



**Better Air Quality (BAQ) Conference 2014
& 8th EST Forum in Asia
Colombo, Sri Lanka**



Household Air Pollution (HAP) Effects on health and Climate Change

Pre - Event

**Tuesday, 18 November 2014, 8.30 am – 4.00 pm
Sirimavo Bandaranaike Memorial Exhibition Centre**

Household Air Pollution in Sri Lanka - Policy Perspectives -

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Ministry of Environment & Renewable Energy**

OVERVIEW

- **Household Air Pollution (HAP) in Sri Lanka**
- **National Policies and Strategies**
- **Lessons-learned and Challenges**

HAP IN SRI LANKA

■ **Background**

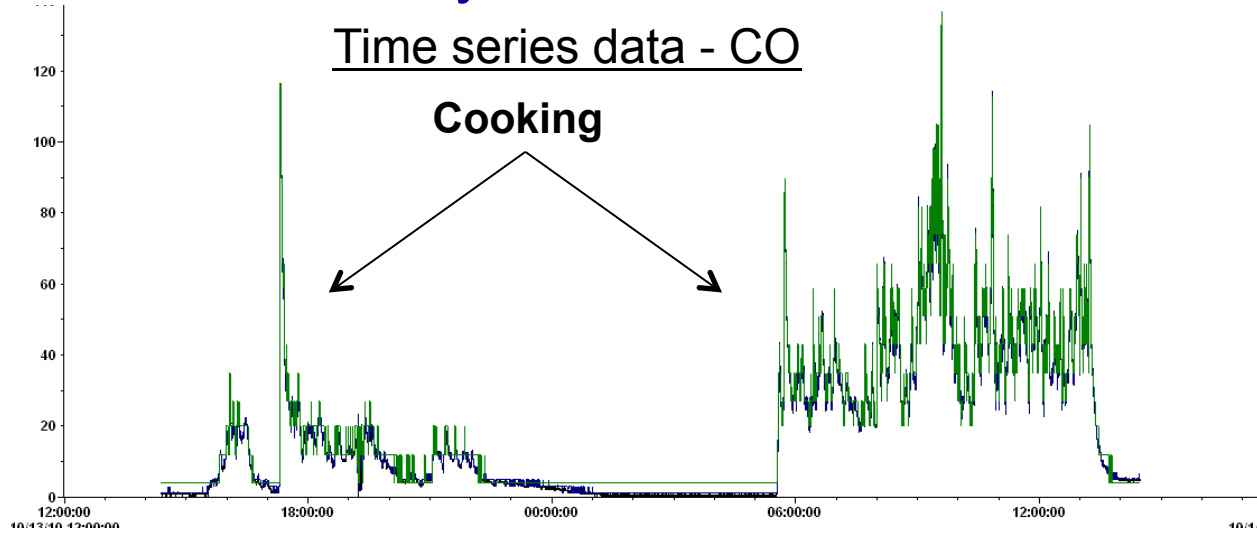
- ❑ Air quality management is one of the key national environment programmes.
- ❑ Yet, emphasis so far is on (outdoor) urban air quality degradation issues due to mobile and stationary sources.
- ❑ Lack of information, data and awareness on indoor air quality issues still hinders any major intervention in HAP.

■ **Household Air Pollution**

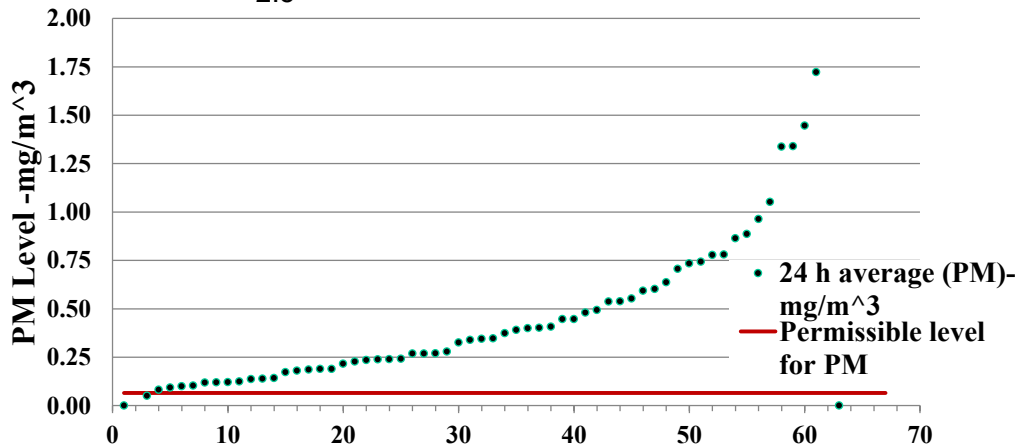
- ❑ Even the limited data available signifies the severity of the issue, particularly in certain segments in the society.
- ❑ Both rural and urban HHs get affected, due to different and variety of emission sources, both indoor and outdoor.
- ❑ Biomass cook-stove is the single largest contributor.
- ❑ Level of ventilation is a critical factor in rural settings.

HAP IN SRI LANKA

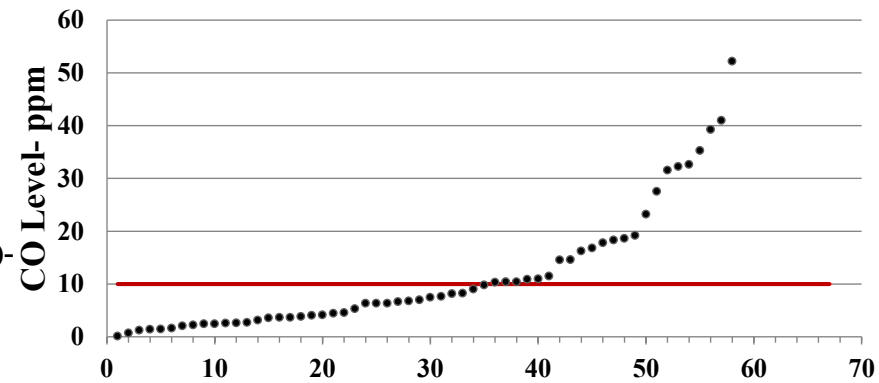
- **Two Case Studies (selected vulnerable settings)**
 - **Case Study 1: Estate sector households**



PM_{2.5} Concentrations in 70 HHs



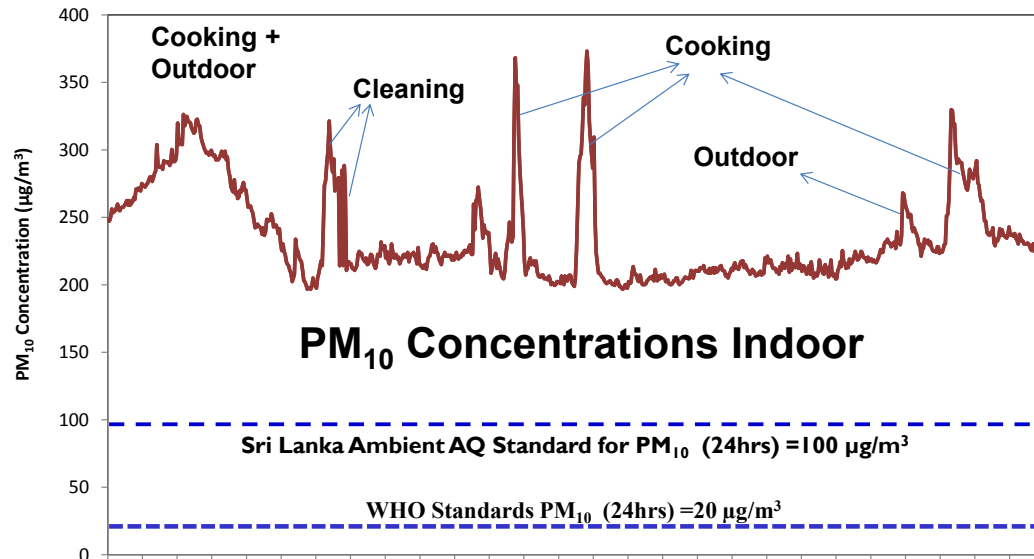
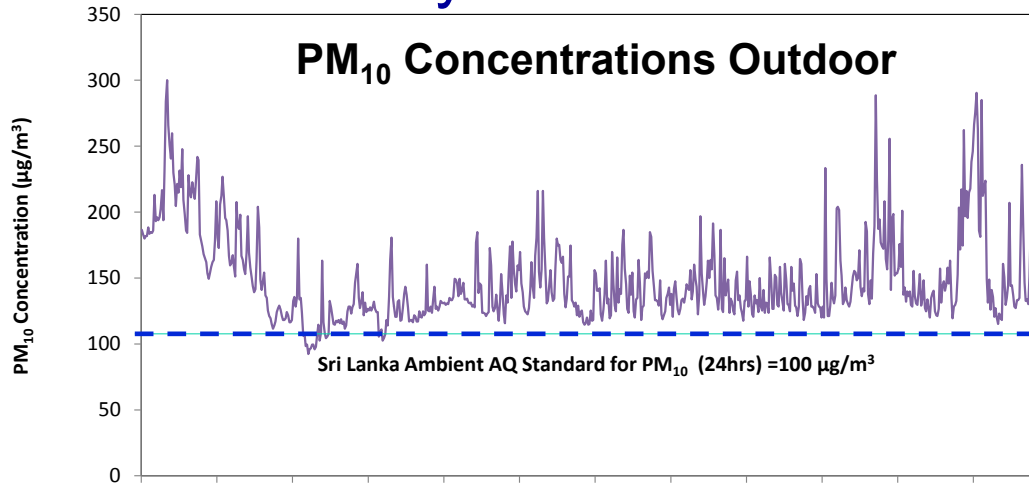
CO Concentrations in 70 HHs



HAP IN SRI LANKA

■ Two Case Studies (selected vulnerable settings)

□ Case Study 2: Urban roadside households.



NATIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

▪ **Legal Basis and Mandate**

- ❑ National Environmental Act (NEA) No. 47 of 1980;
- ❑ Central Environmental Authority (CEA);
- ❑ Clean Air Action Plan of Ministry of Environment;
- ❑ Haritha Lanka - National Action Plan of National Council for Sustainable Development.

▪ **Air Quality Legislations**

- ❑ National Ambient Air Quality Standards.
- ❑ The National Environmental (Air Emission, Fuel and Vehicle Importation Standards) Regulations.
- ❑ National Environmental (Stationary Sources Emission Control) Regulations (about to enforce).
- ❑ Indoor Air Quality Guideline (recently commenced)

LESSONS-LEARNED AND CHALLENGES

▪ **Lessons-learned**

- ❑ Major intervention so far in HAP could be attributed to improved biomass cook stove programmes;
- ❑ Regulatory interventions in indoor air quality is not prominent, though it is already recognized as important;
- ❑ Integration with other development policies and national programmes is not evident;
- ❑ Health/environment impacts are not established locally.

▪ **Challenges**

- ❑ Scientific evidences for decision-making / policy making;
- ❑ Policy coherence and integration;
- ❑ Capacity and Information gaps;
- ❑ Stakeholder engagement .

Thank You