





Low Carbon Development and Policy Options

in Sri Lanka by Vositha Wijenayake, CANSA

The Side Event was organised by INFORSE - International Network for Sustainable Energy in cooperation with CAN-South Asia.

Position Brief and the NGO advocacy EVD project: "Evidence based advocacy for low-carbon, pro-poor sustainable "Eco-Village Development " (EVD) in South Asia" www.inforse.org/asia/EVD.htm

 Full Proceedings:
 www.inforse.org/europe/conf15
 PreCOP21-Bonn.htm

 More:
 www.inforse.org/asia
 www.cansouthasia.net



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A Growing Sri Lanka

- Country's GDP (Billion 2005\$) to increase from \$33.25 billion in 2010 to \$221.59 billion by 2050.
- Population to expand from 20 million in 2010 to 23.97 million by the year 2050.
- Income increases and provincial development will lead to more carbon-intensive lifestyles.
- Pressure on nation's economy and resources.

Energy Situation in Sri Lanka

- Compared to other South Asian countries remain positive: high electrification rate, stable energy generation and greater accessibility to energy.
- combustible renewables (particularly biomass) and petroleum dominate the Total Primary Energy Supply.
- A shift from hydro-power dominated energy supply two decades to fossil fuel based to address the energy supply.
- In 2013, spent USD 5 billion on oil imports, amounting to 25% of total imports.

Energy Access Level of Sri Lanka

Demand by sector (PJ)	2011	2012	2012 (%)
Household and Commercial	179.4	181.4	46.70%
Transport	103.0	111.8	28.78%
Industry	91.1	95.1	24.49%
Agriculture	0.3	0.1	0.03%
Total	373.8	388.4	100.00%

Energy Supply

HH, Comm, Other (PJ)	2011	2012	2012 (%)
Biomass	139.9	141	77.73%
Electricity	23.8	24.8	13.67%
Petroleum	15.7	15.6	8.60%
Total	179.4	181	100.00%

Energy Generation Increase

Source	2012	2013	% increase
Hydro	3,292	6,926	110.40%
Thermal-Oil	6,935	3,304	-52.40%
Thermal-Coal	1,404	1,469	4.70%
Non conventional renewable energy	171	263	53.30%
Total Generation	11,801	11,962	1.40%

National Policies on Energy

- President's Manifesto for Development.
- "Mahinda Chinthana Vision for Future" policy.
- ▶ National Climate change Policy (2012).
- National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy: 2011-2016 (NCASS).
- Second National Communication on Climate Change.
- ▶ National Energy and Policy Strategy 2006.

National Energy and Policy Strategy

Reduce dependence on fossil fuels.

Promote renewable energy.

Ensure energy security.

Challenges for Low Carbon Development

- Increasing demand for infrastructure and energy.
- Focus on "growing now and clean later" policies.
- Lack public pressure for environmental concerns though situation is evolving.
- Dependence of oil and coal larger portion of the energy mix.

Case Study - "Anagi" Cookstove





More on Anagi stove IDEA: <u>www.ideasrilanka.org</u>

One of the few largescale successes, energy saving stove designed by IDEA is today fully commercialised. At present, over 300,000 stoves are produced annually by 185 rural potter families and marketed by a network of private traders dispersed throughout the country.

Project Background

- Duration 1979-2005
- Implementing agency: Ceylon Electricity Board
- Socio-Economic impact: Reduction of fuel use, improved combustion, reduced smoke in kitchen, livelihood development.
- Environment impacts: Reduction in use of wood, reduction in deforestation.

Civil Society Intervention

- Advocacy on low carbon development
- Consultations on energy and sustainable development
- Awareness creation
- Change of behavior life styles

Thank you!