15.4 Conservation of mountain ecosystems	Yellow
	1.5 Resilience to disasters	Yellow		7.a Int. cooperation on energy	Yellow		15.5 Loss of biodiversity	Red
	1.a Resources for poverty programs	Yellow		7.b Investing in energy infrastructure	Yellow		15.6 Utilization of genetic resource	Green
Goal 2	2.1 Undernourishment and food security	Yellow	Goal 8	8.1 Per capita economic growth	Red		15.8 Invasive alien species	Green
	2.2 Malnutrition	Red		8.2 Economic productivity & innovation	Red		15.a Resources for biodiversity & ecosyste..	Red
	2.3 Small-scale food producers	Green		8.3 Formalization of SMEs	Yellow		15.b Resources for forest management	Red
	2.4 Sustainable agriculture	Green		8.4 Material resource efficiency	Yellow	Goal 16	16.1 Reduction of violence & related deaths	Green
	2.5 Genetic resources for agriculture	Yellow		8.5 Full employment & decent work	Red		16.2 Human trafficking	Yellow
	2.a Investment in agriculture	Yellow		8.6 Youth NEET	Green		16.3 Justice for all	Yellow
	2.c Food price anomalies	Yellow		8.8 Labour rights & safe working env.	Yellow		16.6 Effective institutions	Red
Goal 3	3.1 Maternal mortality	Red		8.9 Sustainable tourism	Red		16.7 Inclusive decision-making	Red
	3.2 Child mortality	Red	Goal 9	8.10 Access to financial services	Yellow		16.10 Public access to information	Red
	3.3 Communicable diseases	Yellow		8.a Aid for Trade	Red		16.a Capacity to prevent violence	Green
	3.4 NCD & mental health	Yellow		8.b Strategy for youth employment	Yellow	Goal 17	17.1 Tax & other revenue collection	Red
	3.5 Substance abuse	Yellow		9.1 Infrastructure development	Red		17.3 Additional financial resources	Yellow
	3.6 Road traffic accidents	Green		9.2 Sustainable/inclusive industrialization	Yellow		17.4 Debt sustainability	Red
	3.7 Sexual & reproductive health	Green		9.4 Sustainable & clean industries	Green		17.6 Science and tech int. cooperation	Yellow
	3.8 Universal health coverage	Yellow		9.5 Research and development	Red		17.8 Capacity building for ICT	Green
	3.9 Health impact of pollution	Yellow		9.a Resilient infrastructure	Yellow		17.9 Capacity building for SDGs	Red
	3.a Tobacco control	Yellow	Goal 10	9.b Domestic technology development	Red		17.10 Multilateral trading system (WTO)	Red
	3.b R&D for health	Red		9.c Access to ICT & the Internet	Green		17.12 Duty-free market access for LDCs	Yellow
	3.c Health financing & workforce	Yellow		10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)	Red		17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)	Green
	3.d Management of health risks	Green		10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies	Yellow		17.18 National statistics availability	Yellow
Goal 4	4.1 Effective learning outcomes	Red		10.7 Safe migration & mobility	Yellow		17.19 Statistical capacity	Yellow
	4.3 TVET & tertiary education	Yellow	Goal 11	10.a Special & differential treatment (WTO)	Green			
	4.4 Skills for employment	Yellow		10.b Resource flows for development	Red			
	4.5 Equal access to education	Red		10.c Remittance costs	Green			
	4.c Qualified teachers	Red	Goal 12	11.5 Resilience to disasters	Yellow			
Goal 5	5.2 Violence against women & girls	Yellow		11.6 Urban air quality & waste mgmt.	Yellow			
	5.5 Women in leadership	Yellow		11.b Disaster risk management policies	Yellow			
Goal 6	6.1 Safe drinking water	Yellow	Goal 13	12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources	Green			
	6.2 Access to sanitation & hygiene	Green		12.a Support for R&D capacity for SD	Yellow			
	6.4 Water-use efficiency	Yellow		12.b Sustainable tourism monitoring	Yellow			
	6.6 Water-related ecosystems	Red		12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies	Red			
	6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitati..	Red	Goal 14	13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity	Yellow			
	6.b Participatory water & sanitation mg..	Yellow		13.2 Climate change policies	Green			
				14.1 Marine pollution	Yellow			
				14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystems	Yellow			
				14.3 Ocean acidification	Yellow			
				14.4 Sustainable fishing	Green			
				14.5 Conservation of coastal areas	Yellow			
				14.6 Fisheries subsidies	Green			
				14.7 Marine resources for SIDS & LDCs	Red			





Progress in Sri Lanka 2023

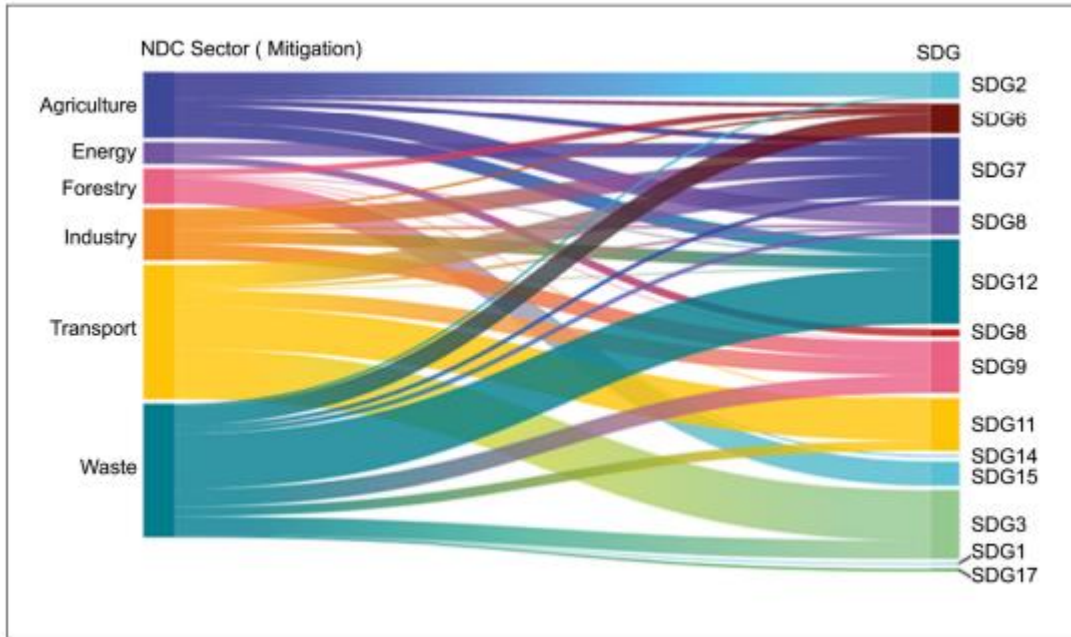


Multiple Linkages between NDCs and SDGs

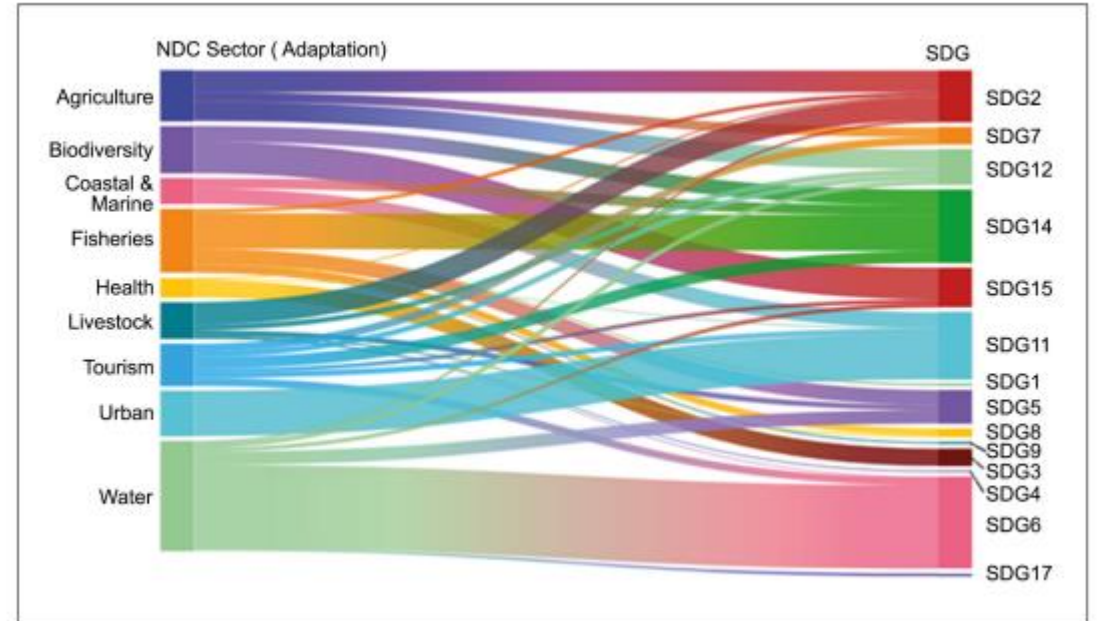
	Sector	No of Activities/ Sub-activities	Number of links
Mitigation	Agriculture	43	114
	Energy	22	37
	Forestry	35	58
	Industry	49	88
	Transport	64	229
	Waste	48	227
	Sub-total	261	753
	Adaptation	Agriculture	30
Biodiversity		19	61
Coastal & Marine		19	33
Fisheries		33	82
Health		21	25
Livestock		17	47
Tourism & Recreation		14	54
Urban Planning & Human Settlement		24	58
Water		66	141
Sub-total		243	566
Loss and Damage	25	100	
Total	529	1,419	

SDG	Number of links with NDCs			
	Mitigation	Adaptation	L&D	Total
SDG1 - No Poverty	1	1	25	27
SDG2 - Zero Hunger	45	67	0	112
SDG3 - Good Health & Well-Being	117	22	50	189
SDG4 - Quality Education	0	1	0	1
SDG5 - Gender Equity	13	43	0	56
SDG6 - Clean Water & Sanitation	53	118	0	171
SDG7 - Affordable & Clean Energy	107	22	0	129
SDG8 - Decent Work & Economic Growth	50	11	0	61
SDG9 - Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure	88	2	0	90
SDG10 - Reduced Inequality	0	0	0	0
SDG11 - Sustainable Cities & Communities	90	86	25	201
SDG12 - Responsible Consumption & Production	144	45	0	189
SDG14 - Life Below Water	1	94	0	95
SDG15 - Life on Land	41	51	0	92
SDG16 - Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions	0	0	0	0
SDG17 - Partnerships for the Goals	3	3	0	6
Total	753	566	100	1,419

Nationally Determined Contributions : Implementation Plan (2021-2030)



Linkages between Mitigation and SDGs



Linkages between Adaptation and SDGs



Data Gaps in Sri Lanka

Climate Change Impacts and Vulnerabilities:

Sri Lanka's Vulnerability to Climate Change:

Coastal areas prone to sea-level rise and extreme weather events.

Agriculture sector susceptible to changes in precipitation patterns and temperature.

Data Gap:

Lack of comprehensive data on localized climate impacts.

Insufficient monitoring of key indicators such as sea-level rise and extreme weather events at the regional level.



Data Gaps in Sri Lanka

Emissions Inventory:

Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Sri Lanka:

Energy sector as a primary contributor.

Transportation sector significant in urban areas.

Data Gap:

Outdated or incomplete emission inventories.

Limited data on emissions from sectors such as agriculture and waste.



Data Gaps in Sri Lanka

Adaptation Strategies and Resilience:

Current Adaptation Efforts:

Water management projects to address drought risks.
Coastal protection measures against sea-level rise.

Data Gap:

Limited data on the effectiveness of existing adaptation strategies.
Insufficient information on community-level resilience and adaptive capacity.



Information Needed for VNRs and NDCs in Sri Lanka

Sector-specific Data:

Importance of Sector-specific Data:

Agriculture, energy, water resources, etc., require tailored data for effective planning.

Specific Requirements:

Detailed emission data by sector for NDCs.

Agricultural productivity and climate-resilient practices for VNRs.

Data Collection Methods:

Surveys, remote sensing, stakeholder consultations, etc.



Information Needed for VNRs and NDCs in Sri Lanka

Baseline Data

Significance of Baseline Data:

Establishing starting points for measuring progress towards SDGs and climate targets.

Specific Requirements:

Baseline emissions inventories for NDCs.
Socio-economic indicators for VNRs.

Data Sources:

National statistics, research studies, historical records, etc.



Information Needed for VNRs and NDCs in Sri Lanka

Disaggregated Data:

Significance of Disaggregated Data:

Provides detailed insights into various population groups, regions, and sectors.

Allows for a more nuanced understanding of challenges and opportunities, enabling targeted interventions and policy formulation.

Specific Requirements:

crucial for identifying disparities, addressing vulnerabilities, and ensuring inclusivity in development efforts.

Data Sources:

national statistics, surveys, administrative records, and research studies. Collaborations with local communities and stakeholders for collecting context-specific data.



Information Needed for VNRs and NDCs in Sri Lanka

Civil Society and Stakeholder Inputs:

Importance of Civil Society and Stakeholder Inputs:

- Providing diverse perspectives, local knowledge, and community insights.
- Enhance the inclusivity, transparency, and effectiveness of VNRs and NDCs in Sri Lanka.

Specific Requirements:

Ensuring participatory decision-making, promoting accountability, and fostering ownership of development initiatives

Data Sources:

Consultations, workshops, public forums, and online platforms



Information Needed for VNRs and NDCs in Sri Lanka

Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks:

Importance of Monitoring and Evaluation:

Ensuring accountability and tracking progress towards targets.

Specific Requirements:

Clear indicators and targets for each SDG and climate action.

Mechanisms for data collection, analysis, and reporting.

Institutional Framework:

Roles and responsibilities of government agencies, civil society, and private sector stakeholders.



Aligning Data for SDGs and Climate Action in Sri Lanka

Importance of Integrated Reporting:

Streamlining reporting processes for SDGs and climate action.
Enhancing coherence and consistency in data collection and reporting.

Implementation Challenges:

Ensuring compatibility between different reporting frameworks.
Harmonizing data collection methods and indicators.



Aligning Data for SDGs and Climate Action in Sri Lanka

Data Sharing and Collaboration:

Importance of Data Sharing:

- Enhancing transparency and accountability.
- Facilitating evidence-based decision-making.

Collaboration Opportunities:

- Government agencies, research institutions, civil society organizations, and private sector stakeholders.

Challenges and Solutions:

- Addressing data privacy and security concerns.
- Establishing protocols for data sharing and collaboration.



Aligning Data for SDGs and Climate Action in Sri Lanka

Capacity Building:

Importance of Capacity Building:

- Enhancing data collection, analysis, and interpretation skills.

- Fostering a culture of data-driven decision-making.

Targeted Training Programs:

- Technical training on data collection methodologies.

- Capacity building workshops on data analysis and interpretation.

Institutional Support:

- Investment in data infrastructure and technology.

- Establishment of data management units within government agencies.



Conclusion

Summary of Key Points:

- Data serves as a cornerstone for sustainable development and climate resilience in Sri Lanka, guiding evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation.
- Identified data gaps highlight challenges in understanding localized climate impacts, assessing emissions, and evaluating adaptation strategies.
- Information needed for Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) includes sector-specific data, baseline indicators, Civil Society and Stakeholder Inputs, Disaggregated Data and robust monitoring frameworks.
- Strategies for aligning data for SDGs and climate action encompass integrated reporting mechanisms, fostering data sharing, collaboration, and strengthening capacity.



Conclusion

Recommendations for Addressing Data Gaps:

- Strengthen data collection systems by investing in modern technologies and enhancing monitoring infrastructure tailored to Sri Lanka's climate vulnerabilities.
- Foster collaboration among government agencies, research institutions, and civil society organizations to share data, expertise, and best practices.
- Prioritize capacity building initiatives to empower local institutions and communities with the skills and resources needed for effective data management and analysis.
- Establish clear guidelines and standards for data collection, validation, and reporting to ensure consistency and reliability.
- Embrace international cooperation to leverage global knowledge and experiences, fostering innovation and accelerating progress towards sustainable development and climate resilience in Sri Lanka.



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Thank You



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