

Bangladesh: Status of and the Efforts for Article 6 Reporting

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1. What to report

1.1 Participation responsibilities

- Bangladesh is **a Party to the Paris Agreement**.
 - ✓ The country signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016.
- Bangladesh has **prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC**.
 - ✓ prepared and submitted its (I)NDC in 2015;
 - ✓ further revised and communicated the Updated First NDC to the UNFCCC in 2021 with more ambitious targets.
 - ✓ continues to implement the updated NDC.

1. What to report

1.1 Participation responsibilities

- **Arrangements for Authorizing the use of ITMOs:**

National Carbon Market Mechanism Committee

- ✓ approval of new projects/activities under Article 6 CA
- ✓ authorization of ITMOs

Chaired by Secretary, Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change

Members - Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and representatives from other sectoral ministries and experts/academia

Department of Environment – technical assistance and secretarial services

** Arrangements will be developed and finalized with the help of WB PMI program.*

The Department of Environment will receive requests from project entities for project approval and ITMOs authorization; DoE will place those requests to the National Carbon Market Mechanism Committee following the rules and guidelines.

For projects under JCM, the National Carbon Market Mechanism Committee authorizes the ITMOs i.e., JCM credits upon the notification received from the JCM Joint Committee (between Japan and Bangladesh).

1. What to report

1.1 Participation responsibilities

- **Tracking ITMOs:**

- ✓ Article 6 Registry system (will be established with the technical help of the PMI program) for tracking ITMOs.
- ✓ There will be unique identifiers following the CMA decisions for authorization, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, use towards NDCs, authorization for use towards OIMP, and voluntary cancellation including for OMGE.

- Most **recent National Inventory Report (NIR):**

- ✓ as part of the BUR1 submitted in 2023.
- ✓ It covers inventory reporting years between 2013 and 2019.
- ✓ The NIR as required in accordance with decision 18/CMA1 will be submitted as part of the BTR1.

- Bangladesh **participated in cooperative approaches to achieve its NDC targets** which have been revised with more ambitious targets in 2021 **aligning with long terms temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.**

1. What to report

1.2 Description of NDC

Target(s) and description, including target type(s), as applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Emission reduction targets of 6.73%, i.e. 27.56 MtCO₂e reductions in the unconditional and✓ an additional 15.12%, i.e. 61.91 MtCO₂e reductions in the conditional scenario below BAU level by 2030.
Target year(s) or period(s),	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Single-year targets for 2030 with the implementation timeframe of 2021-2030.
Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), respective value(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Base year 2012 (total emission 169.05 million t-CO₂e)✓ BAU level year 2030 (409.41 MtCO₂e)
Time frame(s) / periods for implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ From 1 January 2021- 31 December 2030.
Scope and coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Sectors: All sectors and categories as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU & Waste)✓ Gases: CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, and HFCs.✓ Coverage: Economy-wide 100 per cent
Intention to use cooperative approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ The cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement are an important instrument to raise mitigation ambition of the NDC.

1. What to report

1.3 Information on ITMOs

- **ITMO metrics:**

- ✓ tCO₂eq (in accordance with para 1 (c) of Annex to Decision 2/CMA3).
- ✓ For non-CO₂, GWP from the IPCC AR4 are used.

- **Method for applying the Corresponding Adjustment**

- ✓ Corresponding Adjustments by adding the average annual amount of ITMOs authorized and first transferred, for the calendar year in which the mitigation outcomes occurred, to the amount of total GHG emission of Bangladesh for the same year (pursuant to paragraph 7 of the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1).
- ✓ The detailed procedures (with formal arrangements) will be developed under the WB PMI program (following paragraphs 7-15 of the Annex to the Decision 2/CMA3.)

1. What to report

1.3 Information on ITMOs

- **Quantification of the mitigation information in the NDC:**

Sector	Sub-sector	GHG Emission Scenario	Emission Reduction by Mitigation (2030)	
		BAU 2030	Reduction	Emission
		MtCO ₂ e	MtCO ₂ e	MtCO ₂ e
Energy	Power	95.14	43.74	51.4
	Transport	36.28	9.72	26.56
	Industry (energy)	101.99	7.68	94.31
	Households	30.41	5.64	24.77
	Commercial	3.35	0.84	2.51
	Agriculture	10.16	0.82	9.34
	Brick Kilns	23.98	11.16	12.82
	Fugitive	8.31	4.28	4.03
	F Gases	2.92	2.89	0.03
Total Energy		312.54	85.98	226.56
IPPU	Cement & Fertilizer	10.97		10.97
AFOLU	Agri. & Livestock	54.64	1.04	53.6
	Forestry	0.37		0.37
Total AFOLU		55.01	1.04	53.97
Waste	MSW & wastewater	30.89	2.45	28.44
Total Emission/Reduction		409.41	89.47	319.94

Note: NDC (2021 Update) proposed 27.56 MtCO₂e (6.73%) reduction in unconditional and an additional 61.91 MtCO₂e (15.12%) reduction in conditional scenario.

1. What to report

1.4 Information on each cooperative approach

- Bangladesh participated in the JCM scheme established and implemented between Japan and its partner countries (in this case, Bangladesh).
- So far, credits (ITMOs) have been allocated for 2 JCM projects.

*** A sample of description which will be provided for each cooperative approach.**

Title of the Project/Approach	Introduction of PV-diesel Hybrid System at Fastening Manufacturing Plant (Ref No. BD004)
Description of the approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ <u>GHG emission reduction measures</u>: Displacement of grid electricity and/or captive electricity by installation and operation of the solar PV system(s).✓ <u>Calculation of reference emissions</u>: Calculated on the basis of the AC output of the solar PV system(s) multiplied by conservative emission factor of national grid electricity.✓ <u>Calculation of project emissions</u>: Project emissions are the emissions from the solar PV system(s), which are assumed to be zero.✓ <u>Monitoring parameters</u>: The quantity of the electricity generated by the project solar PV system(s).
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Starting date of project operation: 01 Jun 16✓ Expected operational lifetime of project: 9 years
Expected mitigation	✓ 226 tCO ₂ e per year
Participating Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Bangladesh: YKK Bangladesh Pte Ltd✓ Japan: YKK Corporation
Authorized entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Bangladesh Government: 50% of credits✓ Japan Government: 50% of Credits

1. What to report

1.4 Information on each cooperative approach

- **Environmental Integrity:** Descriptions of how each cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity -
 - ✓ Ensured no net increase in global emissions for each cooperative approach by applying **corresponding adjustments**;
 - ✓ The methodologies (for example, JCM methodologies) ensure net emission reductions by setting **conservative baselines**.
 - ✓ All the projects are taken and implemented through **robust and transparent governance**, ensuring dissemination of project activities through a dedicated website, calling for public inputs, and stakeholder consultation meetings.
 - ✓ Governing body (National Carbon Mechanism Committee) for scrutiny and approval of projects, proposed methodologies and other related activities.
 - ✓ All the projects have to **comply the domestic environmental laws** - Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act & Rule - at all stages of project cycle.
 - ✓ Conduct (if applicable based on the nature of the projects), Environmental Impact Assessment for ensuring minimization/avoidance of negative environmental, economic and social impacts.

2. Challenges in Reporting

- Understanding the guidance and reporting requirements properly for Article 6 reporting
- How to apply corresponding adjustments is still not clear
- Lack of proper experience in establishing domestic arrangements in the country for authorization of the use of ITMOs
- Lack of proper experience in developing and maintaining a registry system to track ITMOs
- Lack of proper domestic MRV system for collecting necessary information on both qualitative and quantitative data on a regular basis

3. Needs for Capacity-Building

- Bangladesh has participated in the Mutual Learning Program (hosted by IGES, Japan) and Article 6 Implementation Partnership
- However, there is still needs for capacity-building for –
 - ✓ Developing national strategies, guidelines and baseline documents
 - ✓ Enhance capacity and knowledge of related ministries, agencies and private bodies on Article 6
 - ✓ Developing and maintaining domestic tracking and registry system
 - ✓ Technical support on corresponding adjustments methods and preparing Article 6 reporting
- Experience sharing among the Parties – knowledge and best practices – can be one of the best ways forward.

Thank You