National Approach of Reduction of SLCPs in Bangladesh

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Bangladesh: Climate Adaptation and Mitigation

- Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009
 - Both Adaptation and Mitigation
 - Two Funds: BCCTF (own resources) and BCCRF (Multidonor)
- > Vision 2020, Sixth Five-Year Plan, NSDS
- Bangladesh and Sweden joint workshop on SLCFs before CCAC started formally
- Bangladesh is a founding member of CCAC

Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS)

Main Sources of SLCPs in Bangladesh

- Cook stoves: black carbon
- Brick kilns: black carbon
- Vehicular emission: black carbon
- Open burning: black carbon
- Rice parboiling systems: black carbon
- Flooded irrigation in rice field: methane
- Municipal waste deposits: methane
- Livestock: methane

Traditional Cook Stoves

- 30 million households and 1 million institutions, restaurants etc use traditional cook stoves
- Inefficient (thermal efficiency: 5% - 15%) and polluting (indoor air pollution and black carbon emission)



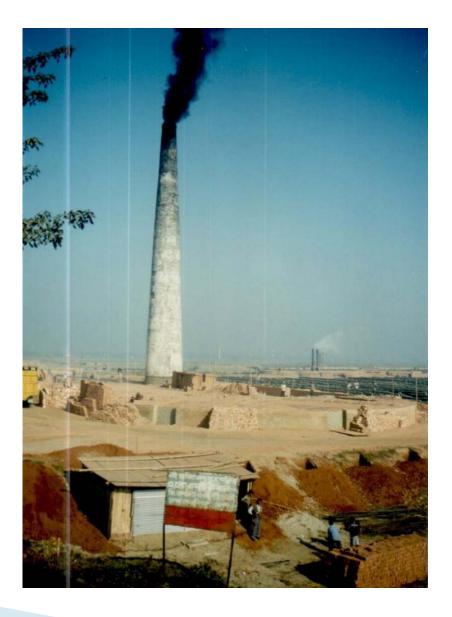
Improved Cook Stoves (ICS)

- Improved cooking stoves (ICS) developed
- Thermal efficiency: 27% 30%
- Fuel saving: 40% 55%
- Significant less indoor air pollution (chimney!) and black carbon emission
- 1.23 million ICS in use
- I million more will be in use shortly
- Local small entrepreneurs all over the country being trained and patronised



Traditional Brick Kilns

- 8,000 brick kilns in Bangladesh
- Inefficient and huge pollution
- Annually 200000 tonnes of coal used for brick production



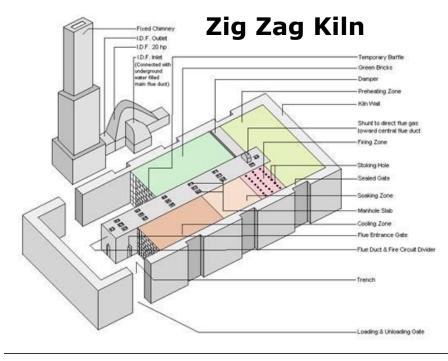
Improved Brick Kilns

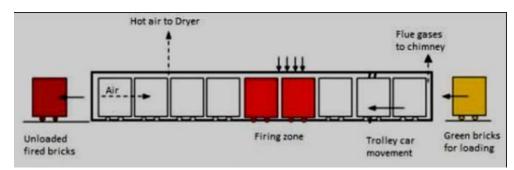
- > Improved brick kilns introduced in Bangladesh
 - Hybrid Hoffmann Kiln
 - Vertical Shaft Kiln
 - Zig Zag Kiln
 - Tunnel Kiln
 - Green bricks
- > Efficient in energy use
- Significant less black
 carbon emission





Different Types of Kiln

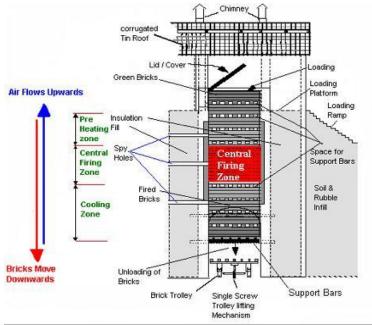




Tunnel Kiln







Vertical Shaft Kiln

Traditional Rice Parboiling

- 50,000 traditional rice parboiling units
- Use most of 8 mill ton rice husk as fuel
- Thermal efficiency: 15% 30%
- Very high air pollution
- Very high black carbon emission

Improved Rice Parboiling Systems

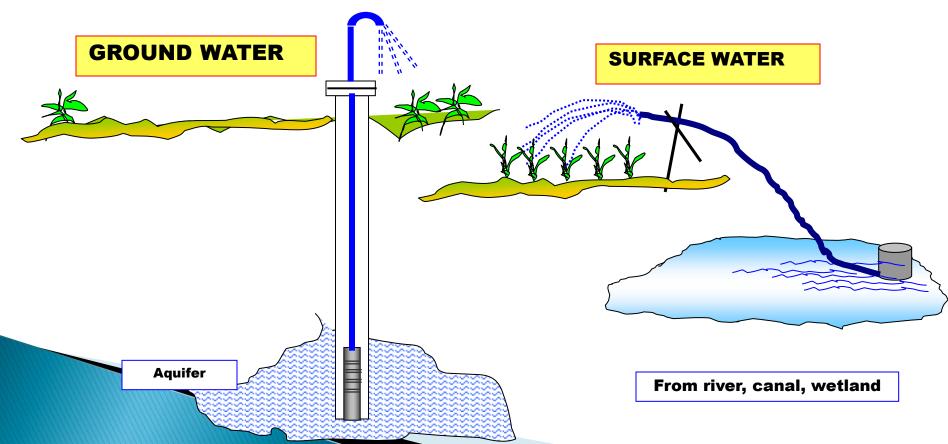
Improved rice parboiling systems developed
Thermal efficiency: 50%

- Fuel (rice husk) saving over 50%
- Black smoke not visible
- 42 improved plants in use



Traditional Rice Field Irrigation

- Traditional irrigation is flooded irrigation
- 3-6 inches depth of water in rice fields
- Methane emission



Intelligent Rice Field Irrigation

- > Drought Assessment (DRAS) Model or Climate Mitigation Crop Model (CM2)
- > Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) Method
 - Model developed and validated
 - Irrigation, fertilizer given as required
 - □ No standing water
 - □ 40% less water, 30% less energy
 - □ 30-40% more crop
 - Less methane emission

Eield level extension to be introduced

Municipal Solid Waste

Currently 600–1000 tonnes municipal waste produced daily

- Methane emission can be reduced by proper waste management
 - Aerobic fermentation (fertilizer): good experience
 - Anaerobic fermentation: methane & fertilizer production and use (no experience)

Enabling Documents under Preparation

- National Action Programme (NAP) to reduce
 SLCPs being prepared and adopted
- Open burning control rules drafted
- Ambient Air Quality Standard under revision
- Environment Conservation Rules revised and will be adopted soon

CCAC Initiatives as Fast-Actions to Reduce SLCPs with many co-benefits

- Finalised Sectoral initiatives led by Partners
 - Heavy duty diesel vehicles and engines
 - Brick kilns (Bangladesh is a partner)
 - Cook stoves (Bangladesh is a partner)
 - Agriculture
- Agriculture Initiatives
 - Manure management component
 - Open burning component
 - Paddy rice component
- Bangladesh is a lead partner of Agriculture Initiatives

