

# Bangladesh's Progress in NDC 3.0 and BTR1 Preparation

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28 May 2024

# Presentation Outline

**Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)**

**Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)**

**Institutional arrangements**

**Key challenges for the Preparation of BTR1 & NDC 3.0**

# 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)

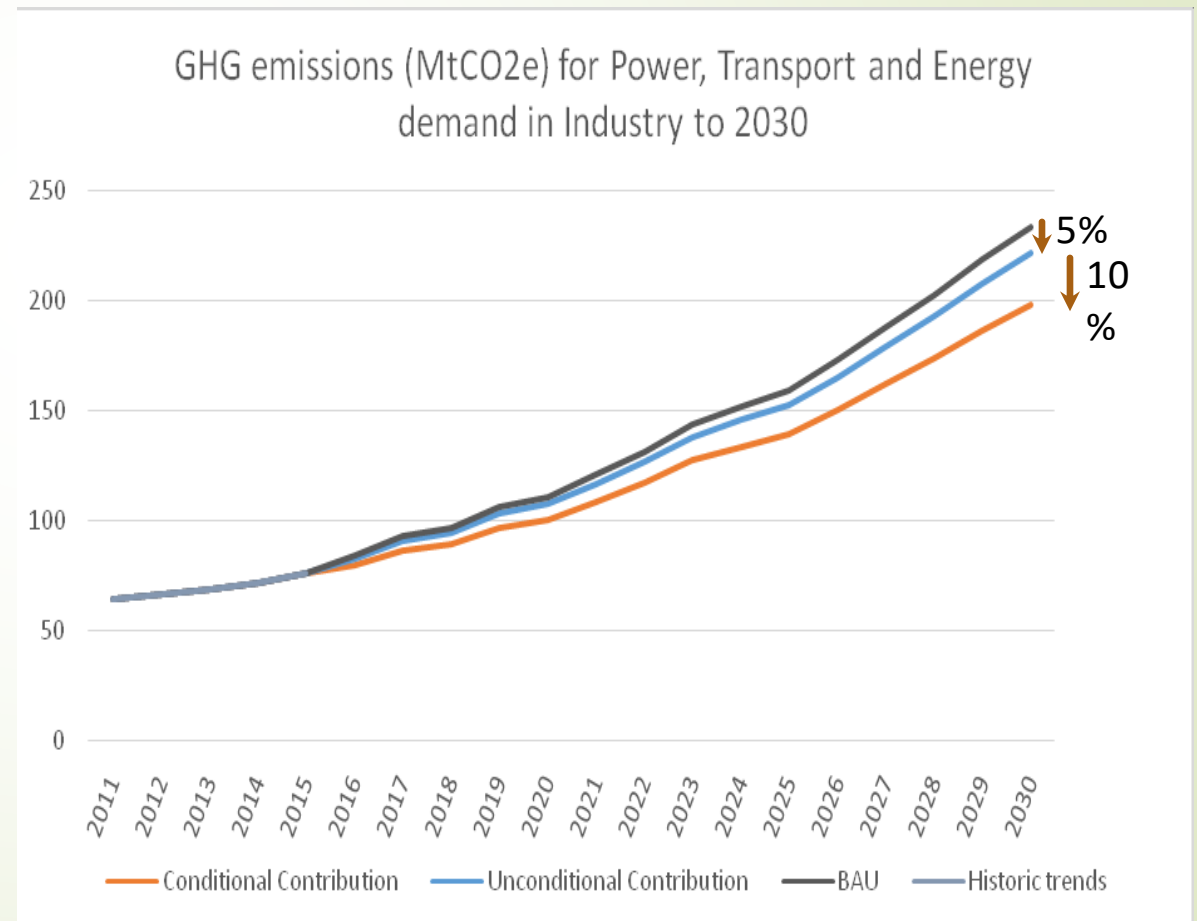
Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by 12 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e or 5% for those sectors by 2030.



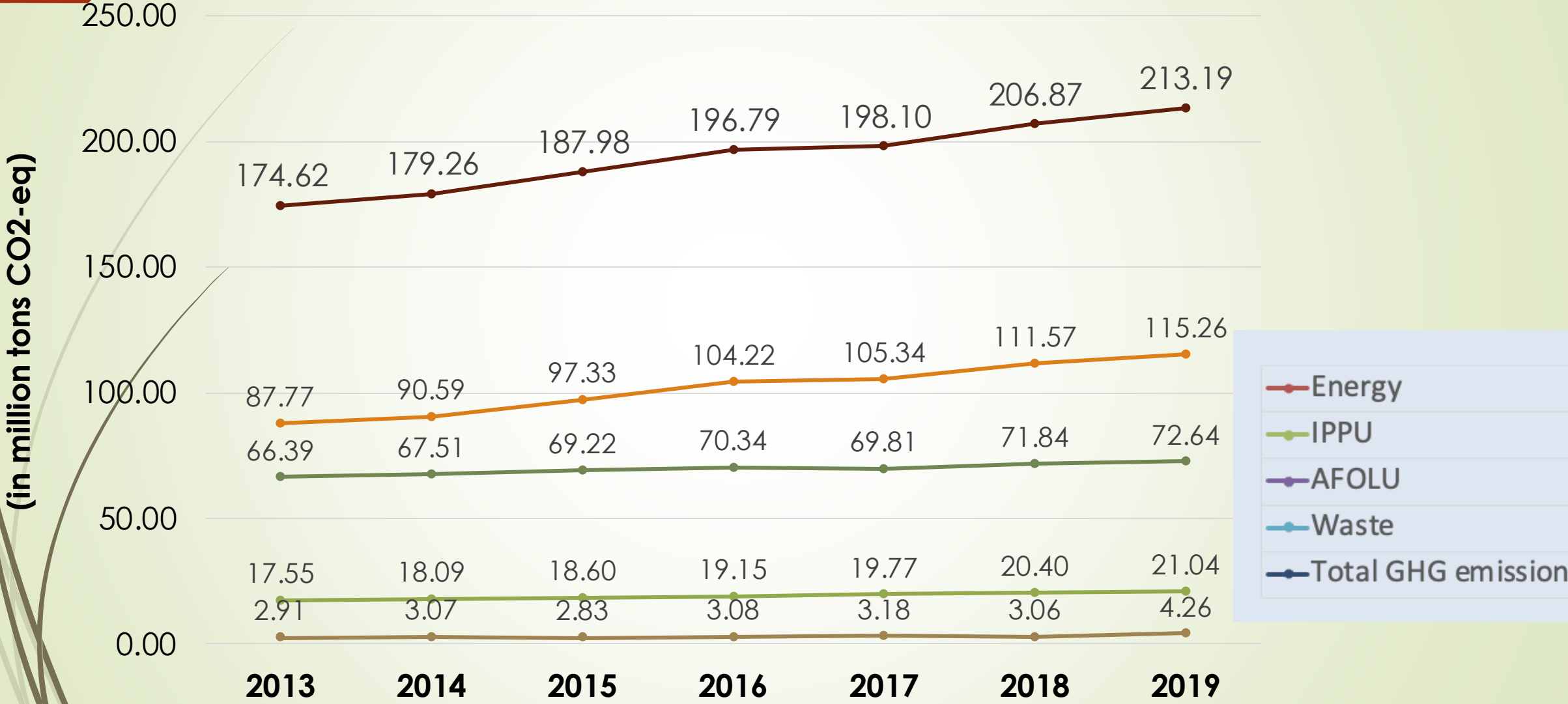
## Conditional Contribution

(assuming additional international support)

Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by additional 24 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e or 10% for those sectors by 2030.



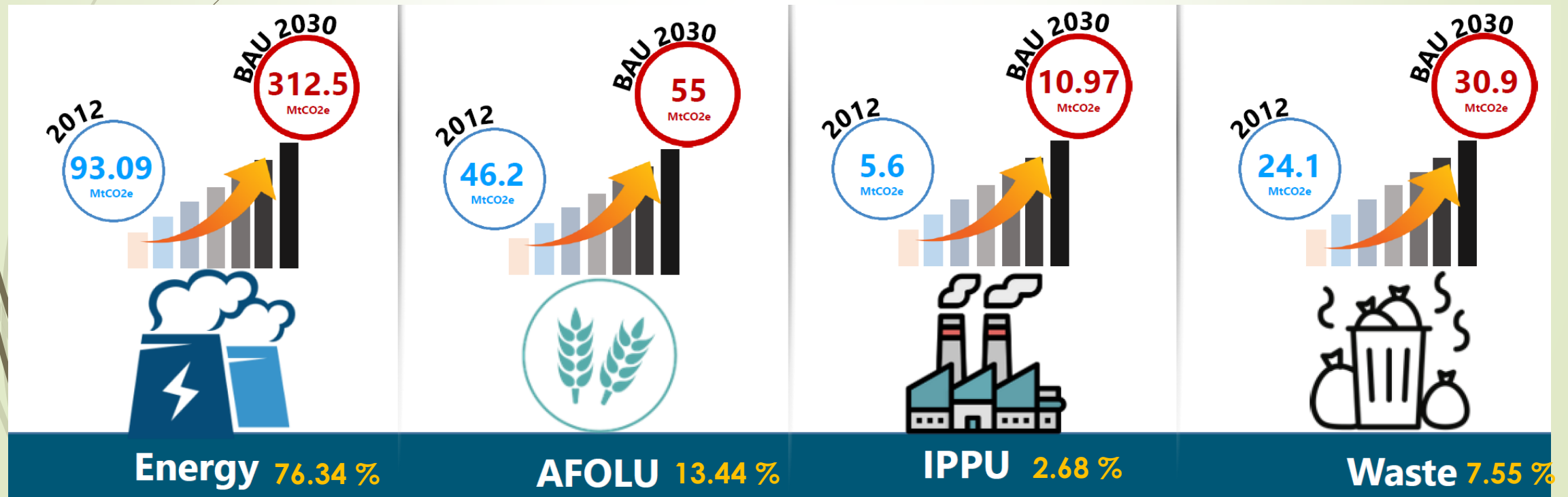
# Changing GHG Emission Scenarios : 2013-2019



Source: Bangladesh's First Biennial Update Report, 2023

# Changing GHG Emission: BAU Scenarios

- Total Emission will increase from 169 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2012 (213.19 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e in 2019) to 409.4 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e by 2030
- Emission increases at Energy Sector significantly -
  - from 93.09 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (55.07% in 2012) to 312.54 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e (76.34% in 2030)

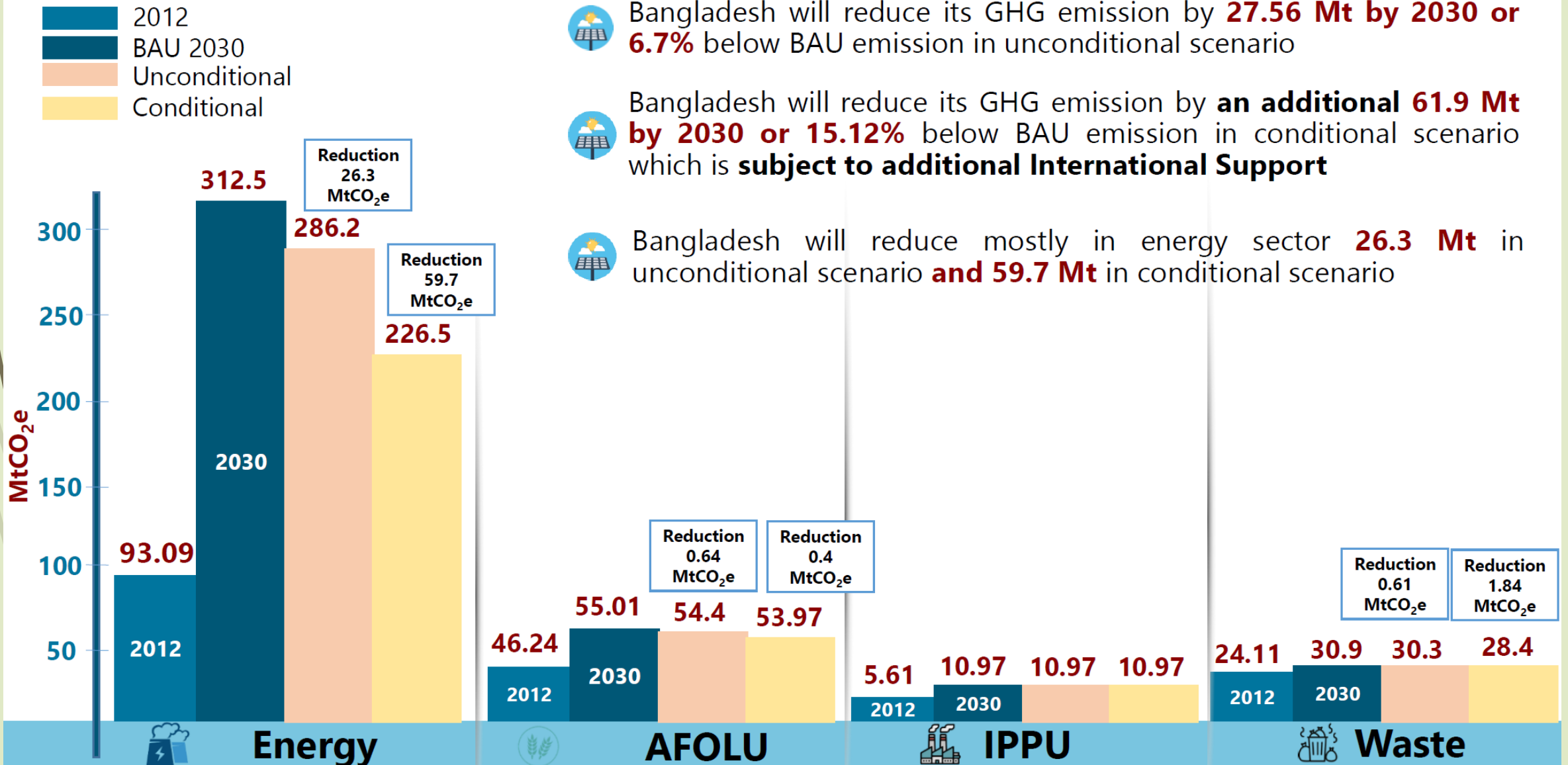


# Bangladesh First NDC: Updated Submission in 2021

- 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
  - ❖ AFOLU and
  - ❖ Waste
- Baseline changed from 2011 to 2012
- Time Frame/periods for implementation: 1 January 2021- 31 December 2030.
- Single-year targets for 2030.



# Updated NDC: Emission Reduction Targets



Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emission by **27.56 Mt by 2030** or **6.7%** below BAU emission in unconditional scenario

Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emission by **an additional 61.9 Mt by 2030** or **15.12%** below BAU emission in conditional scenario which is **subject to additional International Support**

Bangladesh will reduce mostly in energy sector **26.3 Mt** in unconditional scenario **and 59.7 Mt** in conditional scenario

# 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.



# 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

# 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**

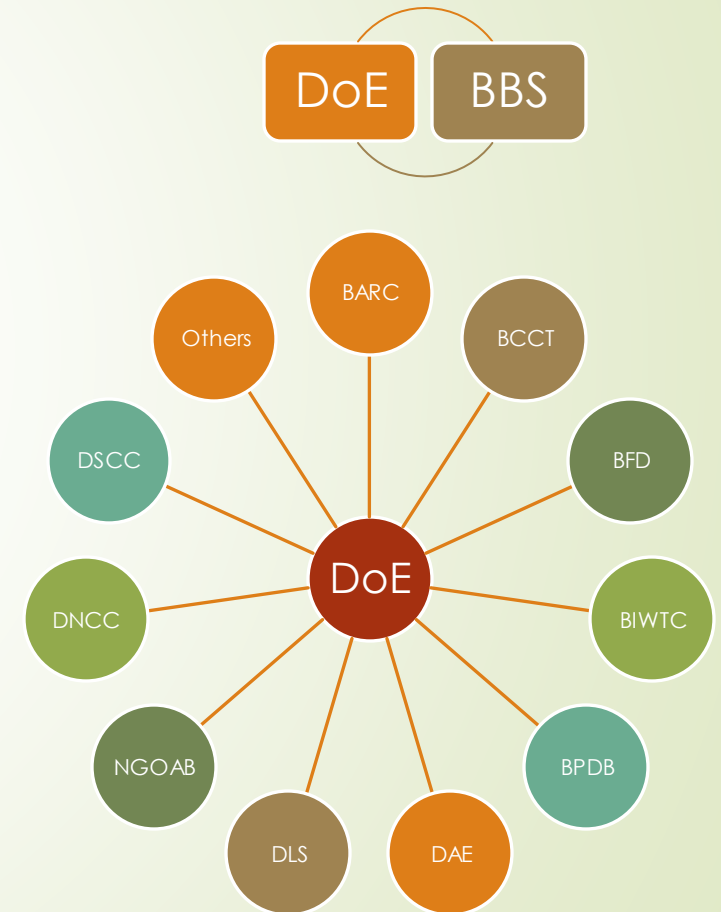
# MRV Platform

Under the CBIT project the country already established an online MRV platform for data collection, data analysis and UNFCCC reporting

GHG and other relevant data will be collected from the key data-providing agencies through this online platform

A memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the areas of sharing GHG activity data, climate change adaptation, mitigation and finance related information already signed between DoE and BBS( Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics).

Letter of Agreement(LoA) among DoE and other relevant stakeholders are under processing



# Stakeholder Engagements

**No officially designated body to gather and hold continuous time series data for GHG inventories**

Department of Environment usually sends request letter to the respective line ministry for providing the required activity data.

All the relevant stakeholders are identified in the country's MRV platform.

MRV platform has been set up but it is yet to functional

# 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)**



**Thank You for Patience Hearing**