Benefits and Outcomes of CBIT Project: Lessons Learned from Bangladesh

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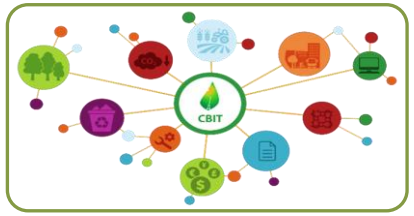
Presentation Outline

Paris Agreement (Recall of Articles 11 and 13)



An Overview of the CBIT Project Phase I

Short Animation Video on CBIT Project

Paris Agreement

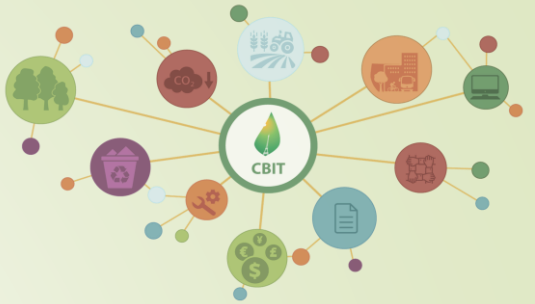
ARTICLE-11:

Strengthen institutional and human capacities to report on NDCs, especially for GHG emissions, mitigation, and adaptation activities

ARTICLE-13:

Meet **Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)** under the Paris Agreement

An Overview of the CBIT Project



Project Title	Strengthening Capacity for Monitoring Environmental Emissions under the Paris Agreement in Bangladesh
Project Duration	Jan 2020 to Jan 2023 (Extended to December 2023)
Funding Source	Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Total Budget	US$ 0.86 million
Implementing Agency	Department of Environment
Development Partner	Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Overview of the Project……Contd.

Project Objective

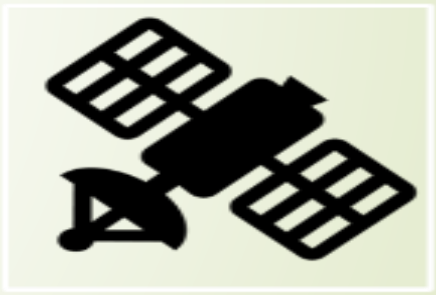
To **strengthen institutional and human capacities** in Bangladesh to meet the **Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)** of Paris Agreement and track the progress of priority mitigations and adaptations actions identified in the NDC focusing on **AFOLU**, **Energy**, **IPPU** and **Waste** sectors.

Overview of the Project……Contd.

Project Components

Strengthened national institutional arrangements and capacities to enhance MRV transparency in line with NDC activities

Strengthened technical capacity to assess the emissions and removals, and monitor mitigation activities of NDC



Strengthened capacity to monitor and report adaptation activities in support of NDC

Overview of the Project……Contd.

Project Outcomes

Enhanced Institutional arrangements for data collection and sharing, archiving and reporting strengthened focusing on AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste sectors

Enhanced Monitoring and reporting the progress of the adaptation actions

Developd Best practice ETF reporting process, information gathering, system infrastructure and module sharing

Strengthened Capacity for Reporting on inventories of emissions sources and sinks and **monitoring of mitigation activities**

Major Activities under the Project

Established an online MRV Platform for Data Collection, Data Analysis, and UNFCCC Reporting

Institutional Arrangement with BBS and other Key Stakeholders for Regular GHG, Adaptation & Mitigation related Data

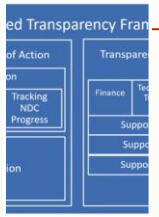
Prepare GHG and Environmental Emission Database System

Strengthen IT Infrastructure and GIS Lab of DoE

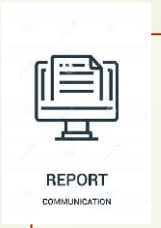
Prepare Capacity Needs Assessment

Conduct 34 Trainings and 08 Stakeholder Consultations with relevant Stakeholders

Develop ETF Roadmap



Organize Workshop on BTR Roadmap, Adaptation Monitoring Indicator and Data Collection Template



Preparation of Communication Materials

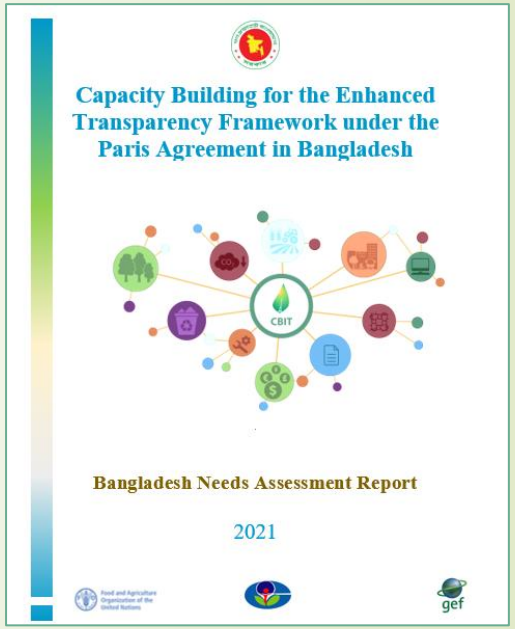
Capacity Gap Assessment Report

A Capacity Needs Assessment Report has been formulated, **outlining the capacity gaps** and **an action plan** to meet the ETF requirements in Bangladesh

Proposes a structured capacity-building plan of activities for the Department of Environment (DoE) and its partners

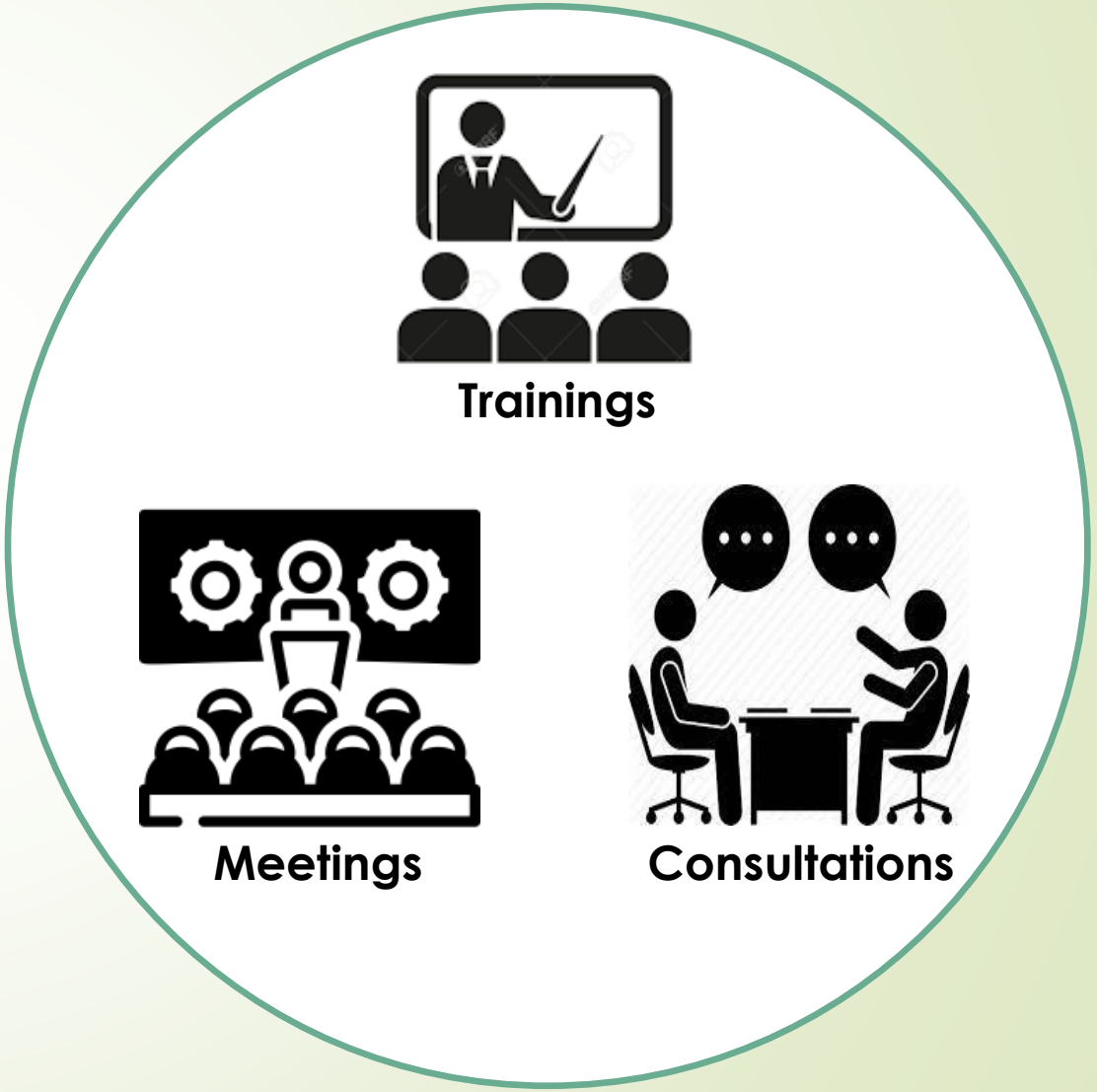
The assessment focused on-

- Institutional arrangements and data collection
- IPCC guidelines, software applications, and appropriate analysis methods
- Development of an online GHG inventory tracking system and integrated knowledge management platform for sharing transparency activities;
- Establishing a national MRV system; and
- Developing an ETF monitoring roadmap.



Exchange of Knowledge & Lessons Learned

The project placed a strong emphasis on fostering the exchange of knowledge and sharing lessons learned to enhance understanding and collaboration among stakeholders.

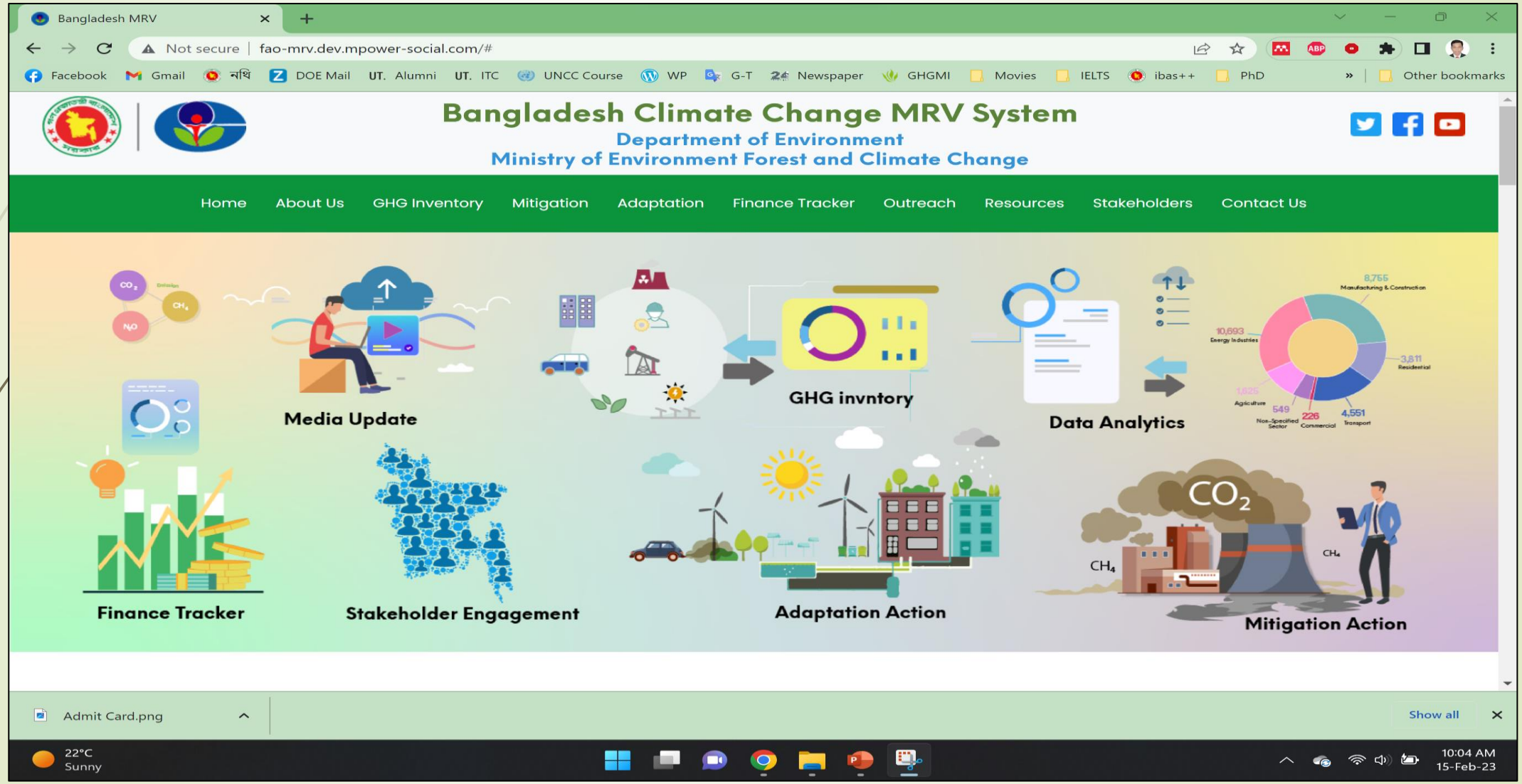


Institutional Capacity Strengthening

Improved IT Infrastructure

Strengthened GIS Lab

Bangladesh Climate Change MRV System



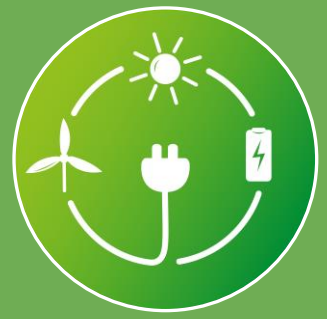
Bangladesh Climate Change MRV System

Advantages of MRV System

- Understand emission profiles and track trends
- Track mitigation and adaptation actions and climate finance
- Meet UNFCCC reporting obligations
- Ensure QA/QC procedures and meet the ETF requirements under the Paris Agreements
- Enhances policy making and regulation, and inform stakeholders

Component of Bangladesh MRV System

National GHG Inventory



Mitigation Actions

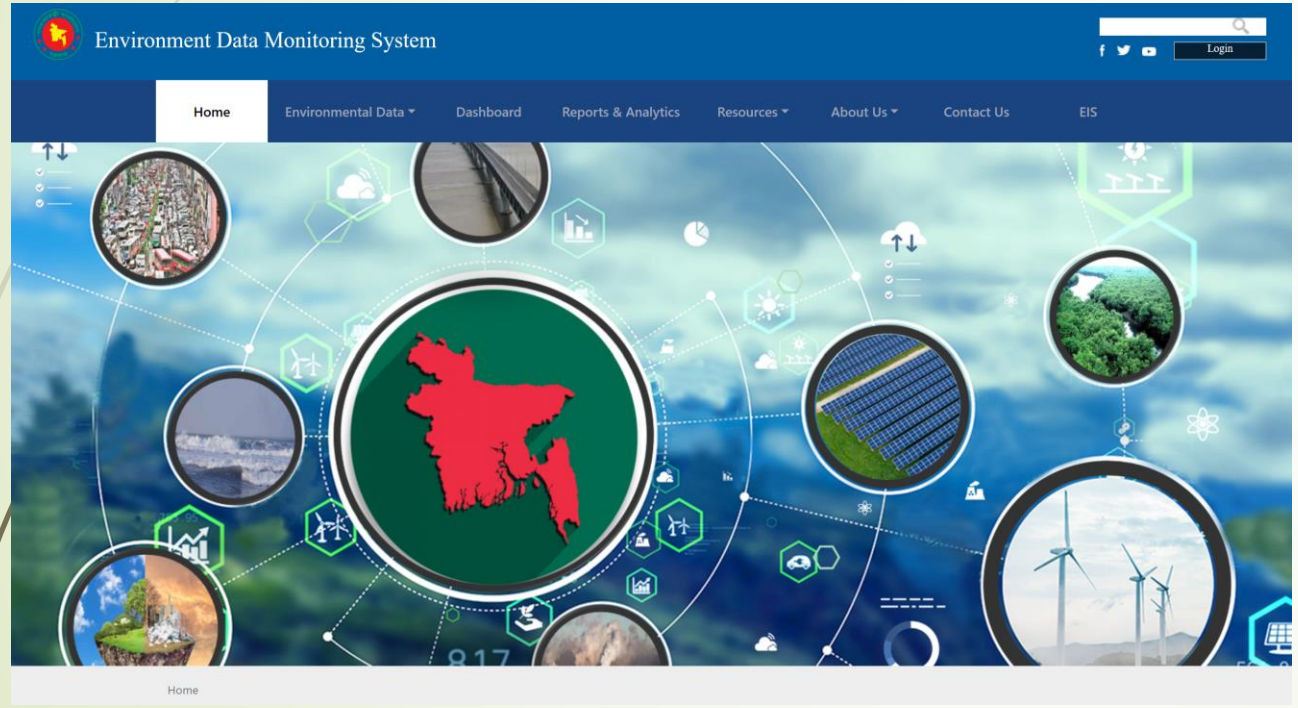
Adaptation Actions

Financial Tracker

Bangladesh Environmental Information System

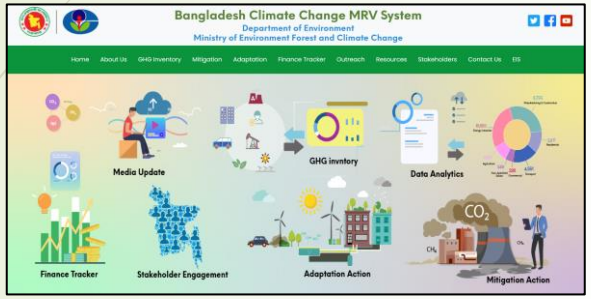
The Bangladesh Environment Information System (EIS) aims to provide **comprehensive and reliable data on various environmental aspects**

Environmental Data Monitoring System

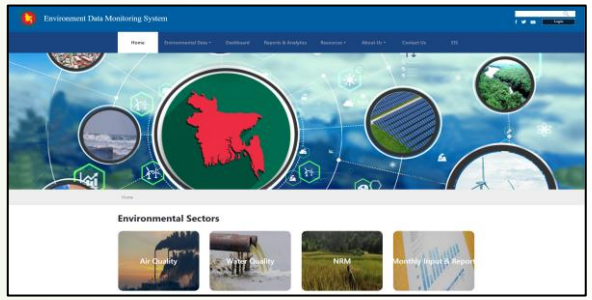


- Air Quality
- Water Quality
- NRM
- Seal Level Rise
- Noise
- Others

Web Address to Access MRV, EIS & EDMS



http://mrv.eis.gov.bd/



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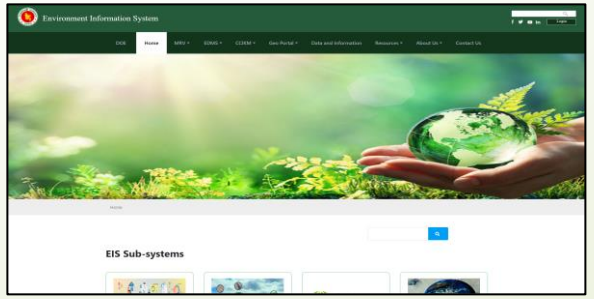
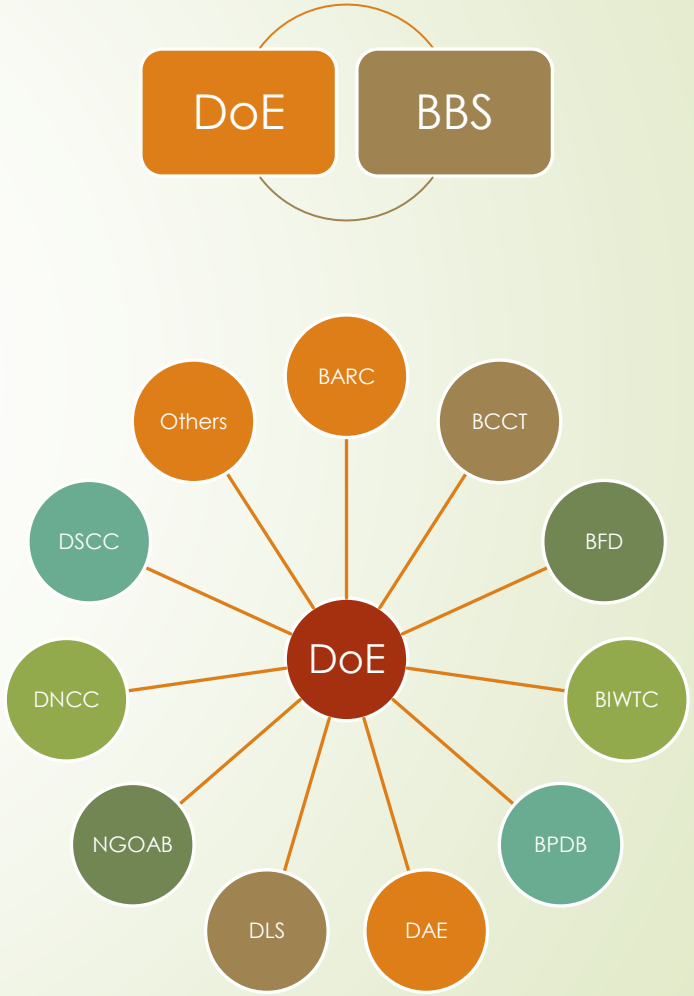


http://eis.gov.bd/

Strengthening Institutional Arrangements

An initiative has been taken to develop an institutional arrangement among the DoE, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), and other relevant stakeholders for sharing GHG activity data and project-specific climate change adaptation, mitigation, and finance-related information.

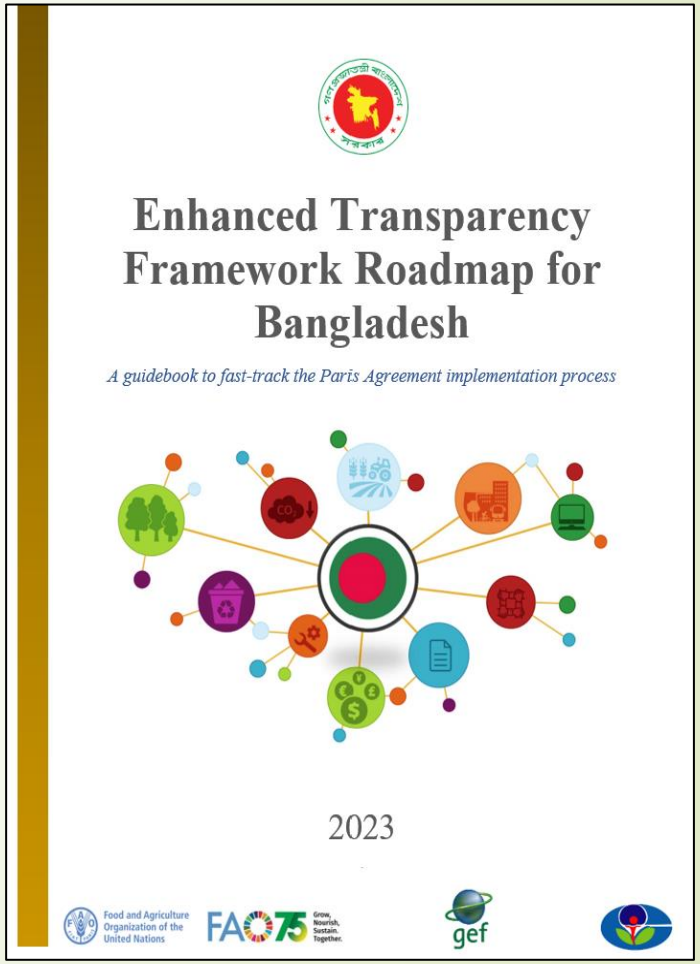


Strengthening Institutional Arrangements

A data sharing agreement (MoU) has been signed between DoE & BBS on 9 October 2023

Bangladesh ETF Roadmap

- An ETF Roadmap for Bangladesh has been drafted to **fast-track the Paris Agreement's implementation process** in Bangladesh.
- The roadmap **outlines short, medium, and long-term goals and timelines** that should lead the country to become truly ETF-ready and compliant and guide the government, stakeholders, and partners toward achieving the capacity needed to meet ETF requirements.
- The roadmap **emphasized the institutionalization of the ETF process, enhancement of the enabling environment, capacity building, submission of BTRs, and mobilization of climate finance** from both national and international sources to foster climate transparency in Bangladesh



Bangladesh ETF Roadmap….Contd.

	Outputs	Milestone	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Strategic priority 1	**Institutionalization of the ETF process**												
	MRV coordination unit/cell established at DoE	*A dedicated MRV unit established at DoE with experts from all the GHG emission sectors*											
	Institutionalization of MRV activities at the data providers' level	*Data generation, emission measurement and verification have Institutionalized at the data providers level*											
	Operationalize the institutional arrangement with BBS and key stakeholders	*Institutional arrangement with BBS and key stakeholders operationalized through regular data-sharing activities and collaboration*											
	Institutionalization of NDC update activities at DoE	*NDC update activities performed by the MRV unit and CC&IC wing of DoE*											
Strategic priority 2	**Enhancement of enabling environment**												
	Long term strategy for Net zero emission for priority sectors has developed and adopted	*Long term strategy for Net zero emission for priority sectors has developed through a multi-stakeholder consultation*											
	Bangladesh Climate Change Act. formulated and adopted	*A participatory national Climate Change Act formulated outlining the enforcement, role, and mandate of institutions for climate action, and regular data generation supported by relevant assessment*											
	Enhance data standards and institutionalize QA/QC procedures at the data providers level	*Data standard enhanced and QA/QC procedures performed at the data providers level*											
	Emission factor estimation for key emission categories	*Emission factor estimated and validated for key emission categories*											
	Reduce uncertainty from activity data, emission factors, GHG emission, and mitigation estimation	*Uncertainty from activity data, emission factors, GHG emission, and mitigation estimation has reduced*											
	Adoption of Tier 2 approach for major GHG emission categories	*Tier 2 approach adopted for major GHG emission categories*											
	Adoption of Tier 2 approach for all GHG emission categories	*Tier 2 approach adopted for all GHG emission categories*											
	Methodology enhanced to measure and monitor direct and indirect effects of mitigation	*Identify/develop methods for quantification of direct and indirect effects of mitigation and develop metrics to capture the mitigation co-benefits*											
	Implement the BTR improvement plan developed in the first BTR period	*BTR improvement plan implemented*											
Strategic priority 3	**Capacity building**												
	Integrate net zero monitoring framework with the MRV platform	*Net zero monitoring framework integrated with MRV platform*											
	Review and update adaptation and mitigation tracking indicators and tracking system	*Adaptation and mitigation tracking indicators and tracking system were reviewed and updated*											
	Implement application programming interface (API) at key data providers level for automatic data sharing	*API implemented and tested at key data providers level for automatic data sharing*											

Photographs

A moment in the Inception workshop in 2020

Training on GHG inventory at the DoE

Photographs

Training on ESS and Procedures for Climate Change

A Consultation Workshop at DoE

Communication Materials

INSIDE FOCUS

MAJOR OUTPUTS OF
STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR MONITORING ENVIRONMENTAL EMISSIONS UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT IN BANGLADESH PROJECT

BACKGROUND

At the 21st Conference of Parties (COP21) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, Bangladesh signed the landmark '**Paris Agreement**' on 22 April 2016 (ratified on 22 August 2016) to combat climate change and accelerate the actions needed for low carbon development. One of the key achievements of the Paris Agreement was the establishment of an 'Enhanced Transparency Framework' (ETF) for tracking and reporting the progress of countries' commitments to GHG emission reduction. Accordingly, a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) program was established to meet the enhanced transparency requirements defined in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement.

The CBIT project aims to strengthen institutional and human capacities to meet the requirements of the ETF and track progress the priority actions identified in Bangladesh's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). More specifically, the project established a national measurement, reporting, and varication (MRV) system (an online platform) for collecting and archiving greenhouse gases (GHGs) data, adaptation, mitigation, and climate finance data, strengthened institutional arrangements, increased the capacity of national stakeholders, and formulated an ETF roadmap for Bangladesh.

National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory Process and Lessons Learned

at a glance

All Parties under the UNFCCC, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1(a) of the Convention, must communicate national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases.

A complete and transparent national GHG inventory is an essential tool for understanding current emissions and past trends, projecting future emissions, and identifying sectors for cost-effective mitigation opportunities.

Developing country Parties requires to submit national inventory report as part of their national communication report every four years (Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 60.b) and biennial update report every two years (Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41.f) either as a part of their national communication in the year in which the national communication is submitted or as a stand-alone update report. However, the LDC and SIDS Parties may submit biennial update reports at their discretion.

BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE MRV SYSTEM

Contents

Highlights

Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) is an elaborative process to measure and report greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, mitigation, adaptation, and support received or provided in a precise and verifiable manner.

The operationalization of the MRV system requires effective institutional arrangements, consistent GHG activity data, as well as the collection and sharing of data relevant to adaptation, mitigation, and support.

Measurement is needed to identify emissions trends, determine where to focus greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction efforts, monitor adaptation and mitigation progress.

Reporting and verification are important for ensuring transparency, good governance, accountability, and credibility of results and for building confidence that resources are being utilized effectively.

MRV is the key to unfolding climate finance and showing progress on climate goals.

With the Paris Agreement, MRV has been gaining further importance, and a common MRV requirements are set out and parties are requested to develop specific modalities and guidelines.

Communication Materials

NATIONAL ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK (ETF) ROADMAP OF BANGLADESH

Contents

Highlights

The Paris Agreement sets out a global framework to combat climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. Bangladesh, a signatory to the Paris Agreement and has been attempting to uphold the commitments made through its nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

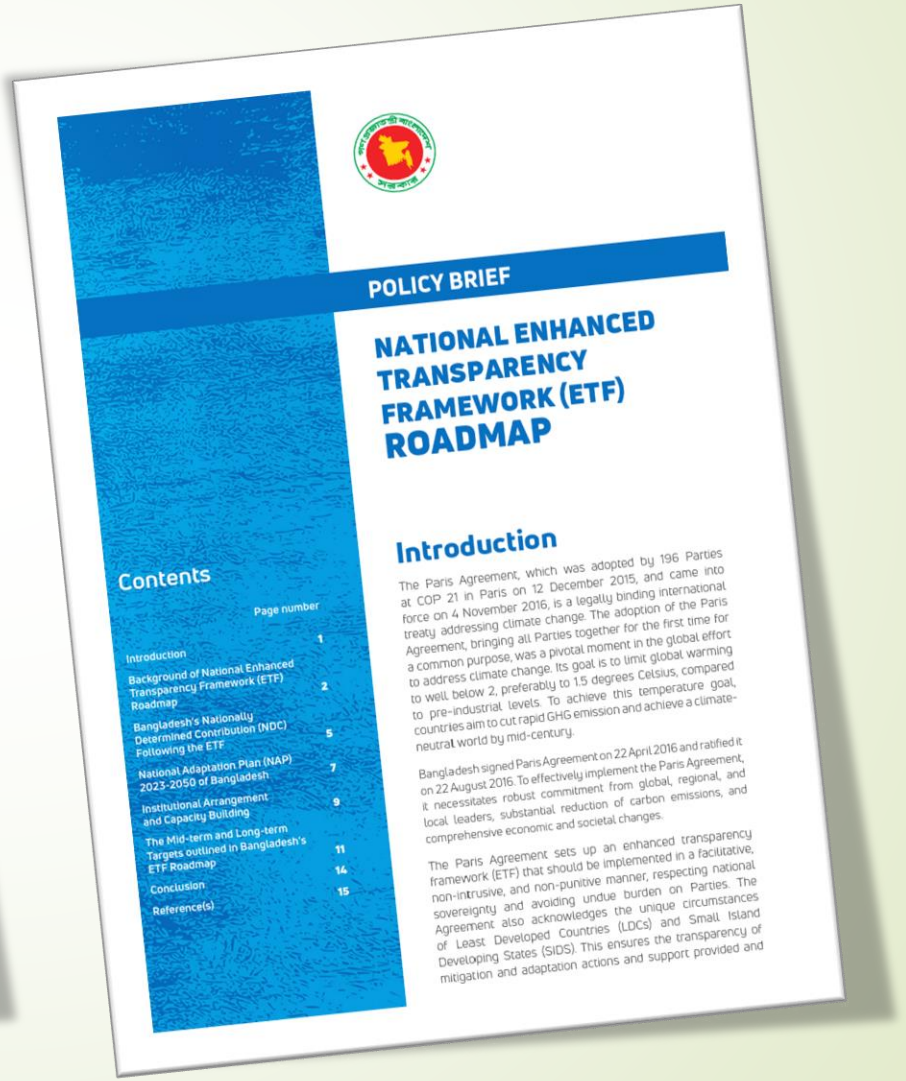
The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) was established under the Paris Agreement to track progress toward achieving countries' global emission reduction commitments.

The ETF marked a considerable improvement in reporting, with enhanced guidelines that have a more stringent framework to raise nations' ambition and encourage urgent action to limit global warming.

The ETF is designed to build mutual trust and confidence and promote effective implementation of the Paris Agreement. The modalities procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF were adopted by CMA 1 in Katowice.

The information and report produced by the ETF will significantly advance long-term goals, including a future revision to NDCs, and will be an important addition to the global stocktake.

The ETF offers a standard reporting and assessment structure for both developed and developing nations in order to ensure transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency, and comparability of the reports submitted to the UNFCCC by all Parties.



POLICY BRIEF

NATIONAL ENHANCED TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK (ETF) ROADMAP

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Introduction

The Paris Agreement, which was adopted by 196 Parties at COP 21 in Paris on 12 December 2015, and came into force on 4 November 2016, is a legally binding international treaty addressing climate change. The adoption of the Paris Agreement, bringing all Parties together for the first time for a common purpose, was a pivotal moment in the global effort to address climate change. Its goal is to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. To achieve this temperature goal, countries aim to cut rapid GHG emission and achieve a climate-neutral world by mid-century.

Bangladesh signed Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 and ratified it on 22 August 2016. To effectively implement the Paris Agreement, it necessitates robust commitment from global, regional, and local leaders, substantial reduction of carbon emissions, and comprehensive economic and societal changes.

The Paris Agreement sets up an enhanced transparency framework (ETF) that should be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, and non-punitive manner, respecting national sovereignty and avoiding undue burden on Parties. The Agreement also acknowledges the unique circumstances of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This ensures the transparency of mitigation and adaptation actions and support provided and

Expectations from the CBIT Phase II Project

- Full Functionalized MRV Platform
- Establishment of Enhanced Institutionalization Arrangements
- Implementation of Bangladesh ETF Roadmap

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR KIND PATIENCE