

Policy Advisory for Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (PAP)

Background

Over the past decade, Bangladesh's rapid economic growth has heightened the demand for increased electricity generation. Currently, most of the electricity in Bangladesh comes from fossil fuels, contributing to 93% of the country's CO₂ emissions. The nation's short-to-medium-term plans for expanding electricity generation primarily involve conventional power sources like coal, gas, liquefied petroleum gas, and nuclear power, emphasizing the necessity for a more substantial shift toward green energy.

Bangladesh, being highly susceptible to climate change, has committed to implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) as part of the Paris Climate Agreement. The 2021 NDCs focus on projects to enhance renewable energy and optimise electricity generation technologies.

Efficient electricity supply through renewable sources is crucial for a successful energy transition. However, the adoption of new technologies in the country's electricity system development plans, such as the Integrated Energy and Power System Master Plan (IEPSMP), is currently limited. Stakeholders must align on a common strategy for integrating renewable energies into the supply, and there's a need to better identify energy efficiency potential on the demand side for successful implementation of energy-saving measures.

The project aims to support sustainable energy development in Bangladesh.

Objectives

The objective of this project is "the conditions for implementing the green energy transition in Bangladesh are improved". The project

Project name	Policy Advisory for Promoting Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (PAP)
Commissioned by	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Commission value	5 million Euro
Project region	Bangladesh
Partner ministry	Ministry of Power, Energy, and Mineral Resources (MPEMR)
Executing agency	Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA), Power Division, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources
SDG contribution	Affordable and Clean Energy (SDG-7), Climate Action (SDG-13)
Duration	2021-2024

strives to incorporate concrete renewable energy and energy efficiency targets into policy documents to align with the climate objectives outlined in the NDCs.

Thematic areas

- Contribute to further improvement of the policy and regulatory framework for Renewable Energy (RE) or Energy Efficiency (EE) promotion in the power sector.
- Support in enabling environment for the widespread adoption of innovative renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies in Bangladesh.

Approach

PAP endeavours to collaborate with Bangladeshi government institutions to integrate sustainable development into the energy



Left: PAP supports the National Solar Help Desk established in SREDA office to propel solar PV developments in Bangladesh

Right: Government certified energy auditors have been provided advanced training on auditing fertiliser industries

system planning in the country. The project aligns directly with the national implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) under the 2030 Agenda, specifically targeting SDG 7 (universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy) and SDG 13 (addressing climate change). Additionally, PAP actively supports the attainment of targets outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) of the Paris Climate Agreement.

The project outlines application scenarios, assessing the potential and limitations of eco-friendly technologies. Its goal is to foster a supportive political, regulatory, and economic environment, expediting the advancement of these fields. The initiative addresses existing policy and regulatory gaps, advocates for the revision of key

documents (such as the Net Metering Guideline, Energy Audit Regulation, Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master Plan), and facilitates possible reforms. The overarching aim is to establish a more favorable political, regulatory, and economic landscape to accelerate the development of RE and EE.

This will be accomplished by consistently raising awareness among energy policy and decision makers at all levels regarding different facets of the energy transition. It involves knowledge exchange, capacity development activities on cutting-edge RE and EE technologies, the formation of working groups for policy dialogues, along with other innovative approaches.

Achievements



01

Capacity enhancement

50 participants from distribution companies and private sector (EPCs) have been trained on rooftop solar under net metering. The project also supports policy makers by organising study visits.

Access to reliable data for developing a viable project on solar technologies

A Solar Irradiance Measurement System has been established at Power Division rooftop for generating reliable data to expedite the implementation of rooftop solar.

02



03

Policy regulation

PAP supported the Government to publish a new circular on promoting net metering. This circular has been published in SREDA's official website.

Energy efficiency and conservation

Provided advanced training to 25 certified energy auditors to support SREDA in developing industrial energy use benchmark and identify energy saving potential in fertiliser industries through audits

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