

CLIMATE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Budget Report 2025-26



Food Security, Social
Protection and Health



Infrastructure



Mitigation and
Low-carbon Development



Comprehensive
Disaster Management



Research and
Knowledge
Management



Capacity Building and
Institutional Strengthening



Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Climate Financing for Sustainable Development

Budget Report 2025-26

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Finance Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Foreword

Bangladesh, an innocent victim of global warming, stands at a critical juncture where the intersection of climate vulnerability and sustainable development demands strategic action and global cooperation. As a nation deeply affected by the adverse impacts of climate change from rising sea levels to intensified natural disasters, our path to sustainable development must be resilient, inclusive and climate responsive. Climate financing is not just an instrument of support; it is a catalyst for transformation, empowering communities, driving innovation and securing the well-being of future generations.

Our national response is anchored in the transformative “3 Zeros” vision- Zero Poverty, Zero Unemployment and Zero Net Carbon Emissions. This vision encompasses the core of our climate and development agenda and calls for integrated efforts to ensure environmental sustainability, inclusive growth and social justice for every citizen.


To translate this vision into reality, Bangladesh has undertaken a good number of initiatives that reinforce our commitment to both climate adaptation and mitigation. Recognizing the urgency of adaptation and the dearth of global support for that matter, Bangladesh established a Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) in FY 2009-10. This domestic financing tool is one of the first initiatives of its kind in the developing world. To complement this, the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) was introduced in 2014 and updated in 2020, aligning public finance with national climate goals and enabling more strategic allocation of resources.

To meet international commitments under the Paris Agreement, Bangladesh submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2021 and formulated the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050. The NAP offers a comprehensive roadmap to reduce long-term climate risks and improve shock resilience. It prioritizes investments in key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, and disaster management ensuring food and water security, economic sustainability and reduced disaster vulnerability in the face of an uncertain climate future.

We are committed to reducing the gap between climate policy and economic planning. Our responsibility is to ensure the resources that spent moves us closer to a more climate-resilient, equitable and prosperous Bangladesh.

I am confident that this 8th Climate Budget Report will serve as a valuable resource for all stakeholders like policymakers, civil society, development partners, media and academia of the contemporary intellectual forum. It reflects not only the risks we face but also the unwavering commitment of our government to mobilize resources, inspire exemplary action in the global climate arena.

I wish for the overall success of the 8th Climate Budget Report and all the people engaged in its preparation.


(Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed)

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Message

Bangladesh is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, facing increasing threats from sea-level rise, cyclones, flooding, and salinity. These challenges directly affect the livelihoods of millions and pose serious risks to our economy and overall development. In this context, climate finance has become a critical tool for building resilience, supporting adaptation and mitigation efforts, and ensuring sustainable development for future generations.

The Government of Bangladesh has consistently shown a strong dedication to addressing climate change. Efforts like the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) highlight its proactive stance in tackling climate challenges. The establishment of the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), funded from domestic resources, is a landmark step toward integrating climate priorities into national budgeting and planning processes.

Despite these efforts, the scale of climate challenges demands significantly more financial resources. International climate finance is essential to complement national investments. While Bangladesh has been able to access some funding from global mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the process of accessing and utilizing these funds often remains complex and time-consuming.

Climate finance is not just a matter of resource allocation; it is a strategic necessity for Bangladesh's climate resilience and development pathway. With enhanced domestic efforts and stronger international support, Bangladesh can continue to lead by example in tackling climate change and protecting both people and the planet.

I firmly believe that the 8th Climate Budget Report by the Finance Division will serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, NGOs, the media, civil society, international organizations, researchers, and other stakeholders. It offers critical insights into the risks and challenges posed by climate change, alongside the government's ongoing efforts and resource allocation to address these issues.

I extend my best wishes for the success of the 8th Climate Budget Report and commend everyone involved in its preparation.



(Dr. Anisuzzaman Chowdhury)



Preface

Bangladesh stands at the frontline of the global climate crisis. Despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, it faces disproportionate risks from rising sea levels, frequent cyclones, floods, and temperature extremes. As the country pushes forward with its development ambitions, climate finance has become a strategic tool to safeguard progress, build resilience, and accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

In response to these growing threats, Bangladesh has developed a comprehensive policy framework including the *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)*, the *Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)*, and the *National Adaptation Plan (NAP)*. While these frameworks are visionary and robust, their implementation depends heavily on access to timely, predictable, and adequate climate finance from both domestic and international sources.

Bangladesh has demonstrated leadership by establishing domestic financing mechanisms such as the *Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)* and actively engaging with international climate funds like the *Green Climate Fund (GCF)*. Yet, the scale of investment needed far exceeds current flows. Bridging this gap will require enhanced international support, stronger public-private partnerships, and innovative financial instruments tailored to local contexts.

To mainstream climate change within public financial management during the budget formulation process, Ministries and Divisions have incorporated specific details in the Ministry Budget Framework (MBF) outlining how their strategic objectives will contribute to address climate change impacts, including both mitigation and adaptation measures. Additionally, climate change considerations have been integrated into the planning and design of development projects.

The *Climate Financing for Sustainable Development Budget Report 2025-26* is the 8th edition of the Climate Budget Report, covering 25 Ministries and Divisions. Its main goal is to supply essential information to policymakers, NGOs, the media, civil society, international organizations, researchers, and other stakeholders about the risks and challenges of climate change, as well as the government's dedication and use of resources to tackle these issues. The report also provides an analysis comparing climate-related budget allocations with actual climate expenditures for the specified period.

I sincerely express my deep appreciation to my colleagues at the Finance Division and other relevant Ministries and Divisions for their hard work and commitment in publishing this report on time, despite numerous challenges. I warmly invite any feedback or suggestions for improving the report in the future.

(Dr. Md. Khairuzzaman Mozumder)

Secretary

Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

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List of the Ministries/Divisions covered by this report

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2. Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR)
3. Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
4. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock (MoFL)
5. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR)
6. Rural Development and Cooperatives Division (RD CD)
7. Ministry of Housing and Public Works (MoHPW)
8. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA)
9. Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD)
10. Local Government Division (LGD)
11. Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA)
12. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME)
13. Ministry of Land (MoL)
14. Ministry of Industries (MoInd)
15. Health Services Division (HSD)
16. Power Division
17. Ministry of Food (MoF)
18. Secondary and Higher Education Division (SHED)
19. Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW)
20. Road Transport and Highways Division (RTHD)
21. Ministry of Shipping (MoS)
22. Ministry of Defence (MoD)
23. Ministry of Textiles and Jute (MoTJ)
24. Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST)
25. Technical and Madrasa Education Division (TMED)

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AF	Adaptation Fund
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BACS	Budget and Accounting Classification System
BAU	Business As Usual
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BECA	Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act
BDP	Bangladesh Delta Plan
CCDR	Country Climate Change and Development Report
CCS	Carbon Capture and Storage
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CVF	Climate Vulnerable Forum
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GST	Global Stocktake
iBAS++	Integrated Budget and Accounting System
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KfW	Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (German)
LLA	Locally Led Adaptation
MBF	Ministry Budget Framework
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NIE	National Implementing Entity
PKSF	Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation
SLCPs	Short-Lived Climate Pollutants
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program

Executive Summary

Bangladesh is globally known as one of the most climate-vulnerable countries, ranking 9th in the World Risk Report (WRR, 2023). The nation faces a range of recurring natural disasters, including cyclones, floods, landslides, river erosion, and droughts. Climate change continues to exacerbate the frequency and intensity of these events, posing significant threats to lives, livelihoods, and infrastructures.

Bangladesh has achieved notable progress in economic growth and poverty reduction, yet its climate vulnerability continues to pose serious development challenges. In response, the country has implemented various climate policies and strategies, including the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy & Action Plan (BCCSAP, 2009), the National Adaptation Plan (2023–2050), and the Nationally Determined Conditions (NDCs) 2021 and so on.

This climate budget report for FY 2025-26 is the eighth of its kind in Bangladesh. Chapter I provides a detailed overview of Bangladesh's vulnerability to climate change, along with an examination of relevant international conventions, protocols, and agreements, as well as the country's domestic legal and policy frameworks.

Chapter II outlines the criteria for classifying and evaluating climate relevance allocation. It delivers a detailed analysis of the method developed for the climate budget report which is fully integrated with iBAS++. The methodology, entitled as the climate finance tracking system, aligns with the six thematic areas of BCCSAP.

Chapter III highlights that a total of BDT 4,09,299.69 crore (BDT 4,093.00 billion) has been allocated to climate-relevant 25 Ministries and Divisions in FY 2025-26, of which BDT 41,208.97 crore (BDT 412.09 billion) is designated specifically for climate-related initiatives. This chapter also provides a comprehensive breakdown of budget allocations for the 25 Ministries/Divisions based on the thematic areas defined in the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). Among these six thematic areas of BCCSAP, 'Food Security, Social Protection, and Health' receives the largest share of funding, followed by 'Infrastructure' and then 'Mitigation and Low-carbon Development'.

Chapter IV denotes key funding sources and strategic frameworks such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and so forth. These instruments guide climate actions and resource allocation. Together, they play a crucial role in building climate resilience and supporting sustainable development.

Lastly, the report aims to engage a wider range of stakeholders by showcasing the Government's resource allocation and spending on climate risk management. Addressing public calls for greater transparency in climate finance, this report demonstrates the Government's commitment to climate resilience and its readiness to build a climate-responsive economy.

Introduction



1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Bangladesh is widely recognized as one of the most climate-vulnerable nations on the earth. It ranks as the 9th most vulnerable country in the world (WRR, 2023).¹ The country struggles with a range of natural calamities including cyclones, floods, landslides, river erosions, and droughts. The frequency and severity of these natural adversities are steadily increasing due to climate change. Despite notable trends in economic development and poverty alleviation, Bangladesh is faced with various challenges arising from the effects of climate change.

The key catalyst behind this climatic turmoil can be traced back over two centuries to the industrialized world's prolonged history of carbon emissions. Massive-scale emissions of greenhouse gases by those countries are inexorably causing a rapid rise in global temperatures. According to the most recent scientific report (AR6) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),² the absence of prompt action to address climate change may precipitate a 1.5 degrees Celsius temperature rise within the forthcoming two decades compared to the pre-industrial revolution levels. This trajectory could potentially lead to an increase in temperature exceeding 3.0 degrees Celsius by the year 2100. Particularly, the low-lying island nations bear the brunt of global warming. Various climate-related hazards were identified in the “Climate Vulnerability Assessment Report Bangladesh, 2023” which include heightened drought and rainfall intensity, increased river flows and flood risk, riverbank erosion, sea-level rise and salinity intrusion, landslides and cyclones, and the intensification of coastal flooding.³

1.2 Vulnerabilities owing to Climate Change

Bangladesh poses a significant threat due to its low-lying unique geography. The World Bank's “Country Climate Development Report (CCDR), 2022” states that an increase of temperature by 1.5 degrees Celsius and a surge of rainfalls by 4 percent would hurry the rise of sea levels in the Bay of Bengal by 27 cm or more by 2050.⁴ The anticipated rise of the sea level is likely to double the risks of resource depletion of around \$300 million a year. Such a phenomenon will also threaten agricultural production, water supplies, and the biodiversity of coastal ecosystems. Followings are some of the threats that have arisen due to climate change:

1.2.1 Economic Vulnerability

As the country's economy is mostly dependent on natural resources, the agriculture sector is the most vulnerable to climate change. According to the World Bank's “Country Climate Development Report (CCDR), 2022”, losses from tropical cyclones alone is accounted to \$1 billion annually, equivalent to 0.7 percent of the nation's GDP. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) warns of the loss of around 17 percent of its landmass and 30 percent of its food production by 2050. Consequently, in absence of decisive actions, the agricultural sector will face the peril of losing one-third of its total GDP by 2050.

¹ World Risk Report, 2023

² The Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC (2021-2023)

³ MoEFCC. 2018. Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment Bangladesh. Final Draft, November 2018. Dhaka: MoEFCC and German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ).

⁴ WB. 2022. Bangladesh: Country Climate and Development Report. The World Bank Group

1.2.2 Demographic Risk

The changing climate is likely to expose the country to extreme and changing weather patterns that will both directly and indirectly impact people's health. The direct impact will be an increased incidence of water and vector-borne diseases, extreme heat and cold-related diseases, and malnutrition.⁵ Indirect climate change impacts will be visible in the increase of seasonal distribution of some allergic diseases and infections.⁶ The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a report, that places Bangladesh at the top of its risk index for climate change, with 36 million people's lives and livelihoods vulnerable in just the coastal region alone.⁷ Within South Asia, Bangladesh stands as the most vulnerable country to climate-induced migration. Projections indicate that there will be 13.3 million internal climate migrants in Bangladesh by 2050, constituting approximately 27 percent of all projected South Asian climate migrants.⁸

1.3 International Conventions, Protocols and Agreements on Climate Change

High levels of greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and the depletion of natural resources have emerged as a paramount concern on a global scale. The global community has developed key milestones to define and advance climate change and climate finance through continuous global engagement within United Nations structures.

1.3.1 United Nations Environment Program

In 1972, the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) was established to oversee environmental initiatives across its agencies. UNEP focuses on a wide range of environmental issues including climate change, eco-system management, pollution and chemicals, water management, waste management, biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

1.3.2 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

154 nations including Bangladesh convened at the Rio Conference to endorse the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992. Article 3.1 of the UNFCCC remarkably emphasizes the principle of 'Common But Differentiated Responsibility', stipulating that parties should collaborate based on this principle with developed countries assuming a leadership role in addressing the adverse effects of climate change.

1.3.3 Conference of the Parties

Since its adoption in 1992, the members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have met at different times at the Conference of the Parties (COP) to make new commitments to address climate change threats; among them, the notable ones are highlighted below:

The third COP was convened in Kyoto, Japan in 1997, where the first legal instrument, the Kyoto Protocol, was agreed upon. Industrialized nations collectively committed to reducing their greenhouse gases emissions below the levels compared to the base year 1990. Eighteen years later, at COP21 in Paris, France in 2015 concerned members were specifically encouraged to undertake concrete actions to develop climate change mitigation and adaptation plans.

⁵ Patz, J. A., Campbell-Lendrum, D., Holloway, T., & Foley, J. A. 2005. Impact of regional climate change on human health. *Nature*, 438(7066), 310

⁶ Rahman, A. (2008). Climate change and its impact on health in Bangladesh. In *Regional Health Forum* (Vol. 12, No. 1, p. 2008)

⁷ Banu, S., Hu, W., Guo, Y., Hurst, C., & Tong, S. 2014. Projecting the impact of climate change on dengue transmission in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Environment International*, 63, 137-142.

Kabir, M. I., Rahman, M. B., Smith, W., Lusha, M. A. F., & Milton, A. H. (2016). Climate change and health in Bangladesh: a baseline cross-sectional survey. *Global health action*, 9(1), 29609

⁸ Groundswell Report Part 2: Acting on Internal Climate Migration (World Bank, Washington, DC, 2018-03-19)

In COP26, the member states reiterated their responsibility to meet the commitment of rich countries to provide \$ 100 billion per year for developing countries to combat climate change. Later, at COP27 in Egypt, member states agreed to create and pay for a "Loss and Damage Fund" for countries affected by climate change. Additionally, new commitments were made at the conference to provide more than \$230 billion in Adaptation Funds.

At the 28th COP in Dubai, the members of the UNFCCC agreed to achieve zero carbon emissions by 2050. A target has been set to triple the use of renewable energy by 2030. Afterward, COP29, held in Azerbaijan, focused on strengthening global climate action, particularly through increased climate finance and operationalization of carbon markets. The New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG), agreed upon at COP29, calls for a concerted effort from all actors (public and private) to scale up climate financing to developing countries. The goal is to achieve at least \$1.3 trillion annually by 2035. This includes developed countries leading the mobilization of at least \$300 billion annually to developing countries by 2035.

1.4 Legal and Policy Framework of Climate Changes in Bangladesh

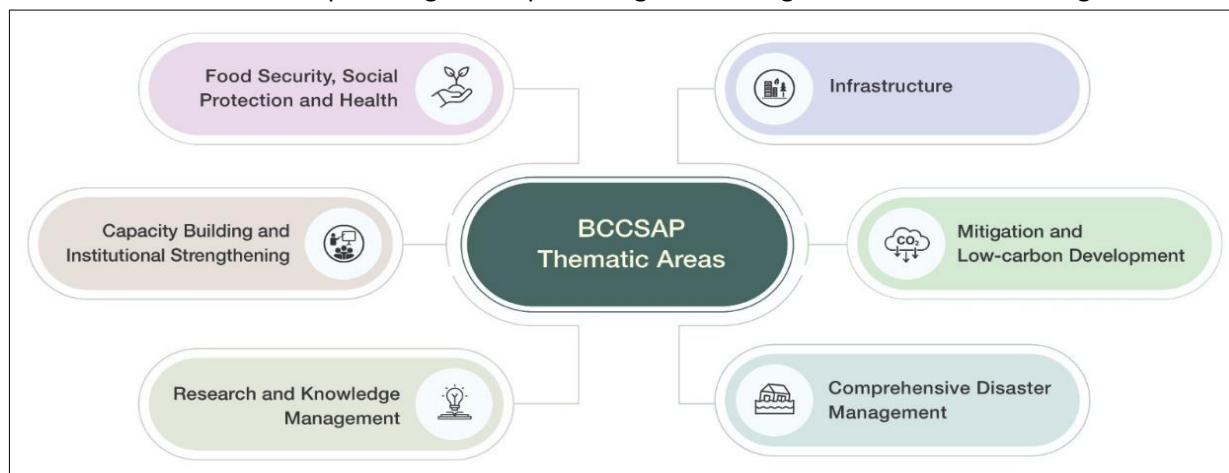
Bangladesh's carbon emissions comprise less than 0.48 percent of the global total, yet the nation grapples with severe vulnerabilities due to the adverse effects of climate change. In pursuit of establishing a robust legal and policy framework, Bangladesh has diligently crafted an array of directives, strategies, legislative measures, and regulatory frameworks since the mid-1990s. These initiatives aim at safeguarding the environment, biodiversity and people against the negative consequences of climate change. The notable legal and policy frameworks are:

1.4.1 Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995

The country's first legal binding of environment is the Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995. This Act is the basis upon which the Environment Impact Assessment is carried out and Ecologically Critical Areas are determined. The Environment Conservation Rules are laid out under the Act, outlining the standards of the air, water and other components of the environment.

1.4.2 Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009

Placing the Bali Road Map (COP 13) into action, the Government of Bangladesh prepared the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009 for adaptation to climate change and mitigation for a Low Carbon Development (LCD) path, which is an overarching document on climate change and is now going to be updated. Elaborating a set of 44 programmes with actions based upon six pillars or broad areas of intervention, it highlights adaptation as the main priority for the country in short to medium terms while emphasising on deep cuts in greenhouse gases emission in the long term.



BCCSAP Thematic Areas

1.4.3 Climate Fiscal Framework

Bangladesh began its journey with the agenda of climate finance governance since the adoption of the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF)⁹ in 2014 (updated in 2020) integrating climate change issues into the national public financial management system. CFF provides principles and tools for making climate fiscal policies, identifying the demand and supply sides of climate funds and ensuring that policies become transparent and sustainable in the longer term. To incorporate climate finance in the country's public financial management systems, CFF is a significant step towards linking climate policies and strategies with the processes of resource allocation.

1.4.4 Nationally Determined Contributions

Bangladesh has prepared the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in 2015 and updated them as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)¹⁰ in 2021 to manage growing emissions without compromising the required development and to play its role in global efforts to limit temperature rise to 2 degrees or preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The country is committed to pursue economic development through the prism of a low-carbon emission paradigm. Bangladesh has pledged to reduce emissions by **27.56 Mt CO₂e (6.73%) below BAU** by 2030 across three pivotal sectors: Energy, AFOLU (agriculture) and Waste which constitute 26.3 (95.4%), 0.64 (2.3%) and 0.6 (2.2%) Mt CO₂e reduction respectively. However, Bangladesh is willing to expand its carbon emission reduction aspirations to **61.90 Mt CO₂e (15.12%) below BAU** by 2030 upon receiving requisite financial, technical, and capacity-building support from the international community.

1.4.5 The National Adaptation Plan

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) prepared and published the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)¹¹ in 2022 which comprises structured and persistent pathways for transformation in climate change adaptation and climate-resilient development in the country. The NAP sets 6 goals to achieve its vision while considering diverse issues in 8 thematic sectors to address climate change adaptation. The required investment for the implementation of 113 interventions of NAP is equivalent to BDT 742.15 billion per year. The Government now spends solely BDT 317.16 billion per year on climate adaptation (MoF, 2024). The implementation of the NAP holds promises for safeguarding 1.1 million hectares of agricultural land against the perils of inundation, flooding, sea-level rise, and salinity intrusion.

1.4.6 Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 outlines a strategic vision to drive national prosperity while addressing long-term challenges related to water, land, and environmental sustainability. It emphasizes resilience against natural disasters and promotes integrated resource management. If implemented as designed, the plan could boost GDP by an estimated 25 percent after 2040 under normal conditions. Key focus areas include flood management, coastal transport resilience, agricultural modernization, and improved water conservation and pollution control. Achieving these goals requires an estimated \$38 billion investment by 2030, with a strong government commitment to mobilize the necessary resources.

⁹ MoF, GoB. 2020. The Bangladesh Climate Fiscal Framework 2020.

¹⁰ MoEFCC. 2021. Nationally Determined Contributions (Updated)

¹¹ MoEFCC. 2022. National Adaptation Plan of Bangladesh (2023-2050)

1.4.7 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), set by the United Nations, are closely connected to climate change, particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action). Climate change represents a significant development challenge, extending beyond environmental concerns. It intensifies poverty (SDG 1) by damaging infrastructure and disrupting livelihoods, agricultural productivity and fisheries decline, threatening food security (SDG 2). Increased pollution and higher temperatures pose serious health risks (SDG 3). Climate shifts strain water resources and sanitation services (SDG 6). Ocean and terrestrial ecosystems (SDGs 14 & 15) suffer from degradation and biodiversity loss. Addressing these impacts requires global collaboration (SDG 17) and a shift toward sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12).

At the same time, climate action contributes to multiple SDGs by lowering emissions and improving air quality, which improves public health and urban living conditions (SDGs 3 & 11). Investing in climate-resilient infrastructure helps minimize disaster impacts, supporting efforts to reduce poverty and hunger (SDGs 1 & 2). Adoption of renewable energy and sustainable land use create jobs and protect ecosystems (SDGs 8 & 15). Promoting climate education and awareness (SDG 4) encourages environmentally responsible behaviors. Enhanced global collaboration (SDG 17) facilitates the sharing of technology, resources, and knowledge to drive sustainable development forward.

1.4.8 Green Banking Policy

To adopt an environment-friendly banking policy for all banking and non-banking financial institutions, Bangladesh Bank issued Guidelines on Environmental Risk Management in 2011. Afterward, Policy Guidelines for Green Banking were issued in 2013 and Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (SBFN) in 2012. Bangladesh Bank, in 2016, set a minimum annual green finance target of 5 percent of total disbursements for all financial institutions. In 2020, the Sustainable Finance Policy for Banks and Financial Institutions was issued. Following that, the Policy on Green Bond Financing for Banks and Financial Institutions (including Green Taxonomy and Green Bond Framework) was issued in 2022. Capital market instruments to promote green finance are being developed with the country's first two corporate green bonds issued in 2022. However, green banking in Bangladesh remains limited in practice and the development of the green bond market lags similar measures.¹²

1.4.9 Re-strategizing the Economy and Mobilizing Resources for Equitable and Sustainable Development

The government of Bangladesh has prepared a task force report on re-strategizing the economy and mobilizing resources for equitable and sustainable development in 2025. This task force report includes climate policy for the future through prioritizing adaptation and mitigation to ensure climate-resilient development in the country. Key policy recommendations of this report are exempting VAT for renewables, offering incentive tariffs to renewables, phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, encouraging hybrid electric vehicles, phasing out fixed chimney brick kilns and coal-based power plants by 2030, and so on.

1.5 Sources and Channels of Climate Finance

Climate Finance refers to local, national or transnational financing-drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing that seek to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address the impacts of climate change. In Bangladesh, the sources and channels of climate finance are given below:

¹² Annual Report, 2021-22, Bangladesh Bank

1.5.1 National Budget

The Government of Bangladesh is allocating resources as part of its commitment and formulating relevant plans, policies and strategies given the severity of the threats posed by climate change. Bangladesh's proactive stance in combating climate change is evident through its strategic and risk-informed planning and resource allocation. The first climate relevant budget was published in FY 2017-18. The allocation in the first year was BDT 14633.61 crore. whereas in FY 2025-26 climate relevant allocation is BDT 41208.97 crore. The total climate relevant allocation increased from FY 2017-18 to FY 2025-26 is BDT 26575.36 crore.

1.5.2 Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund

The Climate Change Trust is a government-owned trust in Bangladesh that utilizes funds to take action against problems caused by climate change. The trust fund has been operating since 2010 through money granted from the National Budget and received from development partners, organizations and institutions approved by the government. In Collaboration with government ministries as well as NGOs and the private sector, the Trust takes measures for adaptation, mitigation, technology development and transfer, capacity building and funds development for facing adverse effects of climate change on man, biodiversity and nature.

1.5.3 Green Climate Fund

At the Conference of the Parties, 2009 (COP 15) in Copenhagen, Denmark, the international community took a decision to set up the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as a new international climate finance mechanism. The Fund intends to transfer money from the developed to the developing world, and assists developing countries in their adaptation to climate change and their actions to mitigate it. The Government of Bangladesh has authorized the Economic Relations Division (ERD) as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to serve as the interface between the country and the Fund. The NDA plays a crucial role in ensuring the alignment of funding proposals with national sustainable development and climate objectives, frameworks, strategies and policies through a rigorous country-level coordination and multi-stakeholder engagement process. An amount of \$454.86 million has been allocated from GCF for ongoing 8 projects in Bangladesh. Total amount allocated to Bangladesh is \$619.23 million and the resource mobilization is going on accordingly.

1.5.4 Global Environment Facility

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) was established in 1991, under \$1 billion pilot programme of the World Bank to enable developing countries to take action on environmental challenges. Aiming to tackle the planet's most pressing environmental issues, the GEF provides funds to UNFCCC, including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Adaptation Fund. So far Bangladesh has received a total of \$160 million from the GEF in the form of grants and \$1037 million as additional co-financing for 34 projects. Within this, the implementation of 13 development projects in FY 2024-25 is being financed by GEF with \$30.09 million while co-financing was \$158.41 million.

1.5.5 World Bank

As part of the implementation of the first policy of the World Bank's budget support programme, Green and Climate Resilient Development (GCRD) Guidelines were issued on 13 February 2023 for formulation, processing and approval of government development projects (ADP). The guidelines have been formulated in the light of the main strategies of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the

National Adaptation Plan (NAP). Ministries/Divisions should undertake projects and programs emphasizing issues related to green and climate-sustainable development as described in 15 sectors of ADP. Bangladesh has received \$494.35 million as budget support in 2024 to implement Green and Climate Resilient Development (GCRD) Guidelines.

1.5.6 Private Sector

Private funds will be a potential source of climate finance for developing countries soon. The primary reason is that the investor community has been realizing that they are living with a very high level of volatility that could get worse by climate change. The World Bank's Country Climate Development Report (CCDR, 2022) highlights that local and foreign private investment is necessary and feasible in various sectors, including climate-friendly agriculture, renewable energy and energy transmission and housing and transportation. The private sector can also play a significant role in the green transition of the economy, including the ready-made garment (RMG) sector and heavy industries such as cement, steel and fertilizer. However, private investment in adaptation presents significant challenges since it is relatively difficult to earn profit in adaptation activities. One way to address this challenge is by using public financial resources to minimize risk in investment opportunities for private investors.

1.6 Integrating climate policy and strategy into the budgeting process

Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) 2014 (updated in 2020) recommended changing the existing structure of the Ministry Budget Framework (MBF) to incorporate climate dimensions into the budgetary process of the Ministries/Divisions having climate actions. Some essential changes have been made to the format of the budget circular instructing the budget desk officials of the Ministries/Divisions concerned to provide information on climate change-related priorities and activities in the Ministry Budget Framework (MBF).

Methodology for Climate Public Finance Tracking



2. Methodology for Climate Public Finance Tracking

Tracking and reporting climate finance flows have become a central concern for development and economic policy. Climate budget tracking helps to provide comprehensive data on climate change-relevant budgeting and spending, enabling the government to make informed climate policy decisions. It is increasingly important to track and report financial flows that support climate change adaptation and mitigation, to build trust and accountability concerning climate finance commitments and monitor trends and progress in climate-related investment.¹³ Climate Finance Tracking Methodology, in line with the thematic areas and programmes set out in the BCCSAP 2009, has been developed in 2018 to track climate allocation and expenditure subsumed in the total budget of relevant Ministries/Divisions. Based on the tracking methodology, a separate climate finance module incorporated in the iBAS++ using new BACS to carry out the tracking exercise. It includes the process of attaching a climate budget marker, such as a tag or account code, to budget lines or groups of budget lines. The key objective of climate budget tracking is to improve governance in climate change, to support better project design and to indicate where future financing is necessary.

2.1 Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan: At a glance

The above-mentioned climate finance tracking system is based on the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009. This strategy is considered as a part of the country's overall development strategy. It sets out 44 programmes to be taken by Bangladesh over the short, medium and long-term, and encompasses the six strategic areas. The vision of BCCSAP is to eradicate poverty and achieve economic and social well-being through a pro-poor climate change strategy which prioritizes adaptation and disaster risk reduction. It also addresses low-carbon development, mitigation, technology transfer and provision of funding. A common theme throughout these strategic areas is the focus on the poor and vulnerable, particularly women and children. The six pillars of BCCSAP are:

1. Food Security, Social Protection and Health

Among the numerous potential unfavourable outcomes of climate change, the risks posed to the agriculture sector and food industry are the most disruptive to the citizens and the economy. All programmes under this theme are subject to adaptation in agriculture, fisheries and livestock sector. Impacts of climate change on health sectors, such as outbreaks of diseases and adaptive strategies against the diseases, are also included here. Changes in water quality and sanitation, livelihood protection (Including women and children) in climate-vulnerable zones get additional priority under the theme.

2. Comprehensive Disaster Management

Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) is a holistic approach that manages all types of hazards across the entire disaster cycle: prevention, preparedness, response, recovery, and rehabilitation. It aims to reduce risk and loss associated with natural and technological hazards, as well as climate change impacts. Strengthening the country's flood forecasting, cyclone and storm surge early warning system and awareness raising among local people through training on shelter management, evacuation and rescue belong to this theme. An effective insurance scheme for risk management is also included here.

3. Infrastructure

This is the most vital and cost-intensive part of adaptation. The main concern is to ensure the existing infrastructures (coastal and river embankment, cyclone shelters) are well maintained and to put in place the urgently needed infrastructures. To do this, preparing GIS-based location

¹³ 'Hand book on Rio Markers for Climate' published in 2010 by OECD-DAC

maps and database for all infrastructures, showing their present status, repair needs and new development needs have been considered. In addition, hydrological modelling, river training, dredging and improved urban drainage are the foremost matters of this theme.

4. Research and Knowledge Management

Precise prediction of timing can minimize the severity of disasters, loss and damage of climate change impacts on different sectors. Establishment of research centers, scientific knowledge and data bank management are the prior concerns to make an appropriate prediction. Climate change modelling, global networking, impact analysis on ecosystem and biodiversity, macroeconomic impact and sectoral analysis, internal and external migration and management of tourism are the significant areas of research.

5. Mitigation and Low-carbon Development

A large share of greenhouse gas is emitted from the energy and transport sectors. Progress in the development of low-carbon technology will help foster a country's growing energy to become green. Improved energy efficiency, pathways for renewable energy, reduction of emissions from agricultural energy, transport and municipal waste are the main sectors of emissions to be controlled. Besides, this sector covers transformation to rapid transit, provision of water and energy-efficient inbuilt environment, carbon credit fund and afforestation.

6. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening

To combat the climate change impact, mainstreaming climate change into all aspects of the national level is obligatory. This necessitates incorporating climate change into policies, plans, programmes and projects and building the capacity of the Ministries/Divisions. Due to social rules, discriminated and poor women are much affected by climate change events. So, they need special consideration, which is also encompassed here.

2.2 Climate Finance Tracking System

For preparing this climate finance report, the Finance Division has been following the built-in Climate Public Fiscal Tracking Methodology of the iBAS++ system since FY 2018- 19 and identifies the amount of climate finance of the Ministries/Divisions. The current climate budget report also applies that approach to identify climate finance. Public spending that flows through the government system and is captured in the national budget has been considered in assessing climate finance. Data collection methodology regarding climate financing is based on only 25 Ministries/Divisions of Bangladesh. The tracking system follows a step-by-step approach and comprises five systematic steps:

Step 1: Linking BCCSAP Themes and Programmes with the Climate Relevance Criteria

Bangladesh has followed the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Rio Markers System to track the climate-relevant expenditure. It is a policy marker to monitor and statistically report on the climate finance flows targeting the themes of the Rio Conventions. According to this approach, climate expenditures are identified and classified, which includes developing guidance for indicating whether the activities are climate relevant or not climate relevant. And this approach also uses a scoring system to identify if a project's objectives are related to climate change adaptation or mitigation. Adaptation projects aim to reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts, while mitigation projects focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The tracking system of this report uses the Themes and Programmes identified under the BCCSAP (44 Programmes under 6 Thematic Areas) as the Climate Relevance Criteria for tracking climate public finance. The relevance criteria proposed in the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) are also aligned with the BCCSAP thematic areas and programmes for harmonized climate finance reporting. Climate Relevance Criteria for Projects and Programmes of 25 Ministries/Divisions as per Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) are presented in Appendix-1.

Step 2: Assigning climate relevance weight against each of the Climate Relevance Criteria

Assessing and weighing the climate relevance of those expenditures is critical. Categorizing fully targeted climate-relevant activities is fairly easy but the methodology is designed in such a way that a lower proportion of the allocation on less relevant activities is also captured along with the allocations on more highly relevant activities. Identifying key relevant interventions under each climate relevance criteria and rate each of those in terms of (a) Climate Sensitivity, and (b) Climate Change Relevance.¹⁴ For multiple interventions under a climate relevance criterion, the climate relevance weight for the interventions is calculated by subtracting the standard deviation of the relevance weights from the maximum relevance weight of the interventions.

Step 3: Relevance of Projects and Programmes

The climate relevant finance should be computed as a percentage (of climate relevance) of the project's annual allocation if it only addresses one relevance criterion. But if the project or programme is complex in nature and may has finances that match with more than one climate relevance criteria, then up to three climate relevance criteria should be selected (including the 'non-climate finance' criteria, if deemed fit) against a project or programme based on the amount of budget allocation for each relevance area (descending order). The project/programme relevance is then calculated following the same formula of deducting the sample standard deviation from the maximum relevance weight percentage.

Step 4: Estimating climate finance for multiple relevance criteria for projects/programmes

From the overall project or programme relevance weight now be distributed among the multiple matching relevance criteria according to the amount of budget allocation for each relevance area, where the mean reciprocal rank is a statistical measure for evaluating any process that produces a list of possible responses to a sample of queries, ordered by the probability of correctness. Therefore, it can say, for projects and programmes with three Relevance, the percentages are 55 percent, 27 percent and 18 percent of the climate finance for Relevance-1, Relevance-2, and Relevance-3, respectively. For projects and programmes with two Relevance, the percentages are 67 percent and 33 percent for Relevance-1 and Relevance-2, respectively. For the projects and programmes with one Relevance Criterion, 100 percent of the relevant allocation should go to the criteria. This is to note that part of the allocation may be 'Not Climate Relevant' and the remaining may address up to two more relevance criteria, totaling a maximum of three criteria for a project or activity. One must take care of the issue that the criteria with the most climate relevance allocation must come first, and so on. Otherwise, the assessment may not provide an appropriate assessment of climate allocation.

Step 5: Climate finance weight for 'Operating Budget' of the Ministries/Divisions

Tracking operating costs are guaranteed as they constitute costs (e.g. for 11-functions, 12-support activities, 13-special activities, and LG) that go beyond development allocation (e.g. projects and programmes). The 'Allocation of Business', project and programme portfolio, and contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation were considered in this regard.

A summary of the criteria-based climate weight assessment is provided in Appendix-1. The weights are estimated based on the analysis and assumptions made in this chapter. The principle for analysis is the additionality of climate allocation over the business-as-usual development financing towards a climate resilient Bangladesh.

¹⁴ The negative values/allocation, investment causing additional emission and maladaptation was not counted.

Budget Analysis of Climate Relevant Ministries/Divisions



3. Budget Analysis of Climate-relevant Ministries/Divisions

3.1 Overview

The budget analysis of climate-relevant Ministries and Divisions in Bangladesh explores how public resources are allocated and spent to tackle climate change issues. This chapter provides an in-depth review of climate-focused budget allocations and expenditures across 25 Ministries and Divisions over the period from FY 2021–22 to FY 2025–26. The analysis uses the climate public financial tracking methodology implemented through the integrated budget and accounting system (iBAS++). **Appendices 3 and 4 of this report contain detailed data spanning from FY 2021–22 to FY 2025–26.**

3.1.1 Climate Budget Allocation and Expenditure Analysis

The Climate Budget Allocation and Expenditure Analysis examines the distribution and use of resources across key Ministries and Divisions. The analysis helps identify trends, gaps, and opportunities to enhance climate-responsive budgeting in Bangladesh.

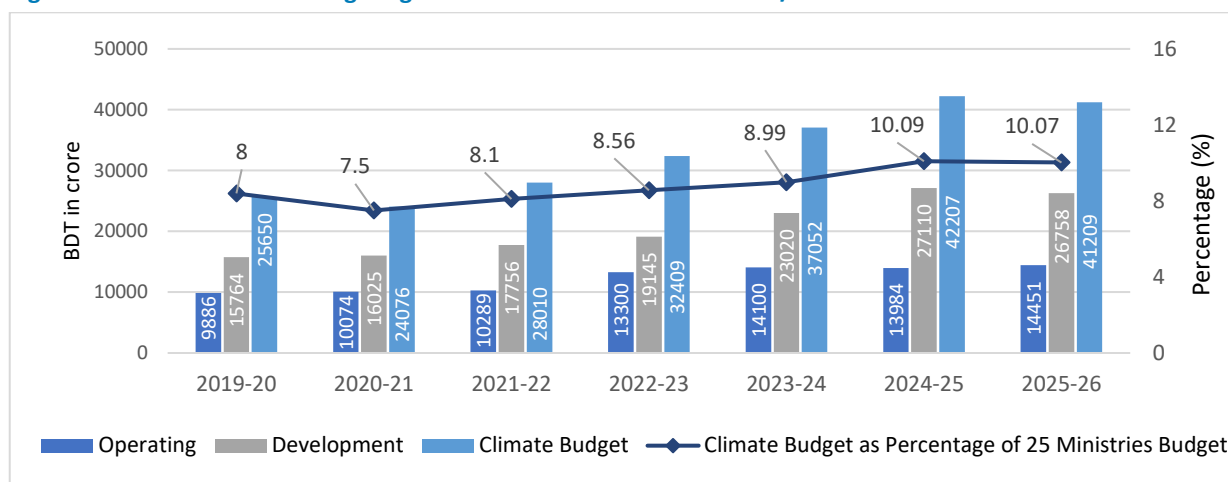
Table 1: Trend of Climate Budgeting of 25 Climate-relevant Ministries/Divisions

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	221610.51	206292.67	206669.35	200329.40	198873.63	183990.25	182267.25	191492.58	176833.88	164228.78	169778.74	159323.77
Climate-relevant allocation	14451.41	13980.56	14025.18	14096.80	17120.26	16344.88	13297.14	17304.60	16872.26	10286.17	11469.62	12034.87
as % of operating budget	6.52	6.78	6.79	7.04	8.61	8.88	7.30	9.04	9.54	6.26	6.76	7.57
Development Budget	187689.18	211867.97	157561.45	211745.46	185150.55	160006.48	196200.26	181565.85	155225.14	181879.62	172781.34	151179.47
Climate-relevant allocation	26757.56	28226.33	22866.20	22955.14	24388.38	21234.83	19111.76	19914.57	16888.48	17723.96	16893.70	14242.94
as % of Development budget	14.26	13.32	14.51	10.85	13.17	13.27	9.74	10.97	10.88	9.74	9.78	9.42
Total Budget	409299.69	418160.64	364230.80	412074.86	384024.18	343996.73	378467.51	373058.43	332059.02	346108.40	342560.08	310203.24
Climate-relevant allocation	41208.97	42206.89	36891.38	37051.94	41508.64	37579.71	32408.89	37219.17	33760.74	28010.11	28363.31	26277.84
as % of total budget	10.07	10.09	10.13	8.99	10.81	10.92	8.56	9.98	10.17	8.09	8.28	8.47

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table-1 exhibits that in FY 2025–26, allocation associated to climate-related activities is 10.07 percent of 25 Ministries/Divisions' total budget, marking an improvement from 8.09 percent in FY 2021–22. The development budget consistently allocates a higher percentage to climate initiatives compared to the operating budget, peaking at 14.26 percent in FY 2025–26. Climate-relevant allocations within the operating budget also show an upward trend, rising from 6.26 percent in FY 2021–22 to 7.04 percent in FY 2023–24, then slightly declines. This trend reflects growing government commitment towards addressing climate challenges through targeted budgeting.

Figure-1: Trend of Climate Budgeting of 25 Climate-relevant Ministries/Divisions

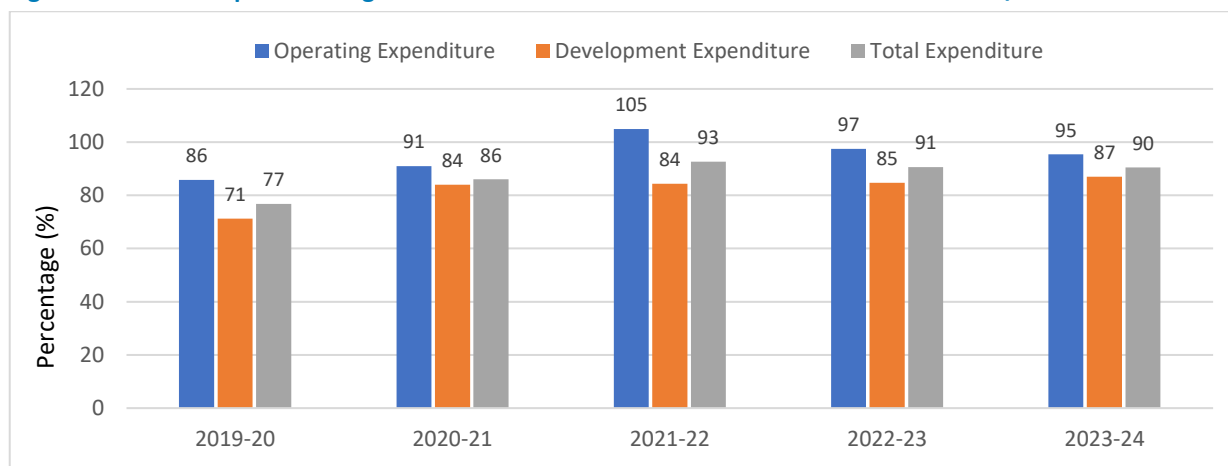


The chart shows the progression of climate budget allocations in Bangladesh from FY 2019–20 to FY 2025–26. Both the operating and development budgets experienced a steady rise through FY 2024–25. However, climate-related allocations in the development budget slightly declined in FY 2025–26, primarily due to the government's adoption of a contractionary fiscal policy.

3.1.2 Climate Expenditure Analysis against Revised Allocation

The climate expenditure against revised allocations reflects how effectively allocated funds are used for climate-related activities. Higher utilization indicates strong implementation capacity and alignment between planning and execution. Tracking this matrix helps identify gaps in fund utilization and areas for improving climate finance governance.

Figure-2: Climate Expenditure against Revised Allocation of 25 Climate-relevant Ministries/Divisions



An evaluation of climate relevant budget utilization efficiency shown in Figure-2 reveals that in FY 2019–20, climate-related expenditures amounted to 77 percent of the revised allocation, increased to 90 percent in FY 2023–24. On an average, from FY 2019–20 to FY 2023–24, total expenditures constituted 87 percent of revised climate allocations. Within this, average operating expenditure achieved a utilization rate of 95 percent, while development expenditure averaged 82 percent. There is a pressing need for Ministries and Divisions to enhance the execution of development-oriented climate investments.

3.1.3 Climate-relevant Allocation and Expenditure across BCCSAP Thematic Areas

The climate-relevant allocations and expenditures of 25 Ministries and Divisions are mapped across the six thematic areas of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). This thematic alignment enhances transparency and effectiveness in climate budget planning and implementation.

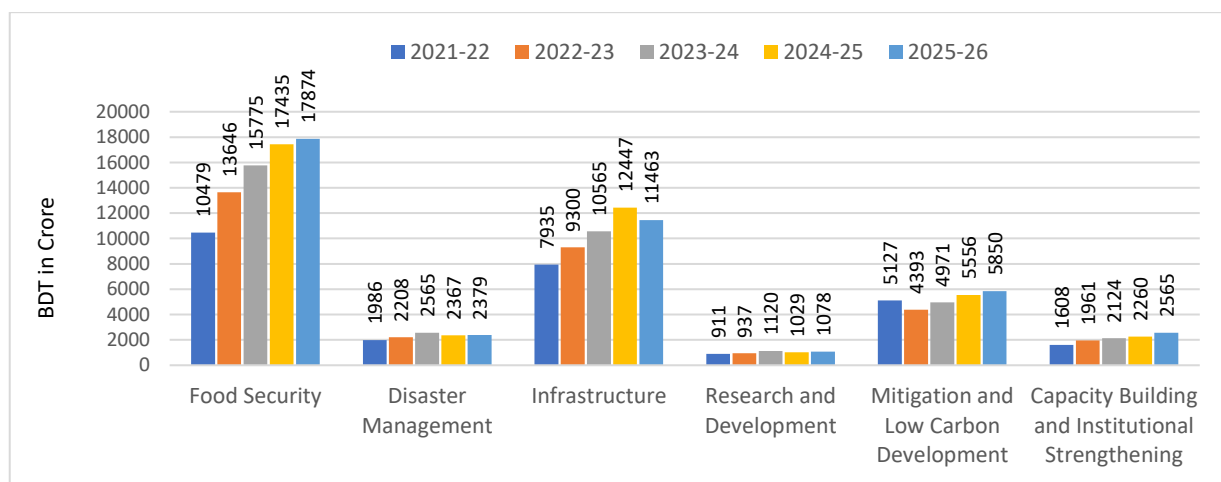
Table 2: Climate-relevant Allocation and Expenditure of 25 Ministries/Divisions across BCCSAP Thematic Areas

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	17874.00	17,492.44	15,912.71	15,688.94	19,425.29	18,033.37	13,587.03	17,724.25	17,066.33	10,425.52	11,069.90	11,441.26
% of total CC-relevant allocation	43.37	41.44	43.13	42.31	46.80	47.99	41.92	47.62	50.55	37.22	39.03	43.54
% of Ministry budget	4.37	4.18	4.37	3.81	5.06	5.24	3.59	4.75	5.14	3.01	3.23	3.69
Comprehensive disaster management	2,379.05	2,680.17	2,313.23	2,559.25	2,480.64	2,462.49	2,200.42	2,173.21	2,134.85	1,977.88	1,894.46	1,599.53
% of total CC-relevant allocation	5.77	6.35	6.27	6.90	5.98	6.55	6.79	5.84	6.32	7.06	6.68	6.09
% of Ministry budget	0.58	0.64	0.64	0.62	0.65	0.72	0.58	0.58	0.64	0.57	0.55	0.52
Infrastructure	11,463.18	12,730.97	12,162.79	10,558.67	11,977.56	10,649.90	9,291.88	10,910.12	9,116.80	7,929.19	8,480.53	7,540.90
% of total CC-relevant allocation	27.82	30.16	32.97	28.48	28.86	28.34	28.67	29.31	27.00	28.31	29.90	28.70
% of Ministry budget	2.80	3.04	3.34	2.56	3.12	3.10	2.46	2.92	2.75	2.29	2.48	2.43
Research and knowledge management	1,077.67	1,041.55	961.08	1,120.37	1,011.39	867.93	937.33	931.46	847.42	910.62	933.51	806.31
% of total CC-relevant allocation	2.62	2.47	2.61	3.02	2.44	2.31	2.89	2.50	2.51	3.25	3.29	3.07
% of Ministry budget	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.27	0.26
Mitigation and low-carbon development	5,850.05	5,765.21	3,775.82	4,893.75	4,518.17	3,882.19	4,340.04	3,847.26	3,362.00	5,082.71	4,280.52	3,341.57
% of total CC-relevant allocation	14.20	13.66	10.23	13.20	10.88	10.33	13.39	10.34	9.96	18.15	15.09	12.73
% of Ministry budget	1.43	1.38	1.04	1.19	1.18	1.13	1.15	1.03	1.01	1.47	1.25	1.08
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	2,565.00	2,496.27	1,765.77	2,257.17	2,095.62	1,683.85	2,052.19	1,632.87	1,233.34	1,684.19	1,704.39	1,548.27
% of total CC-relevant allocation	6.22	5.91	4.79	6.09	5.05	4.48	6.33	4.39	3.65	6.01	6.01	5.89
% of Ministry budget	0.63	0.60	0.48	0.55	0.55	0.49	0.54	0.44	0.37	0.49	0.50	0.50
Total CC Relevance (Tk.)	41,208.97	42,206.89	36,891.40	37051.94	41,508.64	37,579.71	32,408.89	37,219.17	33,760.74	28,010.11	28,363.31	26,277.84
% of Total Budget	10.07	10.09	10.13	8.99	10.81	10.92	8.56	9.98	10.17	8.09	8.28	8.47

Source: iBAS++, FD

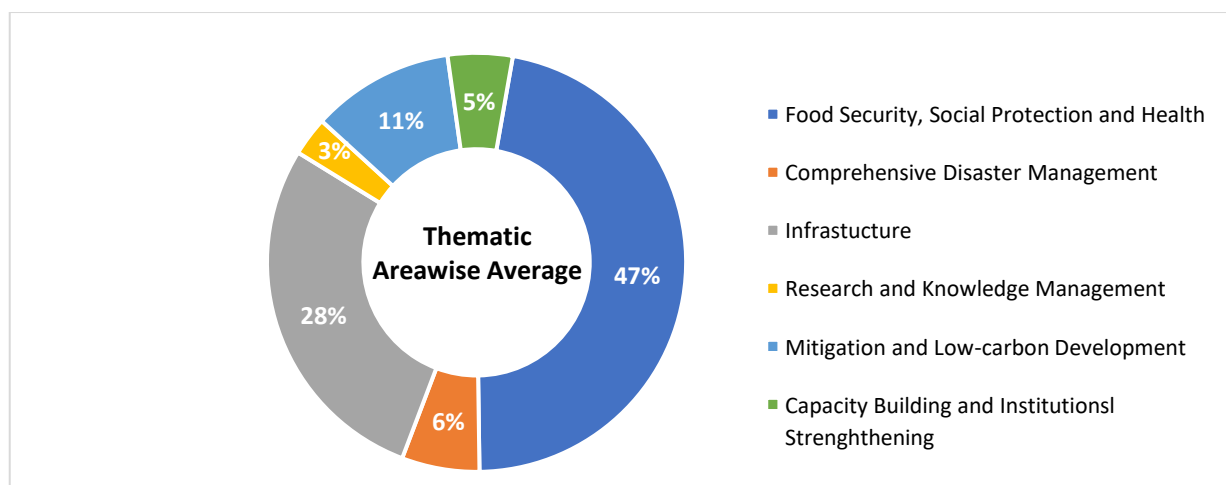
Table-2 shows allocations according to the BCCSAP thematic areas of 25 Ministries/Divisions from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. Of the six thematic areas, the highest allocation has made to “Food Security, Social Protection and Health” and it is followed by “Infrastructure” area.

Figure-3: Climate-relevant Allocation and Expenditure across BCCSAP Thematic Areas



Budget allocations for the 25 Ministries/Divisions from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025–26 have been mapped across six thematic areas of the BCCSAP (Figure 3). The thematic review shows that the thematic area captioned ‘Food Security, Social Protection, and Health’ consistently received the highest share of climate finance, followed by ‘Infrastructure’. On an average, these sectors received 41 percent and 28 percent of the total climate allocations, respectively. The third largest allocation went to ‘Mitigation and Low-carbon Development’, with a 15 percent average share. The least funded thematic area was ‘Research and Knowledge Management’, receiving only 3 percent on an average.

Figure-4: Climate-relevant Actual Expenditure across BCCSAP Thematic Areas



BCCSAP theme-wise expenditure from 2021-22 to 2023-24 shows (Figure 4) that 47 percent expenditure went to ‘Food Security, Social Protection and Health’ area, 28 percent to ‘Infrastructure’ and 11 percent to ‘Mitigation and Low-carbon Development’ area.

3.1.4 Climate-related Budget Allocations (FY 2025–26) of 25 Ministries/Divisions

The allocation of climate-related budget by Ministries/Divisions demonstrates the Government’s commitment to prioritize climate action across different sectors. For FY 2025–26, climate-focused funding has been distributed among 25 Ministries and Divisions to tackle different dimensions of climate change, as outlined below.

Figure-5(A): Climate-related Budget Allocations by Ministries/Divisions (FY 2025–26)

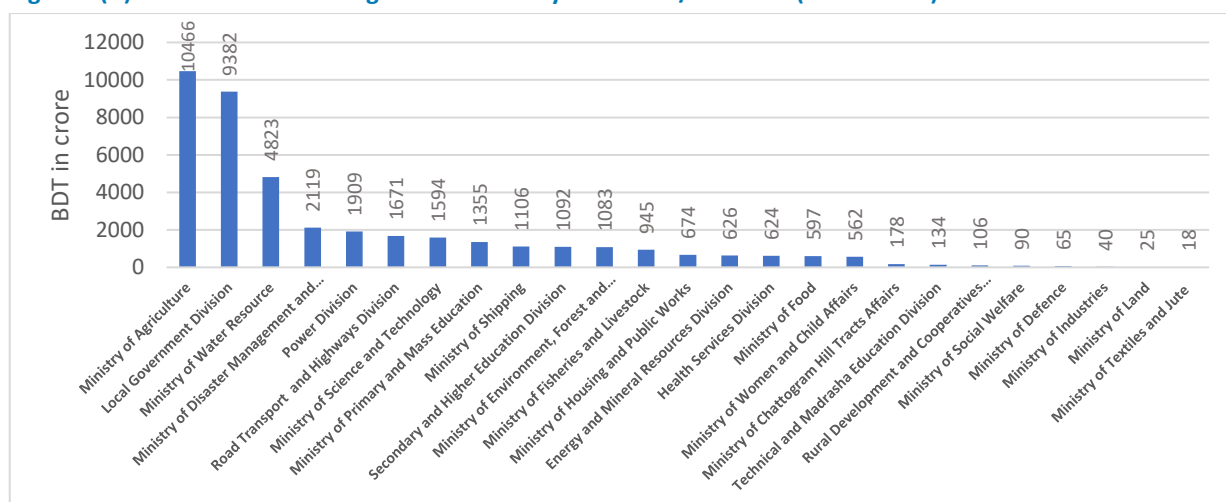
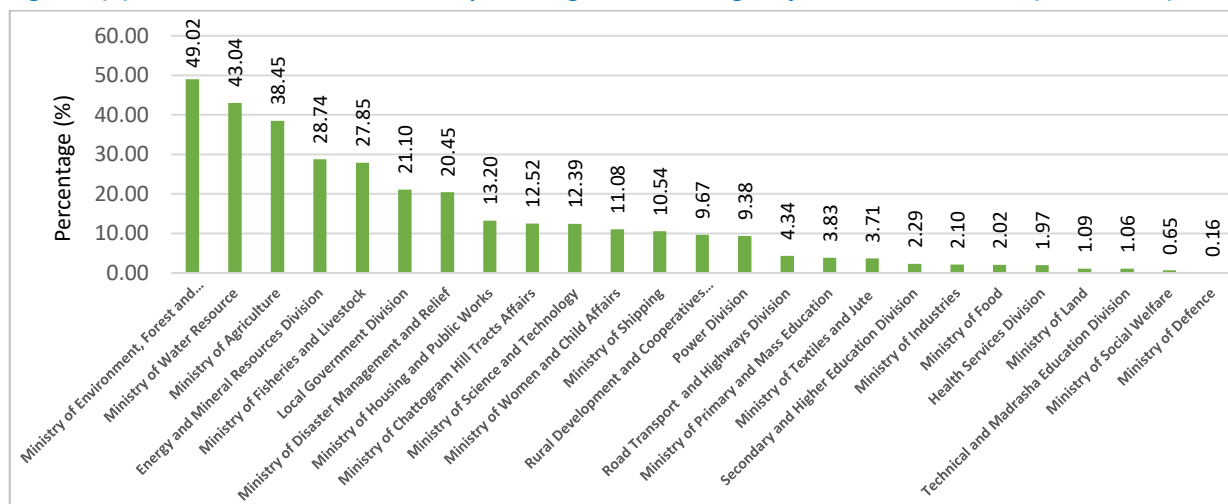


Figure 5(A) illustrates the climate-related allocations by Ministries/Divisions for FY 2025–26, in which the Ministry of Agriculture received the highest allocation at BDT 10,466 crore, followed by the Local Government Division with BDT 9,382 crore, and the Ministry of Water Resources with BDT 4,823 crore. Notably, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change ranked 11th in terms of allocation. Given its crucial role in addressing climate issues, there is a clear need to enhance its activities and budgetary allocation.

Figure-5(B): Climate-related Allocation as percentage of Total Budget by Ministries/Divisions (FY 2025–26)



The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change allocates the largest portion of its budget to climate change, as seen in Figure-5(B), which displays the climate budget as a fraction of the Ministry's overall budget. The Ministry of Agriculture comes in second, followed by the Ministry of Water Resources. In terms of adaptation, both Ministries are crucial. Despite their role in mitigating climate change, the Ministry of Industries, Power Division and Road Transport and Highways Division allocate a relatively small portion of their budget for climate change issues.

3.2. Climate-relevant Allocation by the Ministries/Divisions

3.2.1 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change plays a central role in addressing climate change by developing and implementing policies, strategies and regulations to mitigate the impacts and enhance adaptation measures. Focusing on increasing forest cover, conserving biodiversity, and managing natural resources. This Ministry advocates for environmental protection and promotes sustainable development, which includes tackling air and water pollution. Additionally it works on developing strategies for adaptation and mitigation, focusing on both national and local level challenges. The Ministry participates in key international forums, advocates for prioritizing environmental issues and provides technical assistance, expertise, and resources to other Government agencies, NGOs, and the private sector on environmental issues and climate change.

Table 3: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	763.52	727.92	703.80	788.23	762.46	710.78	762.57	720.63	638.11	680.96	671.09	639.07
Climate-relevant allocation	349.46	334.22	326.52	358.30	349.43	322.13	349.46	334.05	272.90	318.19	314.68	303.93
as % of operating budget	45.77	45.91	46.39	45.46	45.83	45.32	45.83	46.36	42.77	46.73	46.89	47.56
Development Budget	1380.48	1402.53	618.74	851.32	1308.85	1138.98	738.69	637.31	241.34	541.68	552.69	412.11
Climate-relevant allocation	701.53	636.88	317.53	410.90	679.13	614.86	283.65	299.18	86.10	224.39	267.94	181.43
as % of Development budget	50.82	45.41	51.32	48.27	51.89	53.98	38.40	46.94	35.68	41.42	48.48	44.02
Total Budget	2144.00	2130.45	1322.54	1639.55	2071.31	1849.76	1501.26	1357.94	879.45	1222.64	1223.78	1051.18
Climate-relevant allocation	1050.99	971.10	644.05	769.20	1028.56	936.99	633.11	633.23	359.00	542.58	582.62	485.36
as % of total budget	49.02	45.58	48.70	46.92	49.66	50.65	42.17	46.63	40.82	44.38	47.61	46.17

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 3 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 542.58 crore, which rose to BDT 1051 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 93.5 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 49.02 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 33 percent and development budget is 67 percent.

Figure 6: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

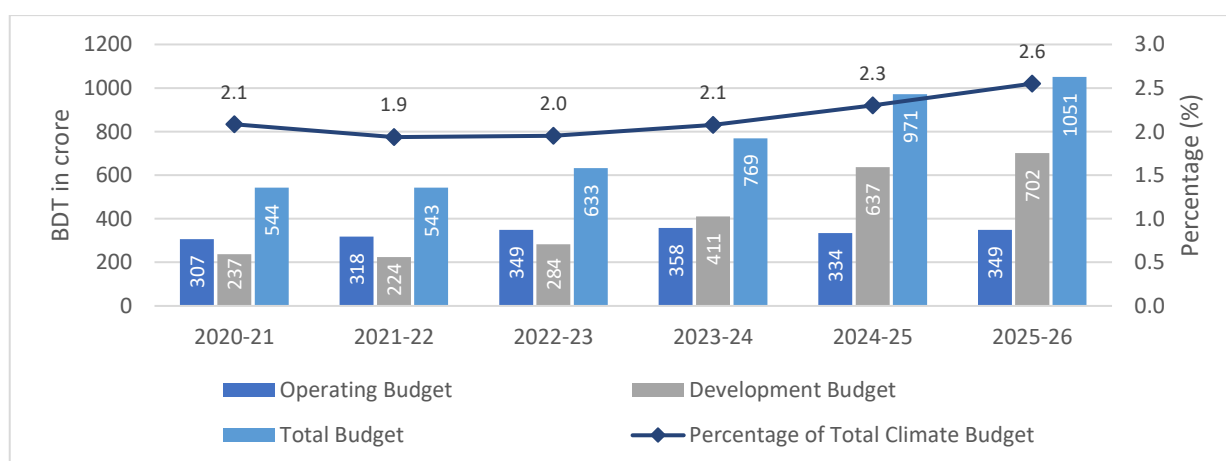


Figure-6 shows a progressive increase in climate-related allocations given to this Ministry which is not included in top ten highest-spending Ministries in terms of climate budget allocation. The position of the Ministry is 11th. Given the Ministry's pivotal role in climate governance, there is a strong rationale for enhancing its activities and budgetary allocation. While the operational budget has remained almost stable over this period, the development budget has seen significant growth.

Figure 7: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

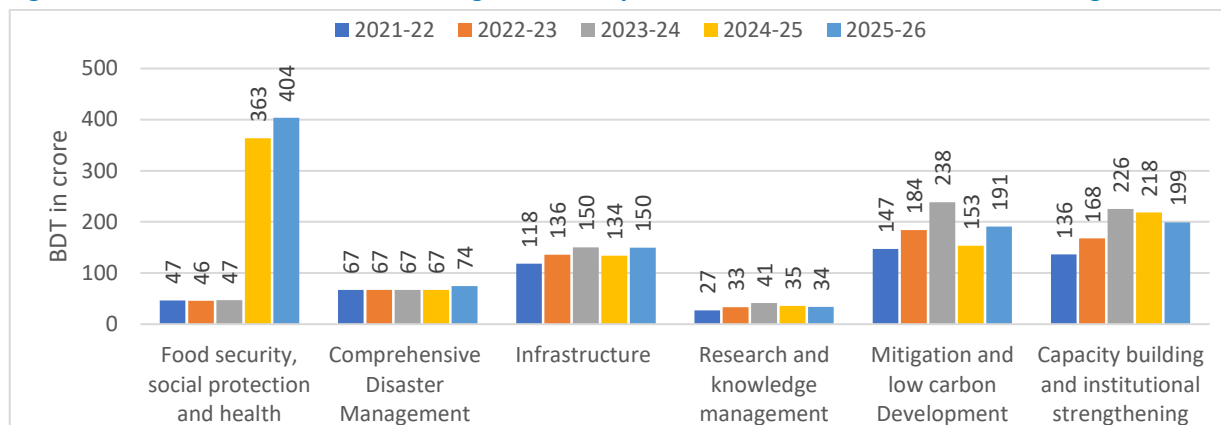


Figure 7 shows the thematic expenditure analysis from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, which expresses that as a lead Ministry of climate change it plays its roles in all thematic areas of BCCSAP. The allocation for the Food Security, Social Protection and Health area increased radically in FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26. There are no significant changes in other areas during this period. The Ministry can enhance its capacity to increase allocation on climate change-related Research and Knowledge Management area by establishing a virtual technology bank and central research centre for climate change.

3.2.2 Ministry of Water Resources

Water resources and climate change are deeply interconnected. Climate change is predicted to intensify the hydrological cycle, leading to more frequent and intense droughts in some regions and more intense rainfall and flooding in the others. The mission of the Ministry of Water Resources is to ensure sustainable development of water resources through balanced and integrated management for the sake of lives and livelihood of the people. In addition to these, this is indispensable Ministry to do climate change adaptation and climate-resilient development works. Major functions of this Ministry directly addressing the adverse impacts of climate change are: formulating national policies and providing technical assistance for irrigation, flood control, removal of water logging, improvement of drainage systems, protection from river erosion, and prevention of salinity and desertification; executing all activities related to flood forecasting and warning, maintaining flood control infrastructures, identifying causes of flood and assessing damages done by flood; conducting basic and applied research on river basin management and development, and flood control infrastructures and holding hydrological survey for data collection.

Table 4: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Water Resources

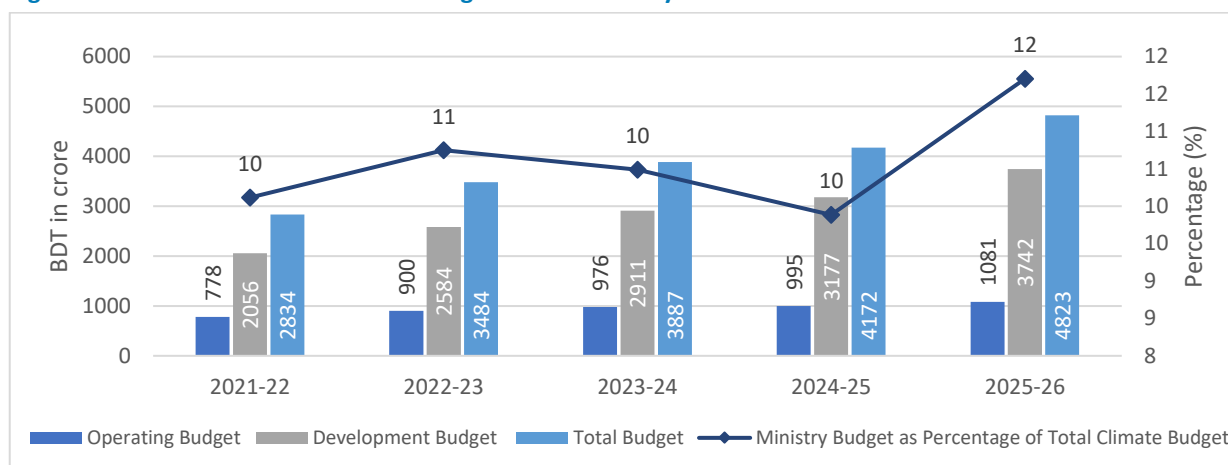
Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26			2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	2714.14	2506.55	2472.42	2449.84	2411.54	2380.03	2257.92	2223.07	2192.73	1955.66	2046.91	2041.84
Climate-relevant allocation	1080.60	995.27	985.71	975.95	962.59	950.45	900.37	886.70	875.51	778.13	816.09	815.27
as % of operating budget	39.81	39.71	39.87	39.84	39.92	39.93	39.88	39.89	39.93	39.79	39.87	39.93

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25	2023-24	2022-23	2021-2022							
Development Budget	8489.86	8687.09	10211.72	7794.34	12192.75	11732.55	7938.15	11332.24	8696.06	6870.92	7537.36	7358.37
climate-relevant allocation	3741.98	3176.78	4104.10	2910.81	4487.31	4322.27	2583.73	3725.90	2807.05	2055.77	2233.87	2070.29
as % of Development budget	44.08	36.57	40.19	37.35	36.80	36.84	32.55	32.88	32.28	29.92	29.64	28.14
Total Budget	11204.00	11193.64	12684.14	10244.18	14604.29	14112.58	10196.07	13555.31	10888.79	8826.58	9584.27	9400.21
Climate- relevant allocation	4822.58	4172.05	5089.81	3886.76	5449.90	5272.72	3484.10	4612.60	3682.56	2833.90	3049.96	2885.56
as % of total budget	43.04	37.27	40.13	37.92	37.32	37.36	34.17	34.03	33.82	32.11	31.82	30.70

Source: iBAS++, FD

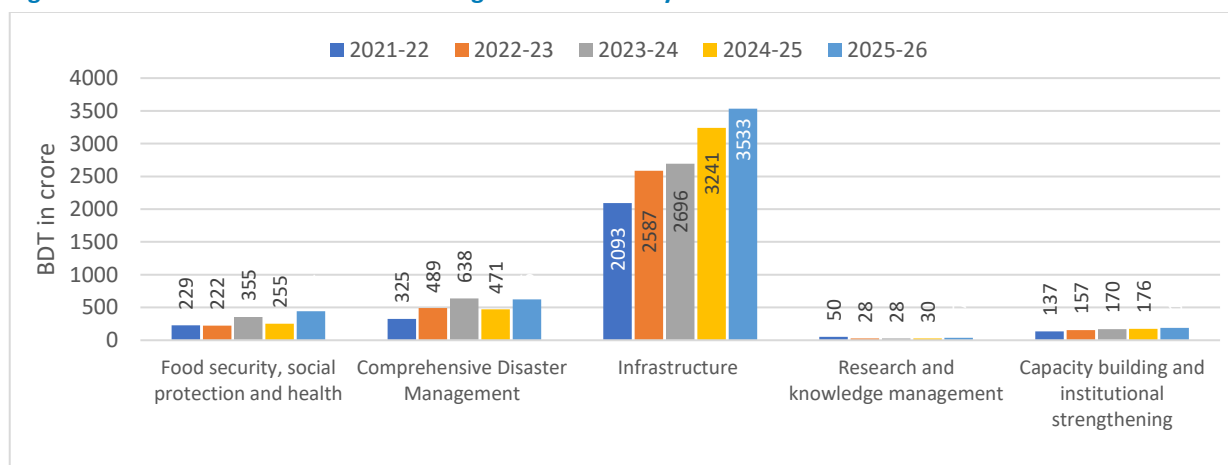
Table 4 shows the share of climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 2833.90 crore, which rose to BDT 4822.58 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 70.17 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 43.04 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 22.40 percent and development budget is 77.60 percent.

Figure 8: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Water Resources



The total allocation of climate budget of the Ministry of Water Resources in the FY 2025-26 makes it the third largest spending Ministry for climate change. Figure 8 illustrates the Ministry's portion of the total climate budget stands at 12 percent for the FY 2025-26. Compared to FY 2021-22, the Ministry's climate-related allocation has risen by 70.17 percent in FY 2025-26. Notably, the development budget within this allocation has surged by 82 percent over the same period.

Figure 9: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in the Ministry of Water Resources



As the main focus of the Ministry is constructing flood control infrastructures and river basin management, according to BCCSAP thematic categorization, the highest allocation goes to Infrastructure sector. Figure 9 shows the allocation from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, which demonstrates that Infrastructure sector received on an average 80 percent of its total climate expenditure. Next come the Comprehensive Disaster Management area getting 10 percent.

3.2.3 Ministry of Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture is working towards developing a profitable, sustainable, and environment-friendly agricultural system. It plays a vital role in addressing climate change by focusing on climate-resilient agricultural practices, promoting sustainable agricultural development, and ensuring food security. This Ministry is actively involved in developing and disseminating climate-responsive technologies, such as crop diversification, water management, and soil health improvement that are intended to enhance agricultural productivity and resilience to climate shocks. Strengthening research and extension systems, and enhancing the capacity of farmers to adapt to changing climate conditions, the Ministry works to develop and promote crop varieties tolerant to drought, flood, salinity, and high-temperature in order to ensure stable food production in the face of climate change. In addition, it actively participates in the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), providing farmers with tools and support to adopt climate-sensitive practices.

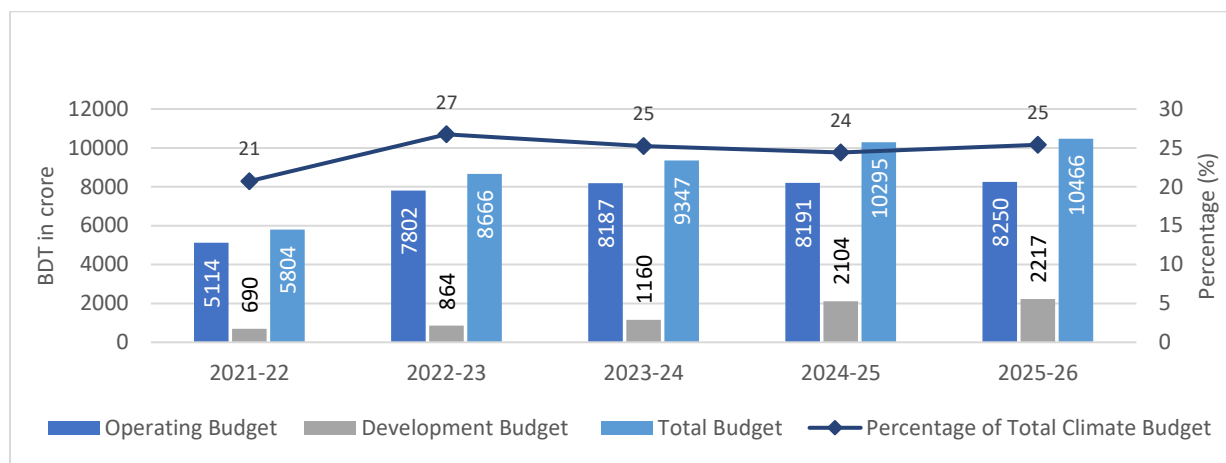
Table 5: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	20891.11	20790.39	20820.53	20774.51	28685.87	27722.17	19885.30	29709.15	29111.90	13171.80	15746.20	18209.89
Climate-relevant allocation	8249.81	8191.03	8233.68	8187.24	11362.05	11002.64	7802.38	11753.97	11543.22	5114.17	6145.79	7161.38
as % of operating budget	39.49	39.40	39.55	39.41	39.61	39.69	39.24	39.56	39.65	38.83	39.03	39.33
Development Budget	6332.89	6423.92	3875.45	4347.97	4594.37	4237.09	4338.84	4100.41	3429.10	3029.64	3197.58	3127.58
Climate-relevant allocation	2216.54	2104.38	1323.61	1159.80	1299.18	1248.44	863.95	907.28	804.46	689.97	779.61	771.23
as % of Development budget	35.00	32.76	34.15	26.67	28.28	29.46	19.91	22.13	23.46	22.77	24.38	24.66
Total Budget	27224.00	27214.31	24695.98	25122.48	33280.24	31959.26	24224.14	33809.56	32541.00	16201.44	18943.78	21337.47
Climate-relevant allocation	10466.35	10295.41	9557.29	9347.04	12661.23	12251.08	8666.33	12661.25	12347.68	5804.14	6925.40	7932.61
as % of total budget	38.45	37.83	38.70	37.12	38.04	38.33	35.78	37.44	37.94	35.82	36.56	37.19

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 5 shows the share of climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Agriculture. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 5804.14 crore, which rose to BDT 10466.35 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 80.32 percent. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 38.45 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 78.82 percent and development budget is 21.18 percent.

Figure 10: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Agriculture



The Ministry of Agriculture has received the highest allocation among 25 Ministries and Divisions to combat the climate effects. Figure 10 shows the share of the Ministry's climate budget as percentage of total climate budget, which is 25 percent in FY 2025-26. From FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 the Ministry's budget has increased 80.32 percent. It is apparent that, as the Ministry integrates climate change considerations into its budget framework, the climate budget has increased significantly.

Figure 11: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in the Ministry of Agriculture

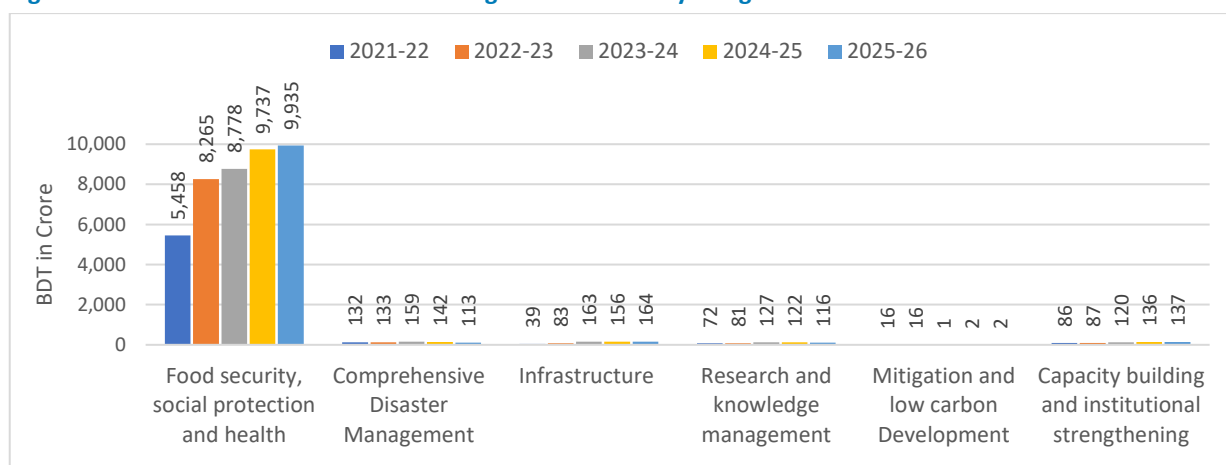


Figure 11 shows the climate-related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic areas, where it is provided that Food Security, Social Protection and Health area received the highest priority. From FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, 96 percent of its allocation was made to ensure Food security, Social protection and Health, while the other areas got 4 percent of the allocation collectively. As agricultural productivity is highly sensitive to the effects of climate change, the Ministry's main role is to develop climate-resilient crops, improve irrigation techniques and conduct research which can help agricultural adaptation to change climate pattern. But the Ministry of Agriculture can increase its allocation on Mitigation and Low-carbon Development area because a large portion of greenhouse gases come from agriculture field.

3.2.4 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

The Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock plays a central role in climate change issues, mostly within the fisheries sector. This includes developing policies, implementing projects, and strengthening institutional capacities to ensure sustainable fisheries resources and livelihoods in the face of climate-related threats.

This Ministry is also responsible for doing research on impacts of climate change on fisheries and livestock, including sea-level rise, temperature changes, and salinity intrusion. It supports community-led fisheries and livestock management to empower local communities and enable them to adopt sustainable practices.

Table 6: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	1902.98	1894.30	1850.23	1812.73	1761.48	1616.60	1726.61	1668.18	1515.44	1649.42	1610.01	1008.71
Climate-relevant allocation	335.93	340.92	324.32	333.63	314.03	276.96	328.27	302.90	261.96	310.17	308.94	262.23
as % of operating budget	17.65	18.00	17.53	18.40	17.83	17.13	19.01	18.16	17.29	18.80	19.19	26.00
Development Budget	1489.40	2393.94	2008.24	2427.15	2143.27	1987.78	2081.45	1965.40	1569.50	1787.80	1586.19	1474.16
Climate-relevant allocation	608.70	804.67	921.35	1161.60	969.90	883.73	847.81	795.45	651.48	749.50	629.36	570.48
as % of Development budget	40.87	33.61	45.88	47.86	45.25	44.46	40.73	40.47	41.51	41.92	39.68	38.70
Total Budget	3392.38	4288.24	3858.47	4239.88	3904.75	3604.38	3808.06	3633.58	3084.94	3437.22	3196.20	2482.87
Climate-relevant allocation	944.63	1145.59	1245.67	1495.23	1283.93	1160.69	1176.08	1098.35	913.44	1059.67	938.30	832.71
as % of total budget	27.85	26.71	32.28	35.27	32.88	32.20	30.88	30.23	29.61	30.83	29.36	33.54

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 6 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 1059.67 crore, which decrease to BDT 944.63 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 10.86 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 27.85 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 35.56 percent and development budget is 64.44 percent.

Figure 12: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

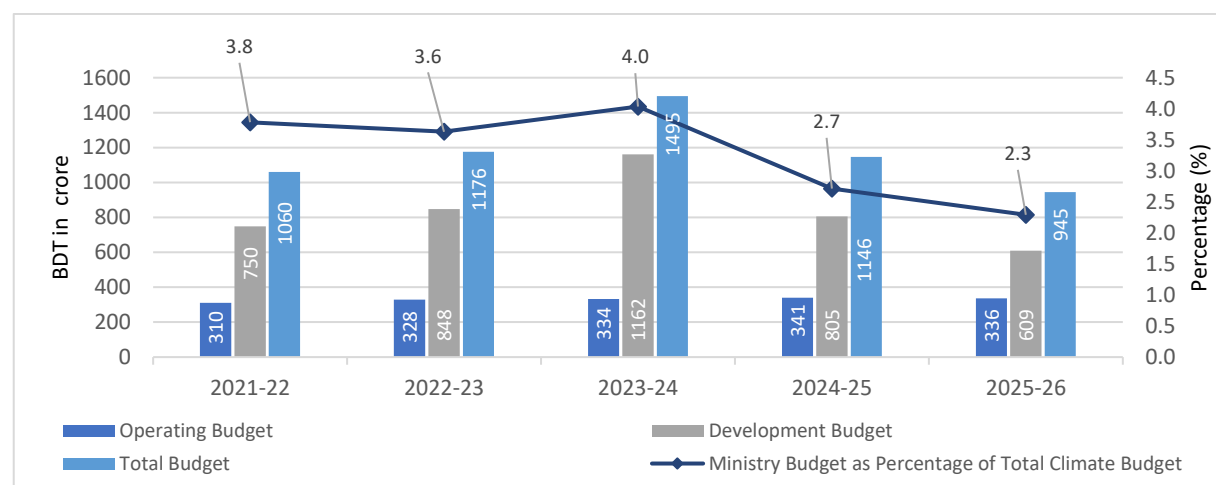
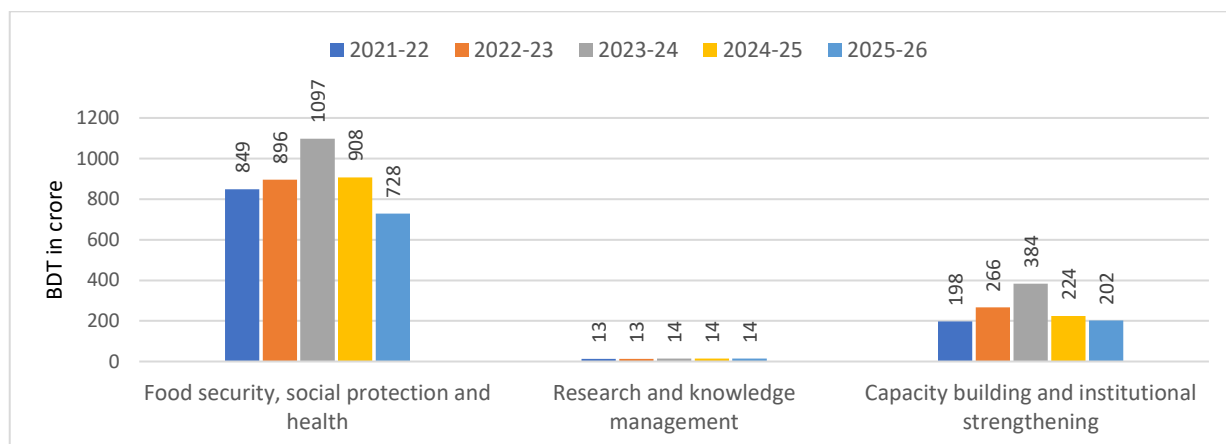


Figure 12 shows the stake of the Ministry's budget as percentage of total climate budget from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, which indicates a diminishing pattern from FY 2023-24. The amount of climate budget in FY 2025-26 is the lowest among the last 5 fiscal years.

Figure 13: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock



According to BCCSAP thematic categorization, the Ministry's highest allocation goes to Food Security, Social Protection and Health area which is followed by Capacity Building and Institutional and Strengthening area (Figure 13). Every year, a very negligible amount is allocated for Research and Knowledge Management area. The allocation from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 shows that 76 percent of the allocation went to Food Security, Social Protection and Health area, 23 percent to Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening area and 1 percent to Research and Knowledge Management area.

3.2.5 Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief mitigates the risks of people by focusing on disaster risk reduction, emergency response, and humanitarian assistance, especially during disasters through ensuring effective delivery of relief and rehabilitation programmes. For strengthening the overall capacity of disaster management, this Ministry has established an efficient and capable emergency disaster response system and strengthened community resilience through preparedness and capacity building, and integrated climate change considerations into disaster management plans to face large-scale disasters. Some of the projects implemented or being implementing that are climate-relevant includes: Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in Coastal Areas, Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (Component-2 and Component-3), Construction of Flood Shelters in the Flood-Affected and River-Prone Areas (3rd Phase) Project, Strengthening of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Programme Administration, Procurement of Saline Water Treatment Plant, Urbane Resilience Project and so on.

Table 7: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	5735.30	5674.98	5555.29	5532.37	5518.28	4973.65	5494.32	6233.32	6583.01	5319.46	5565.64	4927.16
Climate-relevant allocation	1074.26	1016.80	1013.28	984.06	982.22	905.77	974.70	1078.59	1253.55	1007.12	995.75	807.46
as % of operating budget	18.73	17.92	18.24	17.79	17.80	18.21	17.74	17.30	19.04	18.93	17.89	16.39
Development Budget	4626.89	5327.99	4557.00	4585.43	5069.04	4878.73	4734.57	4530.66	4326.80	4631.37	4557.91	3716.83
Climate-relevant allocation	1044.76	1530.22	1120.68	1328.54	1302.98	1233.09	1334.00	1223.25	1262.01	1451.10	1343.76	1151.27
as % of Development budget	22.58	28.72	24.59	28.97	25.70	25.27	28.18	27.00	29.17	31.33	29.48	30.97
Total Budget	10362.19	11002.97	10112.29	10117.80	10587.32	9852.38	10228.89	10763.98	10909.81	9950.83	10123.55	8643.99
Climate-relevant allocation	2119.02	2547.03	2133.96	2312.60	2285.20	2138.86	2308.70	2301.84	2515.56	2458.22	2339.51	1958.73
as % of total budget	20.45	23.15	21.10	22.86	21.58	21.71	22.57	21.38	23.06	24.70	23.11	22.66

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 7 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 2458.22 crore, which decrease to BDT 2119.02 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 13.80 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 20.45 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 50.70 percent and development budget is 49.30 percent.

Figure 14: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

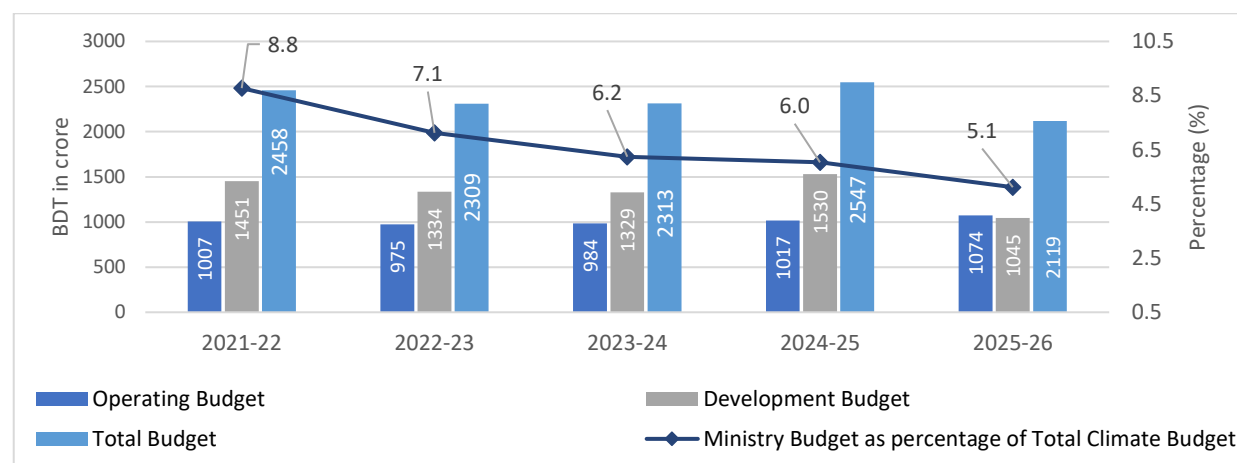


Figure 14 shows that over the past five years, the Ministry's share in the total national climate-related allocation has decreased from 8.88 percent to 5.1 percent. Considering the crucial role played by the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief in tackling the negative effects of climate change, it is essential to enhance its climate-related allocations. Although the Ministry's operational budget remained consistent from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, its development budget has decreased substantially.

Figure 15: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

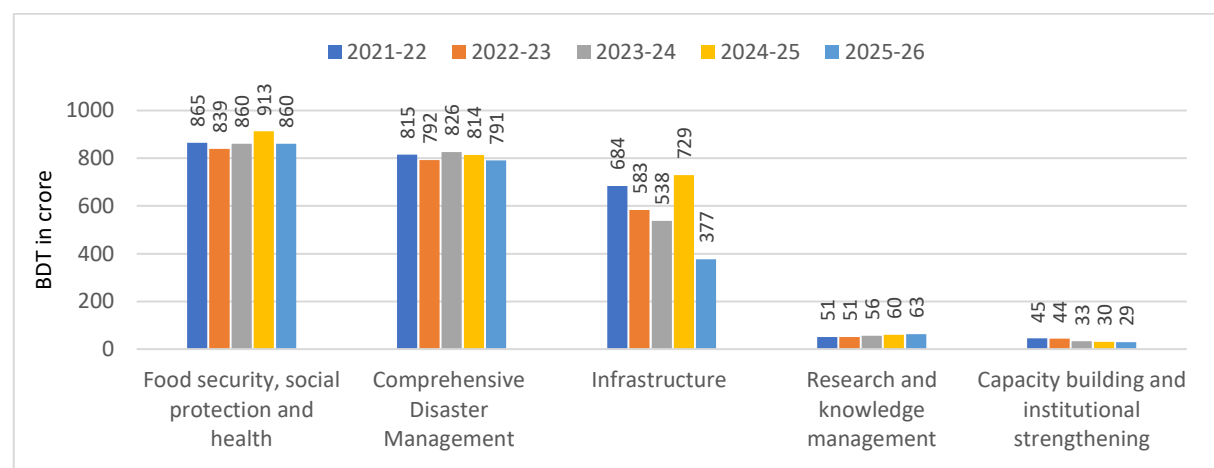


Figure 15 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic categorisation, where it is seen that the highest spending was made in the areas of Food Security, Social Protection and Health, followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management area, while Infrastructure area ranks third. Compared to the Ministry's total climate-related allocation, the average allocation in these three areas are 35 percent, 33 percent, and 27 percent respectively. Allocation in the area of Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening was minimal.

3.2.6 Rural Development and Cooperatives Division

The mission statement of this Division is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the poor of the country by implementing well-coordinated rural development programmes, cooperative-based activities and continued research. Mainstreaming climate change resilience in rural development initiatives is one of the major functions of this Division. This role involves integrating climate change considerations into rural development programmes, promoting sustainable land management, and enhancing climate resilience through various initiatives. Climate-relevant projects under the Department of Cooperatives, BRDB, BARD and RDA of this Division include 'Char Livelihood Programme-3rd Phase', 'Increasing Crop Productivity and Improving the Socioeconomic Conditions of the Farming People through Cooperative, Farm Mechanization and Establishing of Cooperative Model Village Pilot Project' and so on.

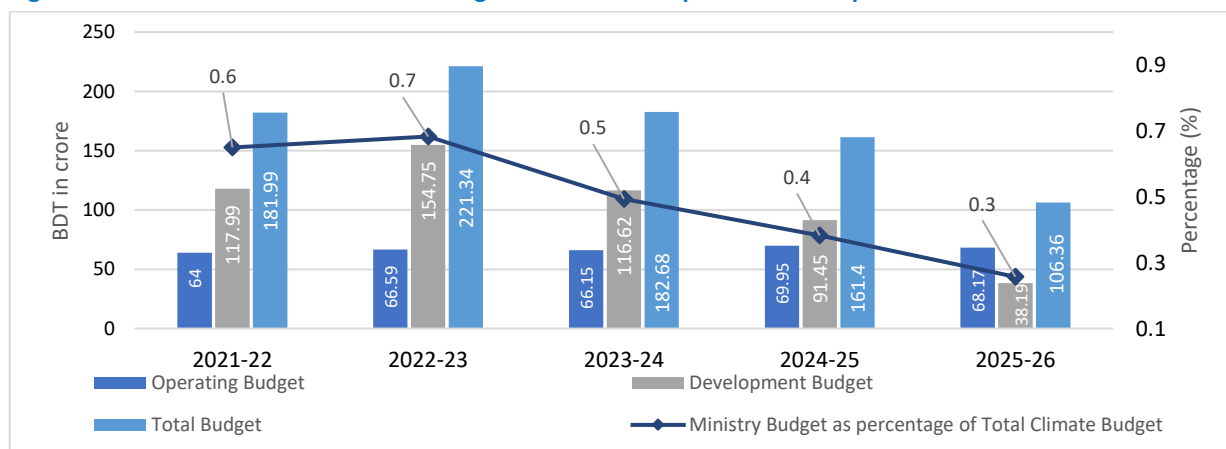
Table-8: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Rural Development and Cooperatives Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	658.39	698.85	619.16	670.80	655.98	622.41	681.00	621.22	585.79	652.03	786.76	989.41
Climate-relevant allocation	68.17	69.95	62.82	66.15	63.92	59.67	66.59	59.11	54.95	64.00	69.57	110.64
As % of operating budget	10.35	10.01	10.15	9.86	9.74	9.59	9.78	9.52	9.38	9.82	8.84	11.18
Development Budget	441.61	647.57	489.56	762.47	581.93	561.18	964.43	847.24	621.86	1139.33	814.97	774.54
Climate-relevant allocation	38.19	91.45	71.35	116.62	93.75	90.19	154.75	147.36	119.07	117.99	156.63	144.61
as % of development budget	8.65	14.12	14.57	15.30	16.11	16.07	16.05	17.39	19.15	10.36	19.22	18.67
Total Budget	1100.00	1346.42	1108.72	1433.27	1237.91	1183.59	1645.43	1468.46	1207.65	1791.36	1601.73	1763.95
Climate-relevant allocation	106.34	161.40	134.17	182.77	157.67	149.86	221.34	206.47	174.02	181.99	226.20	255.25
	9.67	11.99	12.10	12.75	12.74	12.66	13.45	14.06	14.41	10.16	14.12	14.49

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 8 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 181.99 crore, which decrease to BDT 106.36 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 41.56 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 9.67 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 64.10 percent and development budget is 35.90 percent.

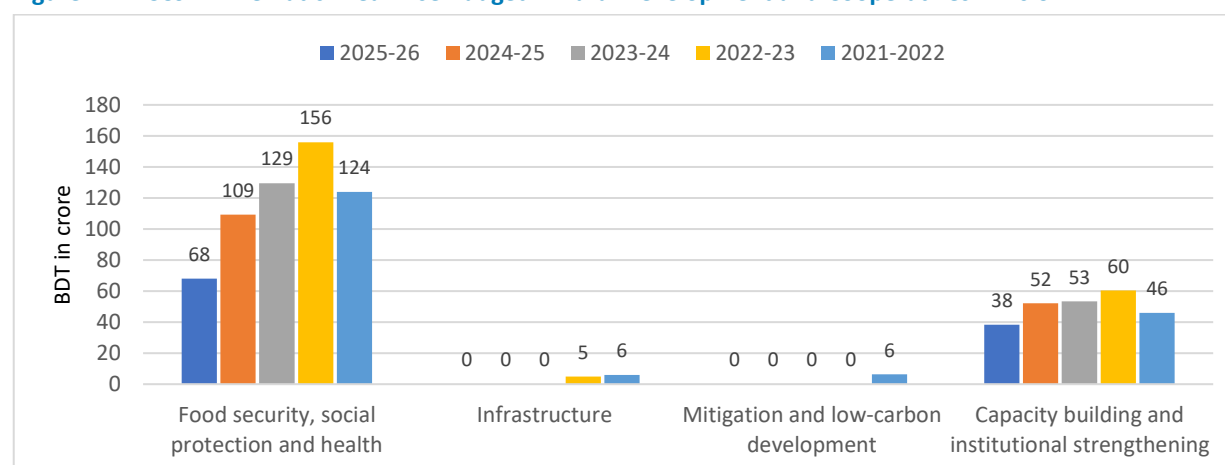
Figure 16: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division



From the above Figure-16, we see that there has been a noticeable fluctuation in the amount of climate-related budget allocation of the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division in the last five years. In the FY 2021-22, the Division's climate budget was BDT 182 crore. This allocation increased to BDT 221.34

crore in the FY 2022-23. In FY 2023-24, the allocation decreased slightly to BDT 182.68 crore. In FY 2024-25 and FY 2025-26, the allocation decreased further to BDT 161.40 crore and BDT 106.36 crore respectively. This means that during this period, the climate budget gradually decreased, except FY 2022-23. The climate-related budgets of the Division measured as percentage of the total climate budget decreased over the 5 years horizons 0.6 percent in FY 2021-22 to 0.3 percent in FY 2025-26.

Figure-17: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division



As per thematic area wise allocation from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26, the Division has allocated more on Food Security, Social Protection and Health area than other areas (Figure-17). The second largest expenditure goes to the thematic area of Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

3.2.7 Ministry of Housing and Public Works

The Ministry of Housing and Public Works has a key role in the building and construction sector, with a focus on sustainable practices and green building designs. The Ministry identifies and promotes green features in buildings to combat the effects of climate change. They are also responsible for monitoring and controlling infrastructure projects to minimize environmental impacts and promote awareness on climate change, according to the Public Works Department. Climate-relevant projects under this Ministry include 'Urban Resilience Project', 'Re-excavation, Expansion and Development of Khal' for the Mitigation of 'Water logging at Chattogram City, Preparation of Payra-Kuakata Comprehensive Plan focusing on Eco-Tourism, and Improvement of Design and Construction Quality for Resilience of Private Buildings'.

Table 9: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	2078.62	1983.02	2031.42	1948.73	1832.71	1660.96	1891.87	1898.85	1779.07	1802.62	1754.57	1640.78
Climate-relevant allocation	64.09	61.11	62.48	59.65	56.22	51.24	57.81	56.44	52.93	54.82	53.81	50.49
as % of operating budget	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.06	2.97	2.98	3.04	3.07	3.08
Development Budget	3031.81	4945.97	3350.95	5479.47	5192.61	4881.51	4928.86	6798.40	5964.63	4542.69	5088.37	5009.80
climate-relevant allocation	610.29	738.92	495.33	457.87	541.52	599.58	469.74	711.50	619.04	390.88	580.43	608.47
as % of development budget	20.13	14.94	14.78	8.36	10.43	12.28	9.53	10.47	10.38	8.60	11.41	12.15
Total Budget	5110.43	6928.99	5382.37	7428.20	7025.32	6542.47	6820.73	8697.25	7743.70	6345.31	6842.94	6650.58
Climate-relevant allocation	674.38	800.03	557.81	517.52	597.74	650.82	527.55	767.94	671.97	445.70	634.24	658.96
as % of total budget	13.20	11.55	10.36	6.97	8.51	9.95	7.73	8.83	8.68	7.02	9.27	10.08

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 9 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 445.70 crore, which rose to BDT 674.38 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 51.31 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 13.20 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 9.50 percent and development budget is 90.50 percent.

Figure-18: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Housing and Public Works

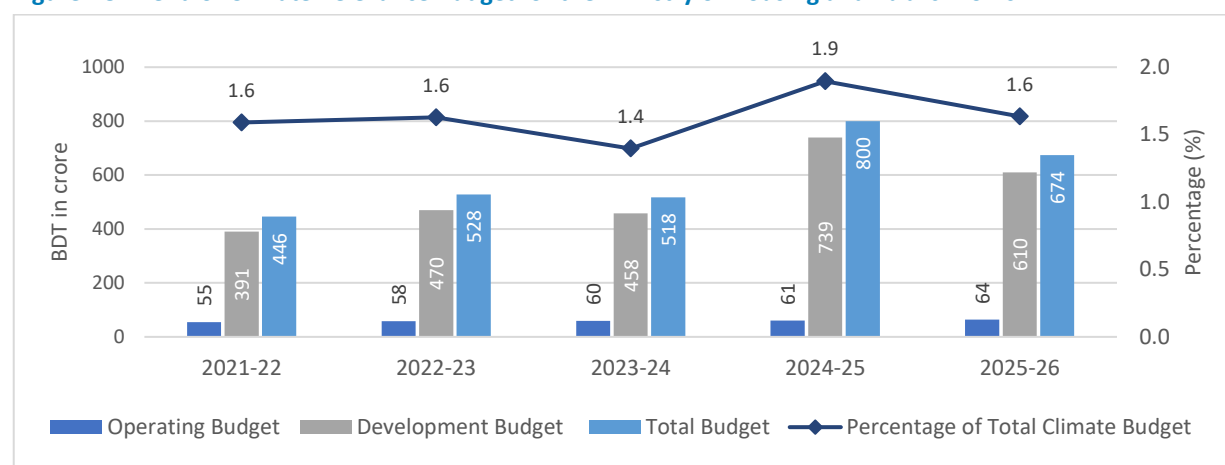
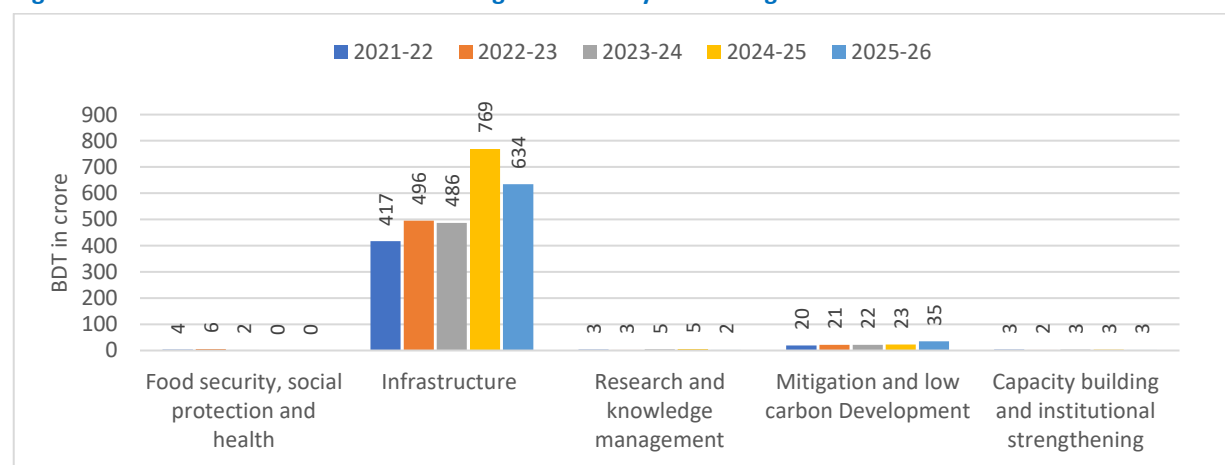


Figure 18 shows that the contribution of the Ministry's climate budget is averaged at 1.6 percent of total climate budget. The portion of climate budget in FY 2025-26 has decreased by 18.69 percent compared to the previous fiscal year. The operating budget remains the same, which indicates that the Ministry has given more emphasis on development budget than its operating part.

Figure-19: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Housing and Public Works



According to BCCSAP thematic analysis, most of the allocation was given to Infrastructure area, and a tiny portion to other thematic areas as shown in Figure-19. The graphical presentation also demonstrates that 96 percent of the allocation is spent on the Infrastructure area, while 3 percent went to Mitigation and Low-carbon Development area and rest 1 percent for other areas.

3.2.8 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

The stated mission of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is to establish the rights of women and children and to mainstream women in all development activities through their empowerment. Though the Ministry is not directly involved in encountering the impact of climate change activities, it has several

projects having relevance to climate sensitive areas. For instance, food assistance activities are being continued to help the destitute women under Vulnerable Women Benefit (VWB) programme throughout the country. This in turn helps poor women in the climate change-affected areas in overcoming the difficulties of food insecurity, malnutrition, economic vulnerability and climate-related adaptation. Moreover, microcredit to poor women for self-employment, Investment Component for Vulnerable Group Development Programme (ICVGD) and activities aiming to increase the adaptation capability of coastal population with climate change-induced salinity in particular are making direct impacts on livelihood protection of vulnerable women in climate change-affected areas.

Table 10: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25			2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	4659.34	4347.26	4305.94	3778.71	3767.53	3726.18	3507.35	3608.37	3391.67	3333.69	3299.92	3121.60
Climate-relevant allocation	477.74	458.41	454.58	422.91	423.16	415.34	383.75	403.80	395.00	393.68	383.78	366.24
as % of operating budget	10.25	10.54	10.56	11.19	11.23	11.15	10.94	11.19	11.65	11.81	11.63	11.73
Development Budget	418.55	874.94	731.84	976.32	915.97	1175.66	783.44	794.47	836.20	857.46	803.23	770.75
Climate-relevant allocation	85.02	143.19	140.59	197.30	183.40	317.15	162.94	149.09	97.47	153.34	132.08	133.92
As % of development budget	20.31	16.37	19.21	20.21	20.02	26.98	20.80	18.77	11.66	17.88	16.44	17.38
Total Budget	5077.89	5222.20	5037.78	4755.03	4683.50	4901.84	4290.79	4402.84	4227.87	4191.15	4103.15	3892.35
Climate-relevant allocation	562.76	601.60	595.17	620.21	606.56	732.49	546.69	552.89	492.47	547.02	515.86	500.16
As % of total budget	11.08	11.52	11.81	13.04	12.95	14.94	12.74	12.56	11.65	13.05	12.57	12.85

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 10 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 547.02 crore, which rose to BDT 562.76 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 2.88 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 11.08 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 84.89 percent and development budget is 15.11 percent.

Figure-20: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

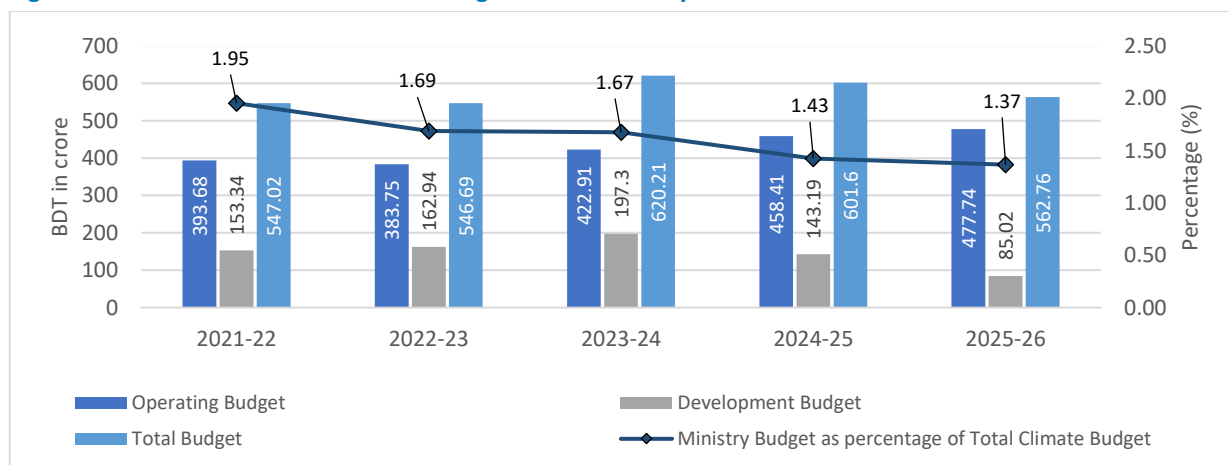
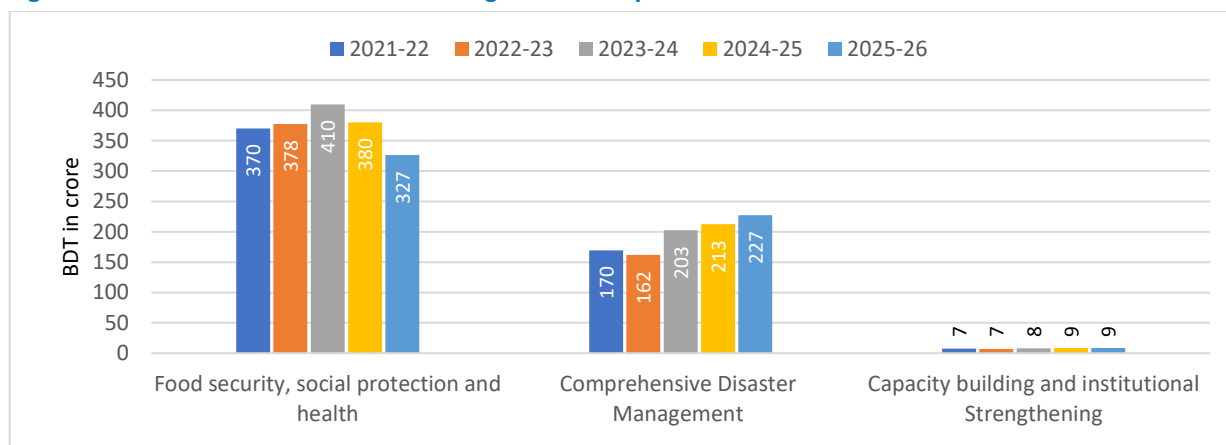


Figure 20 shows the trend of the Ministry's climate-relevant budget from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, distinguishing between operating and development expenditures. Following a slight decline in total allocations from BDT 547.02 crore in FY 2021-22 to BDT 546.69 crore in FY 2022-23, this Ministry's budget experienced a notable increase, reaching BDT 620.21 crore in FY 2023-24, before decreasing to BDT 562.76 crore by FY 2025-26. Operating expenses reached their highest level at BDT 477.74 crore in

FY 2025–26, whereas development spending dropped significantly from BDT 197.30 crore in FY 2023–24 to BDT 85.02 crore in FY 2025–26.

Figure 21: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs



According to BCCSAP thematic analysis, most of the allocation was made on Food Security, Social Protection and Health area and a tiny portion was allocated to Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening area. The distribution is shown in Figure-21.

3.2.9 Energy and Mineral Resources Division

The core objective of Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD) is to ensure energy supply for all the regions and socio-economic groups of the country through exploration, extraction, collection, distribution and efficient management of natural gas, oil and coal. However, the use of fossil fuels contributes to climate change. Considering the environmental aspects, the installation of gas transmission pipelines in various regions of the country has tripped over the past three years to increase the use of relatively low carbon-emitting fuels. Furthermore, increasing energy efficiency and reducing system losses play a vital role in addressing the challenges of climate change.

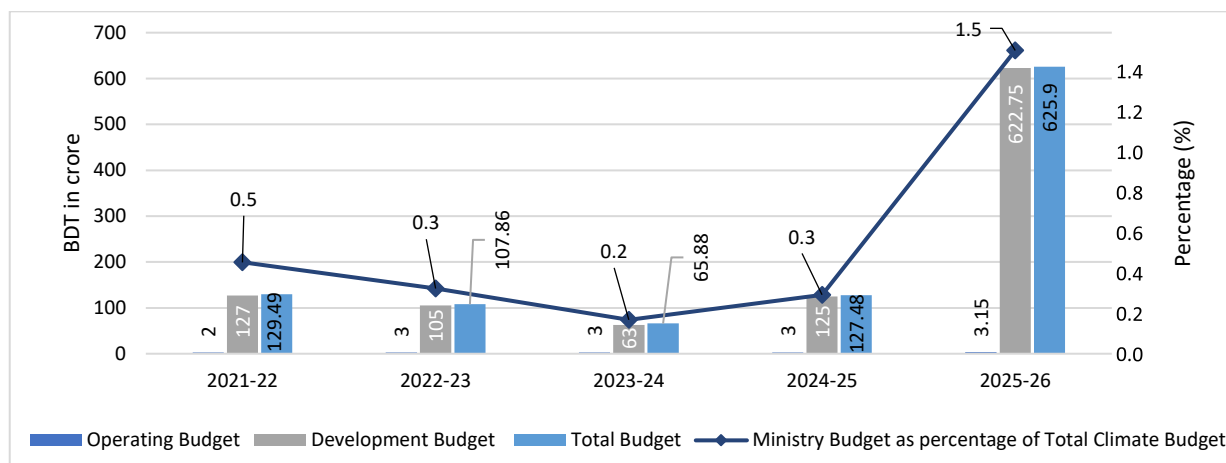
Table 11: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Energy and Mineral Resources Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	91.68	88.96	84.57	82.87	80.55	67.38	72.07	60.53	54.39	68.57	65.74	57.59
Climate-relevant allocation	3.15	2.90	2.75	2.91	2.73	2.33	2.68	2.17	1.86	2.37	2.30	2.08
as % of operating budget	3.44	3.26	3.25	3.51	3.39	3.46	3.72	3.58	3.42	3.46	3.50	3.61
Development Budget	2086.32	997.59	968.50	911.44	1062.52	1162.72	1797.65	1841.65	1718.14	2017.92	1578.79	1438.98
Climate-relevant allocation	622.75	124.58	66.08	62.97	57.40	57.89	105.18	101.82	79.69	127.12	110.34	102.28
as % of development budget	29.85	12.49	6.82	6.91	5.40	4.98	5.85	5.53	4.64	6.30	6.99	7.11
Total Budget	2178.00	1086.55	1053.07	994.31	1143.07	1230.10	1869.72	1902.18	1772.53	2086.49	1644.53	1496.57
Climate-relevant allocation	625.90	127.48	68.83	65.88	60.13	60.22	107.86	103.99	81.55	129.49	112.64	104.36
as % of total budget	28.74	11.73	6.54	6.63	5.26	4.90	5.77	5.62	4.60	6.21	6.85	7.01

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 11 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of Energy and Mineral Resources Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 129.49 crore, which rose to BDT 625.90 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 383.35 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 28.74 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 0.50 percent and development budget is 99.50 percent.

Figure 22: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Energy and Mineral Resources Division



In Figure-22, it is observed that the climate related allocation for the Energy and Mineral Resources Division has increased dramatically in FY 2025-26, and reaching at BDT 625.90 crore which is approximately 1.5 percent of the total climate related budget. In FY 2024-25, the climate related budget for this Division was BDT 127.48 crore which was BDT 65.88 crore in FY 2023-24. The percentage of the climate related budget was below 0.5 percent in FY 2021-22 to FY 2024-25.

Figure 23: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Energy and Mineral Resources Division

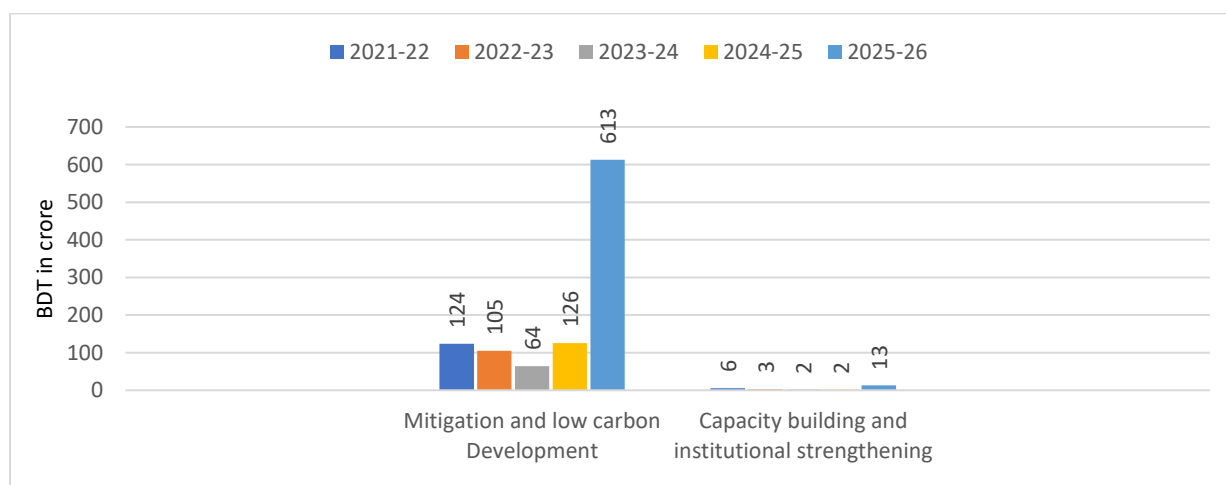


Figure 23 shows that most of the allocation of this Division went to the thematic area captioned Mitigation and Low-carbon Development, this is followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening area.

3.2.10 Local Government Division

The mission of Local Government Division (LGD) is to improve the socio-economic condition of the people through constructing sustainable, inclusive, and environment-friendly infrastructures in urban and rural areas. Among various activities of the Division, construction of climate-resilient infrastructures at the upazila, union and village level, construction of cyclone-flood shelters, excavation and re-excavation of canals for drainage and irrigation re-mining, waste management in urban areas and hospitals and construction of regulators, cross dams and dam are playing directly and indirectly an important role in climate adaptation and mitigation.

Table 12: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Local Government Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	6331.88	6396.67	6191.93	6201.00	5895.73	5310.76	5861.86	5632.86	5076.40	5321.69	5164.56	4649.74
Climate-relevant allocation	487.52	489.14	479.82	473.99	446.97	396.43	441.64	426.60	380.27	412.83	389.20	349.10
as % of operating budget	7.70	7.65	7.75	7.64	7.58	7.46	7.53	7.57	7.49	7.76	7.54	7.51
Development Budget	36101.12	38808.88	36165.73	40502.92	42700.76	36572.12	35845.94	39566.87	33529.70	33897.77	34446.88	28589.92
Climate-relevant allocation	8894.15	7594.99	7001.21	6997.45	7642.92	6057.48	5195.78	5579.58	4864.60	4892.06	4623.71	3434.00
as % of development budget	24.64	19.57	19.36	17.28	17.90	16.56	14.49	14.10	14.51	14.43	13.42	12.01
Total Budget	42433.00	45205.55	42357.66	46703.92	48596.49	41882.88	41707.80	45199.73	38606.10	39219.46	39611.44	33239.66
Climate-relevant allocation	9381.67	8084.13	7481.03	7471.44	8089.89	6453.91	5637.42	6006.18	5244.87	5304.89	5012.91	3783.10
as % of total budget	22.11	17.88	17.66	15.99	16.65	15.41	13.52	13.29	13.59	13.53	12.66	11.39

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 12 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of Local Government Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 5304.89 crore, which rose to BDT 9381.67 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 76.84 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 21.11 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 5.20 percent and development budget is 94.80 percent.

Figure 24: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Local Government Division

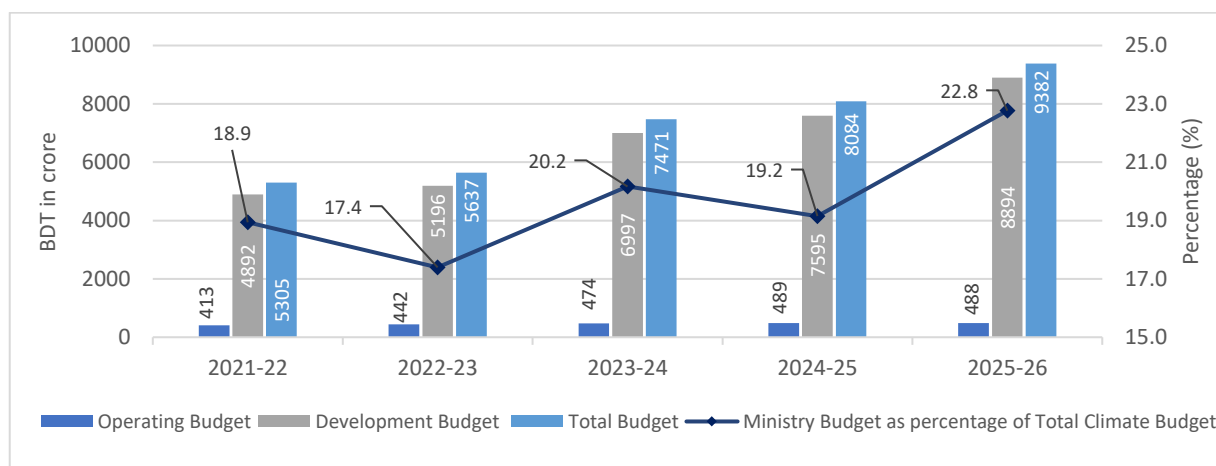
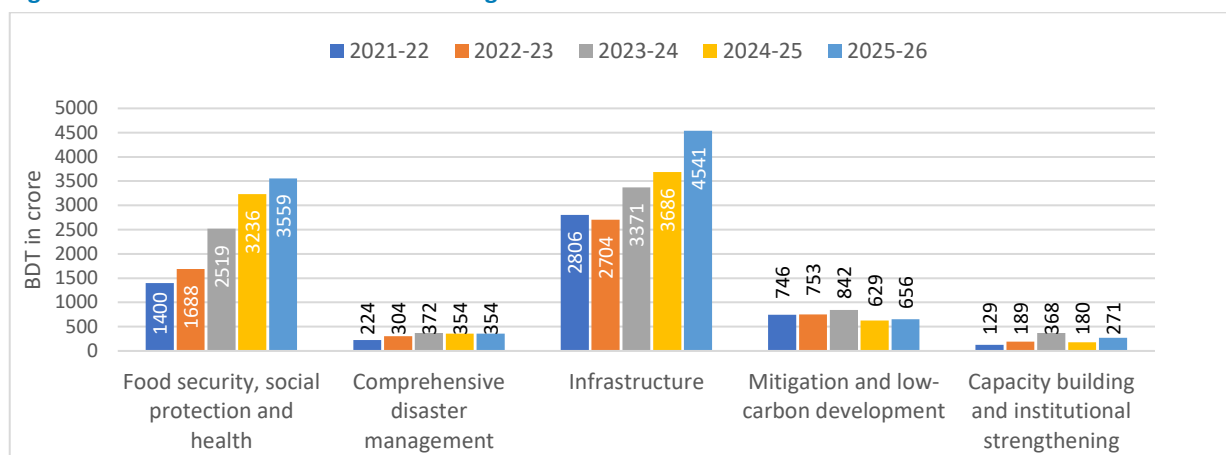


Figure 24 shows that Local Government Division's climate-related budget has increased during the last five fiscal years spanning from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26. The Division's climate-related budget for FY 2021-22 was BDT 5304.89 crore. In FY 2023-24, this allocation grew to BDT 7471.44 crore, representing a 20.2 percent share. Ultimately, it rose even further to 22.8 percent of total climate budget in FY 2025-26, which was BDT 9382 crore in monetary term.

Figure 25: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Local Government Division



This Division has a broad range of thematic area-wise allocation, as can be seen from the bar diagram above. Five of the six thematic areas are covered by LGD, with most of the funding going towards Infrastructure; Food security, Social protection and Health & Mitigation and Low-carbon Development areas. It has allotted BDT 4541 crore for Infrastructure in FY 2025-2026 and BDT 3559 crore for Food Security, Social Protection and Health. Mitigation and Low-carbon Development came in third with BDT 656 crore, while Comprehensive Disaster Management received the fourth-highest budget (BDT 354 crore) in the same fiscal year.

3.2.11 Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs plays a vital role in climate budgeting by ensuring that climate considerations are integrated into development projects and programmes within the region. This includes focusing on improving climate resilience, livelihood enhancement, and watershed management in the vulnerable hill districts. The Ministry focuses on improving climate-resilient livelihoods for the people in the hill districts, particularly through agricultural production, processing, and marketing, and by increasing non-farm skills.

Table 13: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26			2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	474.74	474.76	513.87	453.16	437.60	614.96	405.96	440.79	433.99	386.00	384.76	379.12
Climate-relevant allocation	48.13	48.10	51.80	45.85	44.03	61.61	41.25	44.52	43.56	39.31	39.03	38.20
as % of operating budget	10.14	10.13	10.08	10.12	10.06	10.02	10.16	10.10	10.04	10.18	10.14	10.08
Development Budget	887.12	924.83	789.71	751.71	734.64	698.87	932.18	960.21	867.90	796.33	928.94	881.71
Climate-relevant allocation	122.32	152.83	106.25	35.00	47.42	40.44	99.07	153.46	150.00	78.86	90.39	88.74
as % of development budget	13.79	16.53	13.45	4.66	6.45	5.79	10.63	15.98	17.28	9.90	9.73	10.06
Total Budget	1361.86	1399.59	1303.58	1204.87	1172.24	1313.83	1338.14	1401.00	1301.89	1182.33	1313.70	1260.83
Climate-relevant allocation	170.45	200.93	158.05	80.85	91.45	102.05	140.32	197.98	193.56	118.17	129.42	126.94
as % of total budget	12.52	14.36	12.12	6.71	7.80	7.77	10.49	14.12	14.87	9.99	9.85	10.07

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 13 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 118.17 crore, which rose to BDT 170.45 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 44.24 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 12.52 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 28.24 percent and development budget is 71.16 percent.

Figure 26: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

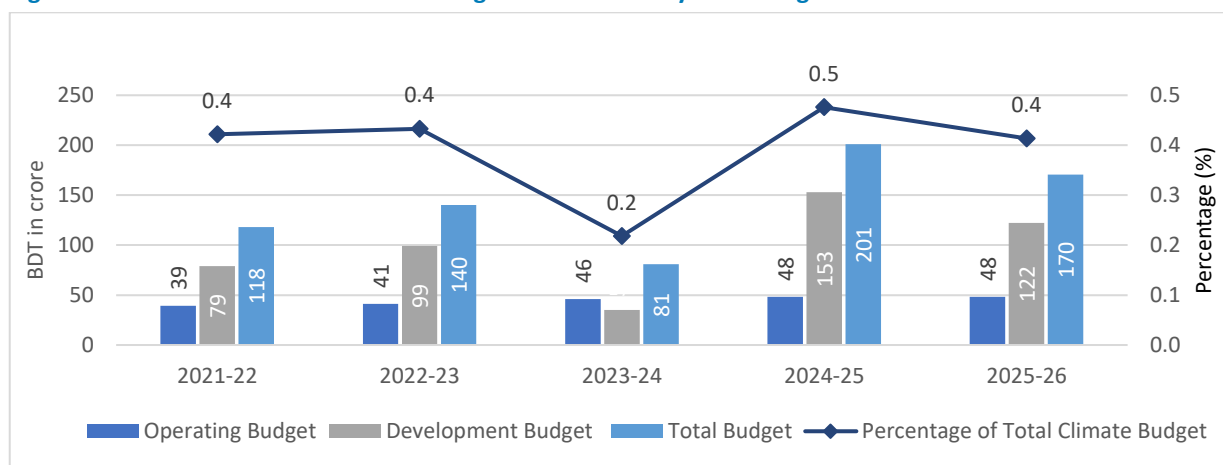


Figure 26 shows that the share of the Ministry's budget as a percentage of total climate budget in FY 2025-26 is very minor, it is only 0.4 percent. In FY 2025-26 total climate budget of the Ministry is BDT 170 crore which is 15.42 percent reduction from the previous year.

Figure 27: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

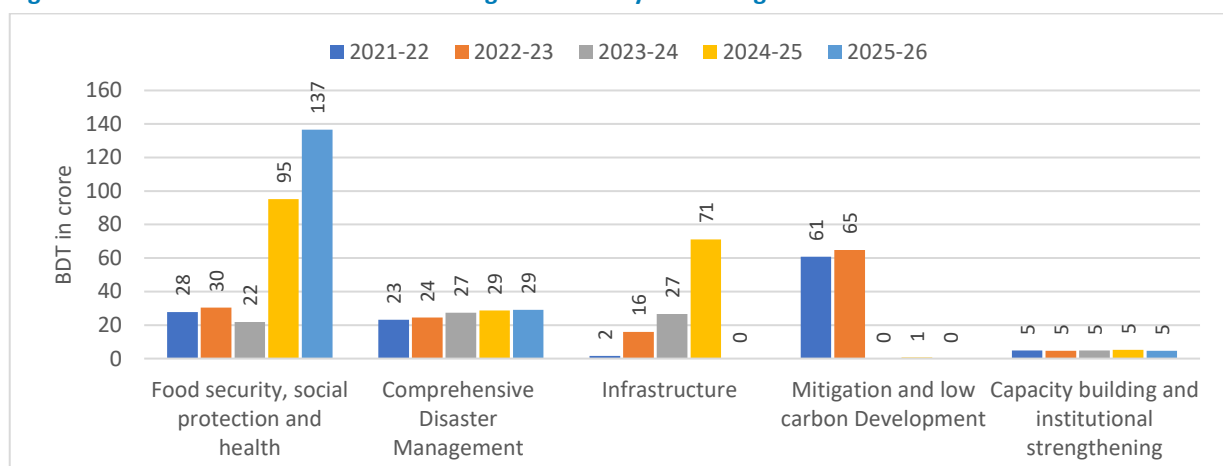


Figure 27 shows the BCCSAP thematic area wise allocation, which indicates that the allocation has been distributed to all areas except Research and Knowledge Management. But during the last two financial years the allocation mostly went to Food Security, Social Protection and Health area to ensure food security for the vulnerable group and for the improvement of water availability and sanitation programme.

3.2.12 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

The primary objective of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education is to ensure primary and basic education for all by enhancing opportunities for primary education and improving its quality. The main functions of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education are not directly involved in mitigating climate change impacts but many activities of this Ministry play an important role in climate change adaptation indirectly. For example, cyclone center-cum-school buildings built in the coastal areas are contributing to adaptation being used as shelter during natural disasters like cyclone, flood, tidal surge and so on.

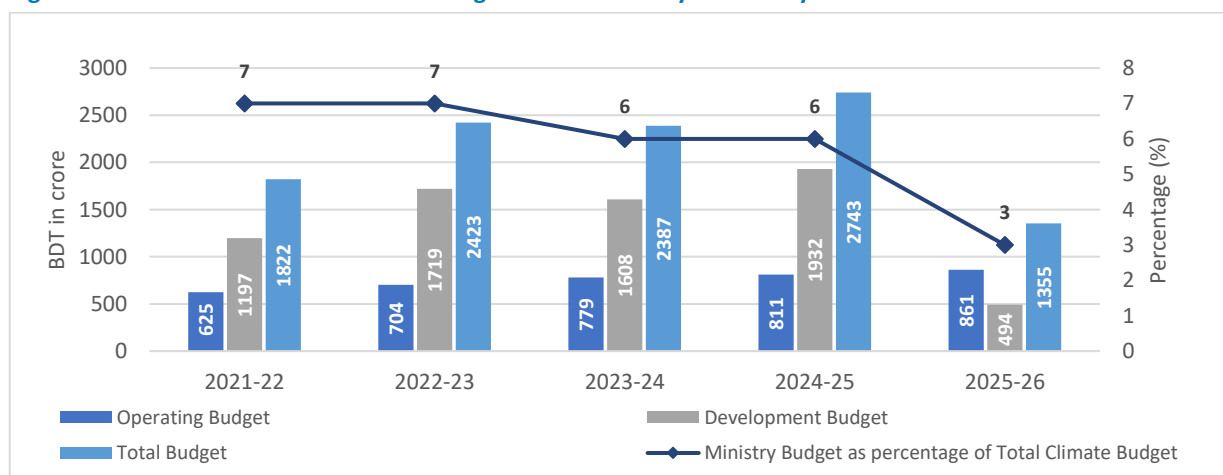
Table 14: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	24004.84	22683.76	22359.18	22703.83	22360.77	19000.09	20119.58	19918.12	17564.76	18291.48	19015.35	16402.01
Climate-relevant allocation	861.17	810.82	799.60	779.06	777.96	652.06	703.96	699.68	617.33	625.30	666.67	612.89
as % of operating budget	3.59	3.57	3.58	3.43	3.48	3.43	3.50	3.51	3.51	3.42	3.51	3.74
Development Budget	11398.16	16135.52	12764.01	12018.41	8121.10	7231.05	11641.55	7784.68	6250.44	8022.49	9207.34	7038.42
Climate-relevant allocation	493.67	1931.71	1822.14	1607.88	1183.65	1066.61	1719.37	1164.96	922.94	1196.69	1391.66	1082.37
as % of development budget	4.33	11.97	14.28	13.38	14.57	14.75	14.77	14.96	14.77	14.92	15.11	15.38
Total Budget	35403.00	38819.28	35123.19	34722.24	30481.87	26231.14	31761.13	27702.80	23815.20	26313.97	28222.69	23440.43
Climate-relevant allocation	1354.85	2742.53	2621.74	2386.94	1961.61	1718.67	2423.33	1864.64	1540.27	1821.99	2058.33	1695.26
as % of total budget	3.83	7.06	7.46	6.87	6.44	6.55	7.63	6.73	6.47	6.92	7.29	7.23

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 14 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 1821.99 crore, which decrease to BDT 1354.85 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 25.64 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 3.83 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 63.56 percent and development budget is 36.44 percent.

Figure 28: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education



Form the above Figure 28 we can see that the share of Ministry budget as a percentage of total climate budget of FY 2025-26 is significantly low, it is about 3 percent. In FY 2025-26 total climate budget of the Ministry is BDT 1355 crore which is 50.60 percent less than the previous fiscal year.

Figure 29: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

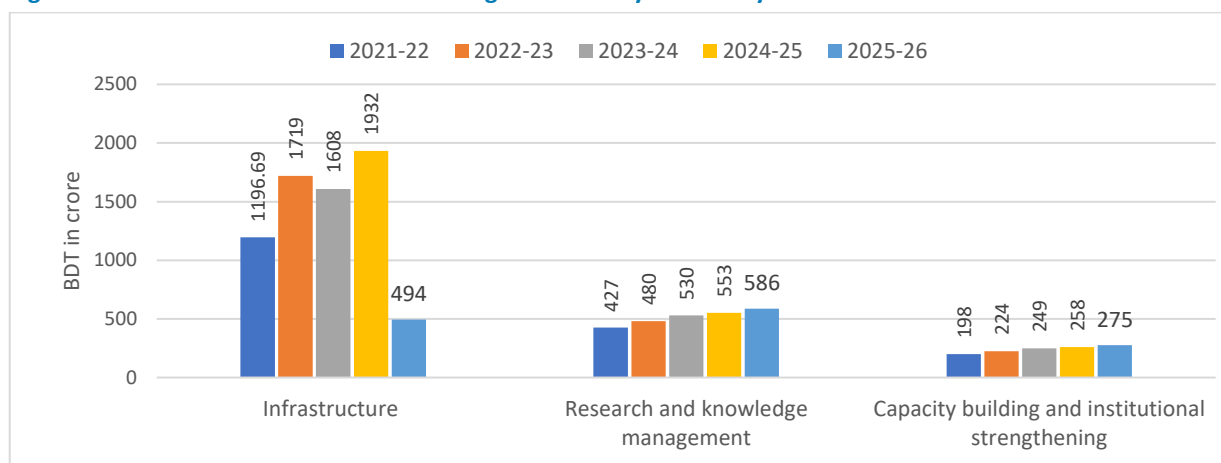


Figure-29 shows that among six thematic areas, Infrastructure has received the highest allocation followed by Research and knowledge management, and Capacity building and institutional strengthening.

3.2.13 Ministry of Land

The Ministry of Land is not directly related to climate change but indirectly it plays a crucial role in the climate budget by integrating climate change considerations into land use planning, infrastructure development, and disaster management. Proper land zoning can reduce vulnerability of climate change. The Ministry ensures that land use plans are climate-sensitive, considering factors like sea-level rise, soil degradation, and flood risks. This helps in preventing land degradation and ensuring sustainable land management practices.

Table 15: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Land

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25			2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	1600.61	1584.12	1519.00	1534.04	1492.29	1215.34	1351.42	1331.89	1089.74	1233.68	1233.49	1080.21
Climate-relevant allocation	20.75	20.60	19.63	19.92	19.43	16.01	17.00	16.65	14.16	15.31	15.34	13.66
as % of operating budget	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.26	1.25	1.30	1.24	1.24	1.26
Development Budget	703.03	920.68	487.64	925.54	656.40	384.51	1032.54	618.28	174.00	994.70	795.52	464.41
Climate-relevant allocation	4.28	7.83	2.13	48.04	44.00	37.66	67.05	26.64	16.81	92.63	88.96	72.61
as % of Development budget	0.61	0.85	0.44	5.19	6.70	9.79	6.49	4.31	9.66	9.31	11.18	15.63
Total Budget	2303.64	2504.80	2006.64	2459.58	2148.69	1599.85	2383.96	1950.17	1263.74	2228.38	2029.01	1544.62
Climate-relevant allocation	25.03	28.43	21.76	67.96	63.43	53.67	84.05	43.29	30.97	107.94	104.30	86.27
as % of total budget	1.09	1.14	1.08	2.76	2.95	3.35	3.53	2.22	2.45	4.84	5.14	5.61

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 15 shows the share of climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Land. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 107.94 crore, which decrease to BDT 25.03 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 76.81 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 1.09 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 82.90 percent and development budget is 17.10 percent.

Figure 30: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Land

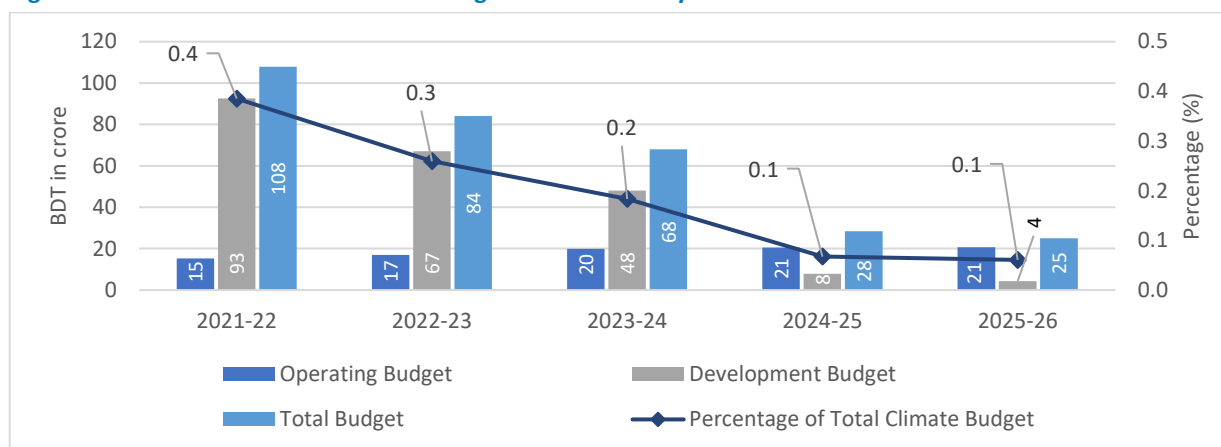
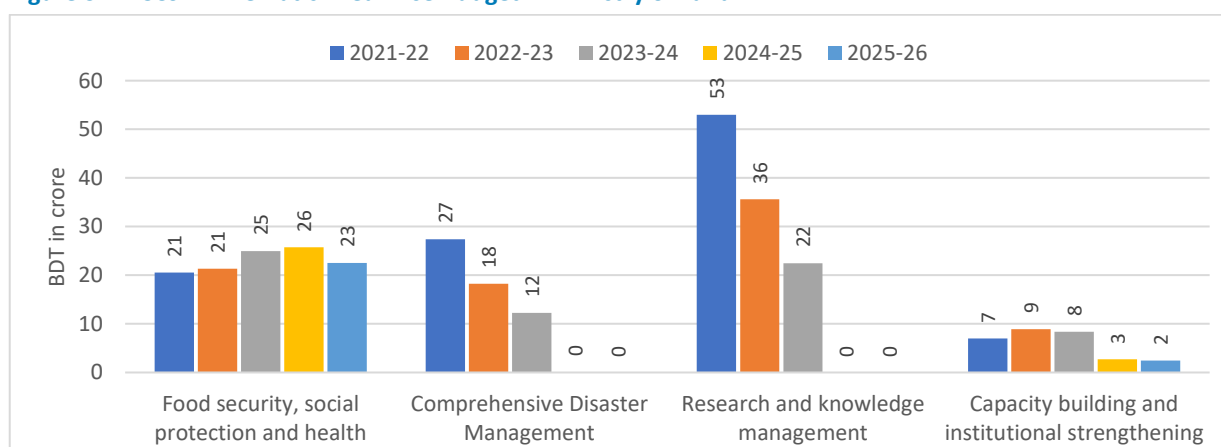


Figure 30 shows the decreasing trend of climate allocation of the Ministry. The contribution of the Ministry's climate budget is averaged at 0.2 per cent of total climate budget. The portion of climate budget in FY 2025-26 has decreased by 76.85 per cent of that of FY 2021-22. Operating budget remains the same but development budget has decreased drastically.

Figure 31: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Land



The above figure-31 shows the BCCSAP thematic analysis, where it can be seen that from FY 2021-22 to FY 2023-24, the allocation was distributed among 4 thematic areas except Infrastructure and Mitigation. But in recent years the allocation mainly goes to Food security area. The Ministry has a scope to do work in land zoning and preparing GIS map where vulnerable areas can be identified. For this purpose, the Ministry can increase allocation in Research and knowledge management area.

3.2.14 Ministry of Industries

The Ministry of Industries aims to create employment and ensure economic development through rapid industrialization. Formulating an up-to-date industrial policy considering the impact of climate change and ensuring environment-friendly industrialization is one of the main functions of the Ministry. A significant number of activities of the Ministry of Industries are contributing significantly to the adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts. For example, 'Construction of 13 new buffer warehouses in different districts to support fertilizer distribution' project is helping combat climate change damages in agriculture. Mandatory setting up of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) for eco-friendly industrialization is helping combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and decreasing land, water and air pollution.

Table 16: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Industries

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	337.18	359.32	329.79	370.65	335.48	319.98	376.37	331.89	314.62	358.43	592.97	581.89
Climate-relevant allocation	11.61	12.20	11.36	12.51	11.28	10.98	12.54	11.08	10.78	11.83	33.93	33.70
as % of operating budget	3.44	3.40	3.44	3.38	3.36	3.43	3.33	3.34	3.43	3.30	5.72	5.79
Development Budget	1553.82	2150.26	1169.07	2652.95	2210.56	2190.11	1144.78	1890.58	1715.46	1226.47	1618.52	1550.28
Climate-relevant allocation	28.02	60.08	29.25	238.95	173.48	167.88	58.55	133.46	135.34	42.36	34.20	30.05
as % of Development budget	1.80	2.79	2.50	9.01	7.85	7.67	5.11	7.06	7.89	3.45	2.11	1.94
Total Budget	1891.00	2509.58	1498.86	3023.60	2546.04	2510.09	1521.15	2222.47	2030.08	1584.90	2211.49	2132.17
Climate-relevant allocation	39.63	72.28	40.61	251.46	184.76	178.86	71.09	144.54	146.12	54.19	68.13	63.75
as % of total budget	2.10	2.88	2.71	8.32	7.26	7.13	4.67	6.50	7.20	3.42	3.08	2.99

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 16 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Industries. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 54.19 crore, which decreases to BDT 39.63 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 26.87 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 2.10 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 29.29 percent and development budget is 70.71 percent.

Figure 32: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Industries

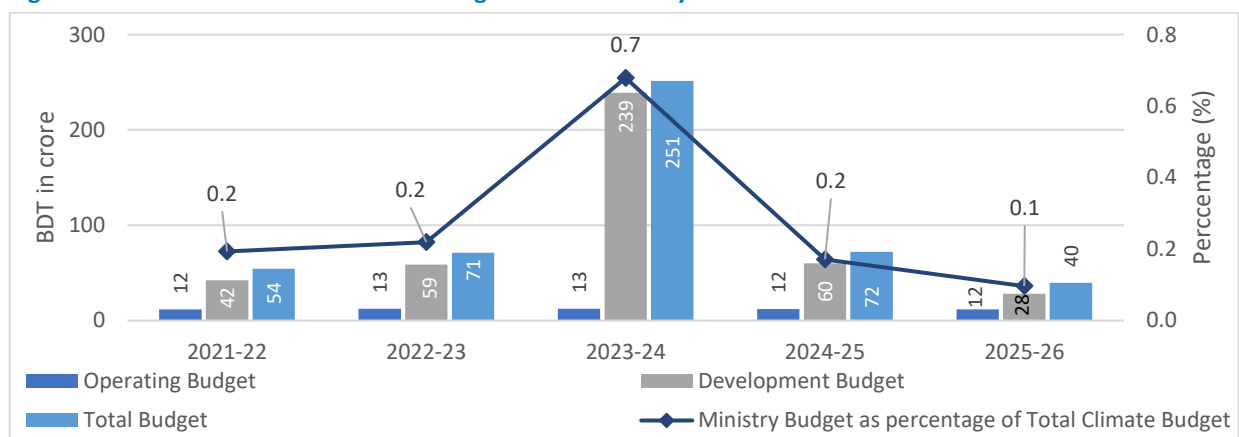
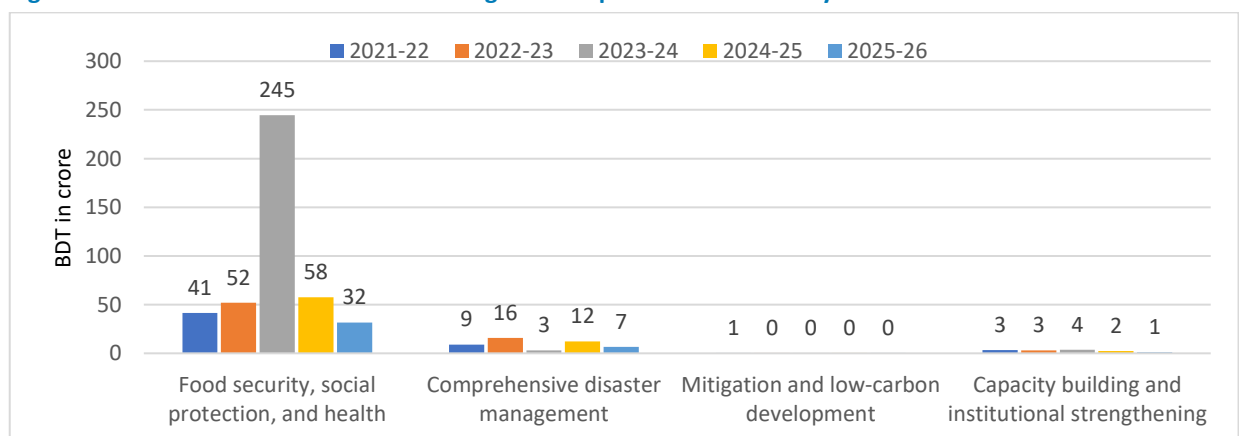


Figure 32 shows the decreasing trend of climate allocation of the Ministry. The contribution of the Ministry's climate budget as percentage of total climate budget is averaged by 0.2 percent. The portion of climate budget in 2025-26 has decreased by 25.92 percent than FY2021-22.

Figure 33: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Industries



In connection with the earlier discussion, the Ministry of Industries has low climate relevant budget allocations. Out of its capacity, it provided most of its climate budget for the Food Security, Social Protection and Health sector. It also provided climate budget for Comprehensive disaster management and Capacity building and institutional strengthening sector (Figure 33). Though Ministry's main business is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the share of allocation in Mitigation and Low-carbon Development during FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 is almost zero.

3.2.15 Health Services Division

To ensure the health and well-being of the citizens, the Health Services Division is concerned with the health risks associated with climate change. This includes strengthening health systems, conducting research, and coordinating emergency responses. The Division conducts research to understand the health impacts of climate change, evaluate the effectiveness of health interventions, and monitor the progress of climate-relevant health programs. Therefore, climate sensitive activities have been taken by the Health Services Division to reduce health risks, especially for the poor women and children. This will ensure better health of the children and build climate resilient human resources by enhancing immunity through safe motherhood. It is said that due to climate change, infectious diseases spread around the country faster than ever. The Division develops and implements health-focused national adaptation plans to address the health impacts of climate change, including developing health-related indicators and strategies for climate-resilient health systems.

Table 17: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Health Services Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	19404.83	16383.86	15447.63	17220.50	14186.48	11586.78	13430.34	13260.77	11008.86	12913.78	13151.16	10460.09
Climate-relevant allocation	229.27	193.77	180.85	196.23	163.27	140.45	162.42	155.57	128.05	162.07	160.07	127.14
as % of operating budget	1.18	1.18	1.17	1.14	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.17	1.16	1.26	1.22	1.22
Development Budget	11617.17	13741.33	5668.82	12209.07	9345.49	7068.97	15851.47	9790.96	6659.74	13000.19	13013.62	10127.10
Climate-relevant allocation	380.95	592.11	244.34	397.19	370.56	246.32	601.04	319.82	157.99	547.03	575.76	432.01
as % of Development budget	3.28	4.31	4.31	3.25	3.97	3.48	3.79	3.27	2.37	4.21	4.42	4.27
Total Budget	31022.00	30125.19	21116.45	29429.57	23531.97	18655.75	29281.81	23051.73	17668.60	25913.97	26164.78	20587.19
Climate relevant allocation	610.22	785.88	425.19	593.42	533.83	386.77	763.46	475.39	286.04	709.10	735.83	559.15
as % of total budget	1.97	2.61	2.01	2.02	2.27	2.07	2.61	2.07	1.62	2.74	2.81	2.71

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 17 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Health Services Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 709.10 crore, which decreases to BDT 610.22 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 13.94 percent. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 1.79 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 37.57 percent and development budget is 62.43 percent.

Figure 34: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Health Services Division

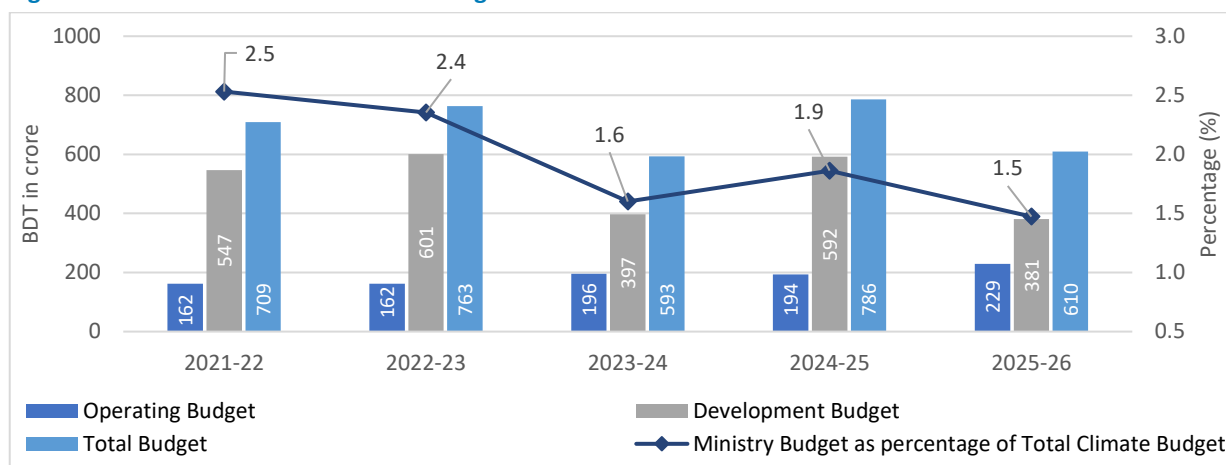


Figure 34 shows that the Division's share of the national climate-related budget dropped from 2.5 percent to 1.5 percent over the last five years. In the FY 2025-26, the climate-related development allocation is BDT 610 crore, down from BDT 709 crore in 2021-22.

Figure 35: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Health Services Division

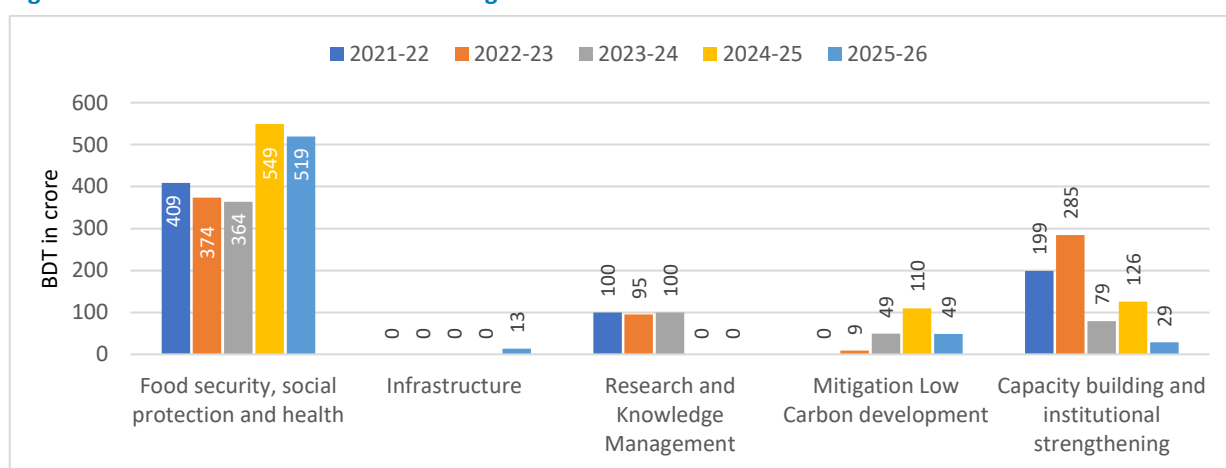


Figure 35 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic areas, where it is seen that the highest spending occurred in the sectors of Food Security, Social Protection and Health. This is followed by the Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

3.2.16 Power Division

The goal of the Power Division is to ensure affordable, high-quality, and uninterrupted electricity supply for all by 2030 through the development of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution systems. Key activities of the Power Division include the development of sustainable and renewable energy sectors and enhancing the efficiency of the power sector, which are directly linked to climate change adaptation and mitigation. The use of advanced technology-based equipment in the power sector will reduce the emission of harmful gases such as carbon dioxide, CFCs, nitric oxide, and sulphur dioxide, significantly reducing air pollution. Additionally, increasing electricity production from renewable energy sources in accordance with renewable energy policies will reduce carbon emissions, thereby having a direct impact on addressing climate change.

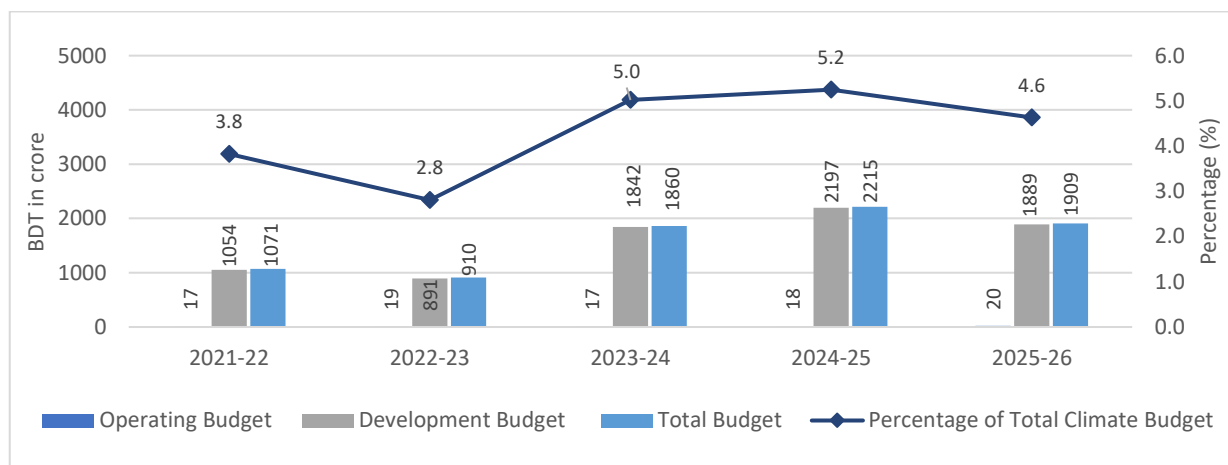
Table 18: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Power Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	58.38	53.23	44.75	50.06	47.73	24.88	56.77	62.64	58.71	49.08	46.62	42.24
Climate-relevant allocation	19.83	17.54	15.79	17.06	16.60	10.08	18.50	15.21	14.74	16.70	15.23	14.69
as % of operating budget	33.97	32.95	35.28	34.08	34.78	40.51	32.59	24.28	25.11	34.03	32.67	34.78
Development Budget	20283.62	29176.70	21606.44	33775.04	27127.45	27120.64	24139.11	25246.65	25253.16	25348.76	22827.41	21198.87
Climate-relevant allocation	1888.99	2197.34	1128.54	1842.49	1684.97	1452.76	891.49	979.58	937.54	1054.04	701.75	627.04
as % of Development budget	9.31	7.53	5.22	5.46	6.21	5.36	3.69	3.88	3.71	4.16	3.07	2.96
Total Budget	20342.00	29229.93	21651.19	33825.10	27175.18	27145.52	24195.88	25309.29	25311.87	25397.84	22874.03	21241.11
Climate-relevant allocation	1908.82	2214.88	1144.33	1859.55	1701.57	1462.84	909.99	994.79	952.28	1070.74	716.98	641.73
as % of total budget	9.38	7.58	5.29	5.50	6.26	5.39	3.76	3.93	3.76	4.22	3.13	3.02

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 18 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Power Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 1070.74 crore, which rose to BDT 1908.82 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 78.27 percent. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 9.38 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 1.04 percent and development budget is 98.96 percent.

Figure 36: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Power Division



The Figure-36 shows the climate related allocation of the Power Division. In FY 2025-26 the share of Division's climate budget as a percentage of total climate budget is on average 4.60 percent. In FY 2025-26 total climate budget of the Division is BDT 1909 crore. The overall climate budget has increased by 78.24 percent from FY 2021-22. It is also observable that the portion of climate allocation in operating budget is very small, which means that development budget is the main concern of the Division for climate allocation.

Figure37: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Power Division

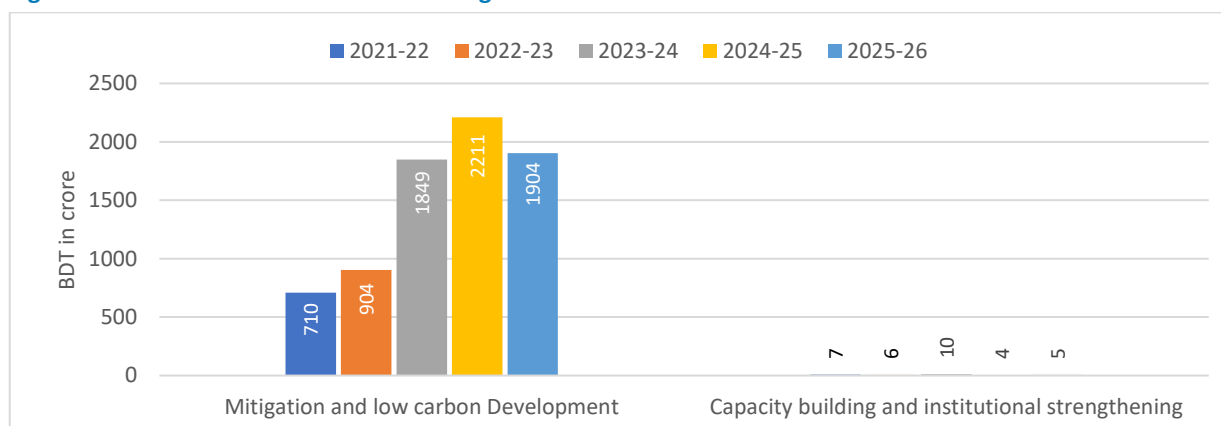


Figure 37 represents the trend of BCCSAP thematic area wise allocation, which shows that highest allocation has been given to Mitigation and low carbon development sector. Sector wise expenditure from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26 also reveals that 99 percent of its expenditure went to Mitigation and Low-carbon Development sector for increasing energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy.

3.2.17 Ministry of Food

The mission of the Ministry of Food is to ensure safety and security for all citizens of the country through integrated food management. The climate- related medium-term strategic objectives of the Ministry is ‘Development of the Sustainable green climate and climate tolerant modern food storage system’. One of the climate-relevant projects under this Ministry is the establishment of a secure food protection system, distributing 8 lacs family silos in the climate and disaster-prone areas, and the development of modern food preservation facilities resilient to climate change and disaster.

Table 19: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Food

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	29257.64	22014.20	25621.43	21321.25	21259.53	20708.61	18991.22	22227.30	20905.06	17102.27	19474.91	18460.04
Climate-relevant allocation	390.06	249.88	365.45	550.18	600.19	597.87	474.75	522.65	476.44	442.27	545.88	502.37
as % of operating budget	1.33	1.14	1.43	2.58	2.82	2.89	2.50	2.35	2.28	2.59	2.80	2.72
Development Budget	284.28	1299.52	1376.05	932.05	913.14	847.57	1336.45	987.02	591.79	679.38	641.16	613.33
Climate-relevant allocation	208.09	173.09	231.16	57.68	58.82	53.96	76.07	56.95	30.96	26.37	25.64	24.34
as % of Development budget	73.20	13.32	16.80	6.19	6.44	6.37	5.69	5.77	5.23	3.88	4.00	3.97
Total Budget	29541.92	23313.72	26997.48	22253.30	22172.67	21556.18	20327.67	23214.32	21496.85	17781.65	20116.07	19073.37
Climate-relevant allocation	598.15	422.97	596.61	607.86	659.01	651.83	550.82	579.60	507.40	468.64	571.52	526.71
as % of total budget	2.02	1.81	2.21	2.73	2.97	3.02	2.71	2.50	2.36	2.64	2.84	2.76

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 19 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Food. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 468.64 crore, which rose to BDT 598.15 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 27.63 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 2.02 percent of the Ministry’s total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 65.21 percent and development budget is 34.79 percent.

Figure 38: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Food

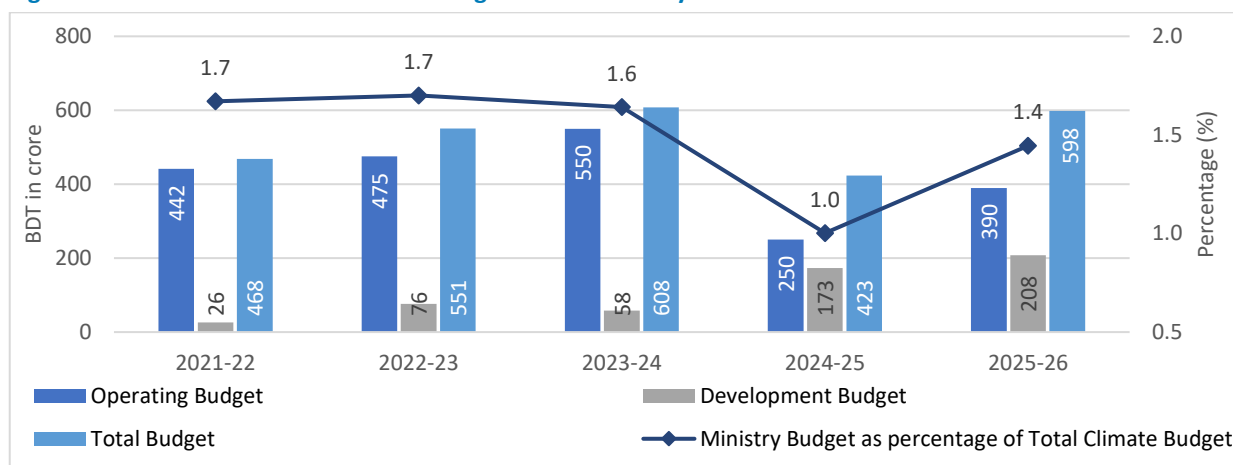


Figure 38 shows that over the past five financial years, the Ministry's share of the total national climate-related allocation has remained unchanged, averaging around 1.5 percent. From FY 2021-22 to 2023-24, the Ministry's operating budget increased, but in FY 2024-25 it declined, while the development budget increased gradually. In FY 2025-26, the climate-related development allocation stands at BDT 208 crore compared to only BDT 26 crore in FY 2021-22.

Figure 39: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Food

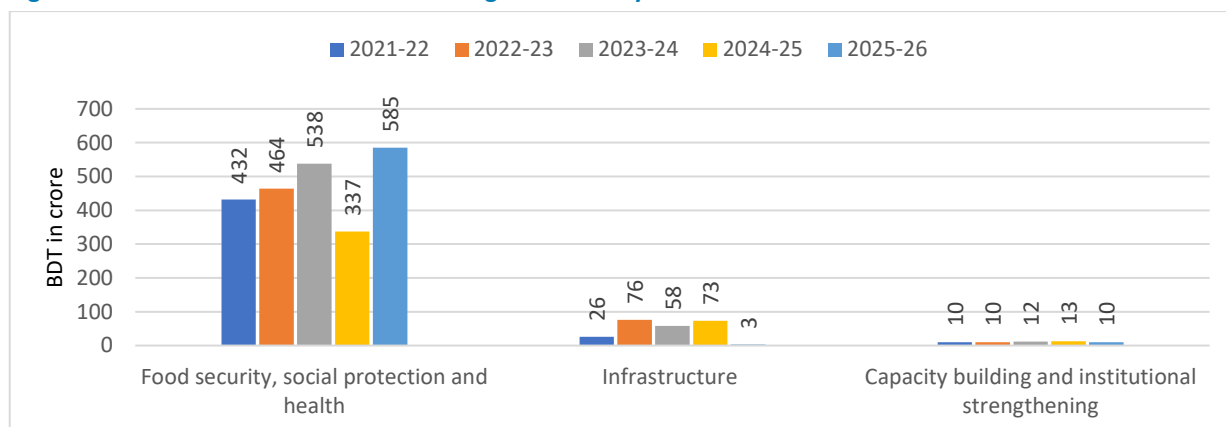


Figure-39 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic area, where it is seen that the highest spending occurred in the Food security, Social protection and Health sector, followed by the Infrastructure sector. On an average, 94 percent of the Ministry's total climate-related allocation was spent in these areas.

3.2.18 Secondary and Higher Education Division

Regarding climate change adaptation, the contribution of the Secondary and Higher Education Division is significant. In the coastal and flood prone areas secondary school buildings are being used as shelters and information centers during natural disasters. With the expansion of science and technology education and research opportunities, the Division is promoting awareness building to combat the impact of climate change. Apart from this, water reservoirs, plantation and environment friendly infrastructure are being developed in educational institutions playing a role in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Moreover, inclusion of climate change related lessons in the national curriculum is also worthy of mentioning.

Table 20: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Secondary and Higher Education Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	30450.95	28566.84	30816.78	25933.27	25178.90	24398.02	23361.75	23587.59	22403.69	22167.73	21753.96	20525.98
Climate-relevant allocation	295.51	273.00	284.41	240.56	208.13	187.07	216.23	208.84	186.73	189.17	191.62	166.88
as % of operating budget	0.97	0.96	0.92	0.93	0.83	0.77	0.93	0.89	0.83	0.85	0.88	0.81
Development Budget	17113.05	15541.50	8416.58	16905.71	8952.55	7862.93	16600.54	10064.60	8091.97	14319.51	10659.73	8443.54
Climate-relevant allocation	796.03	732.84	226.84	336.40	131.06	115.29	334.21	162.24	135.37	320.41	185.93	136.23
as % of Development budget	4.65	4.72	2.70	1.99	1.46	1.47	2.01	1.61	1.67	2.24	1.74	1.61
Total Budget	47564.00	44108.34	39233.36	42838.98	34131.45	32260.95	39962.29	33652.19	30495.66	36487.24	32413.69	28969.52
Climate-relevant allocation	1091.54	1005.84	511.25	576.96	339.19	302.36	550.44	371.08	322.10	509.58	377.55	303.11
as % of total budget	2.29	2.28	1.30	1.35	0.99	0.94	1.38	1.10	1.06	1.40	1.16	1.05

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 20 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Secondary and Higher Education Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 509.58 crore, which rose to BDT 1091.54 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 114.20 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 2.29 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 27.07 percent and development budget is 72.93 percent.

Figure 40: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Secondary and Higher Education Division

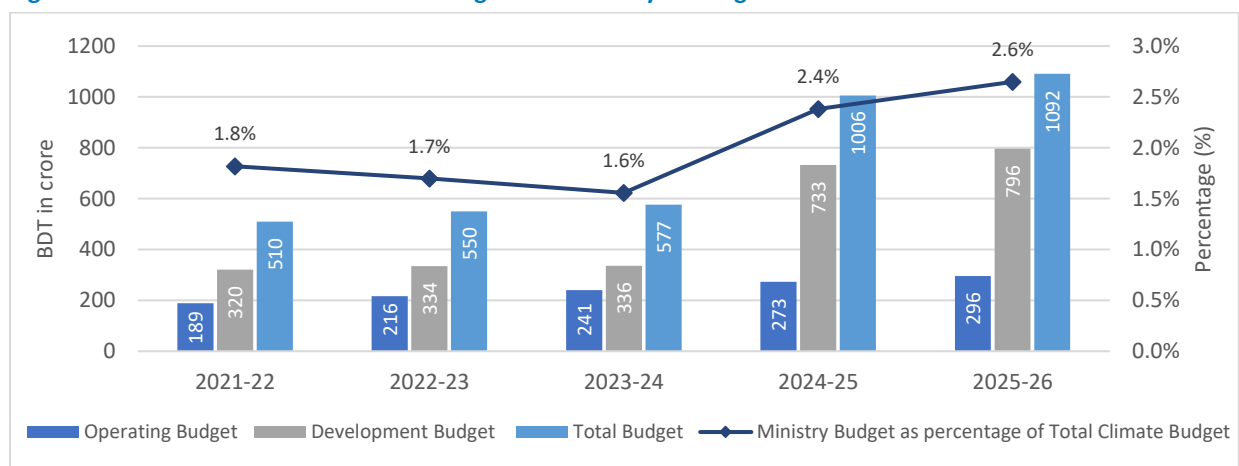
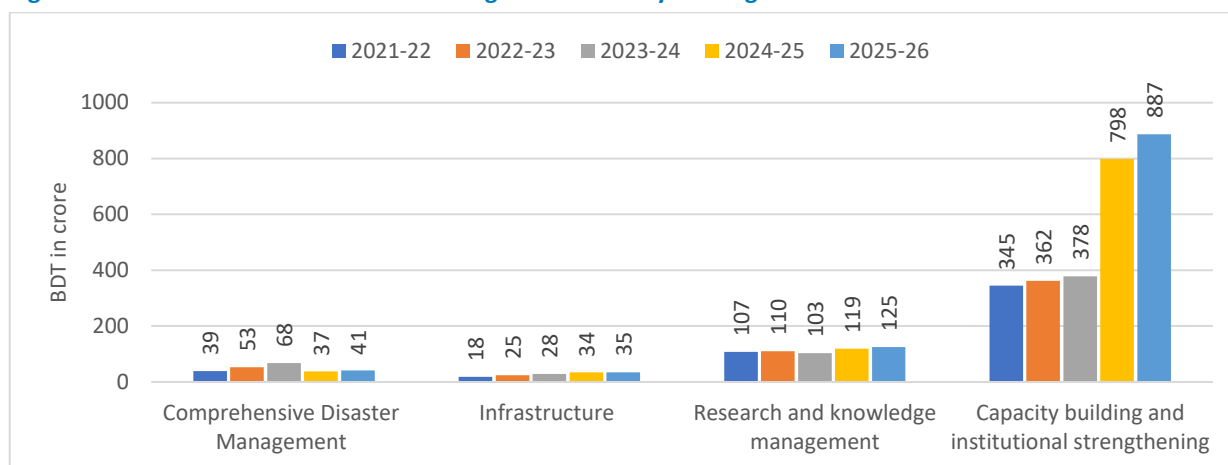


Figure 40 shows that over the past five years, the Division's share of the total national climate-related allocation has increased with fluctuation, averaging around 2 percent. From FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26, the Division's operating budget increased rapidly, while the development budget increased slightly. In FY 2025-26, the climate-related development allocation stands at BDT 1092 crore compared to BDT 510 crore in FY 2021-22.

Figure 41: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Secondary and Higher Education Division



In the Division's climate allocation, Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening area remains all time dominant followed by Research and Knowledge Management sector. Infrastructure and Comprehensive disaster management has received very little attention in terms of allocation and other two have received less attention as it is evident from the Figure-41.

3.2.19 Ministry of Social Welfare

The mission of the Ministry is to ensure development and well-being of the disadvantaged sections of the society by reducing social disparity and establishing social justice. The strategic objectives of the Ministry highlight building resilience of the poor and empower the disadvantaged people through social protection. The objective of the activities of the Ministry is to increase the adaptive capacity of the population in climate-prone areas by bringing them under the social safety net programs. The construction of sustainable housing by the Bangladesh Jatio Samaj Kollayan Parishad for river erosion affected people have created opportunities for better living. Besides, other key interventions related to climate change are: interest free microcredit activities, vocational and skill development training, and allowance programs for disadvantaged and oppressed women.

Table 21: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Social Welfare

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	13257.03	11893.82	11731.51	11033.19	10945.50	10573.05	9401.18	9325.47	8936.84	8606.35	8570.23	8316.88
Climate-relevant allocation	61.28	63.56	51.96	57.18	51.21	35.63	54.25	48.90	31.52	50.30	48.38	37.56
as % of operating budget	0.46	0.53	0.44	0.52	0.47	0.34	0.58	0.52	0.35	0.58	0.56	0.45
Development Budget	734.18	975.58	445.17	1183.65	592.55	471.61	798.81	698.41	526.53	519.12	452.53	380.04
Climate-relevant allocation	28.99	48.91	23.56	50.90	35.44	28.73	54.84	46.39	27.19	23.32	32.22	31.56
as % of Development budget	3.95	5.01	5.29	4.30	5.98	6.09	6.87	6.64	5.16	4.49	7.12	8.30
Total Budget	13991.21	12869.40	12176.68	12216.84	11538.05	11044.66	10199.99	10023.88	9463.37	9125.47	9022.76	8696.92
Climate-relevant allocation	90.27	112.47	75.52	108.08	86.65	64.36	109.09	95.29	58.71	73.62	80.60	69.12
as % of total budget	0.65	0.87	0.62	0.88	0.75	0.58	1.07	0.95	0.62	0.81	0.89	0.79

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 21 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Social Welfare. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 73.62 crore, which rose to BDT 90.27 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 22.61 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 0.65 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 67.93 percent and development budget is 32.07 percent.

Figure 42: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Social Welfare

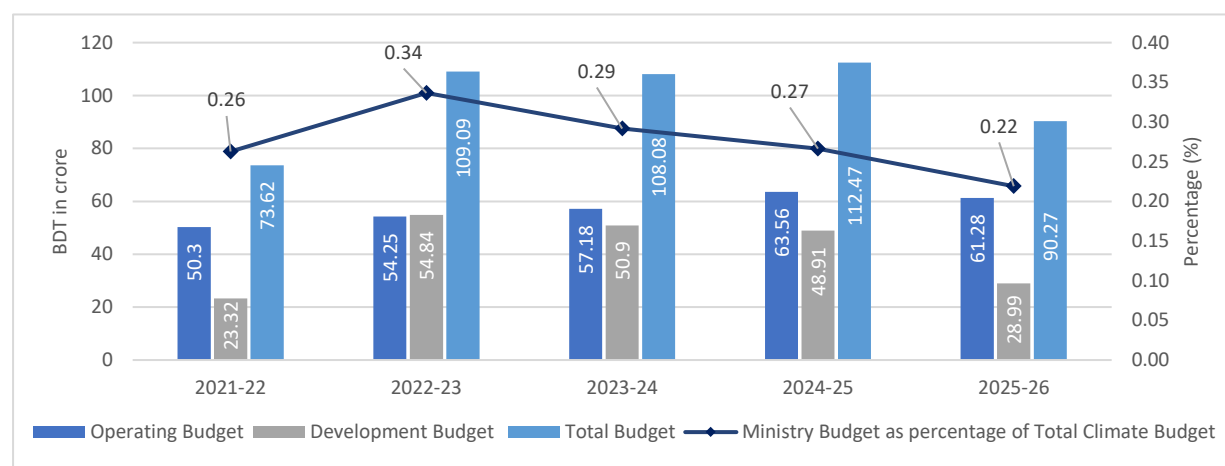


Figure 42 presents the Ministry of Social Welfare's climate-related funding trends over a five-year period. Total allocations rose from BDT 73.62 crore in FY 2021-22 to a peak of BDT 112.47 crore in FY 2024-25, before declining to BDT 90.27 crore in FY 2025-26. A significant spike in development spending occurred in FY 2022-23, reaching BDT 54.84 crore matching operating expenses before leveling off near BDT 50 crore and then dropping sharply to BDT 28.99 crore by FY 2025-26. Although the Ministry's share of the national climate budget increased from 0.26 percent to 0.34 percent in FY 2022-23, it subsequently fell to 0.22 percent in the FY 2025-26.

Figure 43: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Social Welfare

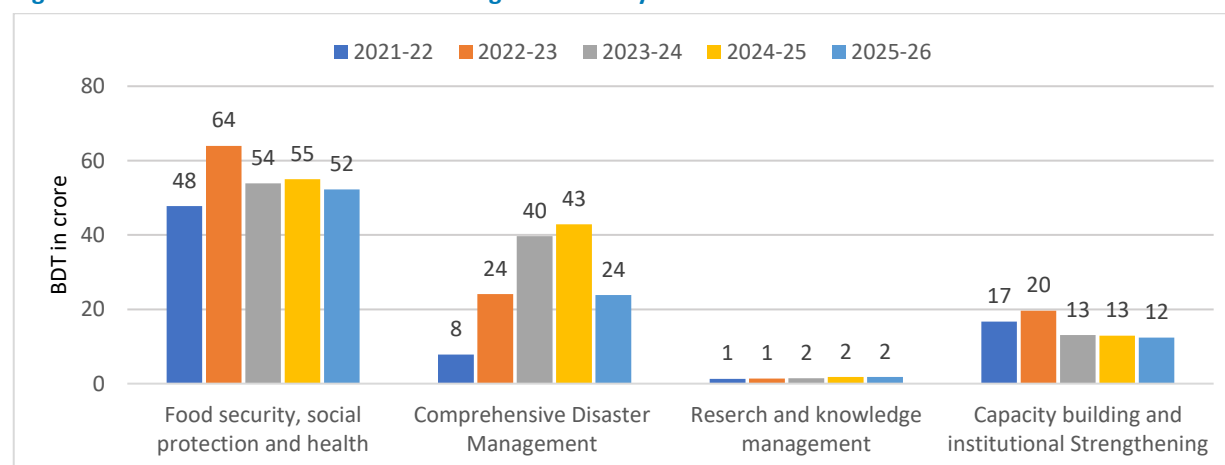


Figure-43 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic area, where it is seen that the highest allocation occurred in the Food security, social protection and health sector, followed by Comprehensive disaster management sector. Capacity building and institutional strengthening received third highest allocation.

3.2.20 Road Transport and Highways Division

The vision of the Road Transport and Highways Division is to develop sustainable highway infrastructures and a safe road system with integrated urban public transport. This Division contributes to climate change adaptation both directly and indirectly. For example, this division is playing a direct role in mitigating the climate change impacts by ensuring unobstructed water flow while building the road connectivity based on the local flood danger level, and by planting trees on both sides of the roads. On the other hand, integrated high-speed mass rapid transport system is directly mitigating carbon emissions by reducing fuel consumption in the transport sector while the high-speed Metrorail with high passenger density is doing the same by reducing the use of private vehicles with low passenger density.

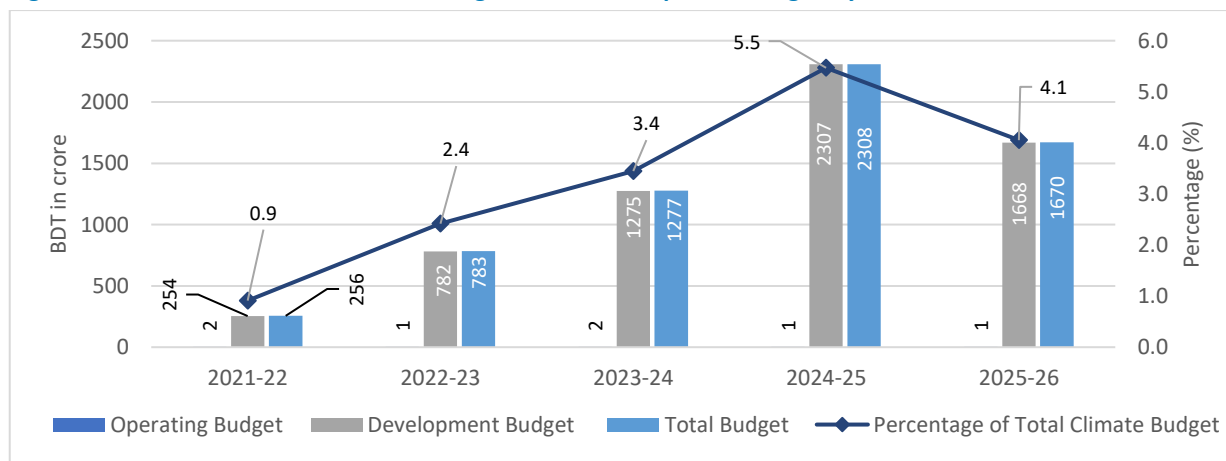
Table 22: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Road Transport and Highways Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	6166.43	6100.86	5433.61	5647.82	5561.56	4912.30	5352.00	5351.69	4702.55	4900.31	4704.42	3754.23
Climate-relevant allocation	1.54	1.18	1.06	2.15	1.23	0.72	1.33	1.09	0.60	1.71	1.30	1.04
as % of operating budget	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03
Development Budget	32329.57	32042.43	18624.61	34062.21	27803.45	19286.27	31295.87	29896.58	26212.86	28041.67	28292.12	26256.84
Climate-relevant allocation	1668.00	2306.97	874.50	1275.32	1070.99	670.10	782.16	930.18	904.63	253.84	178.63	149.45
as % of Development budget	5.16	7.20	4.70	3.74	3.85	3.47	2.50	3.11	3.45	0.91	0.63	0.57
Total Budget	38496.00	38143.29	24058.22	39710.03	33365.01	24198.57	36647.87	35248.27	30915.41	32941.98	32996.54	30011.07
Climate-relevant allocation	1669.54	2308.15	875.56	1277.47	1072.22	670.82	783.49	931.27	905.23	255.55	179.93	150.49
as % of total budget	4.34	6.05	3.64	3.22	3.21	2.77	2.14	2.64	2.93	0.78	0.55	0.50

Source: iBAS++, FD

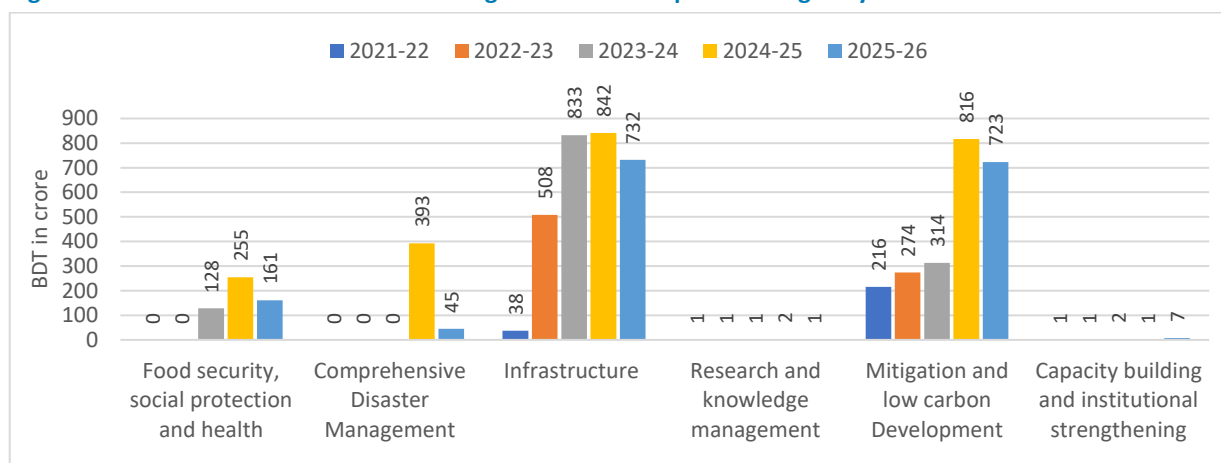
Table 22 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Road Transport and Highways Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 255.55 crore, which rose to BDT 1669.54 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 553.31 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 4.34 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 0.09 percent and development budget is 99.91 percent.

Figure 44: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Road Transport and Highways Division



The Road Transport and Highways Division's (RTHD) climate-related allocation is displayed in Figure 44. The share of the Division's climate budget as a percentage of total climate budget shows the increasing trend from 2021-22 to 2024-25. The overall climate budget of the FY 2025-26 has increased by 5.5 percent in FY 2024-25 then declined to 4.1 percent in FY 2025-26. The Figure also demonstrates that the Division's primary focus is on the development budget rather than the operating budget.

Figure 45: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Road Transport and Highways Division



BCCSAP thematic area wise breakdown shows that, as the main focus of the Division is on infrastructure, so that highest allocation goes to Infrastructure sector as their main responsibility is construction of climate resilient roads. Simultaneously Mitigation and Low-carbon development sector also gets the priority since last two years for reducing emission from transport sector.

3.2.21 Ministry of Shipping

The Ministry of Shipping (MoS) in Bangladesh plays a key role in the climate budget by managing and developing waterways, ports, and infrastructure, which are vital for transportation, trade, and economic growth. The MoS contributes to climate resilience and mitigation by ensuring safe and efficient navigation, promoting inland waterways as an eco-friendly transport option, and implementing projects that enhance riverbank protection and drainage infrastructure. The Ministry implements projects to enhance riverbank protection, dredging, and embankment construction, which are essential for climate resilience and disaster risk reduction. By promoting inland waterways, the MoS contributes to reduce emissions and also involved in constructing drainage canals and excavating irrigation canals, which are crucial for managing water resources and mitigating flood risks.

Table 23: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	891.38	896.96	853.86	846.28	810.50	697.71	821.42	776.25	736.87	783.28	764.05	717.04
Climate-relevant allocation	98.51	96.07	94.97	89.76	89.09	84.52	89.75	88.64	86.52	87.53	87.13	85.85
as % of operating budget	11.05	10.71	11.12	10.61	10.99	12.11	10.93	11.42	11.74	11.17	11.40	11.97
Development Budget	9387.62	10373.45	7921.05	9954.72	7033.95	5127.00	6402.48	4697.71	3947.30	4354.05	3716.68	3424.11
Climate-relevant allocation	984.46	1252.95	1123.23	681.73	778.07	572.95	422.70	609.22	557.03	526.14	558.68	428.17

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
as % of Development budget	10.49	12.08	14.18	6.85	11.06	11.18	6.60	12.97	14.11	12.08	15.03	12.50
Total Budget	10279.00	11270.41	8774.91	10801.00	7844.45	5824.71	7223.90	5473.96	4684.17	5137.33	4480.73	4141.15
Climate-relevant allocation	1082.97	1349.02	1218.20	771.49	867.16	657.47	512.45	697.86	643.55	613.67	645.81	514.02
as % of total budget	10.54	11.97	13.88	7.14	11.05	11.29	7.09	12.75	13.74	11.95	14.41	12.41

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 23 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Shipping. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 613.67 crore, which rose to BDT 1082.97 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 76.47 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 10.54 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 0.09 percent and development budget is 99.91 percent.

Figure 46: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Shipping

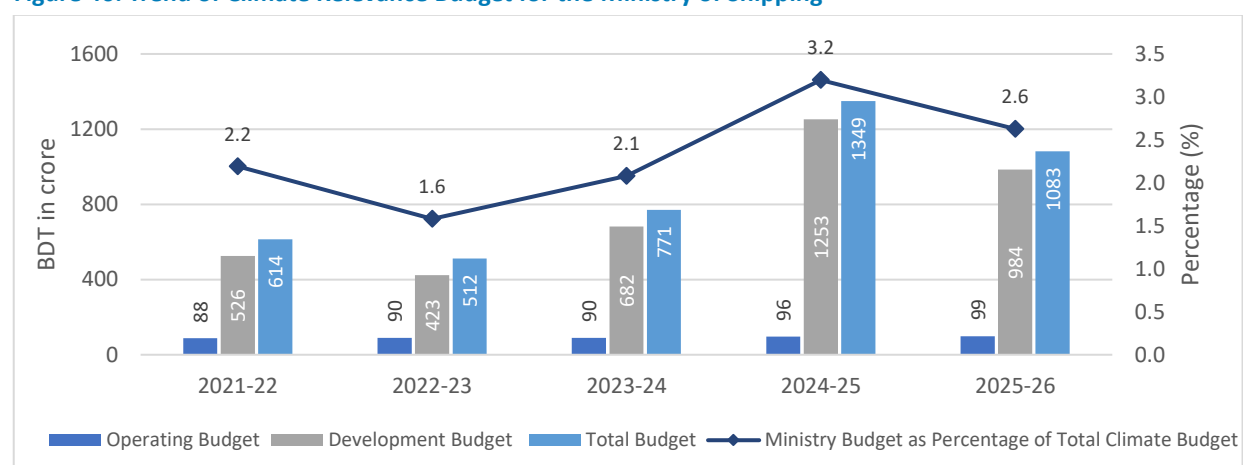
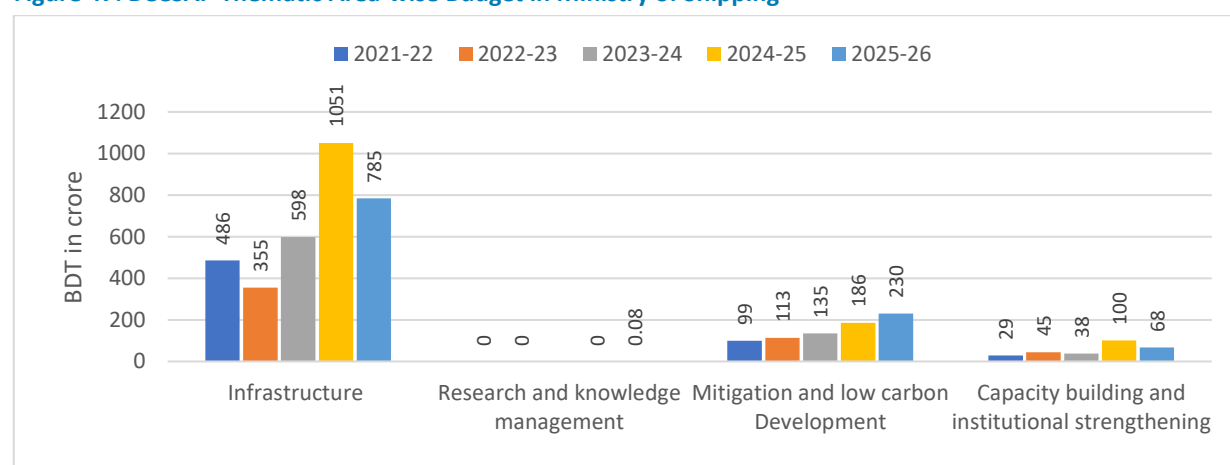


Figure 46 shows the share of the Ministry's climate budget as percentage of total climate budget, which is on average 2.3 percent. In FY 2025-26 climate related allocation of the Ministry has decreased by 19.71 percent than the previous year. The Figure shows that development budget is the main concern of the Ministry due to taking consideration of adapting measures.

Figure 47: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Shipping



In Figure 47, BCCSAP thematic area wise breakdown shows that, as the main focus of the Ministry is managing and developing water ways and ports, so that highest allocation goes to Infrastructure sector. The actual allocation analysis from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 shows that Infrastructure sector received almost 78 percent of its total climate expenditure. The subsequent position went to Mitigation and Low-carbon Development sector as reducing emission from vessels is also a vital business of the Ministry.

3.2.22 Ministry of Defence

The Directorate of Meteorology under the Ministry of Defence plays an important role in preparedness for natural disasters by issuing early warning and weather forecasting and by collecting and supplying climate data. Bangladesh Space Research and Remote Sensing Organization (SPARSO) provides data on climate change using space and remote sensing technologies in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, geology, water resources, water resource, land use, meteorology, environment, geography, oceanography and other fields.

Table 24: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Defence

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	39935.13	41030.47	38204.62	40553.09	36692.74	33547.46	38475.28	34811.97	30688.17	35859.41	35752.87	34486.87
Climate-relevant allocation	52.91	70.14	44.02	88.47	45.35	40.91	50.73	46.55	40.34	48.93	48.28	40.31
as % of operating budget	0.13	0.17	0.12	0.22	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12
Development Budget	916.05	1284.44	1210.94	1542.25	1471.47	1242.73	1885.00	1837.91	1194.53	1831.54	1780.35	1451.50
Climate-relevant allocation	13.88	52.23	54.29	75.29	85.94	23.35	74.39	94.81	79.70	94.30	64.69	60.13
as % of Development budget	1.52	4.07	4.48	4.88	5.84	1.88	3.95	5.16	6.67	5.15	3.63	4.14
Total Budget	40851.17	42314.91	39415.56	42095.34	38164.21	34790.19	40360.28	36649.88	31882.70	37690.95	37533.22	35938.37
Climate-relevant allocation	66.79	122.37	98.31	163.76	131.29	64.26	125.12	141.36	120.04	143.23	112.97	100.44
as % of total budget	0.16	0.29	0.25	0.39	0.34	0.18	0.31	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.28

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 24 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Defence. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 143.23 crore, which decrease to BDT 66.79 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 53.37 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 0.16 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 79.21 percent and development budget is 20.79 percent.

Figure 48: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Defence

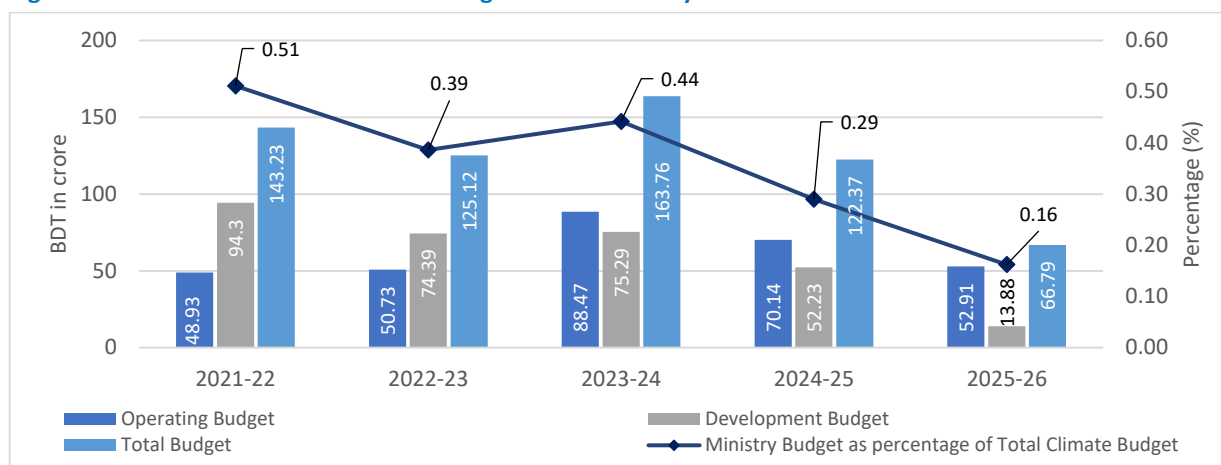
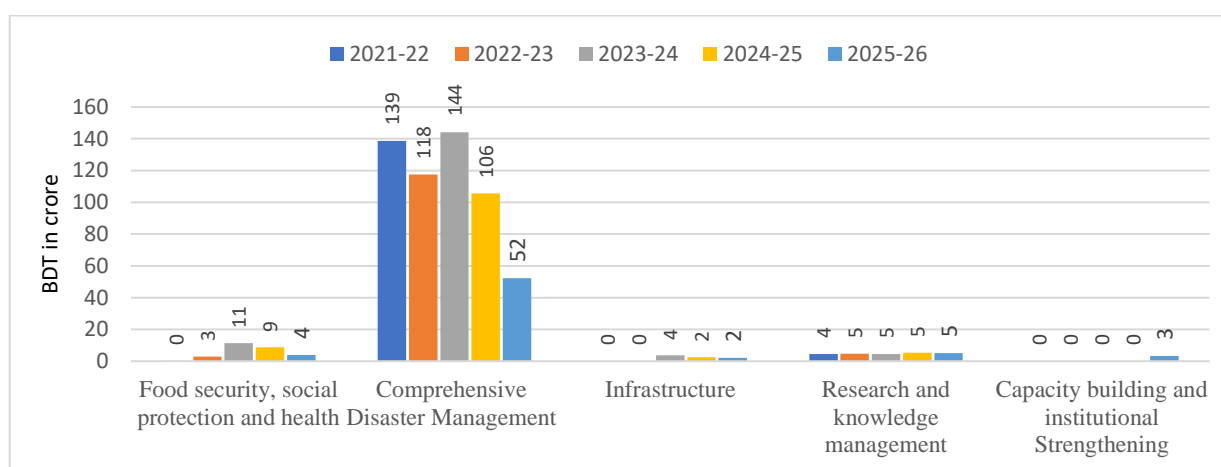


Figure 48 outlines a modest but volatile climate budget profile within the Ministry of Defence. Total allocations expanded from BDT 143.23 crore in FY 2021–22 to BDT 163.76 crore in FY 2023–24, then fell sharply to BDT 66.79 crore by FY 2025–26. The Ministry’s share of the national climate budget hovered below 0.4 percent throughout, ultimately dropping to 0.16 percent in FY 2025–26, indicating minimal strategic commitment to climate-relevant defence initiatives.

Figure 49: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Defence



BCCSAP thematic area-wise breakdown of Ministry of Defence is dominated by Comprehensive disaster management, which consistently accounts for over 78 percent of its climate spending. Research and knowledge management steadily grew from 3.10 percent to 7.71 percent.

3.2.23 Ministry of Textiles and Jute

The Ministry of Textiles and Jute's role in climate change focuses on promoting sustainable practices within the textile and jute industries, particularly by encouraging the use of eco-friendly alternatives like jute bags and exploring technologies for cleaner production. This includes ensuring the proper installation of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs) in textile factories to reduce water pollution. In addition, innovation of charcoal production from jute stick has created the possibility for multifaceted usage of jute which is playing an important role in enhancing climate change adaptation. In charcoal producing process, wood is not burnt directly, resulting very low carbon emission.

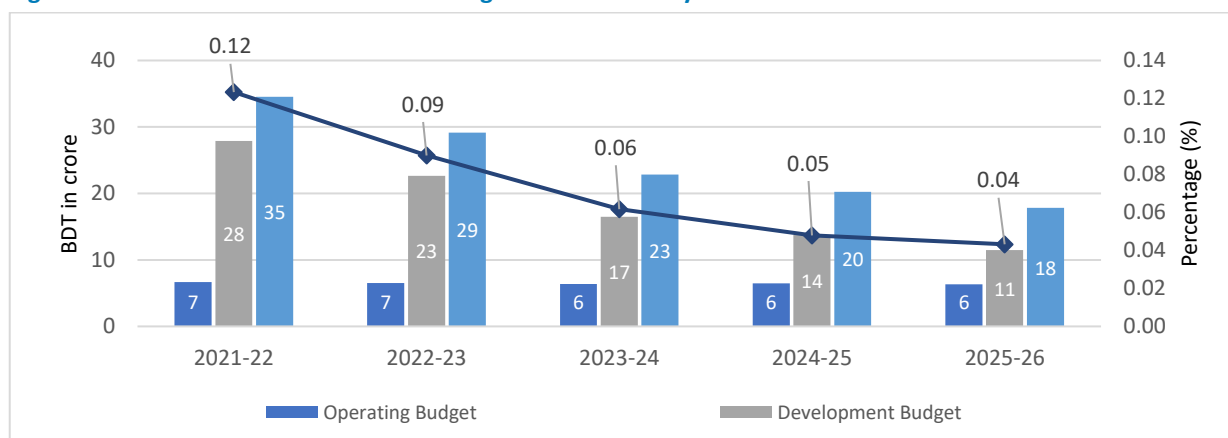
Table 25: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Textiles and Jute

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	232.30	238.25	235.15	215.83	210.74	178.52	209.84	194.49	169.82	207.05	422.49	402.05
Climate-relevant allocation	6.32	6.46	6.31	6.36	6.10	5.02	6.52	5.79	4.97	6.66	6.11	5.48
as % of operating budget	2.72	2.71	2.68	2.95	2.89	2.81	3.11	2.98	2.93	3.22	1.45	1.36
Development Budget	247.70	336.13	262.72	390.38	390.38	270.13	419.00	409.00	309.98	484.50	416.14	381.07
climate relevant allocation	11.49	13.76	17.36	16.50	20.10	18.96	22.64	24.23	19.40	27.89	23.09	20.68
as % of Development budget	4.64	4.09	6.61	4.23	5.15	7.02	5.40	5.92	6.26	5.76	5.55	5.43
Total Budget	480.00	574.38	497.87	606.21	601.12	448.65	628.84	603.49	479.80	691.55	838.63	783.12
Climate-relevant allocation	17.81	20.22	23.67	22.86	26.20	23.98	29.16	30.02	24.37	34.55	29.20	26.16
as % of total budget	3.71	3.52	4.75	3.77	4.36	5.34	4.64	4.97	5.08	5.00	3.48	3.34

Source: iBAS++, FD

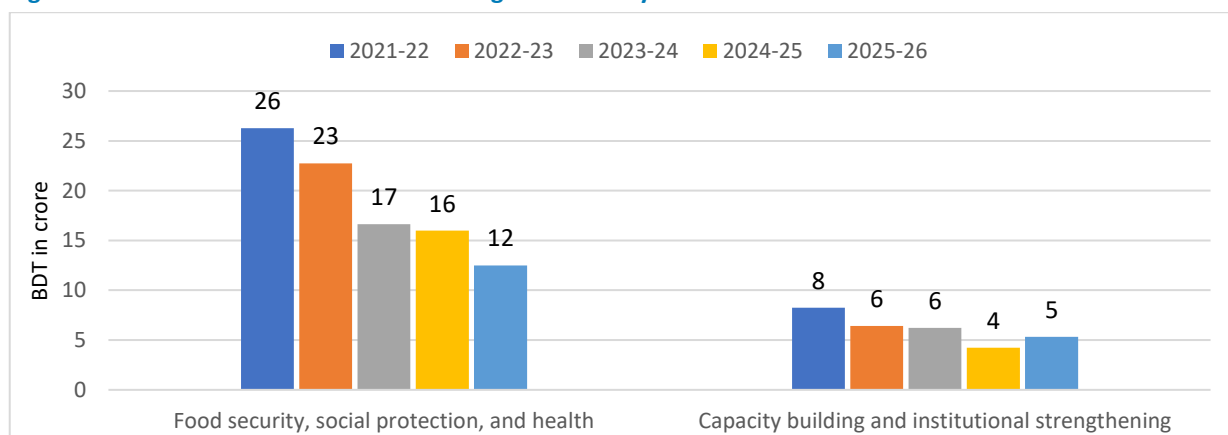
Table 25 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Textiles and Jute. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 34.55 crore, which decreased to BDT 17.81 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 48.45 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 3.71 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 35.49 percent and development budget is 64.51 percent.

Figure 50: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Textiles and Jute



From Figure-50, we can observe that the climate related budget for this Ministry has been decreased overtime. Initially, in FY 2021-22 the budget was BDT 35 crore which was about 0.12 percent of the total climate budget for that year. Then it started to fall from BDT 35 crore in FY2021-22 to BDT 18 crore in FY 2025-26.

Figure 51: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Textiles and Jute



From the Figure-51 depicted that, the Ministry of Textiles and Jute has allocated its climate related budget only in the two thematic areas out of six BCCSAP thematic area-wise allocation. In FY 2025-26, the ministry has allotted BDT 12.49 crore for Food Security, Social Protection and Health and BDT 5.32 crore for Capacity building and institutional strengthening. Over a five-year period ranging from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26 the allocation was made only for these two thematic areas.

3.2.24 Ministry of Science and Technology

The Ministry of Science and Technology aims to achieve socio-economic development through technological innovation, research, and the creation of a science-minded nation. The Ministry plays a vital role in combating climate change by supporting scientific research that leads to the development of disaster-resilient technologies. It ensures safe and peaceful use of nuclear energy, contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions. Additionally, it promotes environment friendly technologies such as solar power and biogas. These initiatives significantly contribute to climate adaptation and sustainable development.

Table 26: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Science and Technology

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	714.47	686.12	669.19	627.42	617.82	552.86	602.43	577.94	550.79	570.19	563.56	555.94
Climate-relevant allocation	139.53	133.85	132.21	103.21	102.84	105.14	119.91	117.11	110.91	114.99	114.43	114.01
as % of operating budget	19.53	19.51	19.76	16.45	16.65	19.02	19.90	20.26	20.14	20.17	20.30	20.51
Development Budget	12154.53	12886.70	12129.62	12980.13	11415.51	10655.23	16011.46	12243.27	11071.57	20633.86	15894.15	14517.31
Climate-relevant allocation	1454.80	1671.27	1374.86	1468.25	1398.33	1304.74	1862.76	1553.45	1411.68	2561.18	2056.41	1879.49
as % of Development budget	11.97	12.97	11.33	11.31	12.25	12.25	11.63	12.69	12.75	12.41	12.94	12.95
Total Budget	12869.00	13572.82	12798.81	13607.55	12033.33	11208.09	16613.89	12821.21	11622.36	21204.05	16457.71	15073.25
Climate-relevant allocation	1594.33	1805.12	1507.07	1571.46	1501.17	1409.88	1982.67	1670.56	1522.59	2676.17	2170.84	1993.50
as % of total budget	12.39	13.30	11.78	11.55	12.48	12.58	11.93	13.03	13.10	12.62	13.19	13.22

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 26 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Science and Technology. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 2676.17 crore, which decrease to BDT 1594.33 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate decrease of 40.42 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 12.39 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 8.75 percent and development budget is 91.25 percent.

Figure 52: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Science and Technology

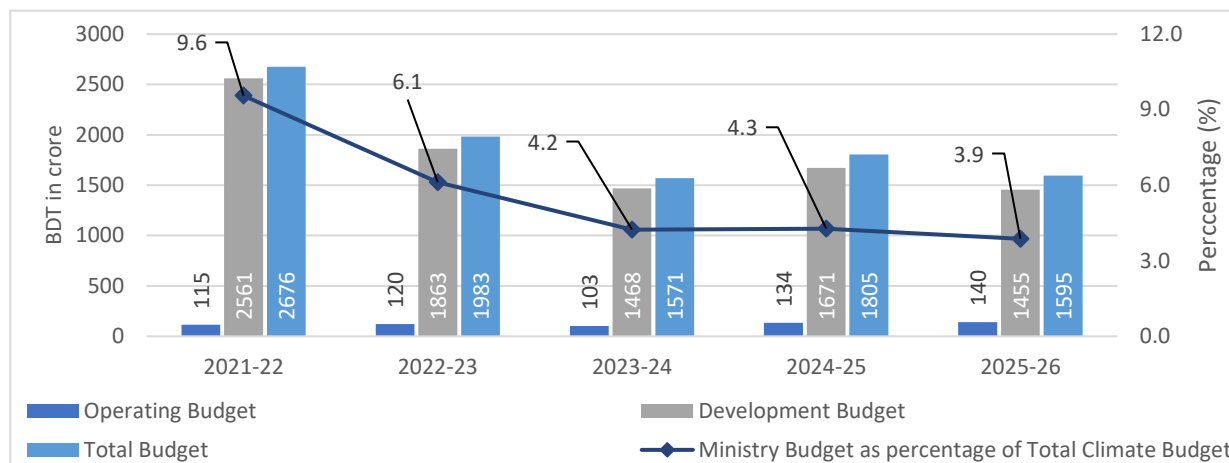


Figure 52 shows that the Ministry's share in the total national climate-related allocation has decreased from 9.6 percent to just 3.9 percent over the past five years. Although the Ministry's operating budget has remained relatively stable from FY 2021-22 to 2025-26, the development budget has been reduced. In the FY 2025-26 the climate-related development allocation stands at BDT 1,455 crore down from BDT 2,561 crore in 2021-22 representing a reduction of nearly 43.18 percent in development allocation.

Figure 53: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Science and Technology

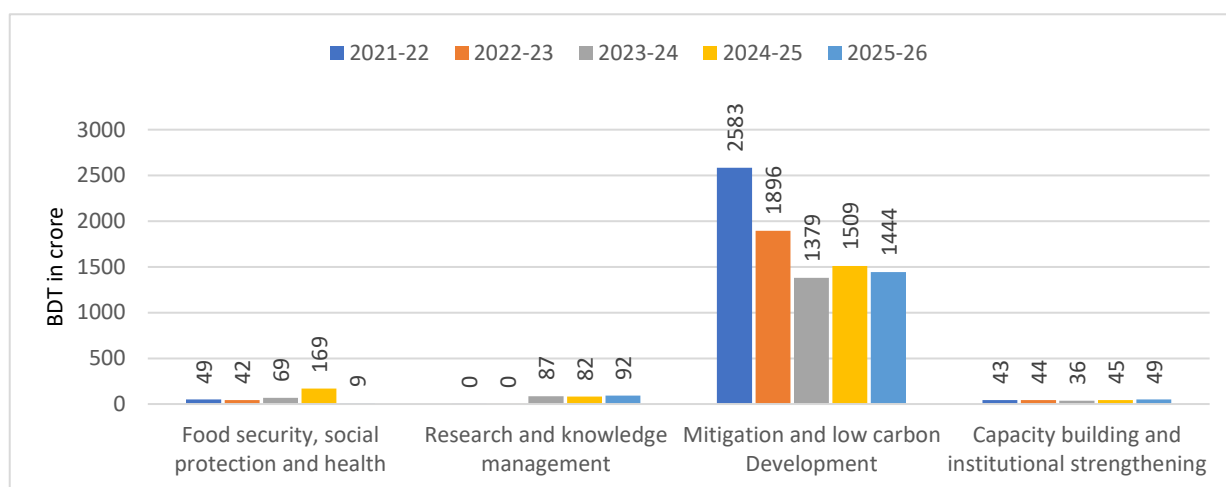


Figure 53 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic area, where it is seen that the highest allocation occurred in the Mitigation and low carbon development sector. On average, this sector accounted for 94 percent of the Ministry's total climate-related allocation. In contrast, there is less allocation in the Research and knowledge management sector. Despite this, the Ministry has a vital role in this area, including responsibilities such as establishing climate change research centers, conducting training, monitoring and database management. Therefore, it is essential to increase the allocation for this sector to ensure effective climate response and knowledge-based policymaking.

3.2.25 Technical and Madrasa Education Division

Mission of the Technical and Madrasa Education Division is to create efficient and skilled human resources having high moral values through the combination of technical and vocational, science and technology-based education and training. Division's climate relevant activities are setting up new school

buildings in the areas affected by climate change, which can be used as emergency shelters during natural disasters, planting trees, developing environment friendly technology, and building water reservoirs near the facilities. These help to lessen the effects of climate change and so on.

Table 27: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Technical and Madrasa Education Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	8997.64	8214.97	8253.69	7779.22	7363.86	6868.79	7170.82	7065.68	6340.89	6843.84	6636.47	5928.35
Climate-relevant allocation	24.66	23.64	19.80	23.51	20.23	13.85	20.35	17.99	13.46	18.61	16.31	11.84
as % of operating budget	0.27	0.29	0.24	0.30	0.27	0.20	0.28	0.25	0.21	0.27	0.25	0.20
Development Budget	3680.36	3568.47	1699.58	2822.81	2619.83	1220.54	2557.00	2086.00	1424.55	2310.46	2373.16	2068.70
Climate-relevant allocation	109.69	86.35	38.78	45.86	48.06	10.40	43.89	27.05	10.93	26.78	27.96	15.95
as % of Development budget	2.98	2.42	2.28	1.62	1.83	0.85	1.72	1.30	0.77	1.16	1.18	0.77
Total Budget	12678.00	11783.44	9953.27	10602.03	9983.69	8089.33	9727.82	9151.68	7765.44	9154.30	9009.63	7997.05
Climate-relevant allocation	134.35	109.99	58.58	69.37	68.29	24.25	64.24	45.04	24.39	45.39	44.27	27.79
as % of total budget	1.06	0.93	0.59	0.65	0.68	0.30	0.66	0.49	0.31	0.50	0.49	0.35

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 27 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Technical and Madrasa Education Division. In FY 2021-22, the allocation stood at BDT 45.39 crore, which rose to BDT 134.35 crore by FY 2025-26, an approximate increase of 195.99 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2025-26 is 1.06 percent of the Division's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 18.36 percent and development budget is 81.64 percent.

Figure 54: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Technical and Madrasa Education Division

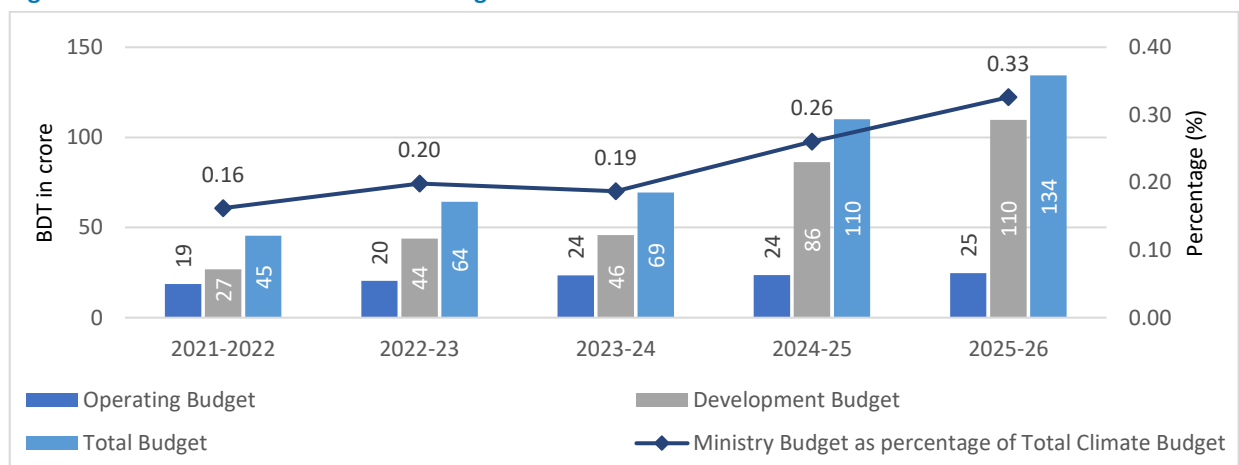
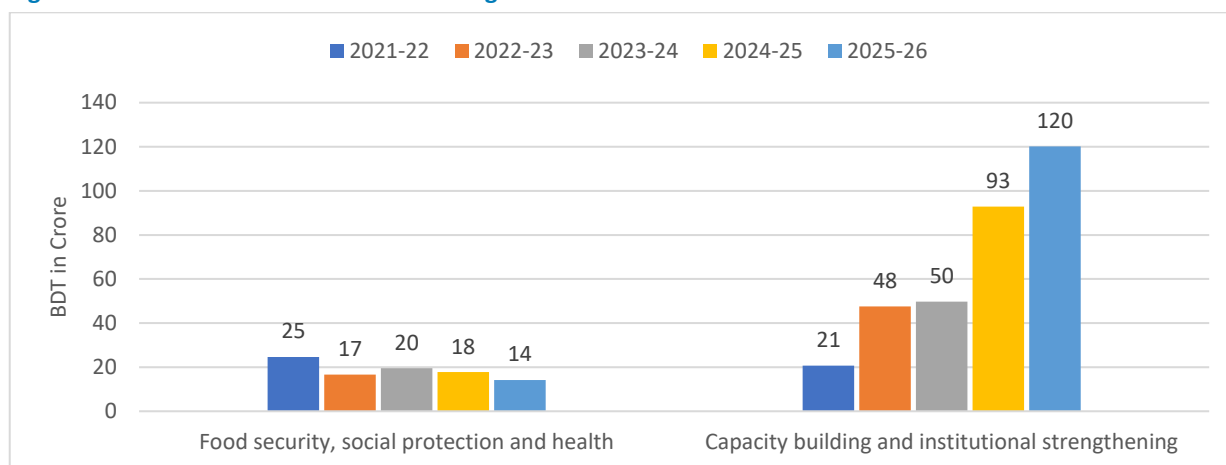


Figure 54 shows that the Technical and Madrasa Education Division's climate-relevant budget has increased during the last five fiscal year spans, from FY2021–22 to FY2025–26. The Division's climate-related budget for FY2021–2022 was BDT 45 crore. In FY2025–26, this allocation grows to BDT 134 crore.

Figure 55: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Technical and Madrasa Education



While allocating the climate budget, the Division focuses mainly on two thematic areas, namely Food Security, Social Protection and Health, and Capacity building and institutional strengthening. From the Figure-55, it is also clear that the other four areas have received no allocation in this period.

3.3 Overall Observations on the Chapter

This chapter presents a systematic analysis of the Government's climate-related budgetary trends, focusing on the increasing involvement of 25 Ministries and Divisions. It effectively captures the growing financial commitment to tackle climate change and emphasizes the importance of integrating climate priorities into national budgeting process.

At the same time, the chapter acknowledges the slight reduction in the climate budget for FY 2025–26, attributing it to broader fiscal tightening measures. This observation emphasizes the importance of policymakers finding an effective balance between upholding macroeconomic stability and continuing long-term investments in climate-related initiatives.

The largest portion of funding has been allocated to the 'Food Security, Social Protection, and Health' sector, while the 'Research and Knowledge Management' sector received the smallest share, highlighting the need for greater attention and investment in that area. Although the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) plays a crucial role in climate action and allocates the highest proportion of its own budget to climate-related activities, it is not among the top ministries in terms of overall spending. There is an opportunity for the Ministry to enhance its impact by expanding its climate-focused programs and securing more funds.

On the other hand, Ministry of Industries, Power Division, and Road Transport and Highways Division have allocated only a minimal portion of their budgets to climate change. Despite this, they are key players in the climate mitigation landscape. By increasing their engagement in climate-related initiatives, these sectors could make a substantial contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The analysis indicates that the first three of the six thematic areas outlined in the BCCSAP namely "Food security, social protection and health," "Comprehensive disaster management," and "Infrastructure" are dedicated exclusively to adaptation efforts. "Mitigation and Low Carbon Development" is the only theme specifically targeting mitigation. The remaining two themes, "Research and Knowledge Management" and "Capacity and Low Carbon Development," address both adaptation and mitigation, with budget allocations of BDT 31716 crore (BDT 317.16 billion) for adaptation, BDT 5850 crore (BDT 58.50 billion) for mitigation, and BDT 3643 crore (BDT 36.43) billion for cross-cutting support.

To sum up, the chapter offers meaningful insights into both achievements and ongoing challenges in climate budgeting. It stresses the need for continued investment, enhanced institutional coordination, and innovative financing approaches to strengthen the country's resilience to climate change.

Climate-relevant Plans and Funds



4. Climate-relevant Plans and Funds

Effective implementation and management of climate change-related programmes necessitate a thorough evaluation of the strategies adopted and the funding mechanisms in place. The goal is to showcase the Government's commitment to these efforts and to actively involve stakeholders. This requires identifying the necessary resources for carrying out the programmes and ensuring that funds are appropriately distributed for specific objectives. The main programmes and funds related to climate change are presented below:

4.1 National Adaptation Plan (2023-2050)

The National Adaptation Plan 2023-50 (NAP) was formulated in 2022 with the aim of reducing the harmful effects of climate change and increasing resilience. It is planned for following eight sectors; Water Resources; Disasters, Social Safety and Security; Agriculture; Fisheries, Aquaculture and Livestock; Urban Areas; Ecosystems, Wetlands and Biodiversity; Policies and Institutions; and Capacity Development, Research and Innovation. The adaptation plan identified 113 (90 high priority and 23 mid-priority) actions (interventions) in 8 thematic areas. Identifying areas of adaptation, determining resource requirements for each sector and interventions, and securing necessary climate finance for such adaptation are critical. The implementation of the 113 actions outlined in the 27-year Climate Adaptation Plan will cost an estimated amount of BDT 20,038 billion. Sector-wise estimation of Adaptation Plan is given below:

Table 28: Adaptation sectors and estimated cost of the NAP

Serial	Adaptation Sectors	Estimated cost required (billion BDT, 2023-2050)
1	Water Resources	10383
2	Disaster, Social Safety and Security	2352
3	Agriculture	1666
4	Fisheries, Aquaculture and Livestock	1410
5	Urban Areas	3307
6	Ecosystems, Wetlands and Biodiversity	515
7	Policies and Institutions	140
8	Capacity Development, Research and Innovation	265
	Total	20,038

Source: The National Adaptation Plan (2023-2050)

The significance of reallocating funds from the private sector, particularly towards the execution of the National Adaptation Plan, and explaining the private sector's role in financing are detailed within the framework of the National Adaptation Plan. The summary investment plan of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2023-2050) along with identified major adaptation areas is presented in Appendix-02. The government has already started working towards the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP, 2023-2050). Several agencies have been designated as Lead Implementing Agencies and some as Associate Agencies for the implementation of NAP. Since the formulation of NAP in October 2022, a list of projects undertaken by various Ministries and Divisions related to NAP is mentioned in Appendix-07.

Furthermore, within the framework of BCCSAP, among its 6 thematic areas and 44 programme areas, only those concerning mitigation and low carbon are distinct from adaptation. All other thematic and programme areas, except for the 10 programme areas specified within the said themes, pertain to adaptation.

4.2 Nationally Determined Contributions

In Bangladesh, Roadmap and Action Plan for Implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) was prepared in 2018. The NDCs Roadmap covers the period from 2016 to 2025, with a focus on the year 2020. It includes only electricity generation, industry, and transportation sectors. The NDCs serves as a living document, which will be updated to include new sectors in the future. In 2021, the updated NDCs was submitted encompassing all sectors of Bangladesh's economy. Since the preparation of the National Adaptation Plan, the updated NDCs has not assessed or elaborated on adaptation plans and funding needs. Bangladesh has already implemented several crucial adaptation programmes in response to urgent needs. The prioritized programmes mentioned in the NDCs are of utmost importance for enhancing resilience to climate impacts. A list of projects undertaken by various Ministries and Divisions related to the NDCs is mentioned in Appendix-08.

Table 29: Mitigation Action Plan described in the NDCs

Mitigation measures		Estimated cost required (million USD, 2021-2030)	
Energy sector		Unconditional	Conditional
Setting up of fuel-efficient coal power plants		9905.00	13204.00
Implementation of renewable energy projects	Grid connected solar	1208.00	1845.00
	Air	333.00	600.00
	Biomass	35.40	71.00
	Organic gas	32.10	64.00
	Hydro	204.00	2166.00
	Miniature solar grids	260.50	260.50
Re-energizing old power plants		561.50	561.50
Installation of prepaid electricity metres		870.00	1305.00
Implementation of EECMP targets		1500.00	1500.00
Transportation Plan Preparation, Policy Initiatives and ITS		70.00	500.00
Implementation of MRT and BRT		4200.00	12470.00
Multi-modal hub development		800.00	200.00
Widening of roads, improving road quality and construction of NMT and bicycle lanes		1500.00	700.00
Construction of expressways			1000.00
Introduction of charging station networks and electric buses in major cities			60000.00
Purchase of modern rolling stock and signaling system for railways		5000.00	5000.00
Electrification of railway systems and construction of double tracks			20000.00

Mitigation measures	Estimated cost required (million USD, 2021-2030)	
Expansion and development of inland water transport	3000.00	10000.00
Installation of solar irrigation pumps	0.40	420.80
Installation of prepaid gas metres	1397.00	5588.50
Gradual reduction of HCFC		2.00
Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sectors		
Implementation of AW in paddy fields in dry season	17.65	35.29
Varietal improvement	79.65	153.82
Land management	1.23	3.69
Fertilizer management (placement at depth in paddy fields)	2.40	7.20
Bringing more areas under pulses cultivation	5.29	0.00
Replacing low-productive animals with high-productivity crossbred cows	8.15	16.29
Feed development	138.70	275.68
Development of Manure Management (Establishment, Maintenance, Training and Awareness of Small Bio-Gas Plants)	16.47	14.71
Forest-related activities	500.00	2000.00
Waste sector		
Installation of combustion reactor	608.00	1791.00
Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility		6.00
Setting up of wastewater treatment plant		1958.00
Regional Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility	2.70	8.50
Total	32257.14	143728.44

Source: The Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), 2021

4.3 Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund

In 2009, the Government of Bangladesh established the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) to address insufficient climate financing received from bilateral and multilateral sources. To provide a legal basis for the provision of funds, the Climate Change Trust Act, 2010 (BCCTA) was enacted. The objective of establishing BCCTF is to mobilize resources through project implementation within the thematic areas and programmes of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009 (BCCSAP) aiming to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Until 2024-25, a total of BDT 4,155.00 crore has been allocated from Government source to implement the climate change agenda under this fund. As of December 2024, a total of 938 projects were approved under this fund, with 877 being implemented by various Ministries/Divisions and the remaining 61, by different NGOs under the supervision of Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). Among these Ministries/Divisions, Local Government Division received the highest allocation of BDT 1,508.63 crore, followed by the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at BDT 1,072.82 crore and BDT 556.85 crore respectively (Table 30).

Table 30: Allocation for Ministry-based Projects from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund

Serial	Name of Ministry/Division	Number of Projects	Allocation (Crore BDT)
1	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	546	1508.63
2	Ministry of Water Resources	136	1072.82
3	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	84	556.85
4	Secondary and Higher Education Division	39	99.89
5	Ministry of Agriculture	24	170.43
6	Ministry of Defence	12	55.21
7	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	8	138.52
8	Health Services Division	3	22.12
9	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	3	56.02
10	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	5	17.83
11	Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs	2	7.53
12	Ministry of Science and Technology	3	24.29
13	Ministry of Shipping	3	58.47
14	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism	1	1.00
15	Public Security Division	1	2.00
16	Ministry of Public Administration	2	8.19
17	Ministry of Textiles and Jute	1	9.96
18	Ministry of Planning	1	5.00
19	Ministry of Commerce	1	2.00
20	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1	4.92
21	Ministry of Industries	1	10.00
	Total	877	3831.68

Source: BCCTF, 2025

Based on Division-wise project allocations, Barishal Division received the highest allocation followed by Dhaka and Chattogram Divisions respectively. On the other hand, Mymensingh Division ranks last in terms of number of projects and allocation, where against 42 projects, the amount of allocation is BDT 126.42 crore (Table 31).

Table 31: Allocations for Division-wise Projects from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund

Serial	Division	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost (Crore BDT)
1	Dhaka	162	728.21
2	Chattogram	160	674.45
3	Barishal	145	729.49
4	Khulna	90	319.07

Serial	Division	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost (Crore BDT)
5	Rajshahi	90	227.89
6	Rangpur	69	195.36
7	Sylhet	55	187.89
8	Mymensingh	42	126.42
9	Projects covering more than one Division	64	642.91
	Total	877	3831.68

Source: BCCTF, 2025

A breakdown of the number of projects and allocations by BCCSAP thematic areas shows that the 'Infrastructure' sector stands at the top with 57.94 percent allocation in 433 projects. This is followed by 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' and 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' sectors with allocations of 23.61 and 9.07 percent respectively (Table 32).

Table 32: BCCSAP Thematic Area-based Allocation from the Climate Change Trust Fund

Serial	Thematic areas	Number of Projects	Total Allocation (Crore BDT)	Percentage of Allocation
1	Food Security, Social Protection, and Health	72	347.64	9.07
2	Comprehensive Disaster Management	3	19.01	0.50
3	Infrastructure	433	2219.91	57.94
4	Research and Knowledge Management	50	187.96	4.91
5	Mitigation and Low-carbon Development	296	904.65	23.61
6	Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	23	152.51	3.98
	Total	877	3831.68	100.00

Source: BCCTF, 2025

4.4 Green Climate Fund

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has been formed to help developing countries adapt to climate change by limiting or reducing greenhouse gas emissions to combat the damaging effects of climate change. Bangladesh has taken a strategic decision in this regard by making Economic Relations Division as a National Designated Authority (NDA) and since its inception; it has continued its efforts to ensure that National Implementing Agencies (NIEs) can receive funding from the GCF. Although Bangladesh has been somewhat successful in receiving funding from the GCF through multilateral organizations, but direct funding through Government institutions is rare. The main challenge for public institutions in the region is the inconsistency of the conditions for receiving funds from the GCF with the domestic methods and practices of public financial management. If the country's government institutions are not able to fulfill these conditions, Bangladesh will be deprived of GCF funds. However, the country's government institutions have strong structures for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and all of them have practical experience in implementing projects using these structures.

In view of extreme threats caused by climate change, it is necessary to reconsider the conditions of receiving funds from the GCF for Bangladesh, taking into consideration the existing financial management system and process. What is important to mention in this context is that the fiduciary performance of the country has greatly improved because of reforming budgeting, accounting and government auditing systems over the past two decades. Currently the GCF has 08 projects running in Bangladesh. The details of these projects are given in Appendix-6. The total funding amount for the projects is \$619.23 million of which \$164.86 million is received as grants while the amount of GCF loan is \$290 million. The remaining \$164.86 million is categorized as Government co-financing.

4.5 Global Environmental Facility

The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is a multilateral environmental fund that was created in 1991 to address the planet's most pressing environmental issues. It was set up to provide new and additional grants and concessional funding for developing countries. The GEF work focuses on following main areas: biodiversity, capacity development, chemicals and waste, climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, international waters, and land degradation. It also takes an integrated approach to support more sustainable food systems, forest management and cities. It provides UNFCCC funds, including the Least Developed Countries (LDC) fund, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Adaptation Fund. Since 1991, it has provided more than \$26 billion in financing as grants and mobilized another \$148 billion for country-driven priority projects. So far Bangladesh has received a total of \$160 million from the GEF in the form of grant and \$1037 million as additional co-financing for 34 projects. Within this, the implementation of 13 development projects in 2024-25 are being financed by GEF with \$30.086 million while co-financing was \$158.403 million. The details of these projects are given in Appendix-5.

4.6 Adaptation Fund

A multilateral fund called the Adaptation Fund was established in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol of UNFCCC to finance adaptation and mitigation programmes and projects in developing countries. In accordance with Decisions 13/CMA.1 and 1/CMP.14, the Adaptation Fund, entering into force on 1 January 2019, serves the objectives of the Paris Agreement under the CMA in all aspects of the Paris Agreement. The Parties to the Agreement have also decided that under Article 6, Paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement, when availability sharing occurs, the Adaptation Fund shall no longer operate under the Kyoto Protocol.

Since 2010, the fund has committed \$998 million to climate adaptation, including 100 visible adaptation projects. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the designated authority for receiving these funds. Bangladesh has received \$9.995 million and \$12.09 million as grant from Adaptation Fund for two projects titled 'Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Char Land in Bangladesh' implemented by the Department of Environment and Hydrological Status and Outlook System for Integrated Water Resources Management and Climate Resilience in Bangladesh and Nepal (HydroSOS-BaNe) implemented by Bangladesh Water Development Board respectively.

4.7 Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100

The Government approved the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP-2100) in September 2018 to protect the future of the country's water resources and reduce the potential damaging effects of climate change and natural disasters. It is a long-term integrated and holistic plan aimed at supporting Bangladesh's

long-term development through sound water management, climate change adaptation and mitigation and resilience to environmental challenges. The BDP 2100 sets 3 high-level national goals and 6 specific goals for the delta region. Six hotspots have been identified in this plan: (1) Coastal areas (27,738 sq km), (2) Barendra and drought-prone areas (22,848 sq km), (3) Haor and flash flood-prone areas (16,574 sq km), (4) Chittagong Hill Tracts (13,295 sq km), (5) Riverine areas and estuaries (35,204 sq km), and (6) Urban areas (19,823 sq km).

In the investment plan of BDP 2100, a total of 80 projects have been selected for implementation in the first phase till 2040. Of these, 65 are related to physical infrastructure and the remaining 15 are related to institutional capacity and capacity building and research-related projects. A total of \$37 billion will be needed by 2030 to implement the BDP 2100 ambitions of ensuring food and water security and disaster preparedness. The plan will be implemented in three phases – short-term plan up to 2030, medium-term plan up to 2050, and long-term plan up to 2100. Currently, the Government spends 0.8 per cent of GDP on projects and programmes related to delta management. Implementation of the planned 80 projects will require at least a three-fold increase in expenditure amounting to 2.5 percent of GDP. Through effective efforts to achieve this goal, Bangladesh needs to receive \$2.0 billion annually from the Green Climate Fund. The remaining expenditure will be met through other development partners, foreign direct investment and private sector investment. As per estimation of the BDP 2100, there is potential to attract significant amounts of investment from the private sector. According to this estimate, it will be possible to supply at least 0.5 percent of the total domestic product every year from the private sector.

A total of 34 projects under various climate hotspots are eligible for climate finance out of the 80 projects selected for implementation of the Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100. Among them, the project under the 'Urban Areas' hotspot, 'Navigation Protection including Restoration of River Environment around Dhaka City' has both climate finance and private sector financing opportunities. A list of hotspot-based climate related projects selected in the Delta Plan is shown in Table 33.

Table 33: List of hotspot-based climate-relevant projects of the BDP-2100

Serial	Climate hotspots	Total number of projects	Number of climate-relevant projects
1	Coastal areas	23	13
2	River areas and estuary	7	5
3	Urban areas	12	5
4	Barendra and drought-prone areas	9	0
5	Chittagong Hill Tracts region	8	2
6	Haor and areas prone to flash floods	6	4
7	Cross cutting areas	15	5
Total		80	34

Source: The BDP-2100, Part-II: Investment Plan

Conclusion



5. Conclusion

Bangladesh has shown strong commitment to tackling the threats and challenges of global climate change. This commitment is evident in the Government's adoption of pertinent policies, strategies, and legal measures. This report clearly outlines the steps necessary to translate this commitment into action.

This eighth edition of the report focuses on climate finance and sustainable budgeting, expanding on the knowledge gained from earlier versions. It highlights the Government's sustained efforts to allocate resources aimed at reducing the vulnerability of communities affected by climate change. Over the past eight years, climate-related funding has grown substantially from BDT 14,633.61 crore in FY 2017-18 to estimated BDT 41,208.97 crore in FY 2025-26. On the other hand, the climate budget for FY 2025-26 has slightly decreased than previous fiscal year due to broader fiscal tightening measures.

The national budget for the fiscal year 2025-26 is estimated at BDT 7,90,000 crore. Out of this, BDT 4,09,299.69 crore has been allocated to 25 Ministries and Divisions involved in climate-related activities, accounting for 51.81 per cent of the total budget. Within these Ministries and Divisions, BDT 41,208.97 crore is specifically earmarked for climate-related initiatives, making up 10.07 per cent of their combined allocation.

The report presents a detailed breakdown of budget allocations across 25 Ministries/Divisions, organized according to the thematic areas identified in the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). Among the six thematic areas, the highest allocation goes to the area captioned 'Food Security, Social Protection, and Health', followed by the areas titled 'Infrastructure', and 'Mitigation and Low-carbon Development'.

Despite limited resources, Bangladesh is making notable strides in addressing climate change and meeting its commitments. However, significant funding gaps remain, especially for implementing the NAP, updated NDCs, and the Climate Fiscal Framework. Strengthening climate finance mobilization, attracting international support, and engaging the private sector are essential for building climate resilience.

The climate-related allocation and expenditure data and analysis provided in this report are expected to give the stakeholders a clear and comprehensive view of how government resources are directed towards managing climate change risks. Additionally, the report invites constructive feedback and suggestions to help enhance future editions of this publication.

Appendices



Appendices

Appendix 1: The Climate Relevance Criteria for Themes and Programmes of BCCSAP according to Climate Public Financial Tracking in Bangladesh

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
01	Food security, social protection and health	
0101	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0102	Institutional capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	73
0103	Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	69
0104	Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	66
0105	Adaptation in the fisheries sector	62
0106	Adaptation in livestock sector	48
0107	Adaptation in health sector	40
0108	Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	46
0109	Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	52
0110	Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	38
02	Comprehensive disaster management	
0201	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or comprehensive disaster management related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0202	Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	61
0203	Improvement of cyclones and storm-surge warning	68
0204	Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	46
0205	Risk management against loss of income and property	77
03	Infrastructure	
0301	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Infrastructure related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0302	Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	68
0303	Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	70
0304	Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	80
0305	Improvement of urban drainage	61
0306	Adaptation against floods	70
0307	Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	72
0308	Planning, design and construction of river training works	48
0309	Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	68
04	Research and knowledge management	
0401	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or research and knowledge management related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0402	Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	70
0403	Climate Change Modelling at National and sub-national levels	90
0404	Preparatory studies for adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	84
0405	Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	40
0406	Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	83
0407	Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	48
0408	Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	32

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
05	Mitigation and low-carbon development	
0501	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0502	Improved energy efficiency	69
0503	Gas exploration and reservoir management	28
0504	Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	12
0505	Renewable energy development	81
0506	Lower emission from agricultural land	60
0507	Management of urban waste	46
0508	Forestation and reforestation program	69
0509	Rapid expansion of energy saving devices e.g. CFL	68
0510	Energy and water efficiency in built environment	48
0511	Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	28
06	Capacity building and institutional strengthening	
0601	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or capacity building and institutional strengthening related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0602	Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	68
0603	Mainstreaming climate change in national, sector and spatial development program	77
0604	Strengthening human resource capacity	48
0605	Strengthening gender consideration in climate change management	26
0606	Strengthening institutional capacity for climate risk management	66
0607	Mainstreaming climate change in the media	30
07	Not Climate Relevant	
0701	Not Climate Relevant	0

Source: BCCSAP- 2009 and Climate Public Finance Tracking in Bangladesh, 2018 (Approach and Methodology)

Appendix 2: Adaptation Interventions Identified in the NAP (2023-2050)

1. Water Resources

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
WRM1	Integrated management of coastal polders, sea dikes and cyclone shelters against tropical cyclones, sea level rise and storm surges	SWM SEE CHI	2212	BWDB
WRM2	Management of freshwater resources and monitoring of salinity for reducing vulnerabilities in existing and potential salinity-prone areas	SWM SEE CHI	59	BWDB
WRM3	Protection and management of potentially vulnerable areas due to tropical cyclone, sea-level rise, extreme storm surges and flooding	SWM SEE CHI	271	BWDB
WRM4	Strengthening early warning and dissemination services for climate change induced slow onset and sudden extreme water hazards using ICT and artificial intelligence	Nationwide	91	BWDB, BMD
WRM5	Community based rainwater harvesting through indigenous techniques and conservation of wetlands, reservoirs and natural springs for drinking water supplies in hard-to reach and water-stressed areas	SWM SEE CHT DBA CBL NNW CHI URB	30	BWDB, BMDA, LGD, CHTDB

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
WRM6	Dredging of all major and medium rivers for Accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate induced extreme events	FPE HFF	1,501	BWDB
WRM7	Construction and rehabilitation of flood and drainage management measures with co-engineering solutions	FPE HFF	754	BWD
WRM8	Drainage management of economic/industrial zones and critical infrastructure, and reinforced climate resilience through risk assessment	SWM SEE FPE HFF URB	326	BEZA
WRM9	Internal drainage management and climate resilient development of the <i>char</i> and islands areas	CHI	461	BWDB
WRM10	Protection against flash floods, wave action, erosion and sedimentation	FPE HFF CHI	1,909	BWDB
WRM11	Erosion risk management through erosion prediction, improved early warning and its Dissemination	FPE HFF	7	BWDB
WRM12	Sustainable shoreline erosion management based on eco- or bioengineering measures	SWM SEE CHT HFF NNW	755	BWDB
WRM13	Reclamation and development of lands for the expansion of afforestation, agriculture, shrimp cultivation and settlements	SEE CHI	490	BWDB
WRM14	River management through bank Stabilization and other ancillary works	FPE HFF	587	BWDB
WRM15	Ecosystem based sediment Management along coasts and in estuaries	SWM SEE CHI	83	BWDB
WRM16	Drought management measures for enhanced groundwater recharge and increased soil moisture in water-stressed areas	DBA NNW CBL CHT S WM	99	BADC, BMDA, CHTDB
WRM17	Development of a national drought monitoring system	Nationwide	6	BADC
WRM18	Planned, participatory and coordinated land and water resources management	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI URB	170	BWDB
WRM19	Transboundary river basin management and basin-level cooperation	Nationwide	9	JRC
WRM20	Development of a basin wide and participatory Watershed management framework to restore, harvest and optimize the use of water resources	SWM CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW	21	BWDB
WRM21	Remodeling of water-regulating and cross-drainage structures considering climate change scenarios	Nationwide	542	BWDB
Total expenditure for Water Resource			10383	

2. Disaster, social safety and security

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CDM1	Construction and rehabilitation of gender, age and disability-sensitive multipurpose, climate-resilient and accessible cyclone and flood shelters with safe drinking water, sanitation and livestock shelter facilities	SWM SEE CHI FPE HFF	592	DDM, LGED
CDM2	Landslide early warning systems and risk management measures based on eco- or engineering measures	CHT HFF NNW	19	DDM
CDM3	Implementation of thunderstorm and lightning risk management measures in highly susceptible areas	Nationwide	14	DDM
CDM4	Protection and enhanced resilience of climate grants with a particular focus on gender and disability	Nationwide	124	DDM
CDM5	Gender-, age- and disability responsive, Youth-led disaster preparedness and emergency rescue and evacuation services	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF CBL NNW CHI URB	20	DDM
CDM6	Increase the resilience of vulnerable poor communities by introducing gender-, age- and disability responsive Diversified livelihood, effective insurance mechanisms and climate resilience funds	Nationwide	535	DDM, LGD
CDM7	Behavioral change and development of awareness among vulnerable communities for emergency responses and livelihood protection from climate-induced disasters	Nationwide	3	DDM
CDM8	Increase the coverage of social security/social safety net programmes for building community-based resilience and adaptive capacity	Nationwide	625	DDM, DSS, DWA
CDM9	Halt child abuse, early marriage and domestic violence triggered by climate-induced disasters	Nationwide	7	DDM, DSS, DWA
CDM10	Accelerated livelihood improvements for women, people with disabilities and young entrepreneurs through vocational training on adaptation practices and ICT	Nationwide	230	DWA, ICT, DYP, PPPA
CDM11	Introduction of risk transfer and insurance mechanisms for protection of critical and disaster protection infrastructure, vulnerable MSMEs and farmers	Nationwide	23	DDM, MoF
CDM12	Building climate resilient houses, education & Communication infrastructure in areas with high climate risk	Nationwide	160	DDM, LGED, EED, RHD
Total expenditure for Disaster, social safety and security			2352	

3. Agriculture

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CSA1	Extension of climate-smart technologies for increasing irrigation water use efficiency	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI URB	313	BADC and BMDA
CSA2	Augmentation of surface water for irrigation and multipurpose Use	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI	846	DP1.1, DP1.2, DP1.4

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CSA3	Extension of stress tolerant, pest and disease resistant and non-rice crops	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI URB	20	DAE
CSA4	Introduction and scaling up of innovative and Indigenous agriculture	Nationwide	15	DAE
CSA5	Crop diversification/intensification for Natural resources optimization and reduction of climate stress	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI	15	DAE
CSA6	Farm modernization/mechanization ion to reduce climate vulnerability	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI	106	BADC, BMDA, DAE
CSA7	Increased fertilizer use efficiency for enhancing production	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI	103	BADC, SRDI
CSA8	Extension of good agricultural practices, modern agricultural technology and sloping agricultural land technology (SALT)	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI	25	DAE, CHTDB
CSA9	Strengthening and development of impact-based Early warning systems and data management for agriculture	Nationwide	15	DAE
CSA10	Improvement of storage or post-harvest facilities, transport, communication and ecommerce-based market facilities for agricultural products	Nationwide	145	BADC, DAM, DAE
CSA11	Development of agro-food processing industries based on climate-sensitive crop zoning	Nationwide	52	BADC,DAM, DAE
CSA12	Development of ecommerce and engagement of women people with disabilities and youth in e-commerce-based entrepreneurship	Nationwide	11	DAM, DAE, ICT
Total expenditure for Agriculture			1666	

4. Fisheries, aquaculture and livestock

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CFL1	Extension of climate resilient technology for combating climate related stresses in aquaculture	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI URB	162	DoF
CFL2	Development of climate ready open water fisheries management	SWM SEE HFF DBA CBL NNW CHI BoB URB	88	DoF
CFL3	Development and management of coastal and marine fisheries to foster the blue economy	SWM SEE BoB	45	DoF
CFL4	Validation and extension of indigenous knowledge based adaptation techniques to combat climatic effects on fisheries	SWM SEE CHT HFF DBA CBL NNW	14	DoF
CFL5	Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement to ensure the conservation of fish biodiversity and habitat	SWM SEE CHT DBA CBL NNW CHI BoB URB	246	DoF
CFL6	Development of shrimp culture planning and zoning	SWM SEE BoB	7	DoF

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CFL7	Improvement of postharvest facilities and e-commerce-based market facilities for fisheries and aquaculture	Nationwide	288	BFDC, DoF
CFL8	Development of fish Industries based on climate sensitive crop zones	Nationwide	46	BFDC
CFL9	Extension of Climate stress tolerant livestock and poultry breeds, farms, feed and fodder	Nationwide	41	DLS
CFL10	National livestock and poultry database and information development	Nationwide	11	DLS
CFL11	Extension of indigenous and advanced livestock and poultry farming practices	Nationwide	120	DLS
CFL12	Climate resilient infrastructure development for the safety of livestock and poultry during disasters	Nationwide	207	DLS
CFL13	Development of livestock product processing industries and transportation systems	Nationwide	135	DLS
Total expenditure for Fisheries, aquaculture and livestock			1410	

5. Ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
EWB1	Extension and expansion of the coastal greenbelt for protecting coastal habitats, including the Sundarbans, mangroves, salt marshes, etc.	SWM SEE CHI	32	BFD
EWB2	Community based afforestation and Reforestation for biodiversity conservation, enhancement of ecosystem resilience and increase carbon sequestration	Nationwide	32	BFD
EWB3	Expand ecosystem-based adaptation for the restoration of mangroves, hill areas and wetlands to tackle the adverse impacts of climate change	Nationwide	53	BFD
EWB4	Extension and expansion of the coastal greenbelt for protecting coastal habitats, including the Sundarbans, mangroves, salt marshes, etc.	Nationwide	57	DoE
EWB5	Community based afforestation and Reforestation for biodiversity conservation, Enhancement of ecosystem resilience and Increased carbon sequestration	Nationwide	16	BWDB, WARPO
EWB6	Restore eco-hydraulics for wetlands, rivers and canal systems, including through the establishment of connectivity and protection of wetlands	Nationwide	42	BWDB
EWB7	Development of multifunctional hill and forest management and conservation system	SEE CHT HFF NNW	19	CHTDB , BFD
EWB8	Management of marine protected areas and development of a monitoring system to protect the rights of fishing communities	BoB	16	DoE, DoF
EWB9	Adopt other effective area-based conservation measures to fulfil the biodiversity framework target	SWM CHT HFF CHI URB	13	BFD
EWB10	Combat desertification through planting Regenerative indigenous species	CHT HFF DBA	5	BFD

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
EWB11	Conservation of agroecosystem through expanded agroforestry, good agricultural practices and regenerative agriculture	SWM SEE CHT FPE HFF CBL NNW CHI	13	DAE
EWB12	Development of a participatory wetlands Management framework for the sustainable management of wetlands	SWM SEE CHT HFF CBL URB	8	DBHWD
EWB13	Conservation of village common forests Through community-based spring, watershed and agricultural landscape management, and soil conservation in the Chattogram Hill tracts	CHT	38	CHTDB
EWB14	Halda River ecosystem restoration and conservation	SEE CHT	52	BWDB
EWB15	Watershed management of Kaptai Lake for ecosystem resilience and water retention	CHT SEE	24	BWDB
EWB16	Monitoring of sea surface temperature and other physical and biological parameters and the marine species composition in the Bay of Bengal	BoB	8	DoE
EWB17	Develop and update ocean ecosystem management policies, guidelines and Institutional capacities for management of the blue economy	BoB	9	DoE, BORI
EWB18	Development of species or gene inventories and recovery plans for endangered species due to climate change	Nationwide	37	BFRI
EWB19	Restoration of the coral reef ecosystem and associated fish and benthic communities in the St. Martin Islands	CHI BoB	21	DoE, BFD
EWB20	Revitalization of natural springs and sustainable management of waterbodies for reducing water scarcity, and the restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity	CHT DBA	13	BMDA, CHTDB, LGD
EWB21	Development of a national management system for wetlands, biodiversity, oceans and coastal information for supporting monitoring and surveillance	Nationwide	7	DoE
Total expenditure for Ecosystem, wetlands and biodiversity			515	

6. Urban areas

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CRC1	Improvement of natural and artificial Stormwater drainage networks for reducing vulnerabilities to urban flooding and drainage congestion	URB	1,914	LGD
CRC2	Expansion and conservation of green and blue infrastructure for improvement of urban environments and drainage system	URB	189	LGD
CRC3	Stormwater management in cities through attenuating peak flow and allowing infiltration in line with the concept of low-impact development	URB	37	LGD
CRC4	Development of city climate action plans for major urban and peri-urban areas emphasizing the resilience of urban-poor communities and climate migrants	URB	4	LGD
CRC5	Expand innovative climate resilient, gender-, age and disability sensitive WASH technologies and facilities for urban communities	URB	65	LGD

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CRC6	Increase access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in cities for reducing exposure to flooding and waterborne diseases during or after extreme weather events	URB	593	LGD
CRC7	Adopt integrated water management for urban and peri-urban areas	URB	13	LGD
CRC8	Carry out initiatives to improve the well-being of children and youth and reduce the effects of climate stress	URB	138	LGD, DYD
CRC9	Improvement of surveillance, early warning systems and monitoring of psychosocial impacts and mental health risks from extreme weather events	URB	52	DGHS
CRC10	Extension of resilient and eco-friendly materials and engagement of the private sector through incentives and tax rebates for climate resilient infrastructure development in urban areas	URB	58	LGD
CRC11	Establishment of climate resilient health-care facilities in urban areas	URB	214	HED
CRC12	Development of heatwave and disease Outbreak advisory services for city dwellers	URB	30	DGHS
Total expenditure for Urban areas			3307	

7. Policies and institutions

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
PIN1	Preparation of a roadmap for implementing the NAP	Nationwide	2.2	MoEFCC, MoP, MoF
PIN2	Development of a regulatory and institutional Framework for advancing the NAP	Nationwide	9	MoEFCC
PIN3	Update and reform policies and plans for mainstreaming climate change adaptation	Nationwide	6.85	MoEFCC, MoP
PIN4	Operationalize the NAP monitoring, evaluation and learning framework based on a theory of change.	Nationwide	6.5	MoEFCC, IMED
PIN5	Reform local government institutes towards the inclusion of community- based organizations, women, people with disabilities and youth in the implementation of locally led adaptation	Nationwide	34.3	LGD, MoP
PIN6	Innovative, appropriate and enhanced financial instruments for supporting climate Change adaptation	Nationwide	72.4	MoF
PIN7	Private sector finance in leading the implementation of climate change adaptation	Nationwide	8.5	MoF
Total expenditure for Policies and Institution			140	

8. Capacity development, research and innovation

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CDR1	Transformative capacity development and knowledge Management for integrating climate change adaptation into planning processes and climate financing	Nationwide	12.5	MoEFCC, MoP, MoF
CDR2	Awareness raising, training on skills for enhanced adaptive capacities and improved diversified livelihoods at the community level	Nationwide	7.2	LGD, DSS, DWA, DYD

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CDR3	Coordinated research, field level demonstrations, knowledge management and communication of adaptation at the local level	Nationwide	44.5	GO and NGO research and knowledge institutes
CDR4	Capacity development for the implementation of nature-based solutions and locally led adaptation	Nationwide	4.5	MoEFCC
CDR5	Generation of national, regional and local-level evidence and scenario-based climate information Through climate downscaling and publication of a national climate outlook, risk and vulnerability atlas	Nationwide	5	MoEFCC
CDR6	Research on the impact of climate change on land and Water resources	Nationwide	3.5	BWDB
CDR7	Action research and field demonstrations on climate smart agriculture	Nationwide	60	BARC
CDR8	Research and innovation related to climate resilient fisheries and aquaculture	Nationwide	15	BFRI
CDR9	Research and innovation related to climate-smart livestock and poultry	Nationwide	54	BLRI
CDR10	Action research for locally led and indigenous climate change adaptation	Nationwide	4.5	MoEFCC
CDR11	Action research for developing and exploring the potential use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature- based solutions	Nationwide	8	MoEFCC
CDR12	Research on climate change impacts on land, water and ocean ecosystems	Nationwide	15	BWDB, BORI, BFRI
CDR13	Research and popularize climate-stress tolerant plant species	Nationwide	21	BFRI
CDR14	Research on and piloting of climate resilient infrastructure, improved health measures and WASH technologies	Nationwide	6	LGD
CDR15	Action research for low-impact development techniques, green infrastructure and integrated drainage management for smart city development	Nationwide	4	LGD
Total expenditure for Capacity development, research and innovation			265	

Source: The National Adaptation Plan (2023-2050)

88 Appendix 3: Climate Relevant Allocation and Expenditure across BCCSAP Programme Areas in selected 25 Ministries/Divisions

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded by the Climate Fund	225.02	118.98	157.47	24.53	5.09	2.06	33.91	10.64	10.51	43.41	18.16	17.16
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	95.54	213.42	152.38	196.36	136.94	118.06	188.24	155.47	122.70	170.71	139.67	118.39
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	4885.58	4,746.80	4511.84	4,881.15	6,430.96	6201.89	4,412.20	6,644.97	6,504.36	2,886.25	3,454.74	4,013.19
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence, and heat	2971.79	2,937.26	2981.90	3,059.87	3,916.89	3805.49	3,001.12	4,151.16	4,010.86	2,202.78	2,467.84	2,712.92
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	295.85	461.63	380.51	423.94	332.23	298.91	353.08	316.88	256.58	369.55	324.62	286.89
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	351.65	392.06	457.69	553.53	516.60	466.59	429.19	395.58	339.30	357.65	299.53	270.91
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	659.81	753.85	526.84	549.29	665.05	494.76	526.75	472.51	282.13	517.24	477.03	336.48
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	2051.64	1,986.92	1657.11	1,674.09	1,804.45	1278.91	1,333.22	1,342.13	1,443.54	1,093.43	811.47	720.27
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	1537.81	1,274.00	920.00	352.51	643.52	631.84	107.00	167.32	140.28	118.23	110.02	101.54
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	4799.31	4,607.52	4166.97	3,973.67	4,973.56	4734.86	3,202.32	4,074.22	3,956.07	2,666.27	2,966.82	2,869.26
Sub Total: 01	17874.00	17,492.44	15912.71	15,688.94	19,425.29	18033.37	13,587.03	17,724.25	17,066.33	10,425.52	11,069.90	11,441.26
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0201 Implementation of specific climate policy strategies or Comprehensive disaster management related activities funded from the Climate Fund	77.49	0.00	53.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	150.79	200.41	178.71	291.12	234.44	198.14	246.72	158.70	143.90	207.59	192.01	134.82
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	44.89	60.32	44.18	94.25	49.96	37.97	56.73	55.46	49.88	65.88	70.74	63.82
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	528.41	522.62	488.29	527.78	481.21	594.34	486.17	439.59	352.17	429.56	382.87	333.19
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	1577.47	1897.09	1548.97	1646.10	1715.03	1632.04	1410.80	1519.46	1588.90	1274.85	1248.84	1068.32
Sub Total: 02	2379.05	2680.17	2313.23	2,559.25	2,480.64	2462.49	2,200.42	2,173.21	2,134.85	1,977.88	1,894.46	1599.53

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
03- Infrastructure												
0301- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Infrastructure related activities funded from the Climate Fund	8.18	30.00	42.44	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	1053.33	673.38	897.47	212.94	558.42	556.24	157.07	306.89	227.99	49.29	73.30	80.83
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	404.55	523.99	505.51	450.03	511.84	477.55	464.21	469.85	429.00	411.16	384.16	284.36
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	1057.49	1,172.14	986.26	1,135.03	1,388.79	1184.71	746.49	832.61	695.81	658.07	649.88	638.59
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	2447.43	2,257.87	1859.37	1,529.40	1,730.01	1486.85	1,308.24	1,587.36	1,325.28	1,568.81	1,583.58	1,369.53
0306- Adaptation against floods	3296.00	3,735.63	3494.17	3,394.92	3,315.73	2827.54	2,898.85	3,192.82	2,700.66	1,933.50	2,107.21	1,904.84
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	861.21	2,005.43	1626.91	1,604.90	1,323.80	1166.15	1,518.31	1,200.35	1,067.12	1,233.58	1,321.02	1,008.01
0308- Planning, design, and construction of river training works	633.97	681.15	826.10	466.20	935.22	938.99	351.40	759.15	528.94	356.19	430.54	421.51
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	1701.02	1,651.38	1924.56	1,757.21	2,205.71	2003.83	1,847.31	2,561.91	2,142.00	1,718.59	1,930.84	1,828.72
Sub Total: 03	11463.18	12,730.97	12162.79	10,558.67	11,977.56	10649.00	9,291.88	10,910.12	9,116.80	7,929.19	8,480.53	7540.90
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	835.97	804.16	786.52	775.74	764.27	659.48	736.36	711.73	638.02	663.00	687.30	620.98
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	5.27	0.59	0.68	0.00	0.59	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.05	0.00
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	8.30	8.29	7.95	7.84	7.06	6.26	8.34	6.89	6.79	6.83	6.72	6.18
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	146.57	144.85	85.81	158.24	86.03	64.17	36.69	57.66	42.56	56.81	61.59	51.44
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	16.06	14.96	14.72	94.74	69.63	54.29	65.59	59.05	31.84	73.80	44.01	29.23
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	64.72	65.69	62.87	82.68	81.24	8130	87.05	90.93	124.49	103.61	102.05	94.46
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	0.78	3.01	2.53	1.13	2.57	1.85	3.30	5.20	3.72	6.57	4.79	3.41
Sub Total: 04	1077.67	1,041.55	961.08	1,120.37	1,011.39	867.93	937.33	931.46	847.42	910.62	933.51	806.31

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0501- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	16.64	12.03	11.96	11.77	11.56	8.62	11.79	11.10	11.10	11.57	9.85	9.85
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	3682.11	3,223.26	2311.52	2,745.60	2,573.47	2230.24	2,404.40	2,026.76	1,849.12	3,182.95	2,704.55	2,397.02
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.89	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.88	0.75	0.83	0.71	0.65	17.05	16.38	16.01
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	5.11	141.58	158.60	210.77	210.77	238.69	154.41	176.38	173.29	149.98	151.15	181.68
0505- Renewable energy development	370.45	511.50	143.60	357.08	271.23	230.13	548.07	662.85	605.62	571.46	215.57	203.37
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	25.54	17.10	8.07	20.85	5.31	1.28	7.18	4.68	1.13	1.54	34.13	1.42
0507- Management of urban waste	452.37	540.05	437.18	669.36	599.42	361.78	536.31	432.86	280.03	715.16	778.12	219.47
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	149.33	124.04	201.60	204.63	206.06	243.36	174.01	176.65	99.84	145.96	139.95	130.31
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	6.04	25.71	22.53	87.29	86.30	84.65	6.45	17.71	17.67	3.79	5.10	5.09
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	175.74	172.44	99.76	87.60	133.17	123.71	54.89	47.64	40.93	56.34	56.88	51.84
0511- Improving energy consumption pattern in the transport sector and options for mitigation	965.83	996.62	380.15	497.92	420.00	358.98	441.70	289.92	282.62	226.91	168.84	128.82
Sub Total: 05	5850.05	5765.21	3775.82	4,893.75	4,518.17	3882.19	4,340.04	3,847.26	3,362.00	5,082.71	4,280.52	3,341.57
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	41.25	36.56	25.48	34.84	27.02	19.77	36.32	28.48	19.82	34.51	29.50	22.53
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	428.36	409.80	384.42	459.53	459.93	417.27	428.86	436.96	377.88	390.81	413.96	377.09
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	1146.11	1139.35	740.31	842.10	807.25	498.46	762.39	695.65	468.54	614.37	595.38	518.79
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	9.31	9.49	9.15	9.86	9.18	7.40	9.91	10.18	6.88	11.28	12.05	44.61
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	939.97	901.07	606.41	910.84	792.24	740.95	814.71	462.44	360.22	633.22	653.50	584.09
Sub Total: 06	2565.00	2,496.27	1765.77	2,257.17	2,095.62	1683.85	2,052.19	1,632.84	1,233.34	1,684.19	1,704.39	1,548.27
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	41208.97	42206.89	36891.40	37051.94	41508.64	37579.71	32,408.89	37,219.17	33,760.74	28,010.11	28,363.31	26,277.84
% of Total Budget	10.07	10.09	10.13	8.99	10.81	10.92	8.56	9.98	10.17	8.09	8.28	8.47

Appendix 4: Climate Relevant Allocation and Expenditure across BCCSAP

4.1 Ministry of Defence

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	2.89	7.54	7.47	9.48	12.23	10.77	2.84	2.54	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	1.06	1.21	0.61	1.81	1.66	1.54	0.00	1.11	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.11	0.08
Sub Total: 01	3.95	8.75	8.08	11.29	13.89	12.31	2.84	3.65	2.67	0.16	0.11	0.08
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	26.12	64.81	62.35	72.14	79.81	26.39	83.40	96.53	82.56	92.92	74.35	65.75
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	26.13	40.92	19.53	72.07	30.28	18.55	34.17	34.93	29.49	45.71	34.27	30.37
Sub Total: 02	52.25	105.73	81.88	144.21	110.09	44.94	117.57	131.46	112.05	138.63	108.62	96.12
03- Infrastructure												
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	2.14	2.46	1.23	3.68	3.37	3.12	0.00	2.26	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	2.14	2.46	1.23	3.68	3.37	3.12	0.00	2.26	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
04- Research and knowledge management												
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	5.15	5.26	5.08	4.59	3.93	3.89	4.70	4.00	3.97	4.44	4.24	4.24
Sub Total: 04	5.15	5.26	5.08	4.59	3.93	3.89	4.70	4.00	3.97	4.44	4.24	4.24
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	1.44	0.17	1.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0606-Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	1.86	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	3.30	0.17	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	66.79	122.37	98.31	163.76	131.29	64.26	125.12	141.36	120.04	143.23	112.97	100.44
% of Total Budget	0.16	0.29	0.25	0.39	0.34	0.18	0.31	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.30	0.28

4.2 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49	18.75
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49	18.75
03- Infrastructure												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	0.00	837.95	0.00	721.72	510.56	0.00	786.77	516.58	398.88	587.35	665.45	523.87
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	0.00	1,093.76	0.00	886.16	673.09	0.00	932.60	648.38	524.06	609.34	715.72	539.75
0306- Adaption against floods	266.03	0.00	773.15	0.00	0.00	463.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaption against future cyclones and storms-surges	277.64	0.00	1048.99	0.00	0.00	603.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	493.67	1,931.71	1,822.14	1,607.88	1,183.65	1066.61	1,719.37	1,164.96	922.94	1,196.69	1,381.17	1,063.62
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a center for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	586.15	0.00	543.70	0.00	0.00	443.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	0.0	552.45	0.00	530.02	529.08	0.00	479.61	476.20	419.24	426.93	454.06	416.34
Sub Total: 04	586.15	552.45	543.70	530.02	529.08	443.08	479.61	476.20	419.24	426.93	454.06	416.34
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.48	0.31	0.25	0.31	0.26	0.19	0.29	0.26	0.17	0.27	0.25	0.17
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.98	0.62	0.52	0.63	0.52	0.39	0.59	0.54	0.34	0.54	0.51	0.35
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	273.56	257.44	255.13	248.10	248.10	208.40	223.47	222.68	197.58	197.56	211.85	196.03
Sub Total: 06	275.02	258.37	255.90	249.04	248.90	208.98	224.40	223.50	198.09	198.40	212.61	196.60
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1354.85	2,742.53	2,621.74	2,386.94	1,961.61	1,718.67	2,423.33	1,864.64	1,540.27	1,821.99	2,058.33	1,695.26
% of Total Budget	3.83	7.06	7.46	6.87	6.44	6.55	7.63	6.73	6.47	6.92	7.29	7.23

4.3 Secondary and Higher Education Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded by the Climate Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	1.30	2.13	1.15	0.00	2.96	0.43	0.00	1.71	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	2.39	3.14	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	3.69	5.27	4.29	0.00	2.96	0.43	0.00	1.71	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	3.30	6.13	4.20	10.07	4.47	4.12	13.90	9.28	7.61	24.14	14.73	12.35
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	37.50	31.25	14.03	57.67	17.41	16.18	39.18	11.26	10.89	15.26	7.71	3.89
Sub Total: 02	40.80	37.38	18.23	67.74	21.88	20.30	53.08	20.54	18.50	39.40	22.44	16.24
03- Infrastructure												
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	3.43	14.00	1.37	0.00	0.70	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	31.70	31.71	31.71	28.25	28.25	28.23	24.67	24.67	24.24	17.92	17.87	17.82
Sub Total: 03	35.13	45.71	33.08	28.25	28.95	28.36	24.67	24.67	24.24	17.92	17.87	17.82
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	124.74	118.02	125.28	102.67	89.94	82.03	110.33	108.13	100.17	107.25	100.12	88.01
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	0.64	1.05	0.57	0.00	1.46	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	125.38	119.07	125.85	102.67	91.40	82.19	110.33	108.13	100.17	107.25	100.12	88.01
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	1.68	0.88	1.62	0.86	0.75	0.64	1.04	0.84	0.68	0.80	0.79	0.73
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	39.40	35.38	32.62	35.33	33.68	28.44	36.64	34.58	27.75	30.18	32.87	27.62
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	517.83	583.91	237.46	159.77	116.64	99.07	192.64	147.39	121.07	163.18	138.76	114.97
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	327.63	178.23	58.10	182.35	42.93	42.93	132.03	33.21	28.23	150.84	64.70	37.72
Sub Total: 06	886.54	798.40	329.80	378.31	194.00	171.08	362.35	216.02	177.73	345.00	237.12	181.04
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1091.54	1,005.83	511.25	576.97	339.19	302.36	550.43	371.07	322.10	509.57	377.55	303.11
% of Total Budget	2.29	2.28	1.30	1.35	0.99	0.94	1.38	1.10	1.06	1.40	1.16	1.05

4.4 Ministry of Science and Technology

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded by the Climate Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.71	10.08	10.08	23.79	13.74	12.74
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	0.18	29.37	14.15	15.10	8.01	6.12	29.98	17.48	14.86	24.41	20.63	19.92
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	1.10	1.10	1.06	0.91	0.88	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.54	31.84	31.36	53.25	53.23	53.23	0.42	4.48	3.82	0.40	0.40	0.40
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	7.33	106.39	13.56	0.00	2.57	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	9.15	168.70	60.13	69.26	64.69	60.72	41.96	32.85	29.57	49.40	35.57	33.86
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.54	0.54	0.44	2.19	2.16	0.34	0.48	0.36	0.32	0.40	0.36	0.27
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	91.62	81.94	36.07	84.94	18.81	3.09	0.00	5.86	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	92.16	82.48	36.51	87.13	20.97	3.43	0.48	6.22	4.56	0.40	0.36	0.27
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	1443.55	1,508.13	1365.42	1,377.99	1,377.99	1302.00	1,893.58	1,586.16	1,443.95	2,577.14	2,089.07	1,914.29
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14
0505- Renewable energy development	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.27
0507- Management of urban waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.62	0.61	0.60	2.06	1.45	1.45
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.08
0511- Improving energy consumption pattern in the transport sector and options for mitigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.01	1.01	0.99	3.39	2.39	2.39
Sub Total: 05	1444.19	1,508.77	1366.06	1,378.60	1,378.60	1302.60	1,895.79	1,588.36	1,446.10	2,583.12	2,093.43	1,918.62
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	13.13	11.28	11.03	11.16	11.02	10.11	9.95	9.86	9.74	8.37	7.97	7.91
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	35.69	33.89	33.34	25.30	25.90	33.02	34.49	33.26	32.62	34.88	33.51	32.84
Sub Total: 06	48.82	45.17	44.37	36.46	36.92	43.13	44.44	43.12	42.36	43.25	41.48	40.75
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1594.32	1805.12	1507.07	1571.45	1501.18	1409.88	1982.67	1670.55	1522.59	2676.17	2170.84	1993.50
% of Total Budget	12.39	13.30	11.78	11.55	12.48	12.58	11.93	13.03	13.10	12.62	13.19	13.23

4.5 Health Services Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	519.02	549.08	305.00	363.92	397.74	291.25	373.73	334.00	223.37	409.37	360.91	258.77
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	519.02	549.08	305.00	363.92	397.74	291.25	373.73	334.00	223.40	409.40	360.91	258.77
02- Comprehensive disaster management												
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
Sub Total: 02	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36
03 Infrastructure												
0308 Planning, design and construction of river training works	13.19	0.00	6.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 02	13.19	0.00	6.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.96	30.12	28.02	31.33	20.14	17.37	28.20	29.35	16.75
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.54	50.70	36.59	64.18	50.95	26.40	72.48	42.70	28.26
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.50	80.82	64.61	95.51	71.09	43.77	100.68	72.05	45.01
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0507- Management of urban waste	48.94	110.83	49.44	68.53	8.60	2.46	9.20	11.61	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	48.94	110.83	49.44	68.53	8.60	2.46	9.20	11.61	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	7.58	4.93	1.58	3.81	2.43	1.46	2.85	2.11	1.31	4.99	4.22	2.89
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	15.39	10.00	3.21	7.74	4.93	2.97	5.79	4.28	2.66	10.12	8.58	5.87
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	5.85	5.43	5.31	5.72	4.49	3.72	4.66	4.11	3.33	8.00	10.42	5.10
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	105.36	34.45	62.05	34.57	20.05	271.36	47.84	11.23	175.58	279.30	241.16
Sub Total: 06	28.82	125.72	44.55	79.32	46.42	28.20	284.70	58.34	18.53	198.70	302.52	255.02
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	610.22	785.88	425.18	593.43	533.83	386.77	763.50	475.40	286.00	709.10	735.84	559.16
% of Total Budget	1.97	2.61	2.01	2.02	2.27	2.07	2.61	2.06	1.62	2.74	2.81	2.72

4.6 Ministry of Social Welfare

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.76	4.30	4.26	1.67	0.68	0.99
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.24	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.16	0.20	0.20	0.18
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.37	0.00	3.80	2.84	1.48	0.00	0.39	3.12
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups	52.00	54.74	45.58	52.95	53.77	38.73	57.19	55.32	33.05	45.87	53.47	41.79
Sub Total: 01	52.24	55.00	45.83	53.85	54.38	38.91	63.96	62.68	38.95	47.74	54.74	46.08
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	23.80	42.44	21.18	39.69	23.51	20.12	22.00	16.24	9.82	6.64	9.52	8.11
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	0.00	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.17	0.13	1.19	2.73	2.55
Sub Total: 02	23.80	42.83	21.57	39.69	23.51	20.12	24.08	16.41	9.95	7.83	12.25	10.66
04- Research and knowledge management												
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	1.81	1.77	1.47	1.50	1.41	1.05	1.41	1.39	0.90	1.32	1.31	0.97
Sub Total: 04	1.81	1.77	1.47	1.50	1.41	1.05	1.41	1.39	0.90	1.32	1.31	0.97
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.58	2.74	0.71	2.55	0.76	0.38	2.54	0.80	0.40	2.50	1.07	1.06
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	5.23	5.56	1.45	5.17	1.55	0.78	5.17	1.63	0.82	5.08	2.17	2.14
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	4.61	4.57	4.50	4.23	4.17	2.90	3.96	3.96	2.61	3.48	3.60	2.79
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.61	0.00	1.36	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.23	6.61	6.23	5.08	5.67	5.47	5.43
Sub Total: 06	12.42	12.87	6.66	13.04	7.35	4.29	19.64	14.80	8.91	16.73	12.31	11.42
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	90.27	112.50	75.53	108.08	86.65	64.37	109.09	95.28	58.71	73.62	80.61	69.13
% of Total Budget	0.65	0.87	0.62	0.88	0.75	0.58	1.07	0.95	0.62	0.81	0.89	0.79

4.7 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.00	7.03	8.47	7.88	6.73	6.70	5.59	5.91	5.80	7.27	7.23	7.23
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	1.91	2.06	2.02	1.80	1.82	1.66	1.67	1.66	1.36	1.58	1.59	1.44
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	6.37	11.98	13.41	12.92	9.38	4.80	17.04	12.63	3.11	20.97	13.56	13.17
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	318.25	359.34	353.56	387.22	398.27	388.72	353.44	361.55	335.28	340.18	333.82	320.42
Sub Total: 01	326.53	380.41	377.46	409.82	416.20	401.88	377.74	381.75	345.55	370.00	356.20	342.26
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	63.07	43.30	38.28	42.44	29.57	181.90	5.39	9.89	8.08	1.41	1.85	5.23
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	164.39	169.22	171.15	160.15	153.05	141.71	156.38	154.05	132.68	168.17	149.77	145.33
Sub Total: 02	227.46	212.52	209.43	202.59	182.62	323.61	161.77	163.94	140.76	169.58	151.62	150.56
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.49	0.39	0.34	0.35	0.33	0.25	0.33	0.36	0.25	0.36	0.32	0.28
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	1.00	0.79	0.70	0.71	0.67	0.51	0.68	0.72	0.50	0.73	0.65	0.57
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.46	0.42	0.42	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.28	0.73	0.71	0.66
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	6.82	7.06	6.82	6.35	6.35	5.89	5.84	5.81	5.13	5.62	6.35	5.83
Sub Total: 06	8.77	8.66	8.28	7.80	7.74	7.00	7.17	7.21	6.16	7.44	8.03	7.34
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	562.76	601.59	595.17	620.21	606.56	732.49	546.68	552.90	492.47	547.02	515.85	500.16
% of Total Budget	11.08	11.52	11.81	13.04	12.95	14.94	12.74	12.56	11.65	13.05	12.57	12.85

4.8 Ministry of Housing and Public Works

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.00	1.00	6.21	4.41	3.64	3.61	4.97	4.74
Sub Total: 01	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.00	1.00	6.21	4.41	3.64	3.61	4.97	4.74

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
03- Infrastructure												
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	588.00	707.00	462.88	362.40	427.18	484.86	318.13	560.89	499.74	230.16	397.42	425.99
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	37.66	35.87	36.95	40.15	40.05	37.67	34.25	33.20	31.00	32.40	32.03	29.94
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	8.94	25.92	11.21	83.94	104.11	103.99	143.48	140.14	111.71	154.28	176.21	176.21
Sub Total: 03	634.60	768.79	511.04	486.49	571.34	626.52	495.86	734.23	642.45	416.84	605.66	632.14
04- Research and knowledge management												
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	2.09	5.30	2.91	4.64	2.58	2.55	0.93	0.93	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	3.59	2.62	2.87	1.27	1.19
Sub Total: 04	2.09	5.30	2.91	4.64	2.58	2.55	2.53	4.52	2.97	2.87	1.27	1.19
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	35.02	22.65	41.35	21.99	20.83	19.15	21.13	19.74	18.51	19.63	19.67	18.54
Sub Total: 05	35.02	22.65	41.35	21.99	20.83	19.15	21.13	19.74	18.51	19.63	19.67	18.54
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.30	0.15	0.09	0.30	1.30	1.23	0.38	0.16	0.14
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	2.36	2.93	2.18	2.36	1.72	1.40	1.40	3.60	3.05	2.24	2.38	2.08
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13
Sub Total: 06	2.69	3.28	2.51	2.79	2.00	1.61	1.83	5.03	4.40	2.75	2.67	2.35
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	674.40	800.02	557.81	517.51	597.75	650.83	527.56	767.93	671.97	445.70	634.24	658.96
% of Total Budget	13.20	11.55	10.36	6.97	8.51	9.95	7.73	8.83	8.68	7.02	9.27	9.91

4.9 Local Government Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	28.91	14.01	6.09	21.48	27.82	25.99	0.00	6.98	5.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence, and heat	80.53	78.68	78.68	75.50	75.87	72.63	74.77	74.77	61.98	62.08	55.85	54.51
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	79.28	113.29	150.52	124.00	187.32	125.51	146.80	127.90	48.98	100.00	97.80	51.15

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	1965.66	1,812.56	1597.74	1,652.49	1,777.03	1253.98	1,291.76	1,301.97	1,408.39	1,056.84	760.21	677.42
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	874.36	620.09	624.43	0.00	205.63	135.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	530.80	597.12	524.98	645.12	694.62	634.70	174.40	271.36	230.86	181.08	155.51	120.76
Sub Total: 01	3558.54	3,235.75	2982.44	2,518.59	2,968.29	2248.49	1,687.73	1,782.98	1,756.14	1,400.00	1,069.37	903.84
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	313.30	292.79	290.24	262.98	267.54	252.83	250.28	261.43	217.01	174.68	180.44	175.88
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	40.46	60.94	102.21	109.03	156.41	165.08	53.45	126.59	128.62	49.00	56.00	59.89
Sub Total: 02	353.76	353.73	392.45	372.01	423.95	417.91	303.73	388.02	345.63	223.68	236.44	235.77
03- Infrastructure												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	341.97	104.13	134.99	73.31	132.89	137.27	64.19	97.12	95.82	21.26	37.85	43.38
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	401.12	509.99	504.14	450.03	511.14	477.42	464.21	469.85	429.00	411.15	372.26	276.06
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	501.05	753.24	467.71	383.05	510.20	428.14	203.01	304.17	301.07	69.98	122.29	141.21
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	1691.64	1,060.86	1244.57	1,146.14	1,264.40	966.75	971.99	997.08	812.22	1,330.03	1,175.41	932.16
0306- Adaptation against floods	1251.40	844.87	717.78	892.46	778.79	710.46	706.39	905.37	743.44	646.79	653.42	621.47
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	150.16	240.76	166.82	230.58	197.14	137.68	206.66	237.99	195.31	263.88	253.29	143.31
0308- Planning, design, and construction of river training works	48.00	28.80	15.92	35.52	12.11	0.09	23.05	0.17	0.17	13.45	1.55	1.50
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	156.00	142.86	89.92	160.10	84.72	77.30	64.30	65.09	55.57	49.92	53.32	49.78
Sub Total: 03	4541.34	3,685.51	3341.85	3,371.19	3,491.39	2935.11	2,703.80	3,076.84	2,632.60	2,806.46	2,669.39	2,208.87
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	25.41	25.81	25.81	52.21	40.81	0.00	69.23	50.26	3.14	14.92	68.42	15.56
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.90	1.90	0.82	5.21	3.32	2.40
0507- Management of urban waste	394.99	422.64	364.53	613.30	587.15	358.83	525.90	420.05	279.29	712.14	776.27	217.69
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.71	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	46.91	70.07	18.62	36.31	16.87	10.75	15.38	14.36	10.58	13.70	12.71	10.12
0511- Improving energy consumption pattern in the transport sector and options for mitigation	188.95	110.60	110.60	140.00	171.37	171.28	140.77	52.79	52.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	656.28	629.13	519.58	841.82	816.91	540.88	753.18	539.36	346.62	745.97	860.72	245.77

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	1.06	1.22	0.82	1.23	0.70	0.54	0.99	0.96	0.66	0.94	0.72	0.46
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	55.89	67.20	66.42	121.30	142.37	125.68	85.72	117.40	87.40	66.15	71.22	64.69
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	54.39	2.69	5.91	3.24	3.23	1.72	2.93	2.77	1.57	2.21	2.56	1.09
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	000	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.64	8.44
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	159.42	108.89	171.57	242.06	243.05	183.57	99.32	97.84	74.23	57.87	100.82	114.16
Sub Total: 06	270.76	180.00	244.72	367.83	389.35	311.51	188.96	218.97	163.86	128.75	176.96	188.84
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	9381.67	8,084.12	7481.04	7,471.44	8,089.89	6453.90	5,637.40	6,006.17	5,244.85	5,304.86	5,012.88	3,783.09
% of Total Budget	22.11	17.88	17.66	16.00	16.65	15.41	13.52	13.29	13.59	13.53	12.66	11.38

4.10 Rural Development and Cooperatives Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded by the Climate Fund	3.85	18.98	5.27	24.53	3.95	1.17	23.20	0.56	0.43	19.62	4.42	4.42
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	0.00	1.20	1.20	12.98	12.98	12.71	14.98	20.86	18.58	25.67	25.41	22.38
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	3.11	5.65	4.71	3.30	2.83	2.79	0.00	0.10	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	61.01	83.46	78.75	88.66	86.61	83.15	117.78	119.59	96.84	78.58	118.69	105.03
Sub Total: 01	67.97	109.29	89.93	129.47	106.37	99.82	155.97	141.12	116.17	123.88	148.53	131.84
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50
Sub Total: 02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
03- Infrastructure												
0306- Adaptation against floods	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.89	5.24	5.24	5.87	3.72	3.72
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.89	5.24	5.24	5.87	3.72	3.72
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	2.96	16.16
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	2.96	16.16
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.19	2.26	1.55	1.57	1.48	1.04	1.79	1.59	1.21	1.63	1.46	1.17
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	22.44	25.46	22.07	25.80	25.40	24.82	24.47	23.85	23.03	23.54	30.34	29.99
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	13.36	24.02	20.27	25.21	23.87	23.64	32.80	33.48	27.31	13.48	32.25	31.11
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.80
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.71	0.56	0.55	1.42	1.20	1.06	7.24	6.95	6.95
Sub Total: 06	38.37	52.11	44.25	53.29	51.31	50.05	60.48	60.12	52.61	45.89	71.00	96.02
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	106.36	161.40	134.18	182.76	157.68	149.87	221.34	206.48	174.02	181.99	226.21	255.24
% of Total Budget	9.67	11.99	12.10	12.75	12.74	12.66	13.45	14.06	14.41	10.16	14.12	14.47

4.11 Ministry of Industries

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	19.63	44.20	19.73	233.04	166.55	164.97	40.62	115.79	124.59	31.14	20.99	16.93
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	1.05	2.29	1.25	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	10.86	11.03	10.41	11.42	10.50	10.46	11.21	10.43	10.20	10.29	32.64	32.64
Sub Total: 01	31.54	57.52	31.39	244.50	178.69	175.43	51.83	126.22	134.79	41.43	53.63	49.57

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	6.65	12.09	6.80	3.02	2.27	0.00	15.86	15.11	7.93	9.07	10.58	10.58
Sub Total: 02	6.65	12.09	6.80	3.02	2.27	0.00	15.86	15.11	7.93	9.07	10.58	10.58
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.35	0.38	0.30	0.38	0.27	0.26	0.39	0.22	0.20	0.32	0.27	0.24
0507- Management of urban waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.20	0.16
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	0.35	0.38	0.30	0.38	0.27	0.26	0.39	0.22	0.20	0.50	0.47	0.40
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.31	0.50	0.43	0.51	0.43	0.36	0.49	0.42	0.35	0.50	0.44	0.38
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.64	1.01	0.88	1.04	0.86	0.74	1.00	0.85	0.71	1.02	0.90	0.78
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.00	0.59	0.68	1.86	2.07	1.96	1.34	1.58	2.03	1.53	1.99	1.94
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.14	0.19	0.13	0.19	0.17	0.11	0.19	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.10
Sub Total: 06	1.09	2.29	2.12	3.60	3.53	3.17	3.02	2.99	3.20	3.19	3.45	3.20
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	39.63	72.28	40.61	251.50	184.80	178.86	71.10	144.54	146.12	54.19	68.13	63.75
% of Total Budget	2.10	2.88	2.71	8.32	7.26	7.13	4.67	6.50	7.20	3.42	3.08	2.99

4.12 Ministry of Textiles and Jute

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	1.70	1.76	1.68	1.71	1.55	1.27	1.71	1.47	1.10	1.69	1.47	1.20
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	8.60	11.46	13.23	13.05	14.98	13.88	11.35	12.97	10.89	15.08	13.21	11.78
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.74	2.73	1.85	4.28	2.64	2.44
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups	2.19	2.76	2.86	1.88	2.25	1.79	6.94	5.64	4.73	5.23	5.19	4.72
Sub Total: 01	12.49	15.98	17.77	16.64	18.78	16.94	22.74	22.81	18.57	26.28	22.51	20.14

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	5.32	4.24	5.90	6.22	7.43	7.05	6.42	7.21	5.81	8.26	6.68	6.01
Sub Total: 06	5.32	4.24	5.90	6.22	7.43	7.05	6.42	7.21	5.81	8.26	6.68	6.01
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	17.81	20.22	23.67	22.86	26.21	23.99	29.16	30.02	24.38	34.54	29.19	26.15
% of Total Budget	3.71	3.52	4.75	3.77	4.36	5.35	4.64	4.97	5.08	4.99	3.48	3.34

4.13 Energy and Mineral Resources Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	611.93	117.29	46.78	57.93	54.86	55.48	100.14	90.59	73.51	108.46	91.66	87.19
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.71	0.70	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.58	0.58	0.48	0.46	14.90	15.32	15.53
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.29	0.28	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.26	0.23
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	7.29	5.93	5.04	2.54	2.41	3.88	9.69	6.18	0.00	0.03	0.03
Sub Total: 05	612.99	125.63	53.71	64.03	58.46	58.76	104.88	101.00	80.38	123.63	107.27	102.98
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.69	0.61	0.58	0.61	0.55	0.48	0.60	0.48	0.39	0.51	0.50	0.46
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	12.22	1.24	14.55	1.24	1.12	0.98	2.38	2.51	0.78	5.35	4.87	0.92
Sub Total: 06	12.91	1.85	15.13	1.85	1.67	1.46	2.98	2.99	1.17	5.86	5.37	1.38
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	625.90	127.48	68.84	65.88	60.13	60.22	107.86	103.99	81.55	129.49	112.64	104.36
% of Total Budget	28.74	11.73	6.54	6.63	5.26	4.90	5.77	5.47	4.60	6.21	6.85	6.97

4.14 Ministry of Agriculture

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded by the Climate Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	49.82	50.35	46.62	53.33	51.41	43.57	71.37	66.08	57.04	62.87	57.17	50.29
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	4645.82	4,585.57	4379.54	4,440.02	6,190.86	5974.21	4,318.48	6,467.81	6,331.46	2,808.78	3,388.25	3,954.89
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence, and heat	2668.04	2,686.70	2733.31	2,762.87	3,666.36	3577.37	2,707.66	3,816.28	3,731.60	1,883.87	2,184.83	2,469.43
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	59.68	50.06	29.99	0.00	18.15	17.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	20.82	21.07	16.39	16.48	16.45	23.52	25.57	21.73	14.43	20.18	22.29
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	211.40	255.05	133.36	280.73	163.25	169.97	5.77	53.78	46.62	5.62	5.79	4.69
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups	2300.22	2,088.73	1717.89	1,224.42	2,101.41	2016.06	1,138.62	1,812.74	1,805.61	682.68	854.59	1,066.58
Sub Total: 01	9934.98	9,737.28	9061.78	8,777.76	12,207.92	11815.52	8,265.42	12,242.26	11,994.06	5,458.25	6,510.81	7,568.17
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	0.00	3.56	4.13	9.20	5.95	5.42	10.90	7.71	7.54	6.73	42.24	36.11
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	0.00	1.75	2.03	4.53	2.93	2.67	5.37	3.80	3.71	3.31	20.81	17.79
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	91.65	92.83	96.10	98.92	94.93	84.87	116.80	112.60	84.24	122.29	125.94	91.20
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	21.62	44.14	43.91	46.06	49.11	54.14	0.00	14.22	14.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 02	113.27	142.28	146.17	158.71	152.92	147.10	133.07	138.33	109.53	132.33	188.99	145.10
03- Infrastructure												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	2.98	25.06	25.06	40.76	40.76	40.74	43.83	45.20	38.42	21.19	19.14	22.78
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	80.88	21.96	77.79	0.00	0.00	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0306- Adaptation against floods	4.40	5.75	5.71	7.01	7.01	7.01	5.89	3.31	4.26	0.62	0.62	0.62

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	66.56	60.63	0.77	68.02	5.91	5.89	0.00	2.81	2.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
0308- Planning, design, and construction of river training works	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	8.70	42.90	44.49	46.80	48.98	52.08	33.08	41.57	36.80	17.41	19.19	22.02
Sub Total: 03	163.52	156.30	153.82	162.59	102.66	108.16	82.80	92.89	81.87	39.22	38.95	45.42
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	88.99	87.50	84.46	81.81	80.16	79.03	81.23	78.26	77.87	72.36	75.61	75.24
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	13.19	20.89	20.36	26.34	23.31	22.99	0.00	5.48	4.58	0.00	0.00	0.00
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	14.25	13.19	13.25	18.70	17.52	16.65	0.00	6.71	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	116.43	121.58	118.07	126.85	120.99	118.67	81.23	90.45	86.99	72.36	75.61	75.24
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	8.75	8.01	10.98	11.72	12.07
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.94	5.32	5.32	4.13	4.63	4.50
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	1.50	1.55	1.49	1.42	1.43	1.28	1.42	1.30	1.13	1.37	1.36	1.20
Sub Total: 05	1.50	1.55	1.49	1.42	1.43	1.28	16.36	15.37	14.46	16.48	17.71	17.77
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	7.80	5.77	3.38	6.29	4.83	2.65	7.53	5.83	2.82	4.65	5.42	3.96
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	16.53	12.65	7.74	13.62	10.65	6.23	36.97	30.99	23.19	47.30	52.84	47.72
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	46.54	45.57	38.07	17.01	22.63	16.52	18.89	17.21	11.30	17.59	18.11	13.76
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.31	0.30	1.84	1.95	1.82
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	65.79	72.43	26.79	82.80	37.20	34.94	23.63	27.63	23.15	14.12	15.01	13.64
Sub Total: 06	136.66	136.42	75.98	119.72	75.31	60.34	87.43	81.97	60.76	85.50	93.33	80.90
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	10466.35	10,295.41	9557.31	9,347.05	12,661.23	12251.07	8,666.31	12,661.27	12,347.67	5,804.14	6,925.40	7,932.60
% of Total Budget	38.45	37.83	38.70	37.21	38.04	38.33	35.78	37.45	37.94	35.82	36.56	37.18

4.15 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	42.00	131.94	89.92	126.22	75.97	67.10	85.18	70.44	49.70	81.74	60.40	46.98
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence, and heat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.85	5.79	5.46	2.40	2.40	2.40
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	260.08	435.79	338.77	412.02	300.43	267.12	341.16	301.97	246.65	366.76	322.80	285.38
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	316.02	275.85	418.76	486.27	474.30	432.65	380.95	368.42	316.53	303.17	278.65	253.36
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	5.10	9.08	10.61	17.87	20.83	20.65	23.26	36.79	28.95	25.89	26.78	26.90
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups	105.24	55.06	63.84	55.06	51.19	45.66	62.00	54.57	47.03	69.15	70.69	61.25
Sub Total: 01	728.44	907.72	921.90	1,097.44	922.72	833.18	896.40	837.98	694.32	849.11	761.72	676.27
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	14.13	13.95	14.23	14.13	13.15	12.44	13.49	12.81	10.57	12.92	12.67	9.91
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	14.13	13.95	14.23	14.13	13.15	12.44	13.49	13.03	10.76	12.92	12.67	9.91
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.51	2.43	2.21	2.09	2.03	1.48	2.16	1.86	1.38	2.60	1.80	1.43
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	21.88	18.75	17.76	18.91	16.51	13.82	19.49	16.10	11.89	18.64	18.33	14.05
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	60.81	49.51	90.66	110.64	108.68	99.37	73.76	69.94	62.17	47.63	40.30	38.39
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	116.87	153.23	198.91	252.01	220.84	200.40	170.80	159.44	132.92	128.80	103.48	92.66
Sub Total: 06	202.07	223.92	309.54	383.65	348.06	315.07	266.21	247.34	208.36	197.67	163.91	146.53
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	944.63	1,145.59	1245.67	1,495.22	1,283.93	1160.69	1,176.10	1,098.35	913.44	1,059.70	938.30	832.71
% of Total Budget	27.85	26.71	32.28	35.27	32.88	32.20	30.88	30.23	29.61	30.83	29.36	33.54

4.16 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded by the Climate Fund	12.00	3.56	1.12	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0103-Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence, and heat	37.03	33.00	33.46	33.00	33.00	27.39	33.00	33.00	16.50	33.00	33.00	33.00
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.48	0.35	0.33	0.33
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	349.65	324.46	85.30	12.09	211.55	272.22	9.84	8.59	10.93	12.24	8.08	5.20
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	0.00	2.39	2.13	1.86	2.06	1.96	2.67	2.67	0.99	0.95	0.78	0.56
Sub Total: 01	403.65	363.41	124.26	46.95	247.01	301.57	45.78	44.53	28.90	46.54	42.19	39.09
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0203- Improvement of Cyclone and storm-surge warning	3.94	0	6.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	1.42	0	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	68.85	67.00	68.72	67.00	67.00	57.16	67.00	67.00	33.50	67.00	67.00	66.97
Sub Total: 02	74.21	67.00	75.21	67.00	67.00	57.16	67.00	67.00	33.50	67.00	67.00	66.97
03- Infrastructure												
0301- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or infrastructure related activities funded from the climate fund	8.18	0.00	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	2.85	2.70	1.90	2.61	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	138.51	131.17	124.82	147.49	141.01	132.33	136.05	129.62	126.52	118.32	116.26	113.90
Sub Total: 03	149.54	133.87	127.65	150.10	142.09	132.33	136.05	129.62	126.52	118.32	116.26	113.90
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a center for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.94	0.81	0.77	0.79	0.78	0.69	0.81	0.75	0.60	0.70	0.70	0.52
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.05	0.00
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	3.15	3.03	2.87	3.25	3.13	2.37	3.64	2.89	2.82	2.39	2.48	1.94

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	29.12	30.55	23.23	36.20	28.49	24.80	26.87	29.94	23.85	20.43	23.34	20.23
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	0.39	1.07	0.71	1.13	2.34	1.82	1.70	1.61	1.10	3.70	3.52	2.22
Sub Total: 04	33.60	35.46	27.58	41.37	34.74	29.68	33.02	35.19	28.37	27.22	57.09	24.91
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0501- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the climate fund	2.15	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.02	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	24.04	15.55	6.58	19.43	3.88	0.00	5.76	3.38	0.00	0.17	32.77	0.22
0507- Management of urban waste	8.44	6.58	4.12	6.44	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	149.31	124.03	201.58	204.63	205.35	243.34	174.01	176.65	99.84	145.96	139.95	130.31
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	6.04	6.70	4.21	7.37	4.75	2.57	3.59	3.50	3.23	0.39	2.88	2.88
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	0.81	0.18	0.18	0.32	0.11	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.73	0.59	0.56	0.63
Sub Total: 05	190.81	153.10	217.01	238.19	217.30	245.91	183.71	183.88	103.80	147.11	176.16	134.04
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	5.99	5.98	5.57	6.27	5.59	5.01	6.71	4.43	3.14	5.70	5.28	3.59
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	21.05	22.31	17.84	24.84	21.27	19.35	25.31	22.42	24.19	17.71	21.57	19.30
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	4.68	38.98	3.11	188.93	188.94	2.03	130.72	140.03	3.53	108.66	93.20	80.62
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	167.43	151.01	45.81	5.53	104.61	143.95	4.82	6.14	7.04	4.31	3.87	2.93
Sub Total: 06	199.15	218.28	72.33	225.57	320.41	170.34	167.56	173.02	37.90	136.38	123.92	106.44
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1,050.99	971.12	644.04	769.18	1,028.55	936.99	633.12	633.24	358.99	542.57	582.62	485.35
% of Total Budget	49.02	45.58	48.70	46.91	49.66	50.65	42.17	46.63	40.82	44.38	47.61	46.17

4.17 Ministry of Land

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence, and heat	0.00	0.02	0.43	0.58	0.76	0.21	0.35	0.77	0.35	0.64	1.09	0.62

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	18.27	17.92	17.37	17.20	17.03	14.55	14.48	14.34	12.60	13.41	13.59	12.45
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	4.28	7.77	0.82	7.15	7.23	0.00	6.50	6.85	0.00	6.51	5.80	0.00
Sub Total: 01	22.55	25.71	18.62	24.93	25.02	14.36	21.33	21.96	12.95	20.56	20.48	13.07
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	0.00	0.04	0.88	12.23	12.60	12.62	18.24	7.16	5.87	27.39	28.31	24.57
Sub Total: 02	0.00	0.04	0.88	12.23	12.60	12.62	18.24	7.16	5.87	27.39	28.31	24.57
04- Research and knowledge management												
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.46	22.46	24.75	35.58	11.35	10.49	52.99	52.99	47.32
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.46	22.46	24.75	35.58	11.35	10.49	52.99	52.99	47.32
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.59	0.65	0.56	0.67	0.58	0.49	0.63	0.57	0.42	0.44	0.40	0.28
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	1.71	1.86	1.56	1.89	1.66	1.24	1.76	1.61	1.04	1.35	1.24	0.85
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.08
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.62	0.95	0.08	6.38	0.51	0.10	5.10	0.77	0.10
Sub Total: 06	2.48	2.68	2.26	8.34	3.35	1.94	8.90	2.82	1.66	7.00	2.52	1.31
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	25.03	28.43	21.76	67.96	63.43	53.67	84.05	43.29	30.97	107.94	104.30	86.27
% of Total Budget	1.09	1.14	1.08	2.76	2.95	3.35	3.53	2.22	2.45	4.84	5.14	5.59

4.18 Ministry of Water Resources

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the climate Fund	4.19	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	1.84	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	174.94	81.37	84.18	152.99	8.70	4.50	18.37	9.08	2.42	0.00	1.49	1.12
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence, and heat	149.27	101.93	101.78	151.00	105.42	95.24	143.42	186.25	164.59	185.32	154.64	122.29
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	35.77	25.84	41.74	11.92	31.80	31.79	11.92	14.91	9.93	2.79	1.82	1.51
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	1.53	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.47	6.63	6.63	15.15	12.31	10.42
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	42.27	13.62	14.49	9.30	10.77	10.16	16.85	16.62	15.43	26.08	23.71	17.90
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups	31.74	31.74	47.61	29.94	65.90	65.89	22.07	26.81	24.44	0.00	1.26	1.04
Sub Total: 01	441.55	254.50	290.93	355.15	222.59	207.58	222.10	260.30	223.44	229.34	195.23	154.28
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0201- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or comprehensive disaster management related activities funded from the climate fund	77.49	0.00	53.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	124.67	132.04	112.23	209.78	148.68	166.33	152.42	54.46	53.80	107.94	75.42	32.96
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	419.43	338.75	356.42	428.36	494.72	474.95	336.89	322.43	315.52	217.03	224.87	224.15
Sub Total: 02	621.59	470.79	521.73	638.14	643.40	641.28	489.31	376.89	369.32	324.97	300.29	257.11
03- Infrastructure												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	698.39	534.87	728.86	89.82	377.04	372.57	42.92	159.73	90.32	0.00	10.67	10.10
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	556.40	411.27	510.09	738.84	872.34	750.36	538.94	525.59	392.03	574.71	526.33	497.38
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	63.03	33.56	68.75	10.93	19.90	19.90	13.01	26.00	11.21	2.95	6.21	7.02
0306- Adaptation against floods	769.25	691.50	943.89	394.92	712.91	713.45	344.69	439.77	309.20	84.55	117.17	125.13
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	45.65	89.10	80.65	35.11	88.97	95.28	39.57	28.14	66.86	24.23	67.11	41.10
0308- Planning, design, and construction of river training works	508.60	606.79	777.01	415.60	893.91	912.79	320.94	751.57	522.53	335.34	420.66	411.68

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	891.42	873.88	971.44	1,010.45	1,419.95	1,367.83	1,287.33	1,859.53	1,524.23	1,070.73	1,211.36	1,194.78
Sub Total: 03	3,532.74	3,240.97	4,080.69	2,695.67	4,385.02	4,232.18	2,587.40	3,790.33	2,916.38	2,092.51	2,359.51	2,287.19
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	19.87	18.54	17.14	17.52	17.59	13.53	18.43	14.55	11.68	13.41	13.78	13.75
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and Sub-national levels	5.27	0.00	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	12.00	10.42	5.58	10.76	13.96	13.13	9.82	16.16	9.70	36.38	38.25	31.21
Sub Total: 04	37.14	29.55	23.40	28.28	32.14	27.24	28.25	30.71	21.38	49.79	52.03	44.96
05- Mitigation and Low-Carbon development												
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	2.13	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	2.13	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.98	3.24	2.27	2.74	2.25	1.94	3.45	2.95	2.51	3.69	2.67	2.22
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	184.46	172.99	170.26	166.79	164.50	162.51	153.60	151.42	149.54	133.59	140.24	139.80
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 06	187.44	176.23	172.53	169.53	166.75	164.45	157.05	154.37	152.05	137.28	142.91	142.02
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	4,822.58	4,172.04	5,089.83	3,886.77	5,449.90	5,272.73	3,484.11	4,612.60	3,682.57	2,833.89	3,049.97	2,885.56
% of Total Budget	43.04	37.27	40.13	37.94	37.32	37.36	34.17	34.03	33.82	32.11	31.82	30.70

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	27.24	99.88	23.61	54.48	27.24	20.38	45.40	24.52	20.46	54.48	20.88	17.55
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	7.70	2.21
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups	832.25	813.29	809.82	805.66	797.58	773.24	793.99	812.30	889.67	810.43	795.72	621.75
Sub Total: 01	859.49	913.17	833.43	860.14	824.82	793.62	839.39	836.82	910.26	864.91	824.30	639.51
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	0.00	17.40	0.00	17.40	16.50	0.00	16.83	16.37	16.32	16.50	15.30	15.30
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	14.57	45.13	15.93	73.68	61.19	16.50	77.80	30.15	25.41	100.40	50.39	40.42
0204 Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	31.87	0.00	38.24	0.00	0.00	50.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	744.09	751.87	747.47	735.15	720.40	668.25	697.25	774.37	912.63	697.60	678.58	499.61
Sub Total: 02	790.53	814.40	801.64	826.23	798.09	735.25	791.88	820.89	954.36	814.50	744.27	555.33
03- Infrastructure												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	7.14	6.62	6.66	6.44	6.65	5.66	6.13	4.84	3.43	6.84	5.64	4.57
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.90	8.30
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.67	0.44	0.32	0.69	0.69	0.66
0306- Adaptation against floods	296.34	478.96	309.21	387.31	428.34	412.63	438.49	438.49	410.52	515.22	560.88	561.78
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	74.05	243.23	91.26	143.94	134.98	119.02	137.31	94.91	96.74	160.95	115.99	119.44
Sub Total: 03	377.53	728.81	407.13	537.69	569.97	537.31	582.60	538.68	511.01	683.71	695.10	694.75
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	62.63	60.39	59.96	55.58	56.20	54.00	50.54	78.65	113.65	50.62	49.06	47.14
Sub Total: 04	62.63	60.39	59.96	55.58	56.20	54.00	50.54	78.65	113.65	50.62	49.06	47.14
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.09	2.30	1.75	2.44	2.26	1.48	2.72	2.11	1.76	2.70	2.36	2.07
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	9.85	11.13	11.65	11.85	10.94	7.67	11.29	9.02	7.25	10.52	9.83	7.89
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	14.40	14.40	8.60	5.36	6.90	2.72	9.23	4.55	5.22	9.58	4.12	3.41

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	2.49	2.43	2.33	2.42	2.22	1.51	2.30	1.88	1.45	2.24	2.11	1.72
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.00	7.47	10.89	13.81	5.30	18.74	9.23	10.60	19.45	8.37	6.92
Sub Total: 06	28.83	30.26	31.80	32.96	36.13	18.68	44.28	26.79	26.28	44.49	26.79	22.01
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,119.02	2,547.03	2,133.96	2,312.60	2,285.21	2,138.86	2,308.69	2,301.83	2,515.56	2,458.23	2,339.52	1,958.74
% of Total Budget	20.45	23.15	21.10	22.86	21.58	21.71	22.57	21.38	23.06	24.70	23.11	22.66

4.21 Road Transport and Highways Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	161.14	254.53	147.38	128.33	124.30	128.33	0.00	22.93	14.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	161.14	254.53	147.38	128.33	124.30	128.33	0.00	22.93	14.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
02-Comprehensive disaster management												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	45.33	392.70	5.02	0.00	15.40	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 02	45.33	392.70	5.02	0.00	15.40	3.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03- Infrastructure												
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	0.04	7.63	8.46	13.14	6.25	6.21	4.54	2.85	2.71	13.38	1.26	0.00
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	23.88	34.25	5.38	9.37	12.24	12.10	2.60	1.12	0.24	3.30	2.17	2.02
0306- Adaptation against floods	705.47	796.56	482.63	806.22	692.47	391.55	496.74	701.95	678.48	10.89	21.46	28.41
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.54	2.75	2.75
0308- Planning, design, and construction of river training works	2.40	3.11	3.13	3.94	1.39	1.02	3.71	3.71	3.15	3.71	4.64	4.64
Sub Total: 03	731.79	841.55	499.60	832.67	712.35	410.88	507.59	709.63	684.58	37.82	32.28	37.82
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	0.53	0.49	0.49	0.65	0.59	0.32	0.65	0.53	0.20	0.83	0.65	0.19
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	0.39	1.94	1.82	0.00	0.23	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	0.92	2.43	2.31	0.65	0.82	0.35	0.65	0.53	0.20	0.83	0.65	0.19

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	57.55	44.68	48.76	47.39	51.78	51.30	56.87	40.89	56.96	70.23	58.21	63.32
0507- Management of urban waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.49	0.49	0.59	0.59	0.13	0.78	0.20	0.17
0511- Improving energy consumption pattern in the transport sector and options for mitigation	665.94	771.32	171.71	265.93	164.45	107.65	216.82	154.62	148.14	144.86	87.85	48.06
Sub Total: 05	723.49	816.00	220.47	313.50	216.72	159.44	274.28	196.10	205.23	215.87	146.26	111.55
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.21	0.12	0.07	0.35	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.54	0.33	0.26	0.83	0.27	0.18	0.57	0.48	0.47	0.55	0.35	0.78
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	6.11	0.49	0.45	1.14	2.28	2.09	0.32	1.53	0.10	0.41	0.32	0.09
Sub Total: 06	6.86	0.94	0.78	2.32	2.63	2.33	0.97	2.08	0.62	1.03	0.74	0.93
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1669.54	2,308.15	875.56	1,277.47	1,072.22	670.82	783.49	931.27	905.23	255.55	179.93	150.49
% of Total Budget	4.34	6.05	3.64	3.22	3.21	2.77	2.14	2.64	2.93	0.78	0.55	0.50

4.22 Ministry of Shipping

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.76	0.30
Sub Total: 01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.50	0.50	0.40	0.76	0.30
03- Infrastructure												
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	0.00	366.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0306- Adaptation against floods	0.00	0.00	173.69	109.62	109.99	58.01	24.92	111.16	107.81	55.84	56.75	13.40
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	89.28	79.20	37.80	25.20	14.40	6.85	7.20	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0308- Planning, design, and construction of river training works	61.78	42.45	23.19	11.14	27.81	25.09	3.70	3.70	3.09	3.69	3.69	3.69
0309- Planning, design, and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and desalutations work	633.82	563.36	806.27	452.24	544.58	399.51	319.12	453.32	412.34	426.25	470.76	385.93
Sub Total: 03	784.88	1,051.02	1040.95	598.20	696.78	489.46	354.94	568.81	523.24	485.78	531.20	403.02

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a Centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate	0.08	11.86	0.01	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	0.08	11.86	0.01	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	119.16	71.03	47.37	43.28	21.63	16.50	29.53	10.94	8.70	20.18	6.82	4.94
0511- Improving energy consumption pattern in the transport sector and options for mitigation	110.94	114.70	97.84	91.99	84.18	80.05	83.10	81.50	80.70	78.66	78.60	78.37
Sub Total: 05	230.10	185.73	145.21	135.27	105.81	96.55	112.63	92.44	89.40	98.84	85.42	83.31
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	3.15	3.11	2.89	3.06	3.00	2.17	3.11	2.42	1.79	2.74	2.51	1.60
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	64.76	97.30	29.14	34.97	60.87	69.28	41.46	33.69	28.63	25.92	25.92	25.79
Sub Total: 06	67.91	100.41	32.03	38.03	63.87	71.45	44.57	36.11	30.42	28.66	28.43	27.39
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1,082.97	1,349.02	1218.20	771.50	867.16	657.46	512.45	697.86	643.56	613.68	645.81	514.02
% of Total Budget	10.54	11.97	13.88	7.14	11.05	11.29	7.09	12.75	13.74	11.95	14.41	12.41

4.23 Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	0.31	2.20	3.41	6.68	4.83	4.33	4.79	4.66	3.96	3.11	3.91	4.30
0108- Water and sanitation program for climate vulnerable areas	74.15	43.88	22.07	0.00	3.89	3.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	3.41	3.11
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	30.39	21.80	21.03	1.74	4.71	4.21	13.22	19.00	19.31	9.58	15.37	15.59
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups	31.82	27.35	26.47	13.51	13.53	19.22	12.48	14.08	14.07	14.08	14.64	13.97
Sub Total: 01	136.67	95.23	72.98	21.93	26.96	31.54	30.49	37.74	37.34	27.83	37.33	36.97

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
02- Comprehensive disaster management												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	29.15	28.70	31.97	27.43	26.66	38.93	24.47	27.10	27.09	23.14	23.29	23.28
Sub Total: 02	29.15	28.70	31.97	27.43	26.66	38.93	24.47	27.10	27.09	23.14	23.29	23.28
03- Infrastructure												
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	0.00	30.00	41.51	8.04	8.04	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	0.00	34.23	0.00	0.56	6.29	0.80	1.84	1.83	1.55	1.68	1.68	1.68
0306- Adaptation against floods	0.00	6.95	6.95	17.98	17.98	17.95	14.00	14.00	11.87	0.00	2.10	2.10
Sub Total: 03	0.00	71.18	48.46	26.58	32.31	26.79	15.84	15.83	13.42	1.68	3.78	3.78
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	1.28	1.28	64.80	113.24	112.58	60.75	60.75	59.46
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	0.00	0.55	0.55	0.00	1.28	1.28	64.80	113.24	112.58	60.75	60.75	59.46
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.73	0.89	0.64	0.86	0.67	0.48	0.84	0.71	0.41	0.80	0.72	0.45
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	3.89	4.37	3.44	4.05	3.57	3.02	3.89	3.36	2.72	3.97	3.55	3.00
Sub Total: 06	4.62	5.26	4.08	4.91	4.24	3.50	4.73	4.07	3.13	4.77	4.27	3.45
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	170.45	200.92	158.04	80.85	91.45	102.04	140.33	197.98	193.56	118.17	129.42	126.94
% of Total Budget	12.52	14.36	12.12	6.71	7.80	7.77	10.49	14.13	14.87	9.99	9.85	10.07

4.24 Power Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0501- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded by the Climate Fund	14.49	12.03	11.67	11.77	11.56	8.62	11.79	11.10	11.10	11.57	9.85	9.85
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	1,424.14	1,455.88	777.03	1,166.42	1,026.10	804.70	244.66	238.95	254.65	380.72	378.38	299.41

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.07	0.03	2.00	0.91	0.34
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	4.76	141.23	158.27	210.42	210.42	238.40	154.13	176.14	173.06	149.71	150.89	181.45
0505- Renewable energy development	370.10	503.31	136.77	351.70	267.07	226.11	472.23	532.38	480.41	494.73	143.60	120.55
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	0.00	19.01	18.32	79.92	81.55	82.08	2.86	14.21	14.44	3.40	2.22	2.21
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	90.76	79.43	38.95	28.88	95.26	93.71	17.93	13.09	11.02	22.33	23.85	22.47
Sub Total: 05	1,904.25	2,210.89	1,141.01	1,849.11	1,691.96	1,453.62	903.69	985.94	944.71	1,064.46	709.70	636.28
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.82	0.71	0.68	0.66	0.59	0.48	0.63	0.53	0.44	0.66	0.55	0.45
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	3.75	3.12	2.45	3.42	2.50	2.21	2.21	2.24	1.91	2.31	1.52	1.32
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.17	0.17	6.36	6.52	6.54	3.46	6.08	5.22	3.30	5.21	3.69
Sub Total: 06	4.57	4.00	3.30	10.44	9.61	9.23	6.30	8.85	7.57	6.27	7.28	5.46
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1,908.82	2,214.89	1,144.31	1,859.55	1,701.57	1,462.85	909.99	994.79	952.28	1,070.73	716.98	641.74
% of Total Budget	9.38	7.58	5.29	5.50	6.26	5.39	3.76	3.93	3.76	4.22	3.13	3.02

4.25 Technical and Madrasa Education Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2025-26	2024-25		2023-24			2022-23			2021-2022		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups	14.20	17.79	10.81	19.61	15.17	9.86	16.63	18.69	11.52	24.68	24.47	14.70
Sub Total: 01	14.20	17.79	10.81	19.61	15.17	9.86	16.63	18.69	11.52	24.68	24.47	14.70
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	120.15	92.21	47.76	49.77	53.12	14.39	47.61	26.35	12.88	20.72	19.79	13.10
Sub Total: 06	120.15	92.21	47.76	49.77	53.12	14.39	47.61	26.35	12.88	20.72	19.79	13.10
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	134.35	110.00	58.57	69.38	68.29	24.25	64.24	45.04	24.40	45.40	44.26	27.80
% of Total Budget	1.06	0.93	0.59	0.65	0.68	0.30	0.66	0.49	0.31	0.50	0.49	0.35

Appendix 5: On-going projects/programmes under Global Environment Facility (GEF)

No.	Name of the Project	GEF's Partner	Financing		
			GEF Amount (USD)	Co-financing (USD)	Total (USD)
1	2	3	4	5	6
01	Ecosystem-based Approaches to adaptation (EbA) in Drought-prone Barind tract and Haor Wetland Area	UNEP	520,000	59,712,617	60,232,617
02	Bangladesh: First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the UNFCCC	UNDP/USAID	352,000	137,000	489,000
03	Implementing Ecosystem-Based Management of ecologically critical areas in Bangladesh	UNDP	3,046,000	--	3,046,000
04	Environmentally-sound Development of the Power Sector with the Final Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	UNIDO	3,000,000	--	3,000,000
05	Bangladesh: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of a combined Initial Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (BTR1/NC4) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	UNEP	633,000	--	633,000
06	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh	FAO	5,425,114	16,350,000	21,775,114
07	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh	FAO	8,295,000	33,743,050	42,038,050
08	Strengthening capacity for monitoring environmental emissions under Paris Agreement in Bangladesh (MSP) (FSP)	FAO	863,242	1,000,000	1,863,242
09	Building climate resilient livelihoods in vulnerable landscapes in Bangladesh (FSP)	FAO	893,420	47,460,000	48,353,420
10	Global Bio-Diversity Framework-Early Action Support-Bangladesh	UNEP	254,000	--	254,000
11	Community-based Management of Tanguar Haor Wetland Ecosystem	UNDP	4,051,000	--	4,051,000
12	Integrating climate change adaptation into sustainable development pathways of Bangladesh	UNDP	5,700,000	--	5,700,000
13	Promoting the Safe Application of Biotechnology Through Multi-Country Cooperation in the Implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks in Asia	UNEP	53,000	--	53,000
Total			30,085,776 or 30.086 Million USD	158,402,667 or 158.403 Million USD	

Source: Economic Relations Division (ERD), 2025

Appendix 6: On-going projects/prorammes under Green Climate Fund (GCF)

S.L	Project Title	Implementing Entity	DAE/IAE	Approved Financing (in Million USD)				
				Grant from GCF	Loan from GCF	Co-financing from GoB	Co-financing from DP	Total
01	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	KfW	LGED	40 (adaptation)	---	25	15	80.00
02	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women, to cope with climate	UNDP	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, DPHE	24.98 (adaptation)	---	8.0	---	32.98
03	Global Clean Cooking Program - Bangladesh	WB	IDCOL	20.00 (Cross Cutting)	--	--	20.00 (Loan)	40.00
04	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for textile and Readymade Garment (RMG) sectors of Bangladesh	IDCOL	IDCOL	6.48 (Mitigation)	250 (Loan from GCF)	--	84.00 IDCOL	340.48
05	Cooling Facility (Multi-country Project)	World Bank	World Bank	6.25 (Cross Cutting)	40.00 (loan from GCF)	--	--	46.25
06	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Drought (ECCCP-Drought)	PKSF	PKSF	24.95 (Adaptation)	--	--	5.05	30.00
07	Resilient Homestead and Livelihood support to the vulnerable coastal people of Bangladesh (RHL)	PKSF	PKSF	42.20	--	--	7.80	50.00
08	Climate Investor to Multi-country Project	FMO	FMO	--	--	--	Bangladesh's share yet to be confirmed	--
Total				164.86	290.0	33.0	131.85	619.23

Source: Economic Relations Division (ERD), 2025

Appendix 7: List of the projects related to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

(Crore taka)

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Water Resource	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events), WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Re-Excavation of Kachamatia River and Bank Protective Work to protect Rasulpur village in Nandail upazila of Mymensingh District (01-07-2024 to 30-06-2026)	48.81	38.61	Ministry of Water Resources
02	Water Resource	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events)	To maintain normal water flow, retain water during dry season and improvement of Bhuboneshwar canal system under Bhandaria Upazila of Pirojpur District (01-07-2024 to 30-07-2026)	9.24	8.89	Ministry of Water Resources
03	Water Resource	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Protection works at the right bank of Shyandha river to protect Launch Ghat, Ferry Ghat, Indurhat Bandar and adjacent area in Nesarabad (Swarupkathi) Upazila under Pirojpur District (01-01-2025 to 31-12-2026)	47.26	20.00	Ministry of Water Resources
04	Water Resource	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Bangladesh Sustainable Recovery Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (BWDB Part) (01-07-2025 to 30-06-2029)	659.11 Loan by WB	0.01	Ministry of Water Resources
05	Water Resource	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Bank Protective Work to Protect Monsur Ahmed Women College, Ispinjapur and Gopalpur Bazar from the Erosion of Kangsha River at Barhatta Upazila in Netrokona District (01-07-2024 to 30-06-2026)	44.00	20.00	Ministry of Water Resources
06	Water Resource	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Bank Protection Work along the Bank of Karnafuli River & other connecting khals at different locations in Boalkhali Upazila of Chattogram District (01-07-2024 to 31-12-2026)	134.09	60.00	Ministry of Water Resources

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
07	Water Resource	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Sustainable Water Management Project at Banskhali and Anwara Upazilla in South Chattogram (1st Phase) (01-07-2024 to 30-06-2027)	874.57	170.00	Ministry of Water Resources
08	Water Resource	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Bank Protective Work at Matamuhuri River to Protect Lamabazar Lama Upazilla of Bandarban District (01-12-2024 to 30-06-2026)	33.52	20.00	Ministry of Water Resources
09	Water Resource	CDR6 (Research on the impact of climate change on land and water resources)	Feasibility Study for Updating Previous Study of North Rajshahi Irrigation Project and Feasibility Study for Rehabilitation of Low Lift Pump Irrigation Projects in Dinajpur, Thakurgaon and Panchagarh District (01-07-2024 to 30-06-2026)	9.69	3.91	Ministry of Water Resources
10	Water Resource	CDR6 (Research on the impact of climate change on land and water resources)	Feasibility Study for Basin-wise Water Resources Management Project of Rivers in Barisal Zone (01-07-2024 to 30-06-2026)	9.99	4.02	Ministry of Water Resources
11	Water Resource	CDR6 (Research on the impact of climate change on land and water resources)	Feasibility Study for improvement of drainage congestion in the Bhabodah Area in Jeshore District and development of sediment management plan for the Sibsa and Possur River basins (01-01-2025 to 30-06-2026)	4.98	3.87	Ministry of Water Resources
12	Water Resource	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events)	Resuscitation of Ichamoti River in Pabna District (01-11-2023 To 30-06-2027)	1554.90	200.00	Ministry of Water Resource
13	Water Resource	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events, WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works),	Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management for Improvement of Drainage Congestion in Tungipara & Kotalipara Upazila under Gopalganj District (01-01-2024 To 31-12-2028)	893.55	136.00	Ministry of Water Resource

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		WRM21 (Remodeling of water-regulating and cross-drainage structures considering climate change scenarios), WRM20 (Development of a basin wide and participatory watershed management framework to restore, harvest and optimize the use of water resources)				
14	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Protective Work along the Right Bank of Kushiya River at Fesibazar and Bhangabari of Upazila- Jagannathpur in Sunamganj District (01-07-2023 To 30-06-2024)	47.77	7.65	Ministry of Water Resource
15	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Riverbank protection works to protect Charkawa, Chandmari, Jagua, Lamchori & Charmonai area from the erosion of Kirtonkhola river at Barishal Sadar upazila in Barishal District (1st phase) (01-07-2023 To 30-06-2026)	512.92	130.00	Ministry of Water Resource
16	Water Resources	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events), WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Bank Protective Works along the Left Bank of Madhumati River to protect the connecting road to Shahid Birsrestho Munshi Abdur Rouf Smriti Museum including other areas and Dredging Project (01-07-2023 To 30-06-2026)	481.10	130.00	Ministry of Water Resource
17	Water Resources	WRM3 (Protection and management of potentially vulnerable areas due to sea-level rise, tropical cyclone, extreme storm surges and flooding), WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Permanent Rehabilitation of damaged embankment with slope protection work of Polder No-72 at Sandwip upazila of Chattogram District. (01-09-2023 To 30-06-2027)	562.21	120.00	Ministry of Water Resource
18	Water Resources	WRM15 (Ecosystem-based sediment management along coasts and in estuaries)	Construction of Urir Char-Noakhali Cross Dam for Reclamation of Land (01-09-2023 To 30-06-2027)	588.94	50.00	Ministry of Water Resource

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19	Water Resources	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events, WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Riverbank Protection Work to Protect Barishal Airport Area from the Erosion of Sugandha River at Babuganj Upazila in Barishal District. (01-08-2023 To 30-06-2025)	45.70	22.01	Ministry of Water Resource
20	Water Resources	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events, WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Re-Excavation of Ayman River & Riverbank Protective Work in upazila- Muktagacha, District-Mymensingh (01-09-2023 To 30-06-2025)	46.95	13.05	Ministry of Water Resource
21	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Rehabilitation of Flood Control Embankment (Jibon Rokkha Bandh) at Raipur Union & Riverbank Protection Work from the Erosion of Kangsha River at Barhatta Upazila in Netrokona District. (01-09-2023 To 31-12-2025)	47.70	14.97	Ministry of Water Resource
22	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Implementation of Protective Work to Protect the Infrastructures Constructed at Noler Char of Hatiya Upazila in Noakhali District from the Erosion of Meghna River. (01-09-2023 To 30-06-2026)	378.05	120.00	Ministry of Water Resource
23	Water Resources	WRM6 (Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events, WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Re-Excavation of Shuvadya Khal along with Development and Protection of it's both Banks at Keraniganj Upazila in Dhaka District (1st Phase). (01-09-2023 To 30-06-2026)	317.59	127.24	Ministry of Water Resource
24	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Bank Protection of different areas under Sonagazi & Dagonbhuyan Upazillas of Feni District From the erosions of little Feni River and Feni River (01-01-2024 To 30-06-2025)	48.95	36.70	Ministry of Water Resource

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	Riverbank protection along the Right Bank of Padma River at Majirghat Zero point area of Zajira Upazila in Shariatpur District (01-10-2023 To 30-06-2026)	859.77	150.00	Ministry of Water Resource
26	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	224387700-River Bank protection work of Old Hizla, Baushia & Horinathpur Area of HizlaUpazilla from Erosion of Meghna Branch River In Barishal District (01-09-2023 To 30-06-2027)	628.86	100.00	Ministry of Water Resource
27	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	224388100-Rehabilitation of Chandpur Town Protection Project (01-10-2023 To 30-06-2027)	827.02	100.00	Ministry of Water Resource
28	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	224392900-Protection of Talbaria area of Mirpur upazila & Kamorkandi area of Shelaidah union of Kumarkhali upazila in Kushtia district from the erosion of Padma River (01-10-2023 To 31-12-2026)	1471.98	350.00	Ministry of Water Resource
29	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	224393000-River Bank Protective work at different places of Jhalakathi Sadar and Nalcity Upazilla of Jhalakathi District from the erosion of Shugandha River (01-10-2023 To 30-06-2027)	680.36	120.00	Ministry of Water Resource
30	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	224393500-Protection of Bhola Sadar Upazila from Erosion of the Meghna River (01-12-2023 To 30-06-2027)	689.10	100.00	Ministry of Water Resource
31	Water Resources	WRM14 (River management through bank stabilization and other ancillary works)	224396000-Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1: Riverbank Protection and Riverbank Training (Component-1) (01-09-2023 To 31-12-2027)	873.28	275.00	Ministry of Water Resource
32	Water Resources, Agriculture, Ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity.	WRM16 (Drought management measures for enhanced groundwater recharge and increased soil moisture in water-stressed areas),	224384900-Supply of Padma River's Water to High Barind Area for Extension of Irrigation by Double Lifting System Project. (September/2023 - June/2027)	548.06	221.85	Ministry of Agriculture

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CSA1 (Extension of climate-smart technologies for increasing irrigation water use efficiency) CSA2 (Augmentation of surface water for irrigation and multipurpose use) EWB20 (Revitalization of natural springs and sustainable management of water bodies for reducing water scarcity, and the restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity)				
33	Water Resources, Agriculture	WRM5 (Community-based rainwater harvesting through indigenous techniques and conservation of wetlands, reservoirs and natural springs for drinking water supplies in hard-to-reach and water-stressed areas) CSA1 (Extension of climate-smart technologies for increasing irrigation water use efficiency) CSA5 (Crop diversification/intensification for natural resources optimization and reduction of climate stress)	Building Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Vulnerable Landscapes in Bangladesh (BCRL) (01/07/2023-30/06/2028)	104.51	25.00	MoEFCC
34	Water Resources; Ecosystem, wetlands and biodiversity; Disaster, social safety and security	WRM1, EWB2, CDM1, CDR1, CDR2	Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh Duration: July 2024 to June 2028	60.99	16.08	MoEFCC
35	Water Resources; Ecosystem, wetlands and biodiversity; Agriculture	WRM9, WRM14, CDM1, CDM5, CDM12, CSA1, CSA3,	Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh Duration: January 2023 to December 2027	60.99	16.08	MoEFCC

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
36	Water Resources; Agriculture; Fisheries, aquaculture and livestock; Ecosystem, Wetlands and Biodiversity	WRM20, CSA2, CFL4, CFL5 EWB2, EWB3, EWB4, EWB5, EWB6, EWB9, EWB12, EWB21	Community-based Management of Tanguar Haor Wetland Ecosystem project Duration: July 2024 to June 2029	44.56	4.06	MoEFCC
37	Water Resources; Ecosystem, Wetlands and Biodiversity	WRM 20 EWB 14	223053500- Implementing Ecosystem based Management in Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh Duration: July 2024 to June 2029	32.60	4.22	MoEFCC
38	Water resources; Urban areas; Ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity; Capacity development, research and innovation	ENV S1.1 URB S3.1 IND S2.1 WST S4.2	Bangladesh Environmental Sustainability and Transformation (BEST) Project Duration: July 2023 to June 2028	2976.74	827.88	MoEFCC
39	Ecosystem, wetlands and biodiversity	EWB1 EWB2 EWB3 EWB4	224403700-Establishing Green Belt at Bhasan Char and Reforestation in Rhoingya Affected area in Cox's Bazar (July 2024 to June 2025)	55.00	20.86	MoEFCC
40	Ecosystem, wetlands and biodiversity	EWB18	224403600-Updating Faunal Red List of Bangladesh Project (July 2024 to June 2027)	24.27	15.00	MoEFCC
41	Capacity development, research and innovation	CDR12 (Research on climate change impacts on land, water and ocean ecosystems)	Project for Planning Capacity Enhancement and Establishment of a Technology Adaptation Cycle on Comprehensive Nodi (River) Management (01-07-2023 To 30-06-2025)	45.25	3.77	Ministry of Water Resource
42	Fisheries, aquaculture and Livestock	CFL11 (Extension of indigenous and advanced livestock and poultry farming practices)	Integrated livestock Development project at Riverine chars in Manikganj, Dhaka, Munshiganj, Rajbari, Faridpur, Madaripur, Shariatpur and district (01/09/2023-30/06/2027)	21.43	24.45	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

SL.	Name of sector mentioned in NAP	Code and Interventions for NAP sectors	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry /Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43	Fisheries, aquaculture and Livestock	CFL5 (Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement to ensure the conservation of fish biodiversity and habitat)	224383100-Development and Management of the Natural Breeding Ground of Halda River-DMNBGHR (Phase-2) (01/09/2023 - 30/06/2027)	46.39	10.00	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
44	Fisheries, aquaculture and Livestock	CFL1 (Extension of climate-resilient technology for combating climate-related stresses in aquaculture)	223049400-Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project in the Coastal Area of the Bay of Bengal (FiLEP) (01/07/2023 - 31/05/2027)	42.45	15.56	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
45	Ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity.	EWB20 (Revitalization of natural springs and sustainable management of waterbodies for reducing water scarcity, and the restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity)	224384100-Climate and Disaster Resilient Small-Scale Water Resources Management Project (CDRSSWRMP) (01/09/2023-30/06/2029)	2235.80	298.00	Ministry of Local Government
46	Disaster, social safety and security	CDM1 (Construction and rehabilitation of gender-, age- and disability-sensitive, multipurpose, climate-resilient and accessible cyclone and flood shelters with safe drinking water, sanitation and livestock shelter facilities) CDM12 (Building climate resilient houses, education & Communication infrastructure in areas with high climate risk)	Construction of 04 climate resilient school cum cyclone shelters in 04 Upazilas of Bangladesh (July 2025- June 2027)	14.99	9.45	Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Source: Different Ministries/Divisions and iBAS++, 2025

Appendix 8: List of the projects related to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

(Crore taka)

SL	Name of the sector	Mitigation measure	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry/ Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Energy	Reducing carbon emission through power generation from renewable source	Solar Photo voltaic Pumping for Agricultural Irrigation (01/07/2018-31/12/2024)	594.52	206.37	Power Division
2.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy usage	Smart Pre-Payment Metering Project for West Zone Power Distribution Company Ltd (WZPDCL) Area (Phase-II) (01/11/2023-30/04/2027)	761.31	152.06	Power Division
3.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy usage	Installation of Eight Lakh and Fifty Thousand Smart Pre-payment Meters under DPDC Area (01/07/2018-31/12/2024)	834.18	164.00	Power Division
4.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and reducing system loss	Construction and Augmentation of Substation, Installation of Capacitor Bank and Introduction of Smart Grid in Power System under DPDC Area (01/07/2022-30/06/2025)	1454.05	258.07	Power Division
5.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and reducing system loss	Smart Distribution System Implementation in NESCO Area (01/07/2022-30/06/2025)	301.89	16.00	Power Division
6.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy usage	Smart Pre-Payment Meter Installation in NESCO Area of Rajshahi & Rangpur Division (01/07/2022-30/06/2025)	877.76	172.35	Power Division
7.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy usage	Technical Assistance for Carbon Abatement of the oil and Gas value Chain (01/10/2023-30/09/2026)	44.82	15.15	Energy and Mineral Resources Division
8.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy usage	Installation of Smart Prepaid Gas Meters, SCADA & GIS at PGCL Franchise Area (01/10/2023-30/09/2027)	681.33	85.17	Energy and Mineral Resources Division

SL	Name of the sector	Mitigation measure	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry/ Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy usage	Smart Metering Energy Efficiency Improvement Project. [Installation of Prepaid Gas Meter for TGTDCI] (01/01/2024-31/12/2027)	2214.03	494.48	Energy and Mineral Resources Division
10.	Energy	Enhancing energy efficiency and optimizing energy usage	Gas Sector Efficiency Improvement & Carbon Abatement Project (Installation of Smart Prepaid Gas Meter for TGTDCI) (01/01/2024-31/12/2028)	3542.71	296.75	Energy and Mineral Resources Division
11.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	Develop Climate-resilient agriculture for food, nutrition and livelihood security	Building Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Vulnerable Landscapes in Bangladesh (BCRL) (July 2023 – June 2028)	10450.94	2500.00	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
12.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To promote sustainable use of wetland resources by local communities to conserve globally significant biodiversity, improve ecosystem services and secure local livelihoods	Community-based Management of Tanguar Haor Wetland Ecosystem project (July 2024 – June 2029)	4456.00	406.00	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
13.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To protect the population, enhance their adaptive capacity and livelihood options, and to protect the overall development of the country.	Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh (July 2024-June 2028)	6099.00	1608.00	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
14.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To enhance the climate resilience of vulnerable communities who live on coastal islands and riverine chars in Bangladesh	Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh (Jan 2023- Dec 2027)	7786.25	2407.00	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
15.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To enhance the climate change resilience of the Rohingya Community	Establishing Green Belt at Bhasan Char and Reforestation in Rohingya Affected area in Cox's Bazar (July 2024-June 2025)	55.00	20.86	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
16.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To apply an ecosystem-based framework for managing Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh to enhance the conservation of globally significant biodiversity	Implementing Ecosystem based Management in Ecologically Critical Areas (July 2024- June 2029)	3259.59	422.00	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

SL	Name of the sector	Mitigation measure	Project name (Implementation date)	Total Cost	ADP Allocation 2025-26	Name of Ministry/ Division
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To increase the capacity of government and local communities living in the Barind Tract and the Haor wetland area and to reduce the negative impact of climate change using Ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation (EbA)	Ecosystem-based approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor "wetland" Area. (July 2019- Dec 2025)	5798.00	1500.00	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
18.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To establish greenbelt, eco-restoration and eco-Tourism development for sustainable development	Establishment of Greenbelt, Eco-restoration and Eco-Tourism Development in Cox's Bazar District (1 st Revised (July 2019-Dec 2025)	40.88	3.58	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
19.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To improve forest management and conservation of the Sundarbans	Protection of Sundarban Reserve Forests (1st Revised) (Jan 2021-Dec 2025)	169.33	61.11	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
20.	Agriculture, Forestry and other land use (AFLOU)	To restore ecosystems and conserve biodiversity through various initiatives, including natural regeneration, new plantations, and infrastructure development.	Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of Botanical Garden and Eco- Park, Chittagong (Jan 2024 – Dec 2026)	47.24	34.37	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

Source: Different Ministries/Divisions and iBAS++, 2025

Glossary

Adaptation Fund (AF): was established in 2001 to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in Developing Country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The Fund is financed with a share of proceeds from the clean development mechanism (CDM) activities and other sources of funding. The share of proceeds amounts to 2 per cent of certified emission reductions (CERs) issued for a CDM project activity.

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP): BCCSAP is a 10-year program (2009-2018) to develop the capacity and resilience of the country to meet the challenge of climate change. It was formulated in 2008 and subsequently revised in 2009 to include more areas of actions. The Action plan focused on the needs of the poor and vulnerable, including women and children. It is based on six pillars which are: 1) Food security, social protection and health; 2) Comprehensive disaster management; 3) Infrastructure; 4) Research and knowledge management; 5) Mitigation and low carbon development; and 6) Capacity building and institutional strengthening.

Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF): BCCTF was created in 2010 by the Government from its own resources to finance projects and programmes for implementation of BCCSAP. It was created through the passage of the Climate Change Trust Act, 2010. BCCTF is designated for projects which fit with the priority actions and programmes of BCCSAP. An independent Trustee Board, chaired by the Minister/Advisor of MoEFCC, heads the governance and management of BCCTF. A thirteen-member technical committee headed by the Secretary, MoEFCC is responsible for the selection and review of project proposals to be financed from BCCTF.

Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS): CCS involves the capture of carbon (CO₂) emissions from power generation or industrial processes, such as steel and cement production. This carbon (CO₂) is then compressed and transported via pipelines, road transport or ships to a site for storage in an underground geological formation.

Carbon Markets: Carbon Markets aim to reduce greenhouse gas emission cost-effectively by setting limits on emissions and enabling the trading of emission unit instruments representing emission reductions. Trading enables entities that can reduce emissions at lower cost to be paid to do so by higher-cost emitters, thus lowering the economic cost of reducing emissions.

Carbon Tax: Carbon Tax is a tax levied on the carbon content of fuels and, like carbon emissions trading, it is a form of Carbon pricing. As of 2018, 27 countries and subnational units have implemented Carbon taxes. Research shows that carbon taxes effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Carbon taxes are considered cost-effective means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To prevent them being regressive taxes carbon tax revenues can be spent on low-income groups.

Climate Bond: A climate bond is an innovative instrument which can be used as a financing option for climate change adaptation, mitigation, renewable and other climate related and environment-friendly projects. This bond has been introduced in various parts of world to finance climate investment.

Climate Change: Climate Change refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines

climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere, and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.” In general climate change is viewed as the alteration of global atmosphere due to excessive emission of greenhouse gases by human activities.

Climate Finance: Climate Finance refers to local, national or transnational financing drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change. The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement call for financial assistance from Parties with more financial resources to those that are less endowed and more vulnerable. This recognises that the contribution of countries to climate change and their capacity to prevent it and cope with its consequences vary enormously. Climate finance is needed for mitigation, because largescale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions. Climate finance is equally important for adaptation, as significant financial resources are needed to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of a changing climate.

Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF): CFF was adopted for Bangladesh in 2014 (updated in 2020) to provide incentives and guidance for prioritized climate actions. It is a framework designed to ensure that internal and external financial resources are used economically, efficiently, and effectively to address the issue of climate change. It establishes a transparent and sustainable approach to track and verify climate finance utilization. The CFF provides principles and tools for climate fiscal policymaking, helping to identify the demand and supply sides of climate funds. It has been updated in 2020.

Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) is a methodological tool to review and assess the policy, institutional and financial management arrangements of the agencies involved in climate sensitive activities. It has three interrelated dimensions- (1) analysis of national climate change policy, (2) analysis of institutional structures through which policy is channeled, and (3) analysis of resource allocation processes whereby public funding is made available for the implementation of relevant projects, programmes and policies.

Conference of the Parties (COP) is the highest decision-making body of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). All States that are Parties to the Convention are represented at the COP, at which they review the implementation of the Convention and any other legal instruments that the COP adopts. COP also takes decisions necessary to promote the effective implementation of the Convention, including institutional and administrative arrangements.

Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a unique partnership of 18 agencies — including United Nations agencies, multilateral development banks, national entities and international NGOs — working with 183 countries to address the world’s most challenging environmental issues. It serves as a financial mechanism for five major international conventions including UNFCCC. The World Bank serves as the trustee and is accountable to the GEF Council for the performance of its fiduciary responsibilities.

Green Climate Fund (GCF) is a unique global initiative to respond to climate change by investing in low-emission and climate-resilient development. GCF was established by 194 governments to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries, and to help vulnerable societies adapt to the impacts of climate change. It sets its mission to advance the goal of keeping the temperature increase of earth below 2 degrees Celsius. A Board of 24 members comprising equal numbers from developing and developed countries governs it.

Green Bond: Green bonds raise finance for environmental projects. Green bond policies give investors a fixed return as well as the opportunity to invest directly in combating the impacts of climate change. Generally, it provides financing in the sectors of transport, energy, industry, water, waste management, agriculture, and forestry. Green bonds offer investors and issuers a product dedicated to raise finance for 'green' (or sustainable) projects.

Greenhouse Gas: Greenhouse Gas is a gas that absorbs and emits infrared radiation. The primary greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and ozone. Increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide in the atmosphere due to human activity, is contributing to global warming.

Green Taxonomy: Green taxonomy is a classification system that helps identify and categorize investments or activities as sustainable, aligning them with environmental objectives like climate mitigation, adaptation, and other environmental goals.

Greenwashing refers to the act of making false or misleading claims about the positive environmental impact that a company, product or service has on the environment. Greenwashing occurs when organizations present untrue actions or statements that appear more environmentally friendly than they actually are.

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) created in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), is the United Nations body for assessing science related to climate change. The main objective of IPCC is to provide policymakers with regular scientific assessments on climate change, its implications and potential future risks, as well as to put forward adaptation and mitigation options.

Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. The Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" as they are the major emitters of greenhouse gases. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997 and it entered into force on 16 February 2005.

Loss and Damage: At the UN climate conference COP-19 (2013) in Warsaw, the COP established the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (Loss and Damage Mechanism), to address loss and damage associated with impacts of climate change, including extreme events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

Locally Led Adaptation (LLA) means that local communities and actors are empowered to take the lead in planning, implementing, and financing their own adaptation efforts to climate change. It shifts power to those most affected by climate change, ensuring their priorities and local knowledge are central to adaptation decision-making.

Medium Term Budget Framework (MTBF) is a framework for integrating fiscal policy and budgeting over the medium-term by linking a system of aggregate fiscal forecasting to a disciplined process of maintaining detailed medium-term budget estimates by Ministries/Divisions reflecting existing government policies. It is a multi-year budgeting approach covering a period of three years that includes an estimated budget for the ensuing financial year and projections for the outer years.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is a continuous, progressive and iterative process undertaken by developing country Parties to the UNFCCC. It enables Parties in identifying medium and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. NAP follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. Bangladesh has already initiated the NAP process with funding support from the GCF.

New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) is a new global climate finance goal that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) shall set from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, prior to 2025. This new goal will be set in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. Deliberations on setting the new goal aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

National Designated Authority (NDA) is a government-designated institution or agency in a country with the role of facilitating interface and function as the main point of communication between the country and the GCF. The Economic Relations Division of Ministry of Finance is the NDA for Bangladesh. The role of NDA is to recommend funding proposals for projects and programmes to the GCF Board, which are developed in the context of national climate strategies and plans. NDA's role, in this regard, is to ensure that proposals are prepared through a broad-based multi-stakeholder consultation process.

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) is an action under UNFCCC designated to combat climate change, especially for reduction of greenhouse gas emission by all country Parties. In its NDC Bangladesh committed to reduce GHG emissions in the power, industry and transport sectors by 5 percent below 'business-as-usual' GHG emissions by 2030 using only domestic resources, or by 15 percent below 'business-as-usual' GHG emissions by 2030 if sufficient and appropriate support is received from developed countries. Bangladesh has prepared implementation roadmap for the NDC to limit temperature rise to two degrees or preferably 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

Paris Agreement is an international agreement concluded at the 21st Session of the Conference of the Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in November 2015 in Paris, France. The aim of the Agreement is to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by keeping a global temperature rise this century well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Under this agreement, each country voluntarily determines plans and regularly reports the contribution it should make to mitigate global warming.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global Goals along with 169 targets under them adopted by world leaders on 25th September 2015 at 70th UN Summit to ensure peace, prosperity and sustainable development of people across the globe. The SDGs officially came into force on 1 January 2016 which are to be achieved by 2030. The Goals are: (1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere, (2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, (3) Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages (4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning, opportunities for all, (5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, (6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water

and sanitation for all, (7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, (8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, (9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, (10) Reduce inequality within and among countries, (11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, (12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, (13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, (14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, (15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, (16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, (17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty adopted on 9 May 1992. It entered into force on 21 March 1994, after enough countries had ratified it. The aim of the treaty is to stabilize GHG concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. However, the framework sets non-binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. The signatories to the convention have been grouped in five categories: Annex I parties; Annex II parties; Annex-B countries, Least- Developed Countries and Non-Annex I parties. Bangladesh falls in the Non-Annex I group.



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