

## Country profile for Bangladesh<sup>1</sup>

Date: 12 November 2018 (version 1)

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The purpose of this country profile, developed in the framework of Urban-LEDS II project, is to provide a summary of relevant context at the national level, and background information that can feed into the overall project implementation and communication. It is intended to be a “living document” that will be updated over time during the project.

The document addresses the following specific requirements:

- To provide background information about the country to guide project implementation at the local level;
- To gain insight into the structures, process, roles and mandates of national, regional and local government levels with the aim to contribute towards vertical integration between national and local governments and to support the implementation of LEDES at the local level;
- To contribute towards the gap analysis and exploring vertical integration solutions with different levels of governments; and
- To establish a dialogue and explore partnerships and networking opportunities with political leaders at all government levels.

Please note that many of the information and indicators of this profile are aligned with the reporting platform carbonn Climate Registry (cCR) – <http://carbonn.org>

**Human activities in cities contribute a significant and growing proportion of global** greenhouse gas emissions, driving the demand for energy and other services in urban areas with rapid population growth. UN-Habitat and ICLEI are taking on this challenge by accelerating urban low emission development and climate resilience across more than 60 cities worldwide, using a multilevel governance approach to urban climate action. Through Urban-LEDS, cities develop comprehensive urban Low Emissions Development Strategies and work together to implement their plans and develop pilot projects and finance models for LEDES implementation. Urban-LEDS strengthens cooperation and information sharing across national and local governments, positioning all levels of government to advance, track and deliver on global climate and sustainability goals. [www.urban-leds.org](http://www.urban-leds.org)

<sup>1</sup> Urban-LEDS II project Output (Op1.2)

Urban-LEDS II Country Profile – (Bangladesh) version 01 – date: 12 November 2018




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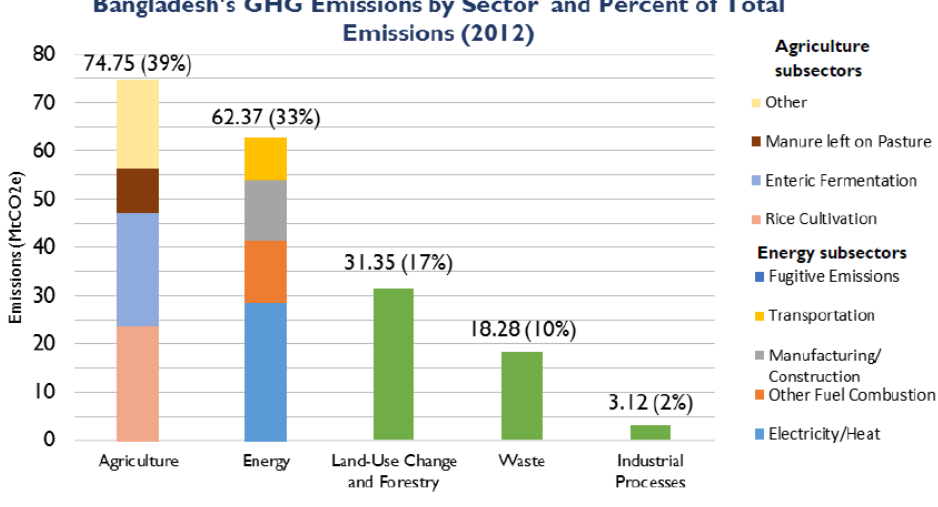
## 1. Overview

### Key information of the country

Flag	
Key geographical attributes of the country	People's Republic of Bangladesh stretches between latitudes 20° 3' N and 26° 7' SN and longitudes 88° 0' and 92° 7' E. Bangladesh is Located in the north-eastern part of South Asia. The country is bounded on the west, north, and last by India and in extreme south east by Burma. Bay of Bengal lies to the South. Streams and estuaries cover about 6% of the country's geographical area.
Size of population (year)	164.67 (millions) in 2017 (source: World Bank)
Size (km <sup>2</sup> )	147,570 sq. km. (land: 133,910 sq km, water: 10,090 sq km)
Population density (year)	Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world with 1265 people per sq. km of land area (2017).
Official language(s)	Bangla (National language)
Major religions	Muslims - 86.6%, Hindus - 12.1%, Buddhists - 0.6%, Christians -0.4%, Others -0.3%.
Time zone	BST (GMT +6 Hours)
<a href="#">GDP per capita</a> (\$)	1516 Per capita GDP in USD
Annual GDP Growth rate	7.3 % ( <a href="#">2017</a> )
% of population living in poverty	<a href="#">24.3%</a>
Unemployment rate	<a href="#">4.4%</a>
Greenhouse Gas emissions (total in CO <sub>2</sub> e/year)	190 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e <sup>2</sup> .

<sup>2</sup> USAID, (2016). Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Bangladesh  
[https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/GHG%20Emissions%20Factsheet%20Bangladesh\\_4-28-16\\_edited\\_rev08-18-2016\\_Clean.pdf](https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/GHG%20Emissions%20Factsheet%20Bangladesh_4-28-16_edited_rev08-18-2016_Clean.pdf), accessed on 05/11/2018)



<p>Greenhouse Gas emissions by sector</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bangladesh's GHG Emissions by Sector and Percent of Total Emissions (2012)</b></p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Bangladesh's GHG Emissions by Sector and Percent of Total Emissions (2012)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Sector</th> <th>Emissions (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)</th> <th>Percent of Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture</td> <td>74.75</td> <td>39%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Energy</td> <td>62.37</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Land-Use Change and Forestry</td> <td>31.35</td> <td>17%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Waste</td> <td>18.28</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial Processes</td> <td>3.12</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sector	Emissions (MtCO <sub>2</sub> e)	Percent of Total	Agriculture	74.75	39%	Energy	62.37	33%	Land-Use Change and Forestry	31.35	17%	Waste	18.28	10%	Industrial Processes	3.12	2%
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<p><a href="#">GINI Index (World Bank)(year)</a></p>	<p>32.40 (2016)</p>																		
<p>Number of cities reporting in carbonn Climate Registry (cCR)</p>	<p>-</p>																		



## 2. Governance structure

This section provides information on the governance structure of the country.

Governance in Bangladesh takes place in a framework of a unitary, Westminster-style parliamentary republic with universal suffrage. In this type of governance, the head of government is the Prime Minister of Bangladesh. The PM is the head of government and of the cabinet. The Executive power is exercised by the government and the Legislative power is entrusted with both the government and parliament.

The first table shows how governments are appointed, the nature of the relationships between different governments (hierarchical, collaborative and equal, etc), as well as the number of regional and local governments.

- Spheres or Levels of Government

Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
National	Bangladesh is a democratic republic with a non-executive President having a unicameral parliament called the Jatiya Sangsad. Under the Twelfth Constitutional Amendment (1991) there is a parliamentary system. The Jatiya Sangsad comprises 300 directly elected members from geographical constituencies for five-year terms, plus 50 seats reserved for women nominated by political parties – based on their	National legislative competencies on climate / energy / environment:  The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) is in charge of devising appropriate policies, plans and programmes and to coordinate activities for protection of and improvement of the environment.  For climate change, the main responsibility for climate change	Prime Minister  Sheikh Hasina Wazed is the current and 10 <sup>th</sup> Prime Minister of Bangladesh  In office since January 2009.	Elected by popular suffrage.  Last election: April 2014, next election will be held across Bangladesh on December 23, 2018  5-year term



	<p>share of the elected seats – and then voted on by sitting lawmakers.</p> <p>Executive power is with the Prime Minister, who heads a council of ministers (the cabinet), and whose advice is necessary for all presidential acts. The head of state is the President who is elected by the national parliament for a five-year term. The presidency is a largely ceremonial role, although the President appoints members of the cabinet and the judiciary and has the power to dissolve parliament<sup>3</sup>.</p>	<p>agreements lies with the MoEFCC due to its global scope of the problem, as well as the constitutional capability of the Union Government for international agreements and treaties.</p> <p>The Department of Environment (DoE) is the regulatory body and technical wing of the government responsible for enforcement of environmental laws and ensure environmental protection and improvement.</p> <p>The climate change unit is the key nodal agency that manages the funds and project implementation.</p>		
Local Government	Local government is enshrined in the constitution and the main legislative texts include the Acts covering zila parishads (2000), upazila parishads (1998, amended 2009), union parishads (2009), pourashavas (2009), city	The national government is often influential when it comes to legislation, formulation of policies and strategies, and defining objectives and targets. While this is a necessary requirement, the implementation of the policies and legislation often rests	Mayor	Elected

<sup>3</sup> The Commonwealth, Bangladesh: Constitution and politics (Source: <http://thecommonwealth.org/our-member-countries/bangladesh/constitution-politics> , accessed on 05 Nov 2018)

	<p>corporations (2009) and hill district councils (1989). The local government division within the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives is responsible for local government, with the exception of the hill district councils, which are under the Ministry of Hill Tract Affairs. There are 64 administrative districts and below this a tiered system of local government comprising single-tier urban authorities made up of 11 city corporations and 329 municipalities (pourashavas); and a three-tiered rural local government system comprising 64 zila (district) parishads, 492 upazila (sub-district) parishads, 4,573 union parishads, and three hill district parishads. Alongside the 11 city corporations, other towns are governed by municipalities, which provide services to towns with populations of at least 15,000. The zila parishads are the largest rural authorities with upazila parishads and union parishads the intermediate and lowest levels</p>	<p>with local governments. The central role of the local government is a key characteristic of public service delivery (including waste management, water and sanitation).</p> <p>In Bangladesh, local governments operate more as subordinate agencies of the central government. Local government institutions have been given the responsibilities for maintenance of law and order, infrastructure development and their maintenance, health, environment, disaster management, education etc. within their area.</p>		
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	<p>respectively. <b>Urban councils:</b> The heads of city corporations and municipalities are called mayors. Members are called councillors, and mayors and all councillors are directly elected every five years. There are specific numbers of reserved seats for women, who are elected directly<sup>4</sup>.</p>			
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<sup>4</sup> Commonwealth Local Government Forum (2017), The Local Government System in Bangladesh (source: [http://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country\\_profiles/Bangladesh.pdf](http://www.clgf.org.uk/default/assets/File/Country_profiles/Bangladesh.pdf), accessed 05 November 2018)





### 3. List of key actors and map institutions of the country

Please find the institutional mapping of the country in Annex A of this document.



#### 4. Relevant national legislation and context

Please list legislations, governing policies, documents and plans with hyperlinks, including relevant targets or indicators, on the following areas:

Sector	Legislation / policy/ plan name	Brief description	Year adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
Climate	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)	Government has prepared and adopted the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2008 which has been revised in 2009.  This Action plan is a 10 year program, built on six themes/pillars (1: Food security, social protection and health; 2: Comprehensive disaster management; 3: Infrastructure; 4: Research and knowledge management; 5: Mitigation and low carbon development; 6: capacity building and institutional strengthening). There are 44 programs under the 6 thematic areas altogether 145 actions.	2009	<a href="https://www.iucn.org/downloads/bangladesh_climate_change_strategy_and_action_plan_2009.pdf">https://www.iucn.org/downloads/bangladesh_climate_change_strategy_and_action_plan_2009.pdf</a>	Vision is to eradicate poverty and achieve economic and social wellbeing through a pro-poor climate change strategy which prioritize Adaptation, Disaster Risk Reduction; also address low carbon development, mitigation, technology transfer and provision of funding	According to BCCSAP estimate, a combination of sea level rise, an increase in saline intrusion of freshwater sources, and an increase in cyclone and storm surges in the near future, threatens to displace more than 20 million people.  The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that by 2050, Bangladesh is on course to lose 17 percent of its land and 30 percent of its food
	Climate Change Trust Fund	The Bangladesh Climate Change Trust	2010	<a href="http://www.dpp.gov.bd/upload_file/gazettes/1574">http://www.dpp.gov.bd/upload_file/gazettes/1574</a>		

	<p>Act 2010 (CCTFA)</p> <p>Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Environment Forestry and Climate Change (CIPEFCC)-</p>	<p>Fund is a 'block budgetary allocation'. This is intended as the government's quick-start domestic response to climate change adaptation activities, which are planned through the BCCSAP. As such this Act is closely linked to the BCCSAP.</p> <p>The EFCC CIP is a cross-sectoral and whole-of-government investment framework for mobilizing and delivering effective, coordinated, sustainable and country-driven investment programmes in environmental protection; sustainable forest management;</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p><a href="#">1_60576.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.fao.org/bangladesh/news/detail-events/en/c/1073121/">http://www.fao.org/bangladesh/news/detail-events/en/c/1073121/</a></p>	<p>Objectives of CCTF are, enhancing the adaptability of the people within an area endangered by climate change, making and implementing plans to combat long term risks of climate change, and taking necessary steps to ensure adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and finance and investment to combat the adverse effect of climate change<sup>5</sup>.</p> <p>The overall goal of the CIPCC is to increase the contribution of the EFCC sectors to sustainable development of the country, help reduce</p>	<p>production<sup>6</sup>.</p> <p>Over the period 1997-2016, Bangladesh was sixth among the countries most affected by climate change induced natural disasters like tropical cyclones, storms and tidal surges (source Global Climate Change Risk Index, 2018).</p> <p>World Bank study report reveals that since the sixties, the Bangladesh Government has invested \$10 billion on structural (polders, cyclone shelters, cyclone-resistant housing) and non-</p>
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<sup>5</sup> Planning Commission (2018) Climate Financing for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2018-19, Government of Bangladesh

<sup>6</sup> Finance Division, (2018) Climate Financing For Sustainable Development-Budget Report 2018-19 (source:

<http://www.bd.undp.org/content/dam/bangladesh/docs/Projects/IBFCR/Climate%20Financing%202018-19.pdf>; accessed on 12 November 2018)





	7th Five Year Plan (FY 2016-2020)	<p>The document is very closely aligned with NDC. Because, the 7th Five Year Plan included a number of key activities to facilitate climate change mitigation and adaptation, including enhancing understanding on low carbon development, promoting a whole-government approach to climate readiness, improving capacity, improving coordination and communication amongst key institutions and encouraging innovation and research. The 7th Five Year Plan included specific development strategies for individual sectors (in total 14 sectors) of agriculture, power and energy, transport and communication, local government and rural development, environment and climate change etc. those are much linked to climate policy.</p>		<a href="http://gov.bd/UploadDocument/UnitPublication/1/361/7th_FYP_18_02_2016.pdf">gov.bd/UploadDocument/UnitPublication/1/361/7th FYP 18 02_2016.pdf</a>	help and capacity building support.	
Energy	Renewable Energy	Defines the necessity for the country to develop renewable energy	2008	<a href="https://www.iea.org/media/pams">https://www.iea.org/media/pams</a>	5% electricity consumption from	Total electricity consumption is









	Bangladesh Country Action Plan for Clean Cookstoves (CAP)	<p>through the adoption and implementation of the three EE&amp;C Programs.</p> <p>Bangladesh Country Action Plan for Clean Cookstoves (CAP) defines what is needed to kick-start and develop the Bangladesh clean cookstove market. The CAP makes the case for taking immediate action towards achieving the goal of 100% clean cooking solutions by 2030. It identifies key barriers to the large scale adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels, the desired outcomes if these barriers are removed, as well as potential intervention options and mechanisms for quickly and effectively taking action.</p>	2013	<a href="http://www.asialeds.org/sites/default/files/resource/file/Bangladesh%20CAP%20FINAL%20-%20Web%20Version.pdf">http://www.asialeds.org/sites/default/files/resource/file/Bangladesh%20CAP%20FINAL%20-%20Web%20Version.pdf</a>	Disseminate cookstoves to over 30 million households in Bangladesh by 2030	generation will be from RE sources or clean power import by 2041.
Mobility	Integrated Multi-modal Transport Policy	The policy intends to extend choice in transport and secure mobility in a way that supports sustainable development. To achieve this policy aim, the Government aims to work with industry to promote sustainable	2013		The overall objective is to create a transport system that is safe, efficient, clean and fair by favouring greener, cleaner vehicles along	Expected BAU emission scenario from Transport Sector in 2030 : 37 MtCO <sub>2</sub> e (source: NDC document)







	National Land Transport Policy	<p>goods distribution. The Government furthermore sets to foster innovations in bus transport, encourage CNG vehicles, support solar powered refrigeration units for trucks; and use inland ports to accommodate waste matter from vessels to prevent it being dumped in waterways. One of the specific policy performance targets for the road sector includes the mandatory use of Social and Environmental guidelines for all road and bridge projects. Also environmental standards for road transport are to be established.</p> <p>The Land Transport Policy has been formulated in light of the Government pledge to establish a transport system that is safe, cheap, modern, technologically dependable, and environmentally friendly.</p>	2004	<p><a href="http://www.asialeds.org/sites/default/files/resource/file/National-Land-Transport-Policy-Bengali-english.pdf">http://www.asialeds.org/sites/default/files/resource/file/National-Land-Transport-Policy-Bengali-english.pdf</a></p>	<p>with better public transport and measures that assist non-motorised transport and walking. It also aims at reducing the rate of road traffic growth.</p> <p>The government policy is to improve public transport and aim to limit the share of private car use in Dhaka to 30% of mechanized trips in 2022. Nationally, the objectives include improvement of the standard of bus services, construction</p>	<p>Bangladesh's network of 3,900 kilometers of inland waterways are the only mode of transport for 12 percent of country's rural communities (World Bank).</p> <p>The number of vehicles on city roads in Bangladesh increased 16 times between 2001 and 2013, while motorized public transport accounts for only 23 percent of trips (World Bank).</p>
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	Road Master Plan 2010	The Road Master Plan for Bangladesh is intended to be the guiding document for investment in the road sector over the next twenty years. It has been compiled following a thorough diagnosis of the existing problems of the RHD road network, and the future challenges to be faced.	2010	<a href="http://www.rhd.gov.bd/RoadMasterPlan/RoadMasterPlan.pdf">http://www.rhd.gov.bd/RoadMasterPlan/RoadMasterPlan.pdf</a>	of bus lanes, improvement of environment for pedestrians, and enhancement of railways' operational capacity.  By 2021, all routes should be dual gauge so that meter and broad gauge trains can operate effectively between the East and West Zones.	
Sustainable Development	National Sustainable Development Strategy, the Perspective Plan 2010-21 (NSDS)	the NSDS 2010-21 has prepared by the General Economics Division of Planning Commission of GoB, with a broad objective to identify the strategic priority areas along with three cross-cutting areas (economic, social and environmental), with a views to achieving its stated vision and addressing long-term sustainability issues of critical areas. The strategy includes the long term development vision of GoB, the Five	2008	<a href="http://www.asialeds.org/sites/default/files/resource/file/NSDS-BG-Draft%20NSDS%20Bangladesh.pdf">http://www.asialeds.org/sites/default/files/resource/file/NSDS-BG-Draft%20NSDS%20Bangladesh.pdf</a>	The development priority sectors under NSDS comprise – agriculture, industry, energy, transport and human resources. The energy sector strategy includes the enhancing of power supply through increased own generation from renewable sources	



		Year Plan, the perspective plan of Bangladesh 2010-21 and other existing sectoral policies of the Government.			(biomass, solar, wind and small hydro), and also import power from the nearby regions as well, improving demand management, reducing dependency on gas for power generation, switching over coal, nuclear power, cleaner and environmental friendly technologies. The transport sector strategies include to provide mobility of the growing population at affordable cost while maintaining environmental sustainability.	
Buildings	Bangladesh National Building Codes 2015	The national building code is the legal document that provides codes for the design, construction, materials, use, maintenance, occupancy and location of all buildings. Also fire and earthquake resistance. The buildings	First drafted in 1993 and updated in 2010	<a href="http://anyflip.com/usep/atix/basic/">http://anyflip.com/usep/atix/basic/</a>		In 2010, 21.3 percent of Bangladesh's urban population lived below the national poverty line, while, in 2009, almost 62 percent of the



		are categorized according to their use: residential, commercial, industrial, educational, medical, industrial, storage etc. The officers of the Development authorities are supposed to consult the code with inspections and building permissions.	and then in 2015			urban population lived in slums <sup>9</sup> .
	Urban and Regional Planning Act, 2017	Developed in order to make land use planning and coordination of the various materials of the environment thereby ensuring proper urbanization in Bangladesh to prepare a comprehensive and sustainable development plan for the city and its adjoining areas	2017	<a href="https://udd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/udd.portal.gov.bd/publications/f44d9fd4_69b1_4635_b99b_1caee4d500ae/Research.pdf">https://udd.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/udd.portal.gov.bd/publications/f44d9fd4_69b1_4635_b99b_1caee4d500ae/Research.pdf</a>		
	National Urban Sector Policy, 2011	The policy includes a decentralized and participatory process of urban development sector wise in which the central government, local government, private sectors, civil society, and the people could play their roles. The policy also stated the	2011 (yet to be approved)	<a href="http://fpd-bd.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/National_Urban_Sector">http://fpd-bd.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/National_Urban_Sector</a>		

<sup>9</sup> Ellis, P., & Roberts, M. (2015). *Leveraging urbanization in South Asia: Managing spatial transformation for prosperity and livability*. The World Bank.



		funding mechanism at urban local levels.		<a href="#">Policy 2011 Bangladesh Draft.pdf</a>		
Waste management	National 3R Strategy	Government of Bangladesh has formulated National 3R strategy of waste management and subsequent action plans for the local authorities has been prepared for promoting recycling of waste through mandatory segregation of waste at source, developing treatment facilities and market of the recyclable materials.	2010	<a href="http://wasteconcern.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/National_3r_Strategy.pdf">http://wasteconcern.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/National_3r_Strategy.pdf</a>	The national 3R goal for waste management is achieve complete elimination of waste disposal on open dumps, rivers, flood plains by 2015 and promote recycling of waste through mandatory segregation of waste at source as well as create a market for recycled products and provide incentives for recycling of waste.	The country generates about 8000 tons of solid waste each day from the six major cities (Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi, Barisal and Sylhet), of which Dhaka city alone is contributing about 70% <sup>10</sup> .  MSW generation per capita : 149.7 kg/yr <sup>11</sup>
Water	The Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100	The Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP) 2100 is a <i>long-term, holistic</i> plan for water management in Bangladesh. Key elements of the delta planning	2017 (draft)	<a href="http://www.bangladeshdeltaplan2100.org/">http://www.bangladeshdeltaplan2100.org/</a>	Background reports on important delta issues  Input for the 7th Five Year Plan to be	98 percent of Bangladesh's population have access to water from technologically

<sup>10</sup> Abedin, M. A., & Jahiruddin, M. (2015). Waste generation and management in Bangladesh: An overview. *Asian Journal of Medical and Biological Research*, 1(1), 114-120.

<sup>11</sup> <http://atlas.d-waste.com/>



	National Water Management plan	<p>process include the conduct of <i>baseline studies</i>, the outlining of a <i>delta vision and scenarios</i>, the creation of a <i>delta framework</i> for <i>delta governance</i>, the iterative selection of <i>delta strategies</i>, the formulation of an <i>investment plan</i> and a program for <i>capacity building</i>. The plan will find immediate applicability through a set of short-term no-regrets measures that has been worked out as input to the Bangladesh government's 7th Five-Year Plan for 2016-2020.</p> <p>The NWMP is to be a framework plan to guide (but not prescribe), in an integrated and comprehensive manner, the actions of all concerned with developing and managing water resources and water services; It is to be a rolling plan to be reviewed and updated every five years, providing a firm plan for the first five years, an indicative plan for the subsequent</p>	2014	<p><a href="http://warpo.gov.bd/nwmp/nwmp_vol1.pdf">http://warpo.gov.bd/nwmp/nwmp_vol1.pdf</a></p>	<p>prepared by the Ministry of Planning</p> <p>A coordinated and transparent institutional Delta Framework</p> <p>An implementation strategy and guideline for the coming 5 to 10 years</p> <p>The overall objectives of the NWMP are to contribute in a balanced fashion to the overall national goals of economic development, poverty alleviation, food security, public health and safety, decent standard of living for</p>	improved water sources <sup>12</sup>
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<sup>12</sup> Joseph, George; Haque, Sabrina Sharmin; Yoshida, Nobuo; Yanez Pagans, Monica; Sohag, Md Kutub Uddin Bakhtiar; Moqueet, Nazia Sultana; Smith, Dustin Andrew; Lahiri, Santanu; Ellery, Mark; Sen, Somnath; Ayling, Sophie Charlotte Emi. 2018. *Promising progress : a diagnostic of water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and poverty in Bangladesh : Main report (English)*. WASH Poverty Diagnostic. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.  
<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/152341520607754248/Main-report>





		five years and a perspective plan for the long term (25 years), all set in the context of what may happen at least 50 years ahead.			the people and protection of the natural environment.	
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## 5. Assessment of NDC in relation to sub-national government

Publication date of latest NDC	<a href="http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Bangladesh%20First/INDC_2015_of_Bangladesh.pdf">http://www4.unfccc.int/ndcregistry/PublishedDocuments/Bangladesh%20First/INDC_2015_of_Bangladesh.pdf</a>
Lead agency/ Ministry	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), Government of Bangladesh
Governance structures for implementation	<p>As per the NDC roadmap the proposed governance arrangement intends to include and integrate National Adaptation Plan (NAP) implementation in synergy with NDC implementation under the ambit of one single overarching framework. This proposed framework could possibly also cover the updated Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), which would depend on the outcome of the on-going review process.</p> <p>As per the proposed framework, both the processes (NDC and NAP) is envisaged to have a single Advisory Committee and a single Coordination Committee. The Secretary of MoEFCC will chair the NDC-NAP Advisory Committee. And the coordination committee will be governed by the Additional Secretary from MoEF, supported by NDC and NAP implementation analytical support for efficient functioning of these proposed committees. The proposed NDC-NAP Coordination Committee would be build-up on the expertise of the already established NDC Technical Committee.</p> <p>The Advisory Committee may include new members if needed. The pool for NDC implementation analytical support is formed and managed by the Department of Environment (DoE) of MoEFCC. The NDC-NAP Coordination Committee is the main focal point for the UNFCCC and act as the secretariat to the NDC Advisory Committee. It will be based within the</p>



	<p>MoEFCC, as part of its lead role in the Government of Bangladesh on climate change and liaising with the UNFCCC. Sectoral Working Groups are managed by individual government's sectoral agencies like – the Power Sector is managed and chaired by Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) under Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources (MoPEMR), the Ministry of Industry itself is the Chair for Industrial Working Group, and Roads Transport and Highway Division (RTHD) under the Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges is the Chair for Transport Sector Working Group.</p>
<p>To what extent are a) Sub-national government b) Urbanisation/urban relevant sectors<sup>13</sup> mentioned in the NDC?</p>	<p>As per the 2017 report by Un Habitat titled 'Sustainable Urbanization in the Paris Agreement', Bangladesh's NDC has been categorised as Cluster A i.e. NDCs with urban mentions within text headers, classified as strong urban content.</p> <p>The NDC submitted by Bangladesh includes strategies for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in urban and infrastructure sectors. The NDC also focuses on transport as a key sector for mitigation strategies. The NDC mentions target of achieving a shift in passenger traffic from road to rail of up to around 20% by 2030 compared to the business as usual and 15% improvement in the efficiency of vehicles due to more efficient running.</p>
<p>Do any urban-related NAMA's or NAP's, or coordinated urban/climate programs, targeted at sub-national government, exist? If so name them here</p>	<p>Bangladesh is implementing a community driven Climate Adaptation solutions accessible to the Urban Poor<sup>14</sup>. The project aims to co-create and implement climate change adaptation solutions in Dhaka's Rail Line Slum and Match Colony in order to make the community more resilient to the multiple impacts of climate change locally, particularly flooding and waterlogging. The project is funded by Nordic Development Fund. Bangladesh is currently working on GHG reductions from waste and a road transport</p>

<sup>13</sup> Data for your country may be found in UN-Habitat's recent publication:

<https://unhabitat.org/books/sustainable-urbanization-in-the-paris-agreement/>

<sup>14</sup> Nordic Development Fund, 2017 (Source: <https://www.ndf.fi/project/ncf-community-driven-climate-adaptation-making-sustainable-climate-adaptation-solutions>, accessed on 09/11/2018)



	<p>NAMA (supported by the Asian Development Bank). The Government is also currently working on five further NAMA concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solar Renewable Energy</li> <li>• Waste Heat Recovery</li> <li>• Efficient Lighting</li> <li>• Waste Management to lower GHG emission</li> </ul> <p>Initial analysis has been carried out on all five, looking at the rationale for the interventions, risks and barriers, timeframe for implementation, metrics of success, the estimated emissions reductions, other expected co-benefits and costs.</p>
<p>Briefly describe the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system that exists/being planned for climate action.</p>	<p>While under the climate convention at present there are currently no specific requirements or deadlines for LDC such as Bangladesh and Small Island Developing States in relation to MRV at the international level. However, with implementation of Paris Agreement Post-2020, Bangladesh will have to produce and submit information every 2 years as prescribed under article 13 of the Paris Agreement.</p> <p>MoEFCC is the lead and coordinates actions on NDC implementation and working with a comprehensive MRV system. The current MRV system<sup>15</sup>, as outlined in the NDC sectoral mitigation action plans, each sector has developed a set of indicators that it will use to track progress on NDC implementation for that sector. These indicators can be broadly described as Tier 1 indicators include data on overall GHG emissions (both at the national level and sectoral level), while tier 2 indicators provide information on the drivers for the tier 1 indicators (such as levels of production, efficiency of production, GDP, population etc). Tier 3 indicators are more bottom-up in nature and will provide information on the performance of individual measures (e.g. measuring the capacity of wind and solar energy, or the numbers of people</p>

<sup>15</sup>[http://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/notices/e5820e3c\\_2cd7\\_4e4d\\_baf3\\_5e613b37348a/Bangladesh%20NDC%20implementation%20roadmap\\_final\\_12%20June%202017\\_clean%20version.docx](http://moef.portal.gov.bd/sites/default/files/files/moef.portal.gov.bd/notices/e5820e3c_2cd7_4e4d_baf3_5e613b37348a/Bangladesh%20NDC%20implementation%20roadmap_final_12%20June%202017_clean%20version.docx)



	taking public transport etc). Further, Bangladesh intends to develop robust MRV processes for various mitigation measures and also adaptation measures, including NAMAs.
What are the major barriers identified preventing sub-national involvement in implementation of the NDC and related policies?	The major barriers preventing sub-national involvement in NDC implementation includes lack of information, lack of access to finance and capacity constraints.

- How can local and regional governments help national governments (including ministries of climate change and urbanization) to seize the potential of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development in the implementation of the NDC of your country?

Through the roadmap for NDC implementation quantitative targets could be further divided among sub-national level considering their capabilities and other factors such as socio-economic-environmental potential. Local and regional governments will be able to deliver efficient and cost effective implementation of NDC targets at ground level, since they are pivotal stakeholders for reducing GHG emissions by advancing renewable energy systems, sustainable transportation, spatial development and waste management strategies. Direct financing from the central government and other climate funds can increase the opportunities for local governments to implement climate programmes/actions. Besides, to get this direct finance, the local government should focus on developing need based programmes, which are in line with national policies and targets.

- What are the options to integrate commitments and actions of local and regional governments in to current and future NDCs of this country?

The major entry points for integrating commitments and actions of local governments in to current and future NDCs could be balanced urban planning, low-emission development strategies, innovative and additional finance mechanisms from urban mitigation and adaption, multi-level stakeholder engagement, urban infrastructure/services delivery, etc. Increased focus on urban climate resilience, formulating renewable energy plans and developing low carbon transport solutions would be key options at the local level which if implemented effectively, will directly contribute to achieving Bangladesh's NDC targets.

- How can your national government collaborate with local and regional governments to mobilize appropriate capacity building, technical, financial



resources and policy/legal framework to realize solutions addressed in delivering and raising ambition; in 2018, towards 2020, towards 2050?

The existing sub-national climate programme and financing is followed by a top-down approach and highly controlled by the central government in Bangladesh. Direct financing is an expectation for the sub-national level. There is a till lack of technical capacity of municipal/city corporation staffs for low carbon development planning and implementation. Majority of the local government officials are unaware of the NDC and national climate targets. Sub-national governments should be involved in capacity building and awareness activities related to global commitments and roadmaps.

Various departments are working at the local levels which have direct and in-direct link to climate change mitigation and adaptation, however in some cases their individual programmes overlap with each other due to lack of coordination and timely follow up process thereby leading to duplication of work and loss of resources. The opportunities for vertical integration can be extended to reduce these gaps between each departments working at local level. If the representatives from the local government bodies can participate in the national planning and budgeting process, it would be an opportunity for the vertically and horizontal integration.



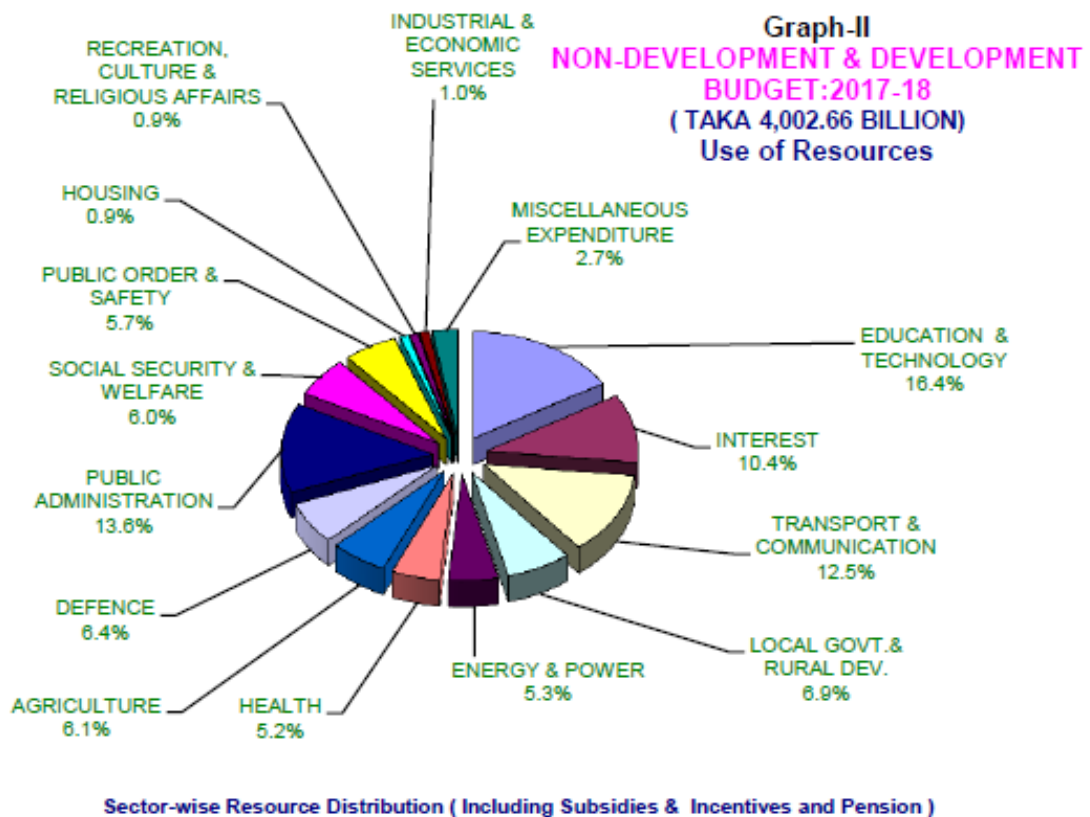
## 6. List of Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

Annex C - Not available yet.

## 7. Financial System

- National Budget<sup>16</sup>

The National Budget for 2018-19 for Bangladesh was presented in Parliament on June, 2018. The budget highlights various climate change and environment related initiatives being implemented in the country such as ongoing preparation of National Adaptation Plan for mitigating long-term effects of climate change and other significant programmes such as determination of effects/risks of climate change on agriculture, water, infrastructures, urbanisation, biodiversity, health and food security and assistance to affected people; adopting advanced technology in brick kilns; and bringing low carbon emitting technology from



Source: National Budget 2018-19, Bangladesh

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<sup>16</sup> <https://mof.gov.bd/site/page/65335556-555b-4e79-8160-2c8975d76b52/Budget-in-Brief>



among others. The budget also mentions about the Country Invest Plan 2016-2021, which has been prepared to determine the investment demand, current investment and investment gap that exist in environment, forest and climate change sector. Approved by the National Environment Council, this plan identifies implementable priority investment programmes by the ministries, divisions and departments. According to the estimate, a total amount of USD11.7 billion will be required during the tenure (2016-2021) of the investment plan; of which USD 4.7 billion has been invested with support from public funds and development partners, meaning that there is an overall investment deficit of USD7 billion.

- Climate finance

The MoEFCC is the key government Ministry to work for climate planning and financing in coordination with the Planning Commission. Bangladesh established (2009-2010) two innovative funds – (a) the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), and (b) Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund (BCCRF) for implementation of climate actions under the BCCSAP. From 2009-10 and the 2016-17 fiscal year, a total of USD 400 million approximately has been allocated to BCCTF. Consequently, a USD 110 million BCCRF was created in 2010/17. Over the last three decades, GoB has invested over USD 10 billion to make the country more resilient and less vulnerable to natural disasters. However, Bangladesh spends a significant portion of its development budget on climate related projects (47% of Annual Development Programme and 13% of non-development budget). Over the period 2011-2014, more than 80% of all climate-related projects were financed from domestic resources, with only 20% from external resources. Other examples include the Ministry of Agriculture, which spent 25% of its budget on climate projects; while the Local Government Division spent 19%.

Two major sources of climate funds are<sup>18</sup>:

- Government of Bangladesh (GoB); BCCTF – MoEFCC to finance adaptation projects from its own resources. Between 2009-10 and the 2016-17 fiscal year, a total of BDT 3,100 crore (USD 400 million approximately) has been allocated to BCCTF under MoEFCC
- Bangladesh Climate Change Resilient Fund (BCCRF) – As of 2014, the fund drew around USD 187 million in contributions from Denmark, the European Union

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<http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/Financing%20Green%20Growth%20in%20Bangladesh%20Challenges%20and%20Opportunities.pdf>

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<http://www.greengrowthknowledge.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/Financing%20Green%20Growth%20in%20Bangladesh%20Challenges%20and%20Opportunities.pdf>





(EU), Sweden, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, AusAID, and USAID over six years

Apart from the BCCTF and BCCRF, the GoB has been able to raise climate funds from a number of bilateral and multilateral sources. The bilateral source includes the UK's International Climate Fund. On the other hand, the multilateral sources include Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Pilot Programme for Climate and Resilience (PPCR), and United Nations – Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UNREDD). Successful funds received are as follows:

- Global Environment Facility – Since 1991, Bangladesh has received total grants worth USD 143.59 million from GEF to implement 41 projects.
- Climate Investment Funds – Bangladesh first accessed the fund in 2010 and received USD 110 million under Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Up to USD 35.75 million of the funding will be provided to Bangladesh as a grant under the Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Programmes (SREP), and yet to get support under the Forest Investment Programme (FIP).
- Green Climate Fund (GCF) – Bangladesh is one of the first recipient countries to access the Fund for a climate adaptation project with support of KfW. The project, Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming, received funding worth USD 40 million.
- Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) – Bangladesh has succeeded very little in accruing CDM benefits.
- REDD+ – Bangladesh, meanwhile, with support of UNDP and FAO has already formulated the REDD readiness roadmap, but it is yet to join the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility to have access to REDD+ Readiness Fund.

Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeline	Amount of funding
Green climate Fund	National Designated Authority (NDA) / Focal Point: Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance  Accredited entities:	The GCF aims to support developing countries in achieving a paradigm shift to low-emission pathways and to increase climate-resilient development, by funding transformative projects and programmes on adaptation and/or mitigation to climate		Funds pledged to GCF is USD 10.3bn



	Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) & Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF)	change.		
Adaptation Fund (AF)	National Designated Authority (NDA) / Focal Point: MoEFCC	The Adaptation Fund finances climate change adaptation and resilience activities in developing countries that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. All funding applicants are required to submit project proposals through a National Implementing Entity, a Regional Implementing Entity, or a Multilateral Implementing Entity. Proposals also require endorsement by the Designated Authorities of the country in which the proposed activities would take place.	2018-2020	USD 100 million annual target for 2018-2020
Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Political Focal Point Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance  Operational Focal Point	GEF funds are available to developing countries and countries with economies in transition to meet the objectives of the international environmental conventions and agreements.  GEF support is provided	GEF 7 cycle (4 years) till 2022	USD 6.66 million for Bangladesh <sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/publications/GEF-C.55-Inf.03-GEF-7-STAR.pdf>



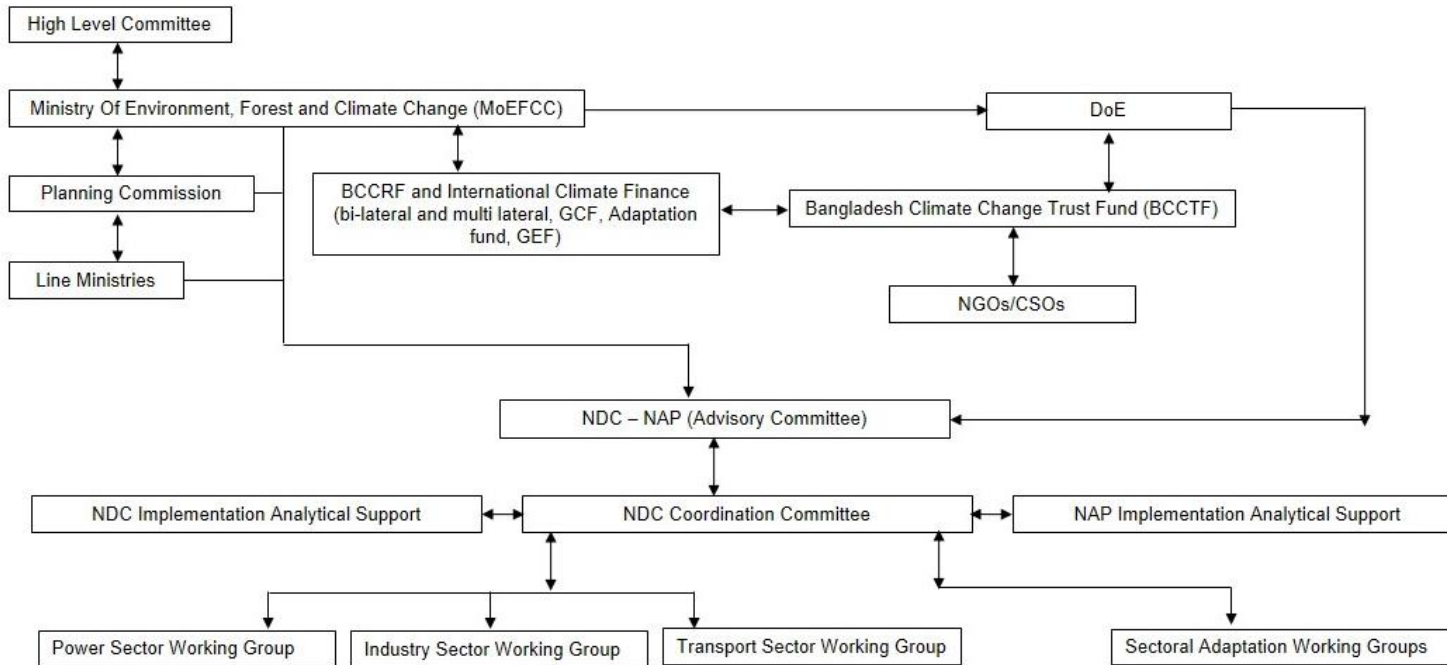
	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change	to government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector companies, research institutions, among the broad diversity of potential partners, to implement projects and programs in recipient countries.		
The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)	<p>Political Focal Point Economic Relations Division (ERD), Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Operational Focal Point Ministry of Environment, Forests &amp; Climate Change</p>	The LDCF was established in response to guidance received from COP 7 in 2001. The LDCF has been supporting country-driven projects that address national priorities. The LDCF has been successfully providing services tailored exclusively to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which face challenging circumstances to adapt to the impacts of climate change. The LDCF remains the only fund entirely dedicated to supporting climate adaptation action in LDCs.	Till 2022	
Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)	Relevant country authorities and/or the EU Delegation for a GCCA+ funded action	The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) is a European Union flagship initiative which is helping the world's most vulnerable countries to address climate change. This EU initiative helps mainly Small Islands Developing	Second phase (2014-2020)	EUR 420 million in the second phase



		<p>States (SIDS) and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) increase their resilience to climate change.</p> <p>The GCCA+ also supports these group of countries in implementing their commitments resulting from the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change (COP21), in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the new European Consensus on Development.</p>		
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## Annex A - Institutional mapping of Bangladesh



## Annex B – Climate hazards and critical assets mapping

Not available yet.



## Annex C – National Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

Not available yet.

