

Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Inventories in Asia (WGIA21)

Presented By

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According to the 2021 Global Climate Risk Index report, Bangladesh has been identified as the **seventh** most vulnerable country to the impacts of climate change

At present Bangladesh is contributing less than 0.5% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Source: Bangladesh's first Biennial Update Report (BUR)

Presentation Outline

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)

Institutional arrangements

Key challenges for the Preparation of BTR1 & NDC 3.0

Preparation of NDC 3.0

Parties obliged to submit NDC every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 (Article 4.9 of the PA)

As the technical arm of the MoEFCC, the Department of Environment is preparing NDC 3.0.

Primary concept note of this document already developed by the DoE

DoE also exploring funding from national/international sources

Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)



Bangladesh has initiated the BTR1 preparation process

The Department of Environment (DoE) serves as the coordinator for preparing BTR1 in Bangladesh

UNEP is providing technical support

Project Implementation Plan (PIP) for preparing BTR1 has already been prepared and shared with UNEP.

DoE is preparing BTR1 along with fourth National Communication

Current Institutional arrangements

The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change (MoEFCC) is the national focal Ministry of Climate Change

As the technical arm of the MoEFCC, the Department of Environment (DoE) is responsible for preparing NDC as well as BTR1

DoE collecting emissions data from respective agencies and business associations.

There is no legal Institutional set up and no regular budgetary allocation for conducting such activity in the country.

BTR Reporting items

National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases (GHGs) (will cover 2020-2022)

Tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDC

(NDC Tracking 2021-2022 & Projections 2030&2035)

Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation

Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support provided and mobilized

Any other information the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Paris Agreement

Greenhouse Gas Source in Bangladesh

Electricity Generation	Chemical Industry (Fertilizer Factory)
Manufacturing Industries and Construction	CH ₄ emission from rice field
Transport	Indirect Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) from N based fertilizer
Fugitive Emissions from Natural Gas	Direct Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O) emissions from Fertilizer Application
Cement production	Direct Carbon Dioxide emissions from urea fertilizer
Glass Production	Solid Waste Disposal
Methane emission from domestic waste water	Nitrous Oxide Emission from Domestic wastewater
Metahne emission from Industrial waste water	- Other Sectors

Bangladesh First NDC: INDC, 2015

- Bangladesh submitted its **INDC** on 25 September 2015 to UNFCCC covering only **energy use in Power, Industry and Transport** sectors, considered **2011 as the Base Year**;

Unconditional Contribution

(assuming no additional international support)

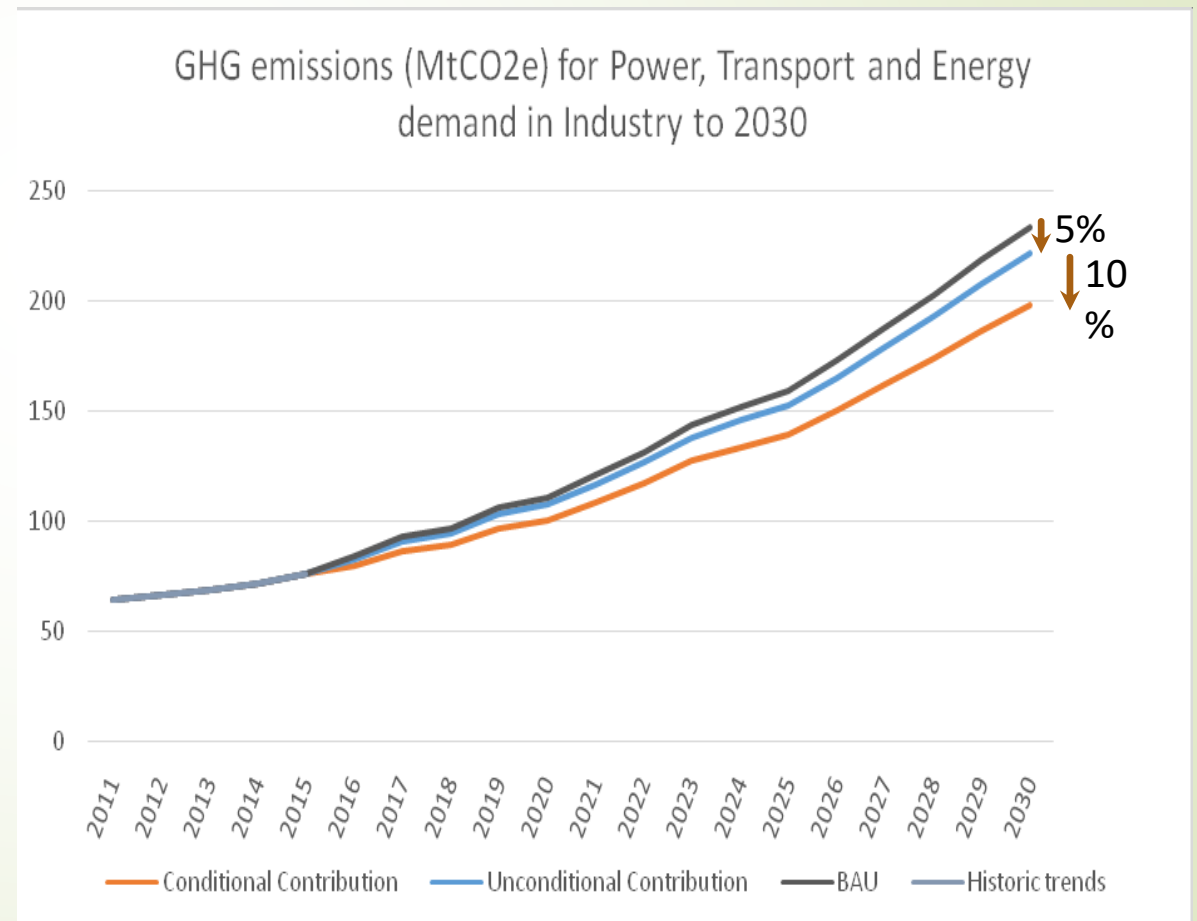
Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by 12 MtCO₂e or 5% for those sectors by 2030.



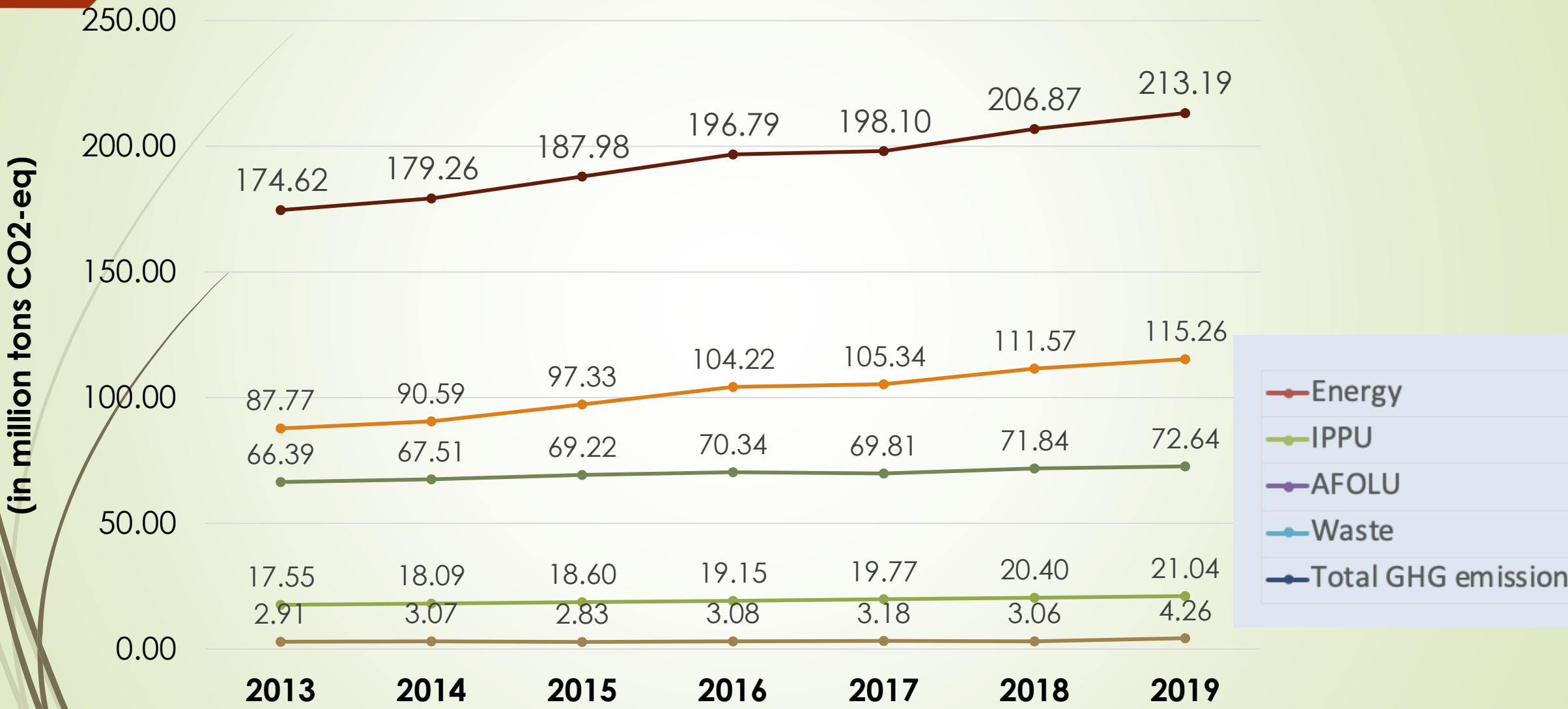
Conditional Contribution

(assuming additional international support)

Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by additional 24 MtCO₂e or 10% for those sectors by 2030.



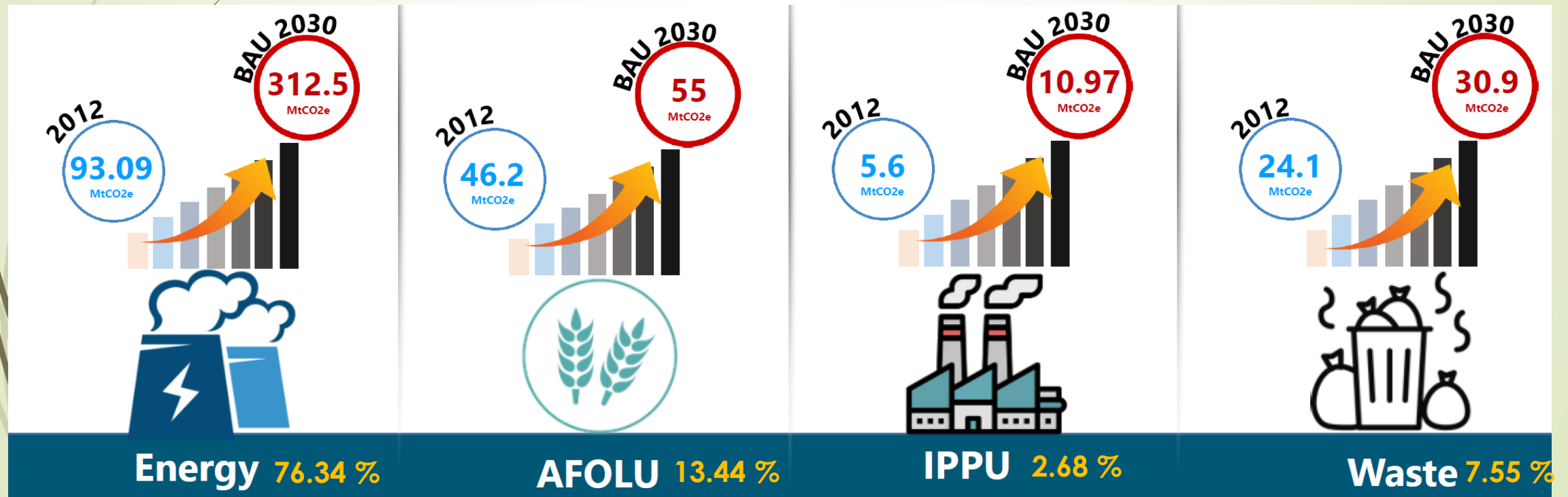
Changing GHG Emission Scenarios : 2013-2019



Source: Bangladesh's First Biennial Update Report, 2023

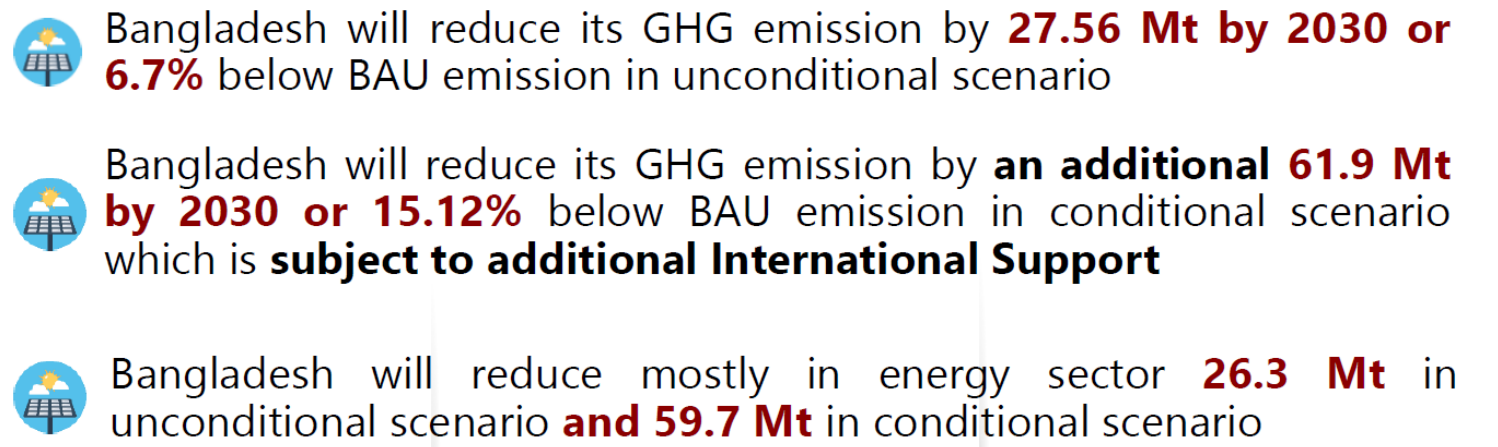
Changing GHG Emission: BAU Scenarios

- Total Emission will increase from 169 MtCO₂e in 2012 (213.19 MtCO₂e in 2019) to 409.4 MtCO₂e by 2030
- Emission increases at Energy Sector significantly -
 - from 93.09 MtCO₂e (55.07% in 2012) to 312.54 MtCO₂e (76.34% in 2030)



Bangladesh First NDC: Updated Submission in 2021

- Submitted the Updated and Enhanced NDC on 26 August 2021;
- Adopted economy-wide targets covering all sectors as per 2006 IPCC GHG Inventory Guidelines –
 - ❖ Energy (energy use in power, industry, transport, agriculture, residential and commercials)
 - ❖ IPPU (Industrial Processes and Product Use)
 - ❖ AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) and
 - ❖ Waste
- Baseline changed from 2011 to 2012
- Time Frame/periods for implementation: 1 January 2021- 31 December 2030.
- Single-year targets for 2030.



Key challenges of preparing NDC 3.0

Balancing between adaptation and mitigation priorities for lack of resources

Lack of enough national experts for future scenario development, considering its impact on the economy and society as a whole.

Confirming the required finance for preparing the NDC3.0 on time.

Major Challenges of Preparing BTR1

Understanding all the requirements properly since there are some new components compared to NCs and BURs (especially the common reporting tables (CRT) and NDC tracking)

Lack of national experts to prepare BTR

Facing challenges to track adaptation and mitigation actions properly

Lack of legal Institutional framework for data generation and sharing and functioning the online MRV platform

Submission of the BTR1 report before 31 December 2024 (within a short period of time)

Steps taken by the Government of Bangladesh

- The Mujib Climate Preparative Plan 2022-2041,
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100,
- Updated NDC 2021,
- National Adaptation Plan 2023-2050 for addressing the impacts of climate change in the country.

Thank You for Patience Hearing