



MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

KEY INITIATIVES OF

NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE MITIGATION ACTIONS IN SRI LANKA



Sri Lanka is an island in the Indian Ocean, located to the south of Indian Subcontinent. sprawling over the area of 65,525 Sq. km. The area excluding the inland water 62,336 sq. km. It lies between 6 - 10 of north latitude and between 80 - 82 of east longitude. It has a maximum length of 432 km (Devundara to Point Peduru) and maximum breadth 224 km (Colombo - Sangamankanda) . Sri Lanka with its tear-dropped shape is dominated by the astonishingly varied features of topography, making it one of the most scenic places in the world. Three zones can be divided by its distinguished elevation: the central highland, the plains, and the coastal belt.

In order to address the cross sectoral nature of major environmental challenges caused by climate change, and to fulfill the commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

- Key Initiatives of NAMAs in Sri Lanka**
- Established the National Expert Committee on Climate Change Mitigation (NECCC-Mitigation) for providing guidance on Climate Change Mitigation including NAMAs
 - Established the Subcommittee on Developing NAMAs
 - Identified Priority Sectors for developing NAMAs
 - Registered at the UNFCCC’s NAMA Registry
 - The process of identification NAMA Focal Point (Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy) is in progress.
 - The nomination process of Technical working group on NAMAs in progress.

- Support need for preparing NAMAs on...**
- Energy Sector
 - Transport Sector
 - Waste Sector

NAMA Concept in Energy Sector...

Title of NAMA :

Energy demand management by introducing T5 fluorescent lamps and Solar tubes to replace four foot T8 fluorescent lamps operated with magnetic ballasts.

Sector

Residential and Commercial Buildings (Industry)

Brief Description

At present, Sri Lanka is heavily dependent on fossil fuel for meeting its energy demand. This situation will be aggravated further with the increasing demand for energy as the country’s economy expands. Therefore the import of fossil fuel draining significant amount of country’s foreign exchange. In addition, the increasing fossil fuel consumption raises the greenhouse gas emission of the country which will intensify global issue of climate change. Further it has been found that there are ample opportunities to introduce energy efficiency equipment and energy conservation activities, especially in the indoor lighting sector of the country. Therefore the proposed energy demand management project is to be implemented by the Government of Sri Lanka with the objective of reducing the energy consumption in the lighting sector. In this regard, it has been planned to install 1,000,000 T5 fluorescent lamps and 84,000 Solar tubes to replace four foot T8 fluorescent lamps which are operated with magnetic ballasts in existing buildings. Ultimately, this project will contribute to the the country’s energy security and environmental sustainability leading long term sustainable economic development.