

# **Low Carbon Path of Development and NAMA: The Case of Bangladesh**

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# Imperatives of GHG Mitigation

- **Mitigation not mandatory for LDCs**
- **But they may voluntarily contribute to combating the real and deepening CC threat to humanity, provided**
  - **financial and technical support is available to them, and**
  - **their need for growth, sustainable development and accelerated poverty reduction not compromised**

# The Way Forward: LCD Path

- For all LDCs, even for survival of many of their citizens, GDP growth must be accelerated, growth of the agriculture sector in particular
- As a result the requirement of energy services will substantially increase in these countries in the coming years
- For example, in Bangladesh
  - energy needs for agriculture in general and irrigated agriculture in particular are increasing and cannot be reduced; otherwise food security will be jeopardized.
  - also increasing energy will be needed for increasing GDP growth rate from the current 6% to the projected 8-9%. There is no scope of reducing energy consumption.
  - But, there is scope for reducing emission through appropriate choice of technology for generation and transmission of energy
- Bangladesh's commitment to following a low carbon path is enshrined in BCCSAP

# Potential Sectors for Mitigation 1

- **The power sector**
  - Old plants may be replaced.
  - Improved and new technologies may be introduced
  - Due to shortage of natural gas as primary fuel, it is becoming necessary to rely more on coal. In this case, use of clean coal technology is needed for mitigation
- **Transport**
  - Inefficient vehicles and engines to be replaced
  - Mass transportation facilities may be expanded
- **Agricultural sector**
  - water-efficiency and energy efficiency to be improved
- **Forestry**
  - Aforestation, reforestation and forest management as sink
- **Waste management**

## Potential Sectors for Mitigation 2

- **Residential/commercial**
  - Efficient building design as well as more energy efficient devices and equipment for lighting and cooling
  - Efficient cooking stoves
- **Industry**
  - Modernization and rehabilitation of old machinery as for example: in urea fertilizer plants, sugar mills, power plants, cement factories and brick kilns
- **Renewables**
  - Use of more renewable energy: solar, wind
  - Efficient methods of generating renewable energy

# Support Needs

- **But this can be achieved only if support is provided in the context of**
  - **technological and institutional capacity building**
  - **preparation of an integrated energy and efficiency programme and implementation**
  - **Adequate finance**

**Thank you**