

1980 -
12%

2000-
63%

2015-
98%

2017-
99.7%

Electrification Level

A Forward March towards an Energy Empowered Nation Case Study in Sri Lanka

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Country Profile



Country Profile

- Population of 21.4 million
- Rural population 16.1 million
- GDP per capita USD 4,065.00

Power Sector at a Glance

- Installed electricity capacity 4043 MW
- Total system loss 9.6 %
- 6.6 million electricity service connections
- 99.7% Electrification Rate (as at October 2017)



How does it work

Strategies adopted



- **Consistent National Policy**
- **Institutional Development**
- **Project Financing**
- **Grid Extension**
- **Supporting low income households**



National Energy Policy



- **1984 – The first ever national policy identified providing basic needs of energy as one of the main policy elements**
- **2008 – Revised policy continues to recognize providing electricity to all as one of the main policy elements.**
- **Clear milestones of achieving the target of 100% electrification**



Institutional Development



- Identified Rural Electrification as a priority function and Establishment of separate project division for Rural Electrification in the Ceylon Electricity

Board in 1980



Project Financing



- Ensuring adequate Investments through bilateral and multilateral development partners
 - Rural schemes were packaged into projects and presented for financing
 - 2008 – Developed individual projects for each of the provinces to address specific needs of the province
 - 2008 – Included provisions in National Budget for expansion of rural electrification
 - 2016 – Specialized projects to address remote pockets ex: ADB funded Supporting Electricity Supply Reliability Improvement project targeting small isolated islands

Rural Electrification Projects financed by Development Partners



Project	Development Partner	Loan Amount USD Millions	Project Period
RE1- Rural Electrification Project	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	11.3	1980
Secondary Towns Power Distribution Project (LECO)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	11.9	1985
Secondary Towns Power Distribution Project(LECO)	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	37.1	1988
RE2 - Power System Expansion Project	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	74.8	1990
RE 3 - Second Power System Expansion Project	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	79.4	1996-2003
Medium Voltage Distribution Development Project	Government of Japan-JICA	43.7	1998
RE 5-Rural Electrification Project	Government of Kuwait -Kuwait Fund	10.7	2000
RE 6 - Power Sector Development Project	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	69.8	2003-2006
RE 7-Rural Electrification Project 7	EXIM Bank of China	24.2	2003
RE 4-Fourth Rural Electrification Project	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	28.8	2004-2011
RE 8- Rural Electrification Project 8	Export Development Bank of Iran	83.4	2010
Northern Province Power Sector Development Program(Uthuru Wasanthaya)	China EXIM Bank	31.8	2010-2014
RE 4 Extension	Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA)	54.1	2011-2013
Lighting Sri Lanka - Uva Province(Uva Udanaya)	China EXIM Bank	24.9	2011-2014
Lighting Sri Lanka – Eastern Province (Negenahira Navodaya)	China EXIM Bank	31.6	2012-2014
Sustainable Power Sector Support Project- Eastern Province Distribution Improvement Project	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	20.0	2012-2015
Supporting Electricity Supply and Reliability Improvement Project	Asian Development Bank (ADB)	115.0	2016 - 2021

Grid Extension



- **2008 – By considering the Economic and Social benefits, decided to extend the electricity distribution grid to where schemes are not financially viable to the utility and the Government provide any shortfall to make such schemes financially viable**
- **2011- Extended the Electricity supply to the premises of the households (up to 50m from household premises) where households will pay only a fixed charge for the service connection.**



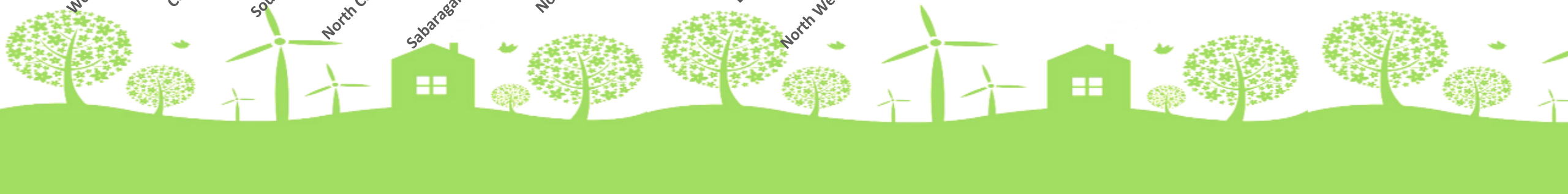
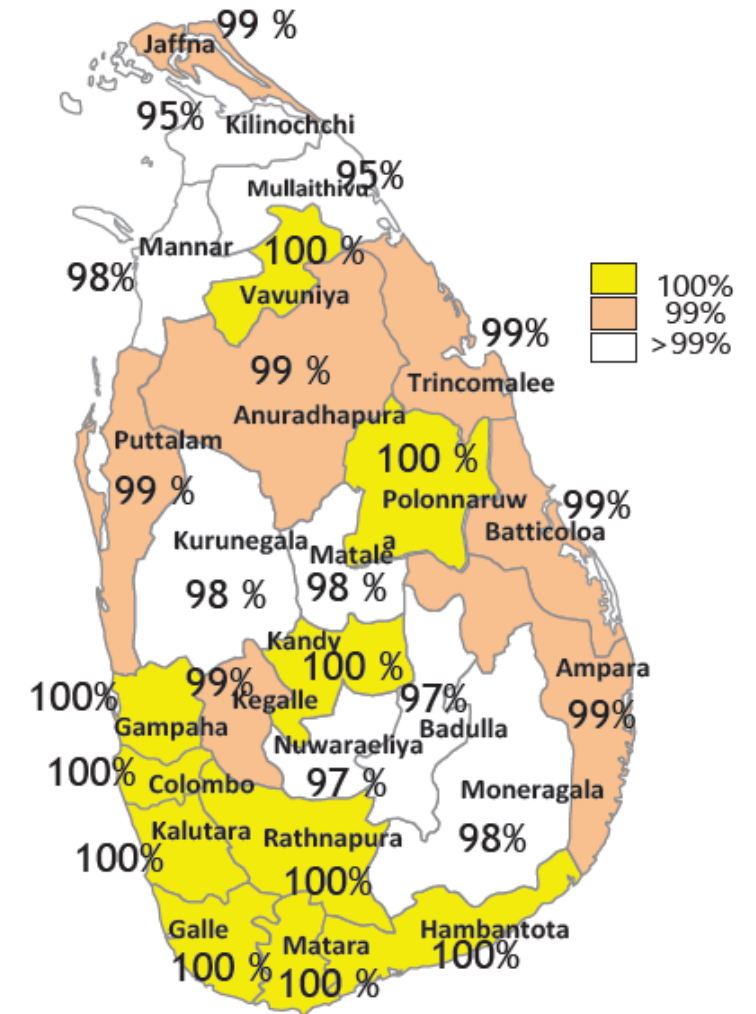
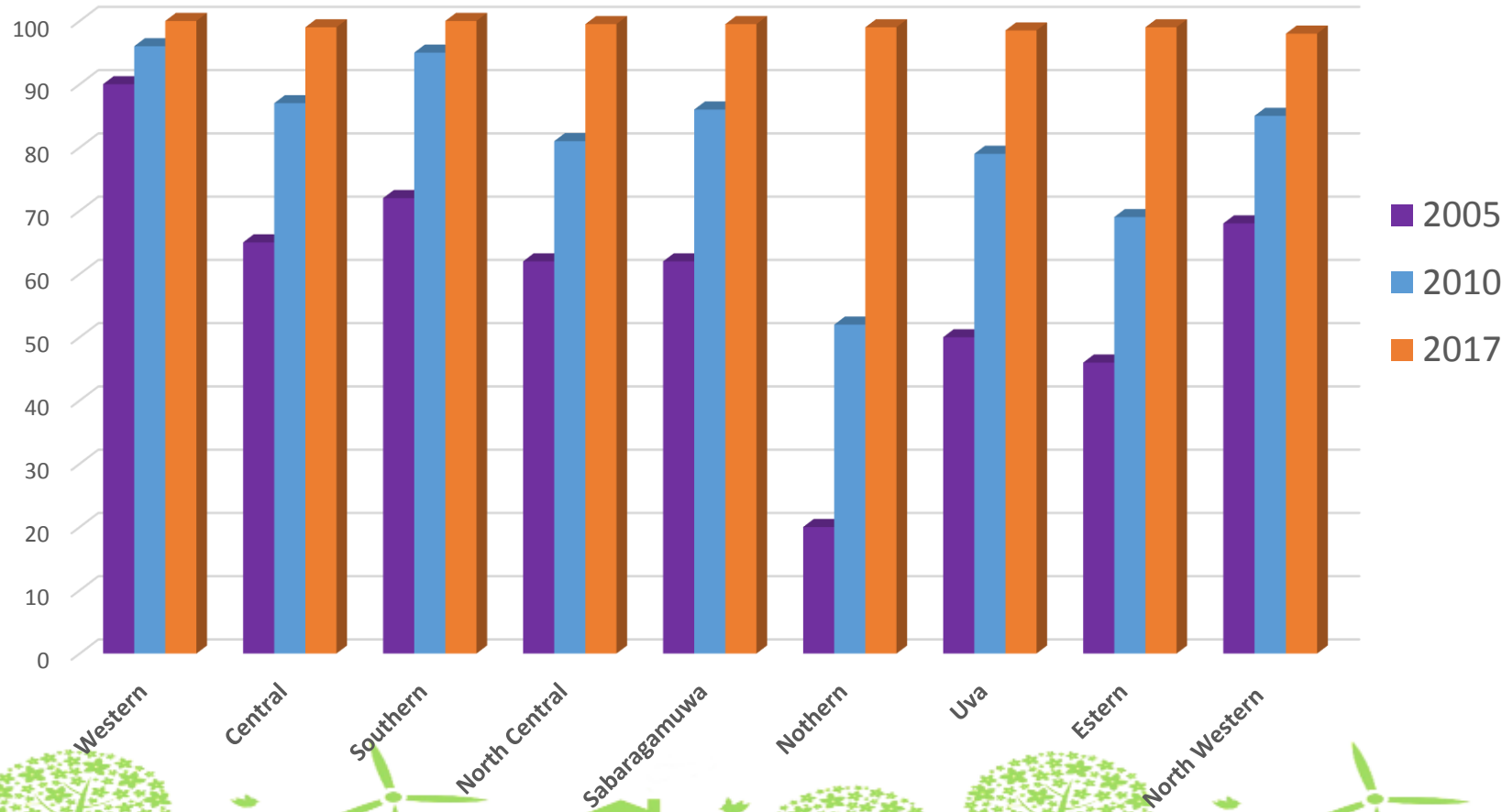
Supporting Low Income Households



- **1987 – Introduced first credit based electricity provision model (1987 - 2002 enabled electricity access to over 450,000 households)**
- **1993 – Introduced a special loan scheme “Low cost service connection loan” focusing on the estate community**
- **2011 – Devised standardized wiring schemes and introduced a concessional credit line to pay for service connections and internal wiring and recovered the loan in installments through the monthly electricity bill**
- **2015 – Expanded credit line facilities for last mile service connections**



Provincial Electrification Accomplishment Level



Key Success Factors



- **Clear Policy directions**
- **Ensuring adequate Financing for Infrastructure Development**
- **Creating an environment for all consumers to get the service connections**
- **Rigorous follow-ups and monitoring of the progress**
- **Capacity and dedication of the Utility Staff**





Thank You

