

# Sri Lanka

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# Profile

Population	<b>20 million</b>
Urban	<b>40%</b>
Rural	<b>60%</b>
Rapid urbanization	<b>3%</b>
GDP growth	<b>6% annual</b>
Per capita income	<b>US\$ 2340</b>
Energy sector	<b>Government dominates</b>



## Sri Lanka's energy sources

Biomass	<b>47%</b>	
Hydro –electricity	<b>8%</b>	
Petroleum	<b>45%</b>	

## trends in the field of electricity generation

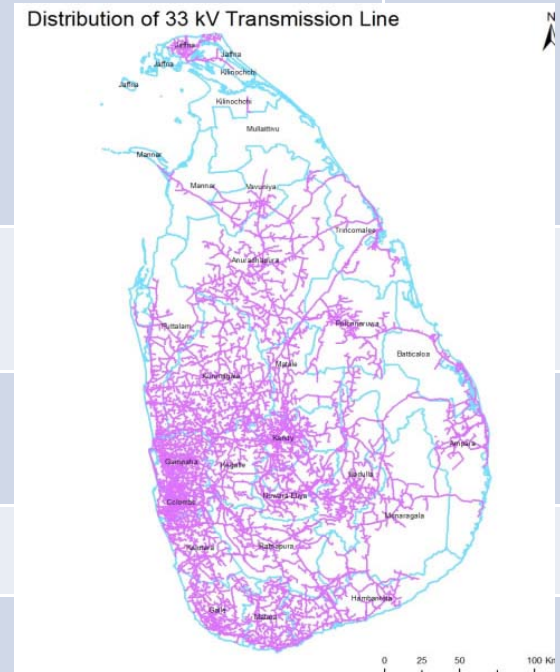
	<b>Thermal</b>	<b>Hydro</b>	<b>Coal</b>	<b>other</b>
At present	60%	40%		
2011	30%	40%	20%	
2013	20%	40%	40%	
2017	10%	40%	50%	
2020	5%	40%	40%	10%

receives rain from two monsoonal wind regimes -the Southwest and Northeast monsoons.

The annual mean rainfall ranges from 750 to 5000mm, which in turn sources a perennial river system.

## Distribution coverage

	Grid Connected	Off Grid
At present	88%	1 %
2012	96%	4%



Total electricity supply 2,407 MW

demand for electricity is estimated to rise at an annual pace of 8% - 10%

## Alternative energy sources

Solar	receives a year round supply of solar radiation			
Wind	The tropical temperatures and the islands location in the ocean have resulted in distinct wind regimes			
Bio mass	The high rainfall, coupled with other bioclimatic conditions of the tropics, has yielded a high plant density in the island. Biomass therefore, is available in plenty			
Mini hydro plants	Enough opportunities for mini hydro power plants in the areas where rainfall is high			

# Partnership opportunities

<b>National energy Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• to reach a minimum level of 10% of the grid electricity using non conventional renewable energy</li> <li>• 6 % of the households to use off-grid electricity systems</li> </ul>			
Solar	community based, individual	<b>Micro credit</b> UN HABITAT Partnership		
Wind power plants	Supply to national grid	PPP / PPCP		
Bio mass	community based supply Biogas / dendro power	<b>UN HABITAT</b> Partnership		
Mini hydro plants	supply to national grid			