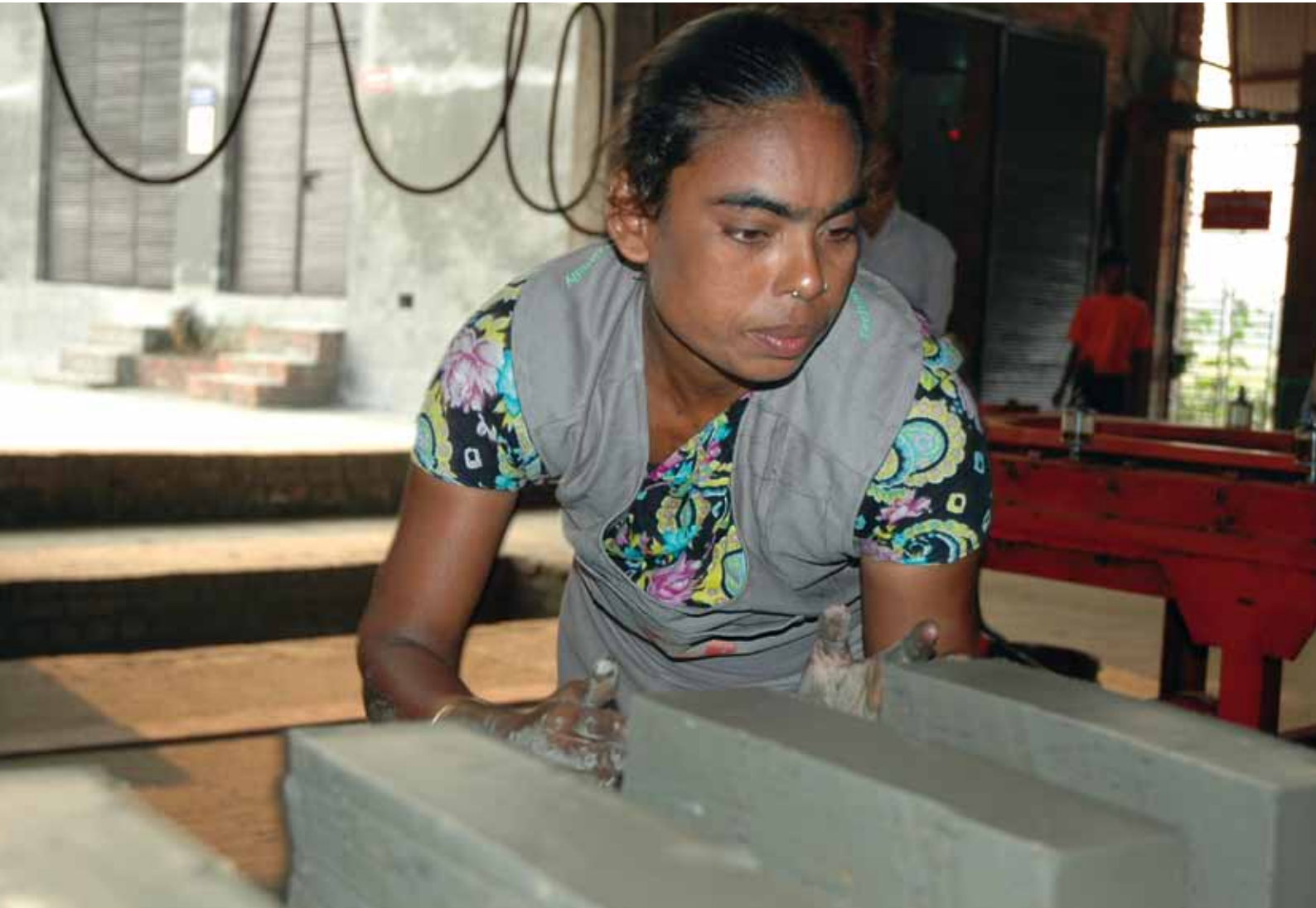
A Climate Neutral COP15

Energy efficiency project at brick factories in Bangladesh
makes COP15 climate neutral



IIDFC states:

"We are proud that we have pioneered introduction in Bangladesh of CDM Brick Kiln Project which promises substantial reduction of Carbon Emission, CO_2"

The World Bank states:

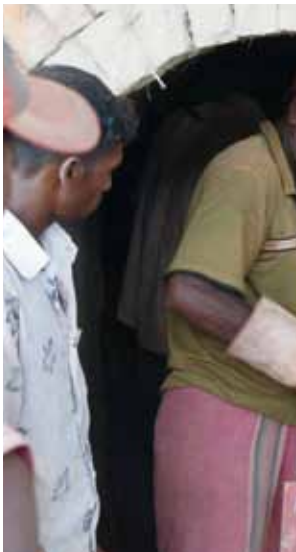
"We hope that the successful implementation of this project will persuade other project developers to do similar projects in Bangladesh – there is great need for that"

A Climate Neutral COP15

The Danish government has selected a CDM project in the brick industry in Bangladesh to offset the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions produced by COP15, including travel by delegates to and from Copenhagen.

It is expected that COP15 will create approximately 40,000 tons of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2). After the event, once the exact volume is known, the Danish State will purchase and cancel the corresponding amount of carbon credits to offset its emissions.

The project is carried out in close cooperation with the Industrial and Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited (IIDFC) in Bangladesh and the World Bank's Community Development Carbon Fund (CDCF), who have jointly developed the project.



A Climate Project creates a Sustainable Brick-making Industry in Bangladesh

More than 6000 traditional brickworks in Bangladesh are heavily polluting, and they are a major reason why Dhaka is holding the sad record as one of the world's most polluted cities. Therefore there is acute need for a more environmental friendly brick production, as it will happen for the first time with the implementation of this project.

The Brick Kilns project will establish 20 new energy-efficient brick units in and around Dhaka, and the new Hybrid Hoffman Kiln technology from China will reduce coal usage by almost 50 %. Altogether the project will save the atmosphere from 100,000 tonnes of CO_2 annually, and just as important, the emission of other air pollutants including particulate matter will be significantly reduced.

With these new kilns, the brick making production in Bangladesh is transferred from a seasonal activity to an all year round activity. Hence, the employees are also shifted into a permanent workforce with higher permanent salaries and better conditions. Furthermore, the project involves a community benefits plan ensuring social improvement for the employees in the new brickworks. The plan includes access to first aid with regular visits by a medical practitioner, sanitary facilities and access to safety gear.

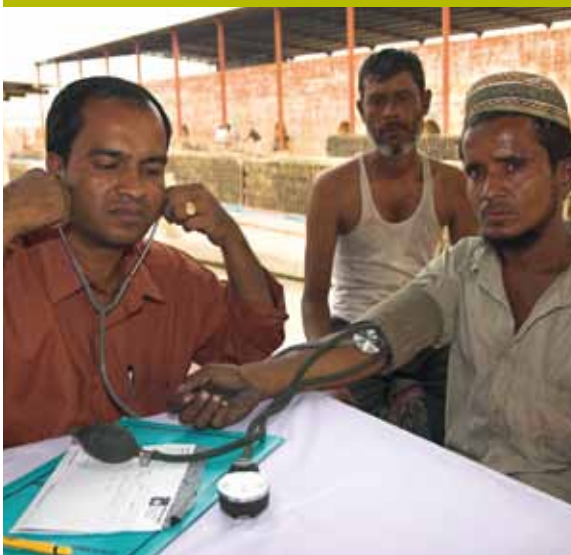
The Brick Kilns project is an excellent example of how CDM can contribute to social responsibility and sustainable development, as well as paving the way for a significantly improved local air quality in one of the world's most polluted metropolitan cities.

The Danish Ministry of Climate and Energy states:

"We wanted to demonstrate that the CDM mechanism can also benefit the least developed countries and contribute to sustainable development in Bangladesh"

Climate change in Bangladesh:

Bangladesh is one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world and will become even more so as a result of climate change. Floods, tropical cyclones, storm surges and droughts are likely to become more frequent and severe in the coming years.



Traditional Brick Kilns from industrial sites are major sources of air pollution in Dhaka.

Emissions from the new kilns chimney are significantly reduced.

The Danish JI/CDM programme

Denmark's public JI/CDM programme develops and supports sustainable climate-related projects and has done so since 2003. Climate-related projects make it possible to combine support for GHG emission reductions with sustainable industrial development and the transfer of modern technological know-how and capital to developing nations.

The Danish Energy Agency, Danish embassies and local Project coordinators who are permanently residing in the project countries, advise and assist the project owner through every phase of the complicated JI/CDM process. As of October 2009, the Danish government supports 20 JI projects and 40 CDM projects globally, and more projects are under development. The projects are distributed over 5 JI countries in Eastern Europe – Bulgaria, Poland, Romania, Russia and the Czech Republic – and 8 CDM countries – Armenia, Bangladesh, Cyprus, Egypt, China, Malaysia, Thailand and Indonesia. Denmark's JI/CDM projects are primarily in the renewable energy sector, such as biogas, biomass and wind.

This folder is carbon neutral and is published by the The Danish Energy Agency
The Danish Energy Agency: **www.ens.dk/JI/CDM-Projects**
The World Bank Community Development Carbon Fund: **www.carbonfinance.org**
Industrial and Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited: **www.IIDFC.com**