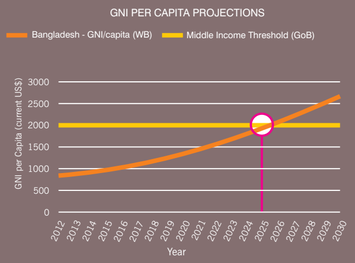
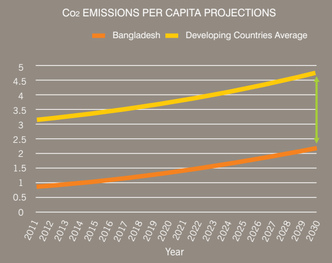
Bangladesh's Intended Nationally Determined Contributions

An Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) sets out what post-2020 climate change actions a country plans to take under a new international agreement under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Middle-income country status by 2021 (Prospective Plan)



Source: Projections from World Bank Databank



Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) Version 2.0. (Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2014)". World Resources Institute
www.adb.org/news/bangladesh-could-see-climate-change-losses-reach-over-9-gdp-report

Stay below average per capita emission of Developing Countries (Hon'ble Prime Minister Statement in New York)

BAU emissions to 2030 for power, transport and industry

Sector	GHG emission (MtCO2e)		% change
	2011	2030 BAU	
Power	20.98	91.42	335.75
Transport	16.76	36.61	118.48
Industry	26.46	105.73	299.54
Total	64.20	233.76	264.11

The INDC of Bangladesh Business as usual scenario for power, transport, and industry

For the power, transport, and industry sectors only, GHG emissions in the BAU scenario are expected to increase by 264% between 2011 and 2030, from 64.20MtCO2e to 233.76MtCO2e.

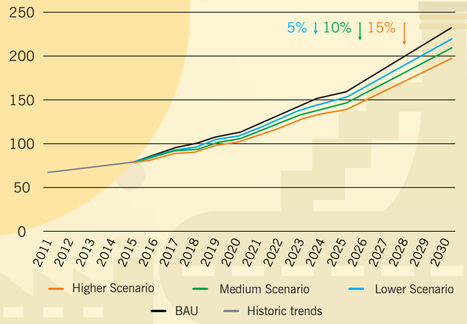
INDC mitigation scenarios for power, transport, and industry only

Sector	% change from BAU in 2030				GHG emission in 2030 (MtCO2e)		
	BAU	Low ambition	Medium ambition	High ambition	Low ambition	Medium ambition	High ambition
Power	91.42	86.41	80.91	74.83	-5.48	-11.50	-18.15
Transport	36.61	33.23	30.04	27.90	-9.23	-17.95	-23.79
Industry	105.73	101.93	99.52	95.10	-3.59	-5.87	-10.05
Total	233.76	221.57	210.47	197.83	-5.21	-9.96	-15.37

GHG emissions in 2030 and % reduction from BAU for power, transport and industry for the three mitigation scenarios

Baseline scenario and unconditional and conditional contributions (Only considering emissions and mitigation in power, transport and industry (energy demand) sectors)

GHG emissions (MtCO2e) for Power, Transport and Energy demand in Industry to 2030



Unconditional contribution	Contribution assuming no additional international support	Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by 12 MtCO2e by 2030 or 5% below BAU emissions for those sectors.
Conditional contribution	Contribution assuming additional international support	Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by 36 MtCO2e by 2030 or 15% below BAU emissions for those sectors.

Estimated costs of key mitigation measures

Mitigation Goal

Mitigation measures proposed in the INDC taking consideration of:

- An unconditional contribution to reduce GHG emissions by 5% from Business as Usual (BAU) levels by 2030 in the power, transport and industry sectors, based on existing resources.
- A conditional 15% reduction in GHG emissions from BAU levels by 2030 in the power, transport, and industry sectors, subject to appropriate international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

Sector	Investment
COAL POWER GENERATION	$16.50 billion
SOLAR ENERGY	$1.30 billion
WIND ENERGY	$.60 billion
STEAM TURBINE	$.63 billion
SOLAR HOMES	$1.60 billion
BIOMASS PRODUCTION	$.20 billion
ELEVATED EXPRESS HIGHWAYS	$2.65 billion
MASS RAPID TRANSIT	$2.70 billion

Estimated investment required (billion USD, 2011-2030)

Adaptation Goal

The primary goal for adaptation is to protect the population, enhance their adaptive capacity and livelihood options, and to protect the overall development of the country in its stride for economic progress and wellbeing of the people.

Estimated costs of key adaptation measures

Measure	Cost
Food security and livelihood and health protection (incl. water security)	$8 billion
Comprehensive disaster management	$10 billion
Salinity intrusion and coastal protection	$3 billion
River flood and erosion protection	$6 billion
Building climate resilient infrastructure	$5 billion
Rural electrification	$3 billion
Urban resilience	$3 billion
Ecosystem based adaptation (incl. forestry co-management)	$2.5 billion
Community based conservation of wetlands and coastal areas	$1 billion
Policy and institutional capacity building	$0.5 billion

Estimated investment required (billion USD, 2015-2030)

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