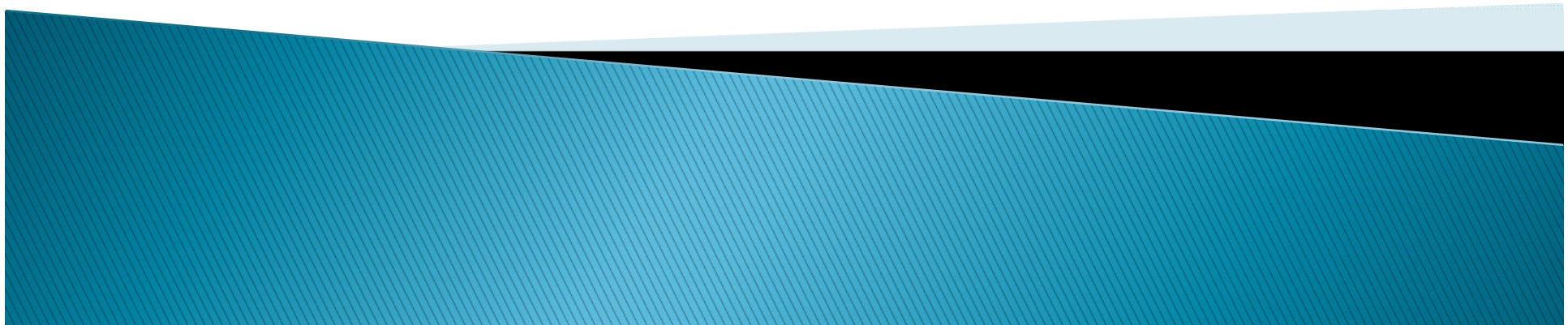


Status of Climate Finance and NAMA in Bangladesh

Presentation from Bangladesh

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Bangladesh at a Glance.....



Bangladesh – the innocent victim of Global Warming

- ▶ **Bangladesh emits a minuscule of GHG, less than 0.5 ton per capita per year**
- ▶ **Most vulnerable**
 - ▶ geographic location;
 - ▶ flat and low-lying topography;
 - ▶ high population density;
 - ▶ reliance of many livelihoods on climate sensitive sectors, particularly agriculture and fisheries
- ▶ **Climate change is a development issue**



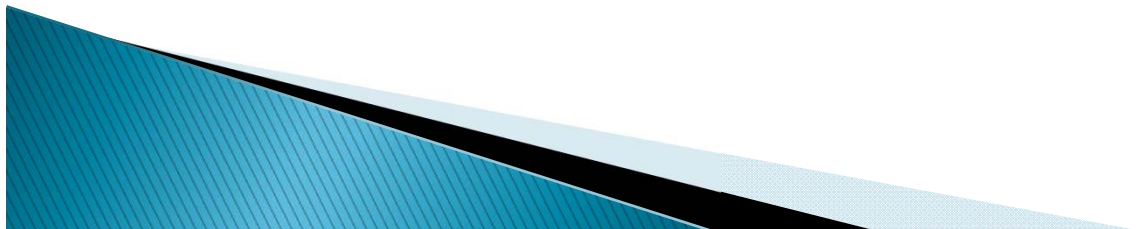
The Vulnerability of Bangladesh

1. Sea Level Rise
2. Cyclone (Intensity & Frequency)
3. Deeper Penetration of Saline Water
4. Erratic Rainfall
5. Flood (Intensity & Frequency)
6. Drought
7. River Bank Erosion
8. Impacts in the CHT
9. Water
10. Health
11. Food Security and Livelihoods



National Policy Response

- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2008 (revised in 2009)
- Bangladesh National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2005 (revised in 2010)
- Submission of National Communication
- Climate Change and Gender Action Plan 2013
- Developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)
- Renewable Energy Policy of Bangladesh, 2008
- Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) Act 2012:
- And other national plans like Six five year plan
- And more...



BCCSAP– the pathfinder

- ▶ **6 Pillars of Action**
- ▶ *Food security, social protection and health;*
- ▶ *Comprehensive disaster management;*
- ▶ *Infrastructure;*
- ▶ *Research and knowledge management;*
- ▶ *Mitigation and low carbon development;*
- ▶ *Capacity building and institutional strengthening.*

Main focus on Adaptation, though mitigation is not an obligation for Bangladesh, but considerable attention is being given to mitigation

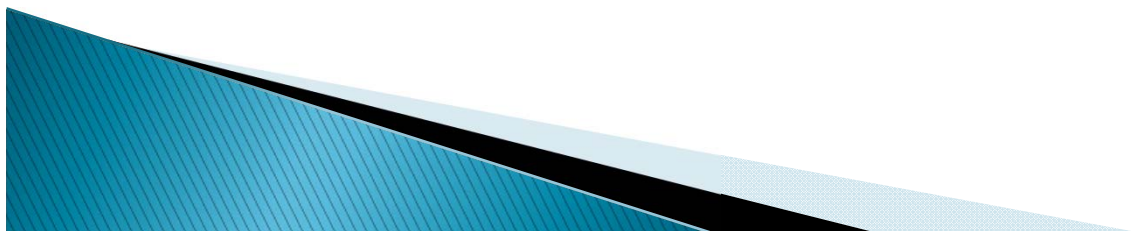
Climate Finance in Bangladesh

▶ Two main Mechanism

A) Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund– donor driven, total allocation is 190 million USD

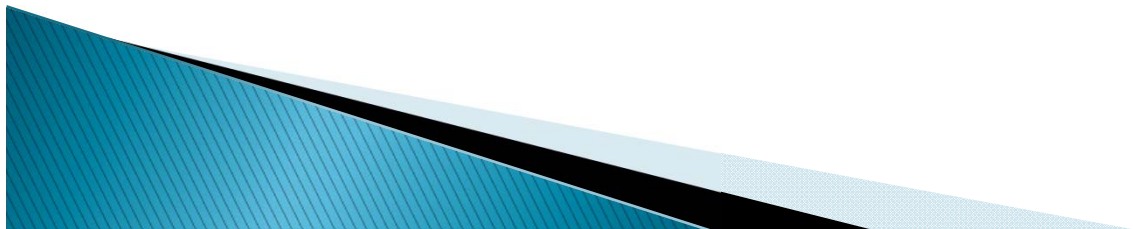
B) Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund

- Established at 2009–10 FY by an Legal Framework
- Government's own Resources
- Total allocation 2700 crores BDT (385.7 millon USD)
- Aligned with the 6 pillars of BCCSAP
- Readiness to access international climate fund

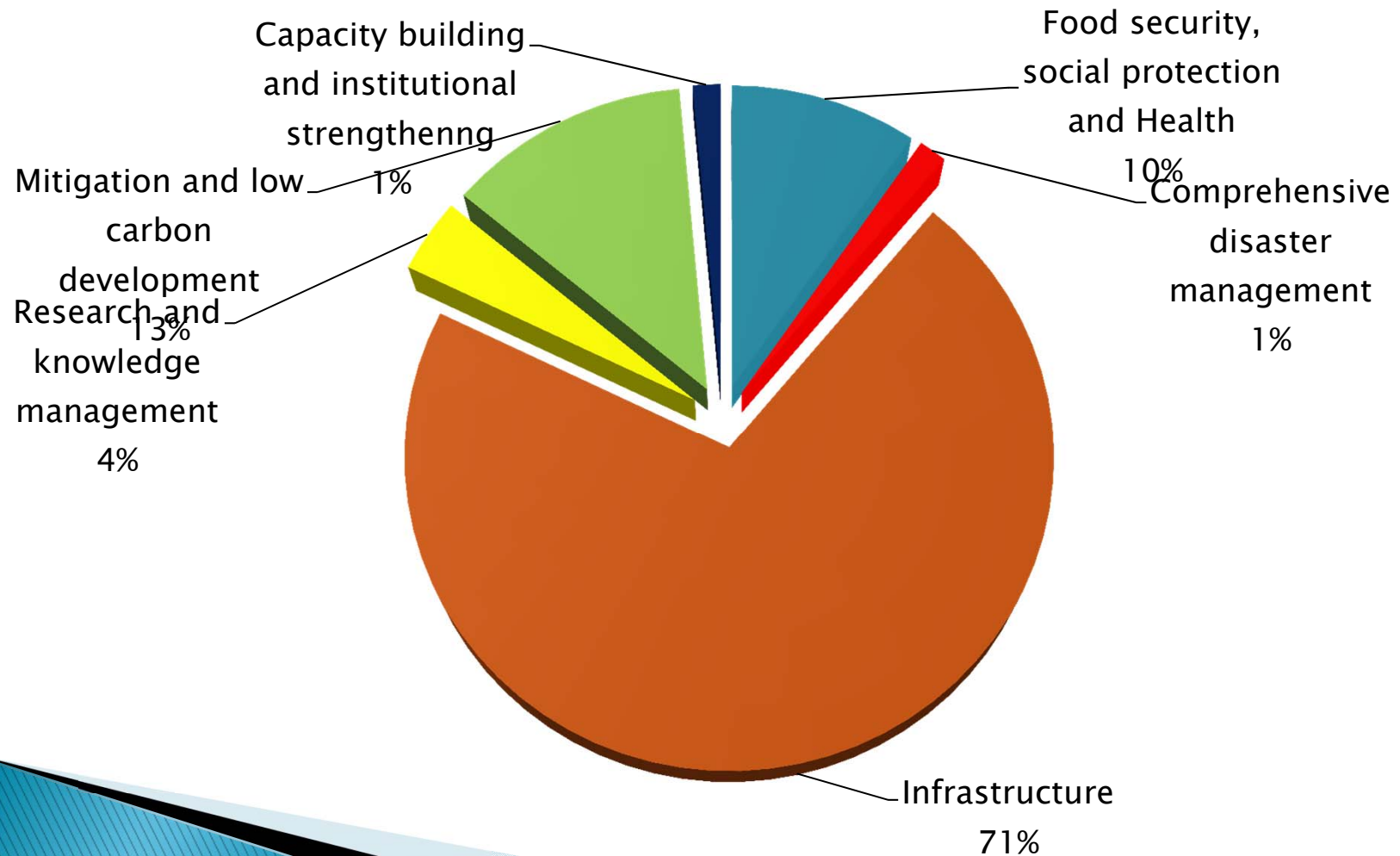


Functions and Challenges of BCCT

- ❑ 270 projects of Government agencies and NGOs
- ❑ By Law and Guidelines–
 - ❑ BCCT for project screening, facilitating approval and fund release, M&E
 - ❑ Administrative ministries are responsible for project designing, implementation and monitoring
- ❑ Projects should be in six thematic areas but
 - ❑ 88% projects and 84% fund to 4 ministries
- ❑ Insufficient number of staffs
- ❑ Weaker capacity in Monitoring and Audit
- ❑ Shortcomings in project design..



Thematic area wise projects



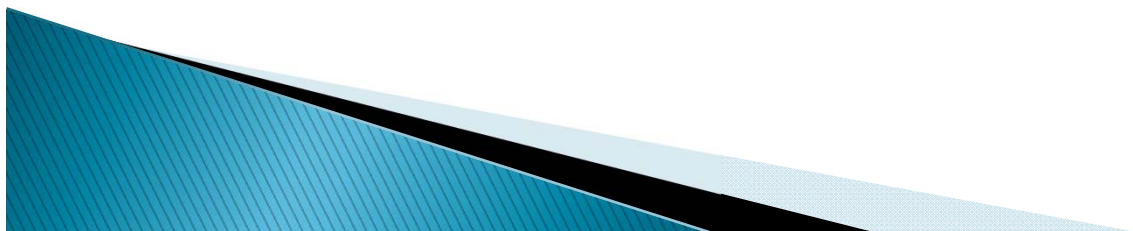
Initiatives of Mitigation

- ▶ 26 projects from BCCT only
- ▶ Few others by Department of Environment
- ▶ Main Focus on–
energy efficiency, alternate energy use,
cookstove, solar home system, solar irrigation
initiatives, use of energy efficient bulbs etc,
forest issue–creating green belt; carbon sink;
issue of SLCP, CDM issue
- ▶ Bilateral Offset Credit Mechanism



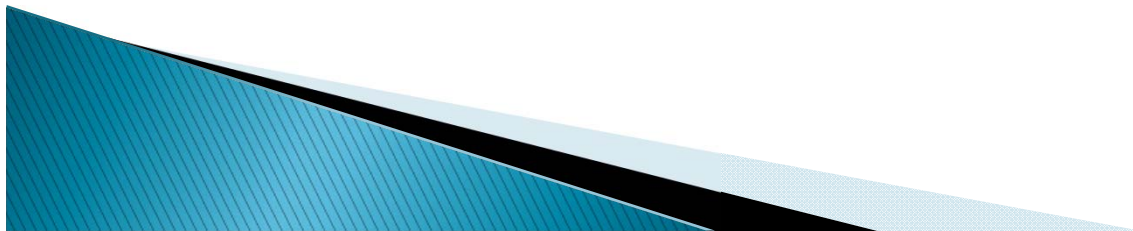
Status of CDM in Bangladesh

- ▶ 8 Registered projects at CDM Executive Board (EB)
- ▶ 6 Approved CDM projects by DNA in Bangladesh
- ▶ Potential CDM Sectors–
- ▶ Agriculture Sector –Solar PV irrigation pumps ,Efficient pumping system
- ▶ Transport Sector–Mass Rapid Transit (MRT),Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)
- ▶ Energy Sector–Electricity distribution loss reduction ,
 - Supercritical boilers for coal fired power plants , Efficiency improvement of parboiling ,Biogas plants etc



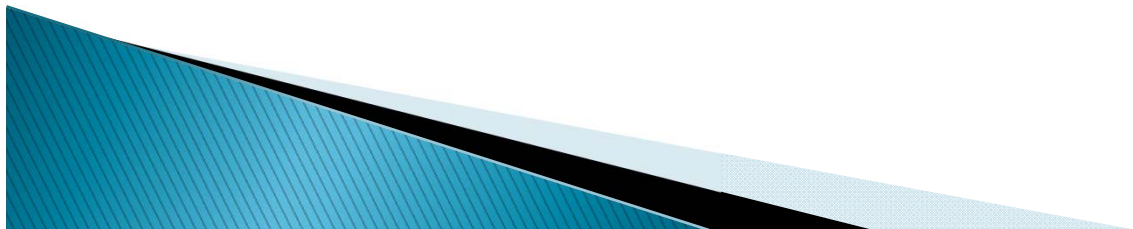
Status of NAMA preparation.

- ▶ One NAMA is steel sector underway, funded by Danish Government.
- ▶ Another NAMA in waste sector
- ▶ Some CDM projects has potential to be converted into NAMA project, focus should be on Steel, Transport, Infrastructure, Energy, Waste and so on
- ▶ Bangladesh needs finance and TA to prepare NAMA



NAMA in steel sector

- ▶ The development of a NAMA in the steel sector is a priority for the Bangladesh Government and a number of steel works.
- ▶ A supported NAMA is a priority and a detailed MRV system should be developed.
- ▶ The development of the baseline should be the required/recommended electricity or natural gas /tons steel produced.
- ▶ In the climate space the CDM and voluntary market have developed methodologies, initiated standardised approach and suppressed demand approach. These should be integrated to highest possible degree to secure the NAMA is in line with international standard.
- ▶ The monitoring should be done by the company and verified by the Department of Environment (DOE) or another appointed authority



NAMA in Steel Sector

- ▶ A significant number of investments can be done in the steel sector. The four potential projects 1) Optimisation of the melting process – Waste heat recovery from the induction furnace, 2) Optimisation of the reheating process – Waste heat recovery from the reheating furnace, 3) Combustion and feed control system and 4) Training programme.
- ▶ Different financial packages have been analysed for the different projects.
-
- ▶ The actual knowledge and overview of the steel sector is limited and an effort should be done to prepare an inventory for this sector. Only based on the full-scale inventory covering the steel sector a final decision of how to develop a NAMA can be decided.
- ▶ Further support from the international community is needed to secure implementation.



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Thank you