

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

NATIONAL ACTION PLANNING UNLOCKING ACTION AT SCALE

A founding member of the CCAC, and actively engaged in several CCAC initiatives, Bangladesh is a model demonstrating how early attempts to reduce SLCPs have led to transformative policy decisions, climate friendly legislation, increased financing for mitigation efforts, and technology transfer at all levels of society. Bangladesh is a partner in the Bricks, Cooking and Heating, Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines, National Action Planning Initiatives, and through the city of Dhaka also in the Municipal Solid Waste Initiative. Bangladesh is one of the lead partners in the Agriculture Initiative and engaged in all four components, reducing methane from paddy rice, livestock manure management, enteric fermentation, and reducing black carbon from open burning.

As demonstrated in the 2011 UNEP/WMO Assessment Report, expected benefits from SLCP action are greatest in Asia in terms of climate, health and food security. Low-lying and historically vulnerable to extreme weather events, for Bangladesh climate benefits that can be harnessed through fast SLCP action are of particular importance: avoided global warming, slowing of sea-level rise and reduced disruption of rainfall patterns including the dwindling monsoon.

Bangladesh has been working for many years in different areas to reduce of SLCPs, particularly reduction of black carbon emissions indoors by improving cookstoves, and outdoors by modernising brick kilns and rice parboiling systems, and replacing two-stroke and three wheeler diesel engines to four-stroke and natural gas engines. According to **Sultan Ahmed**, Director, Department of Environment, Ministry of Environment and Forests “ becoming a founding member of the CCAC meant that SLCP reduction activities received more recognition, and activities could be scaled up. ”

Bangladesh's participation in the CCAC was the catalyst for the development of a National Action Plan to reduce SLCPs. Bangladesh was one of the first beneficiaries of support under the National Action Planning (SNAP) Initiative, and has prepared its action plan, which is now being adopted by the government. Technical support to develop the plan coupled with peer-to-peer exchange and knowledge sharing was important to identify the most effective sectors and activities to achieve rapid and long lasting emissions reductions. The SNAP process has not only allowed Bangladesh to identify priority sectors and priority measures and the related projected climate, health and food security

benefits, but will enable Bangladesh to mobilise resources from the national budget and outside the country to implement the action plan.

The cross cutting nature of the plan presented a challenge because there wasn't just one but many government ministries and sectors involved in the process. In order to create buy-in, the team embarked on a wide ranging consultative process to explain the benefits of mitigation and the steps needed to achieve results. The cross sectoral whole of government approach created momentum for the plan and it was tabled to cabinet and the full government with the backing of five ministries. Adopted, the plan will enable the different sectoral ministries to implement SLCP measures.

Examples of results include:

- Funded by the Bangladesh Climate Trust Fund with support from the German Corporation for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit or GIZ), about 1.5 million improved cookstoves were introduced in households, and there is a target to introduce another million. To address the almost 30 million traditional cookstoves, Bangladesh is supporting local entrepreneurs to create a market chain; people are trained and subsidies provided. Model villages with 100% improved cookstoves have been created for demonstration purposes in order to educate people on how these cookstoves work.
- The Bangladesh Ministry of Environment and Forests set out to transform the nation's brick industry from one of the country's largest sources of greenhouse gases and black carbon emissions to one that is cleaner and more modern. A new, stringent law for the brick industry has been adopted – the Brick Making and Brick field Establishment (Control) Act. Assistance from CCAC, UNEP, and UNDP has helped to identify and deploy good practices and new brick technologies. Traditional brick kilns are converted to modern brick kilns.
- 45,000 rice parboiling systems are being transformed to modern, energy efficient and less polluting systems.

Small private
brick factory,
Dhaka.

