CLIMATE FINANCING

FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Budget Report 2026-27

- 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 2026-27

Climate Financing for Sustainable Development

Budget Report 2026-27

June 2026

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

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Climate Budget Report is prepared based on the data received from iBAS++. Some of this information is provisional and subject to revision.

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মন্ত্রী
অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়
গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার

Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury, MP
Minister
Ministry of Finance
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Foreword

Bangladesh stands at a critical juncture where climate vulnerability intersects with the pursuit of sustainable and inclusive development. As one of the countries most affected by global warming, we face sea level rising, salinity intrusion, and increasingly frequent natural disasters. Ensuring a resilient and climate-responsive development pathway is therefore imperative.

In this context, climate finance is not merely a source of support; it is a key enabler of resilience, innovation, and sustainable development. Bangladesh has undertaken significant initiatives in this regard. Establishment of the Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) and development of the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) have strengthened institutional capacity and aligned public expenditure with national climate priorities. Climate considerations are increasingly being integrated into the national budget through climate-responsive budgeting practices.

In line with the Paris Agreement, Bangladesh submitted its Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0) in 2025 and adopted the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050, providing a long-term roadmap for addressing climate risks across key sectors.

The Government's policy framework further advances climate resilience through the "National Green Mission," with a focus on water resource management, coastal protection, environmental conservation, and ecological restoration. Measures to address flood and drought risks, prevent deforestation and land degradation, and promote large-scale afforestation remain central to this effort.

At the same time, mobilizing private sector investment and strengthening partnerships with development partners are essential to bridge the climate finance gap and scaling up effective interventions.

The 9th Climate Budget Report serves as an important platform for informed policy dialogue and evidence-based decision-making. It reflects both our challenges and our firm commitment to building a climate-resilient future.

I commend all those involved in the preparation of this report and hope it will contribute towards sustainable and climate-resilient development in Bangladesh.

Amir Khosru Mahmud Chowdhury, MP

রাশেদ আল মাহমুদ তিতুমীর
মাননীয় প্রধান মন্ত্রীর উপদেষ্টা
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Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir
Adviser to the Hon'ble Prime Minister
(status of Minister)
Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Planning
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Message

I am delighted to know that the Finance Division prepared the 9th Climate Budget Report which will serve as an important reference for policymakers, development partners, civil society, researchers, and all stakeholders.

Bangladesh is one of the most climate vulnerable nations, confronting global climate crises. These challenges are not only placing growing pressure on the livelihoods of millions of people, but also on the country's economy, agriculture, health systems, and overall development trajectory. In response, the Government of Bangladesh has initiated several key climate adaptation and mitigation measures, including a nationwide programme to plant 250 million trees within next five years, dredging of 20,000 kilometers of rivers and canals, afforestation in coastal islands/char lands, expansion of renewable energy, and the development of carbon trading initiatives to enhance climate resilience and support sustainable development.

In this context, climate finance has become a critical enabler for strengthening resilience, advancing adaptation and mitigation efforts, and securing a sustainable and inclusive future. Concurrently, the government is strengthening public financial management, promoting private sector engagement, and enhancing institutional capacity to effectively mobilize and utilize climate finance.

I believe that ministries, agencies, development partners, the private sector, and all other stakeholders will effectively integrate the climate priorities, initiatives, and resource allocations as outlined in the 9th Climate Budget Report into their planning and decision-making processes to strengthen the country's response to climate change.

I extend my best wishes for the successful publication of the 9th Climate Budget Report and commend all those involved in its preparation process for their dedication, professionalism, and hard work

Rashed Al Mahmud Titumir

Preface

Bangladesh remains one of the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, despite contributing only a negligible share of global greenhouse gas emissions. The increasing frequency and intensity of floods, cyclones, sea-level rise, and extreme temperatures continue to pose significant risks to economic stability, social well-being, and long-term development. In this context, climate finance has become a critical instrument for strengthening resilience, supporting adaptation and mitigation efforts, and sustaining development progress.

The Government of Bangladesh has established a comprehensive policy framework, including the Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The effective implementation of these frameworks depends on the availability, predictability, and efficient use of financial resources from both domestic and international sources.

Bangladesh has made significant progress in mobilizing domestic climate finance through instruments such as the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), while also strengthening access to international financing mechanisms, including the Green Climate Fund (GCF). However, current financing levels remain below the estimated requirements. Bridging this gap will require enhanced international cooperation, greater private sector participation, and innovative financing approaches aligned with national priorities.

Climate considerations are increasingly integrated into public financial management systems. Ministries and Divisions are required to incorporate climate-related objectives within their Ministry Budget Frameworks (MBFs), while climate resilience is progressively embedded in the design and appraisal of development projects.

The Climate Financing for Sustainable Development Budget Report 2026–27, the ninth in the series, covers 25 Ministries and Divisions. It presents an analysis of climate-related risks, sectoral priorities, and resource allocations, along with a comparison between budgeted allocations and actual expenditures, thereby strengthening transparency and accountability in climate finance management.

I express my sincere appreciation to the officials of the Finance Division and all concerned Ministries and Divisions for their dedicated efforts in preparing and publishing this report in a timely manner. I also encourage continued feedback from stakeholders to further strengthen future reports.

(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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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 (RDCD)
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 Chittagong 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 Madrasah 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 one of the most vulnerable countries to the adverse impacts of climate change, even though it accounts for less than 0.43 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. While cyclones and floods are the most apparent hazards, salinity intrusion, riverbank erosion, and rising sea levels are equally damaging, steadily affecting agriculture, infrastructure, livelihoods, and public health. These climate-related challenges are expected to become significantly more severe by the middle of the century. In response, the Government of Bangladesh has implemented various climate policies and strategies, including the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP 2009), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2023–2050), and the Third Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0) and so on.

Against this backdrop, the 9th Climate Budget Report assesses climate-related budget allocations and expenditures across 25 Ministries and Divisions. Using the Climate Public Finance Tracking (CPFT) methodology, the report examines how public resources are being directed toward climate adaptation and mitigation priorities. The analysis is based on official data from the Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS++). And is aligned with internationally recognized approaches, including the OECD DAC Rio Marker framework and the UNDP Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) standards. All financial figures have been converted using the Bangladesh Bank exchange rate of BDT 122.00 per US dollar.

Climate-relevant allocations across the 25 covered Ministries and Divisions reached BDT 51,746 crore in FY 2026–27, equivalent to 11.03 percent of their combined budget of BDT 469,091 crore. This marks a 25.57 percent increase compared with FY 2025–26 and a 60 percent rise since FY 2022–23, representing the strongest and most sustained growth observed throughout the reporting period. The share of climate-related spending within the development budget rose to its highest level in five years, reaching 15.86 percent. Over the period from FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25, average budget utilization amounted to 89 percent of revised climate allocations. However, this overall figure masks a notable disparity: operating budgets recorded a utilization rate of 96 percent, whereas development budgets achieved only 84 percent. This gap suggests the presence of implementation challenges in capital-intensive climate projects and highlights the need for stronger project management and execution oversight.

Adaptation continues to receive the largest share of climate financing, with allocations reaching BDT 38,906 crore, accounting for 75.2 percent of total climate-related expenditures. These resources are directed toward key areas such as flood management, water resource development, coastal protection, climate-resilient agriculture, disaster risk reduction, and social safety net programs for vulnerable populations. Meanwhile, mitigation spending amounts to BDT 9,925 crore, representing 19.2 percent of total climate allocations. Its share has more than doubled since FY 2022–23, highlights an increasing focus on renewable energy development, mass transit systems, and energy-efficiency initiatives. Despite these investments, research, knowledge management, capacity development, and institutional strengthening collectively receive only 5.6 percent of total climate allocations, indicating a significant gap that warrants increased policy focus.

Across the six thematic pillars of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), the largest share of climate spending is directed toward Food Security, Social Protection and Health, which accounts for 42.26 percent of total allocations. This is followed by Infrastructure at 24.47 percent and Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development at 19.18 percent. At the institutional level, the Local Government Division, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Water Resources together contribute more than 53 percent of total climate-related expenditure.

Bangladesh’s climate financing ambitions are clear, but the resources to match them remain far short. The NAP 2023–2050 puts the total adaptation financing requirement at USD 230 billion, while NDC 3.0 calls for USD 116.18 billion through 2035, of which USD 90.23 billion depends on international support. The FY 2026–27 Annual Development Programme sets aside BDT 37,132.43 crore for 522 climate-related projects: BDT 27,608.44 crore for adaptation projects, nearly 70 percent of which is funded by the government, and BDT 9,523.99 crore for mitigation projects, where the Government covers just 36 percent and the remaining 64 percent comes from external project loans.

The Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), financed entirely from domestic resources since FY 2009–10, has supported 987 completed and ongoing projects and is widely recognized as a leading example of nationally financed climate action in developing countries. On the international side, Bangladesh’s access to global climate finance remains limited relative to overall needs. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) has approved five projects, providing total financing exceeding USD 380 million. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is currently supporting 13 active projects, with USD 26.33 million in grants alongside USD 97.82 million in co-financing. The Adaptation Fund is financing two ongoing projects worth USD 14.995 million, with an additional USD 15 million in the pipeline.

Despite these gains, access to international climate finance remains constrained by persistent misalignment between global fiduciary standards and domestic public financial management systems. Addressing these institutional and procedural barriers is therefore identified as a key reform priority of this report, particularly in order to strengthen direct access to global funds and enhance the efficiency of climate finance delivery. At the same time, emerging developments in the global climate finance architecture, including the COP30 Belém Agreement (2025), which envisions mobilizing USD 1.3 trillion annually in international climate finance by 2035, present significant opportunities for Bangladesh. The country’s experience in carbon markets, particularly through IDCOL’s Clean Development Mechanism activities, which generated 2.53 million carbon credits and USD 16.25 million in revenue, provides a valuable foundation for deeper engagement under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. However, domestic climate finance instruments such as green bonds and blended finance remain at an early stage of development, with only three green bond issuances to date totaling USD 0.26 billion.

In response to these emerging challenges and opportunities, the report emphasizes the need to further integrate climate priorities into core public financial management systems, including the Medium-Term Budget Framework, project appraisal processes, and fiscal risk analysis. It also highlights the importance of gradually transitioning toward results-oriented climate budgeting, supported by measurable indicators and strengthened accountability mechanisms. In parallel, the Climate Public Finance Tracking (CPFT) methodology is expected to expand its coverage to additional climate-relevant ministries and divisions.

Strengthening the financial sustainability of domestic climate institutions remains a key priority, particularly through the establishment of a predictable multi-year financing framework for ministries/divisions. This would ensure a stable flow of resources for adaptation initiatives. At the same time, aligning domestic public financial management systems with international fiduciary standards is essential to improve access to global climate finance. Additionally, developing a coherent national carbon market framework and a blended finance platform will be critical for mobilizing private sector investment and scaling up climate-resilient development.

Over nine editions, this report has documented a steady strengthening of Bangladesh’s climate fiscal governance, evolving from basic climate budget tagging to an integrated tracking system embedded in iBAS++. This system is increasingly recognized by development partners as a good practice model among developing countries. Having built an institutional base, Bangladesh's next priority is to mobilize greater, more diverse, and more predictable climate finance that aligns with national development objectives and climate vulnerability challenges.

Budget Report Fiscal Year 2026–27

At a Glance

25 Ministries & Divisions

BDT 51,746 cr
Total Climate Allocation
FY 2026–27
GoB : BDT 42,222 cr
External Loan : BDT 9,524 cr

11.03%
Of 25-Ministry Budget
Up from 10.07% in FY 2025–26

+25.57%
Year-on-Year Growth
+60% since FY 2022–23

15.86%
Development Budget Share
Five-year high

ADAPTATION

BDT 38,906 crore

Flood control, water resources, coastal protection, agriculture, disaster preparedness

75.2%

MITIGATION

BDT 9,925 crore

Renewable energy, mass rapid transit, energy efficiency, low-carbon development

19.2%

▲ *+5.79 pp since FY 2022–23*

CROSS-CUTTING

BDT 2,915 crore

Research & knowledge management, capacity building & institutional strengthening

5.6%

⚠ *Attention required*

BCCSAP THEMATIC BREAKDOWN

FY 2026–27 • % share | *BDT crore*

Food Security, Social Protection & Health
42.26% BDT 21,869 cr

Infrastructure
24.47% BDT 12,660 cr

Mitigation & Low-Carbon Development
19.18% BDT 9,925 cr

Comprehensive Disaster Management
8.46% BDT 4,376 cr

Capacity Building & Inst. Strengthening
2.98% BDT 1,542 cr

Research & Knowledge Management
2.65% BDT 1,373 cr

ADP Projects: 522 • Adaptation: BDT 27,608 cr • Mitigation: BDT 9,524 cr

BUDGET UTILISATION

FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25 average

89%
Overall Average

96% Operating Budget

84% Development Budget

TOP 3 CLIMATE SPENDERS

53% of total climate budget

01 **BDT 11,219 cr**
Local Govt Division
27.88% of LGD budget

02 **BDT 10,623 cr**
Ministry of Agriculture
36.78% of MoA budget

03 **BDT 5,825 cr**
Ministry of Water Resources
55.31% of MoWR budget

INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE

Active Portfolio

USD 388.61 M
138.61 m grants • 250 m loan
Green Climate Fund

USD 124.15 M
26.3 m grants • 97.8 m loan
Global Environment Facility

USD 14.995 M
14.99 m grants
Adaptation Fund

Source: iBAS++, Finance Division, Ministry of Finance • Exchange Rate: BDT 122.00 = USD 1.00 (Bangladesh Bank, FY 2025–26)

BCCSAP Thematic Allocation at a Glance — Five-Year Trend

FY 2022–23 to FY 2026–27 · % share of total climate-relevant allocation · 25 Ministries & Divisions · Source: iBAS++,

ADAPTATION

Food Security & Social Protection, Infrastructure, Comprehensive Disaster Management

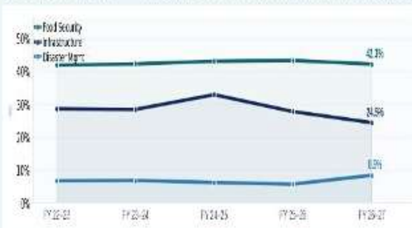
Three themes addressing Bangladesh's acute vulnerability — floods, cyclones, food insecurity, coastal erosion

75.19%

Combined Share FY 2026–27

BDT 38,906 crore

Five-Year Trend — % Share of Total Climate Allocation



Food Security	Infrastructure	Disaster Mgmt
42.26%	**24.47%**	**8.46%**
BDT 21,869 cr	BDT 12,660 cr	BDT 4,377 cr
41.9 42.3 43.1 43.4 **42.3**	28.7 28.5 33.0 27.8 **24.5**	6.8 6.9 6.3 5.8 **8.5**
▲ 0.34pp	▼ 4.20pp	▲ 1.67pp

Thematic Area	FY 22–23	FY 23–24	FY 24–25	FY 25–26	FY 26–27	Change
Food Security, Social Protection & Health	41.92%	42.31%	43.13%	43.37%	42.26%	▲ +0.34pp
Infrastructure	28.67%	28.48%	32.97%	27.82%	24.47%	▼ 4.20pp
Comprehensive Disaster Management	6.79%	6.90%	6.27%	5.77%	8.46%	▲ +1.67pp
Sub-total	**77.38%**	**77.69%**	**82.37%**	**76.96%**	**75.19%**	—

Adaptation dominates Bangladesh's climate budget

Adaptation consistently accounts for more than 75% of total climate-relevant allocations across the five fiscal years. Food Security and Social Protection remains the largest thematic area nationally, anchoring nearly half of the total climate budget each year, reaching 42.26% in FY 2026–27. Infrastructure allocations increased in absolute terms from BDT 9,295 crore to BDT 12,660 crore, although its proportional share declined over the period. Disaster Management also rose significantly, reaching 8.46% in FY 2026–27—an increase of 1.67 percentage points from FY 2025–26—driven by higher investment in emergency preparedness infrastructure.

MITIGATION

Mitigation & Low-Carbon Development

Renewable energy, mass rapid transit, energy efficiency, and low-carbon industrial development

19.18%

Combined Share FY 2026–27

BDT 9,925 crore

Five-Year Trend — % Share of Total Climate Allocation

Mitigation & Low-Carbon Dev.

19.18%

BDT 9,925 cr

13.4 13.2 10.2 14.2 **19.2**

▲ 5.79pp

Thematic Area	FY 22–23	FY 23–24	FY 24–25	FY 25–26	FY 26–27	Change
Mitigation & Low-Carbon Development	13.39%	13.20%	10.23%	14.20%	19.18%	▲ +5.79pp
Sub-total	**13.39%**	**13.20%**	**10.23%**	**14.20%**	**19.18%**	—

Most significant structural shift across the review period

Mitigation's share has more than doubled, rising from 9.02% in FY 2022–23 to 19.18% in FY 2026–27, representing the largest percentage-point increase among all BCCSAP themes over the review period. In absolute terms, allocations increased by 129%, from BDT 4,340 crore to BDT 9,925 crore. This growth reflects the Government's **growing** commitment to NDC 3.0, which targets a reduction of 84.97 $MtCO_2eq$ by 2035. Key drivers include investments in mass rapid transit systems (including the Dhaka Metro and BRT), expansion of renewable energy initiatives led by BPDB and SREDA, and energy efficiency programmes. Notably, the share declined to 10.23% in FY 2024–25 before rebounding strongly, reflecting cyclical implementation patterns in large infrastructure projects.

CROSS-CUTTING

Research & Knowledge Management, Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening

Foundational themes enabling evidence-based governance, institutional reform, and climate literacy

5.63%

Combined Share FY 2026–27

BDT 2,915 crore

Five-Year Trend — % Share of Total Climate Allocation

Capacity Building

2.98%

BDT 1,542 cr

▼ 3.35pp

Research & KM

2.65%

BDT 1,373 cr

▼ 0.24pp

Thematic Area	FY 22–23	FY 23–24	FY 24–25	FY 25–26	FY 26–27	Change
Capacity Building & Institutional Strengthening	6.33%	6.09%	4.79%	6.22%	2.98%	▼ 3.35pp
Research & Knowledge Management	2.89%	3.02%	2.61%	2.62%	2.65%	▼ 0.24pp
Sub-total	9.22%	9.11%	7.40%	8.84%	5.63%	—

Rebalancing Cross-Cutting Climate Priorities

Cross-cutting themes account for just 5.63% of total climate allocations in FY 2026–27 — a structural underfunding relative to their strategic importance. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening experienced the steepest decline of any theme: from 6.33% (FY 2022–23) to 2.98% (FY 2026–27), with absolute allocations falling from BDT 2,052 crore to BDT 1,542 crore. This directly contradicts BCCSAP 2009, NAP 2023–2050, and NDC 3.0 priorities. Research and Knowledge Management holds just 2.65% — the lowest share of all six themes — with virtually no improvement over five years, despite being essential for evidence-based policy and Bangladesh's credibility in international climate negotiations. The Finance Division and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC), must urgently balance this trend in the FY 2027–28 budget.

Source: Table 2, Climate Financing for Sustainable Development Budget Report FY 2026–27. Data: iBAS++ · 25 Ministries & Divisions · FY 2022–23 to FY 2026–27

Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Context

Bangladesh is one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, exposed to a range of hydro-meteorological hazards including cyclones, floods, riverbank erosion, droughts, landslides, and salinity intrusion. Its low-lying deltaic geography, high population density, and dependence on climate-sensitive sectors amplify these risks considerably. In recent decades, the frequency and intensity of climate-related disasters have increased, threatening livelihoods, infrastructure, agriculture, ecosystems, and public health.

Although Bangladesh has achieved substantial progress in economic growth, poverty reduction, and human development, climate change poses a growing and multidimensional threat to long-term development gains. Rising temperatures, sea-level rise, erratic rainfall, and increasing climate variability are expected to intensify existing development challenges, particularly in coastal and disaster-prone regions. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) forecasts that continued global warming will increase the risks of flooding, salinity intrusion, ecosystem degradation, and extreme weather events in low-lying deltaic countries such as Bangladesh.

This challenge is compounded by a fundamental inequity in global climate responsibility. Bangladesh contributes 0.43%[1] of global greenhouse gas emissions yet bears a disproportionate share of the consequences of climate change driven primarily by the cumulative emissions of industrialized economies, which is slightly improved than that of previous year. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) acknowledges this disparity through the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities," which underpins the international case for climate finance transfers to vulnerable developing countries.

Against this backdrop, climate finance has become a critical policy priority for Bangladesh. Adequate and predictable financing is essential to support climate adaptation, build disaster resilience, advance mitigation initiatives, and transition toward sustainable and climate-resilient development pathways. Despite growing domestic allocations and expanding international support, Bangladesh faces a substantial climate financing gap estimated at more than USD 20.1 billion annually to implement NAP (USD 8.5) and NDC 3.0 (USD 2.6 billion non-conditional and USD 9 billion conditional finance needs). Bridging this gap requires coordinated action across domestic public finance, international climate funds, bilateral and multilateral development assistance, and private investment.

This report analyses the architecture, flows, and adequacy of climate finance in Bangladesh, with a focus on public expenditure management, budget allocation patterns, and the mobilization of international and domestic financing for climate resilience. It argues that while Bangladesh has made significant institutional and fiscal progress in embedding climate considerations into public financial management, current finance flows remain well below the scale required to meet the country's adaptation and resilience needs.

[1] https://climatechangetracker.org/nations/greenhouse-gas-emissions/bangladesh/progress-and-recent-impact

1.2 Objectives and Scope

This report is motivated by the need for a systematic and up-to-date assessment of climate finance in Bangladesh that goes beyond aggregate budget figures to examine the sectoral distribution, institutional drivers, and structural gaps in climate-related public expenditure. While previous assessments including the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR, 2012) and earlier iterations of the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) have provided valuable baseline analysis, significant developments in national policy, institutional reform, and international climate finance architecture since 2020 permit a fresh and comprehensive assessment.
The specific objectives of this report are to:

(i) Analyse climate-related budget allocations across 25 key ministries and divisions;

(ii) Assess the structure and performance of major domestic and international climate finance mechanisms operating in Bangladesh;

(iii) Evaluate the integration of climate priorities into public financial management through budget tagging and expenditure tracking;

(iv) Examine emerging opportunities for climate finance mobilization through international funds, carbon markets, and private sector engagement; and

(v) Identify key gaps, challenges, and strategic priorities for strengthening climate finance governance in Bangladesh.

The scope of the analysis covers 25 ministries and divisions identified as climate-relevant under the national budget tagging system, drawing on official budget documents, programme-level expenditure data, and institutional sources.

1.3 Economic and Climate Vulnerabilities

Bangladesh's climate vulnerability is multidimensional, spanning economic, environmental, social, and demographic dimensions. According to the World Bank's Country Climate and Development Report (2022), a global temperature increase of 1.5°C combined with rising precipitation could significantly intensify sea-level rise and coastal inundation by 2050, threatening freshwater resources, agriculture, fisheries, and human settlements across the country.

From an economic perspective, Bangladesh’s economy is growing at a fast pace and becoming more diversified, where services account for approximately 51.62% of GDP, industry contributes around 37.44%, and agriculture makes up about 10.94%. Although agriculture's share of GDP is relatively modest, the sector remains critically important for food security, rural employment, and livelihoods. Recurrent floods, cyclones, erratic rainfall, and salinity intrusion already affect agricultural productivity and local economies. Tropical cyclones alone are estimated to cause annual economic losses of nearly USD 3 billion approximately 1% of GDP. Without effective adaptation and resilience investment, climate change may substantially reduce productivity, increase fiscal pressure, and undermine long-term economic growth.

The demographic and social dimensions of climate vulnerability are equally significant. Approximately 36 million people living in Bangladesh's coastal areas face heightened exposure to climate-related hazards. The World Bank projects that Bangladesh could experience up to 13.3 million internal climate migrants by 2050, placing additional pressure on urban infrastructure, housing, public services, and employment. Climate change also affects public health through increased exposure to waterborne and vector-borne diseases, heat stress, malnutrition, and disruptions to food and water systems, with disproportionate impacts on women, children, and low-income households.

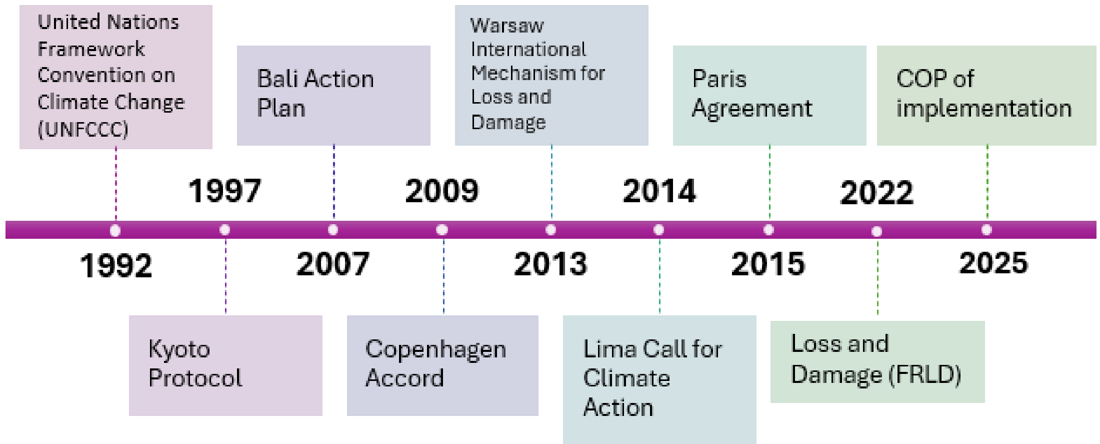
Together, these vulnerabilities underscore both the urgency of climate action and the scale of finance required to support adaptation, resilience-building, and sustainable development in Bangladesh.

1.4 International Climate Governance and Frameworks

International responses to climate change have evolved through a succession of multilateral agreements and institutional mechanisms under the United Nations system. The adoption of the UNFCCC in 1992 established the foundation for global climate governance and introduced the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, recognizing the greater historical contribution of developed countries to greenhouse gas concentrations. Subsequent agreements including the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement- progressively strengthened international cooperation on mitigation, adaptation, technology transfer, and climate finance.

The Paris Agreement requires all parties to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) aimed at limiting global temperature rise, while developed countries are obligated to provide financial resources to support developing country adaptation and mitigation efforts. This framework creates both the legal basis and the institutional channels through which climate finance is expected to flow from developed to vulnerable developing countries such as Bangladesh.

In recent years, climate finance has assumed greater centrality in international climate negotiations. COP27 established the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD) to provide dedicated support to vulnerable countries suffering climate-induced losses and damage beyond the limits of adaptation. The Loss and Damage Fund (LDF) was formally operationalised at COP28 in Dubai, following a transitional process initiated at COP27. Bangladesh, as one of the world’s most climate vulnerable nations and a long-standing advocate for Loss and Damage Finance in UNFCCC negotiations, is among the priority beneficiaries of this fund. At COP30 in Belém, Brazil in 2025, parties agreed on a roadmap to scale international climate finance toward USD 1.3 trillion annually by 2035, with particular emphasis on channeling resources to developing and climate-vulnerable countries. For Bangladesh, these evolving international commitments represent both an opportunity to access additional financing and a challenge to build the institutional capacity required to mobilize and deploy resources effectively.



[International Climate Governance Key Policy Initiatives]

1.5 National Policy and Institutional Framework

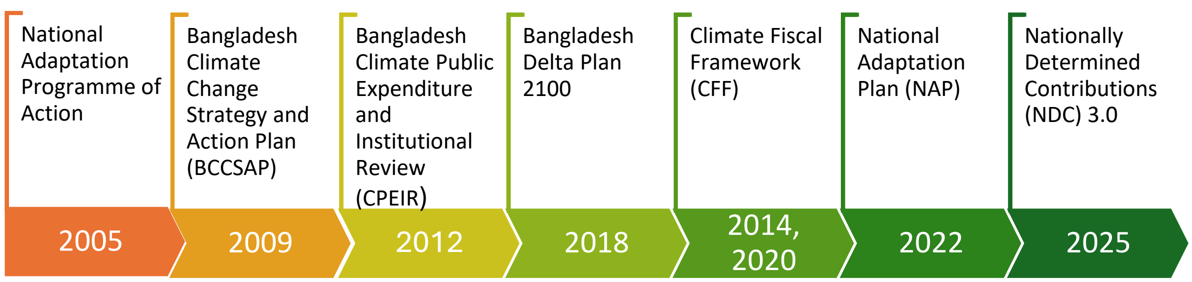
Despite contributing minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, Bangladesh has developed an extensive national climate policy and institutional architecture focused primarily on adaptation, resilience, disaster management, and sustainable development. The Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act, 1995 provides the principal legal basis for environmental protection and impact assessment. Bangladesh was also among the first least developed countries to submit its National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to the UNFCCC in 2005.

The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 established a long-term framework covering six thematic areas: food security, social protection and health; comprehensive disaster management; infrastructure; research and knowledge management; mitigation and low-carbon development; and capacity building and institutional strengthening. This strategy remains a foundational reference for climate policy planning in Bangladesh.

[Six thematic areas outlined in the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009]

Subsequent policy initiatives have progressively strengthened the country's planning and institutional architecture. The Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 adopts a long-term adaptive management approach to water, land, and ecosystem governance. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2023-2050) operationalizes medium- to long-term adaptation planning across sectors. The Bangladesh's Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0; 2026-2035), published in 2025, and identifies sectoral mitigation and adaptation priorities covering energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry, and waste management, while reaffirming the government's commitment to climate-resilient development.

The government has also committed to strengthening climate-sensitive public financial management through climate budget tagging, expenditure tracking, and institutional reform under the Climate Fiscal Framework. In addition, Bangladesh is actively exploring opportunities to mobilize climate finance through carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and to expand private sector participation through green banking and sustainable finance guidelines.



[National Climate Policy Architecture of Bangladesh over time]

1.6 Climate Finance Architecture in Bangladesh

Climate finance for Bangladesh originates from multiple sources, including domestic public expenditure, international climate funds, bilateral and multilateral development assistance, and private sector investment. Despite growing allocations, Bangladesh continues to face a significant climate financing gap. Various estimates indicate that the country requires more than USD 20.1 billion annually to address climate-related challenges and achieve long-term resilience substantially above current finance flows.

In FY 2025–26, approximately BDT 41,208.97 crore (equivalent to approximately USD 3.5 billion) was allocated for climate-related activities from domestic and external sources. Climate-related expenditure is channeled through several ministries and divisions, with the largest allocations in agriculture, water resources, disaster management, environment, energy, transport, and local government.

The Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), established in 2010, serves as the country's primary domestically financed climate fund, supporting adaptation and resilience initiatives through grants to government agencies and non-governmental organizations. Bangladesh has also accessed financing from major international mechanisms including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund (AF), supporting projects in renewable energy, disaster preparedness, coastal resilience, ecosystem restoration, and livelihood protection. Currently, the overall support from International Climate Funds for 20 ongoing projects is USD 527.751 million, whereas USD 179.93 million in grants and USD 347.82 million in conditional loan support.

Private sector engagement in climate finance is growing, particularly in renewable energy, green infrastructure, and sustainable agriculture. However, private investment in climate adaptation remains constrained by limited financial returns and elevated investment risks. Bangladesh is also developing carbon market opportunities under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) has demonstrated experience in carbon mechanisms through Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects including solar home systems and improved cookstoves — establishing a basis for future carbon credit mobilization.

1.7 Integration of Climate Finance into Budgetary Processes

The growing fiscal implications of climate change have made the integration of climate considerations into national budgeting processes an important policy priority. In response, Bangladesh has progressively institutionalized climate-sensitive public financial management practices through the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF). Introduced in 2014 and updated in 2020, the CFF supports the incorporation of climate priorities into the Ministry Budget Framework (MBF) and encourages ministries and divisions to identify and report climate-related expenditures within their annual budgets. This approach enhances fiscal transparency, strengthens expenditure accountability, and supports evidence-based resource allocation toward national climate priorities.

Bangladesh has also undertaken institutional strengthening initiatives to further embed climate considerations into fiscal planning. The Inclusion of Climate Risk Mitigation Financing in Public Expenditure Management (IBFCR) programme has enhanced institutional capacity to integrate climate risk into fiscal planning, budgeting, and public investment processes, contributing to stronger inter-institutional coordination, improved accountability, and more effective management of climate-related public expenditure.

Despite this progress, challenges remain. Climate budget tagging is not yet uniformly applied across all ministries, and the quality of expenditure tracking varies considerably across institutions. Strengthening the consistency, coverage, and analytical rigour of climate-responsive budgeting is essential to close the gap between policy commitment and fiscal delivery and represents a central concern of this report.

1.8 Justification for this Report

While Bangladesh has made notable progress in climate finance governance over the last two decades, systematic and comprehensive assessments of the scale, distribution, and effectiveness of climate-related public expenditure remain limited. The CPEIR (2012) provided an important early benchmark, but the institutional landscape, budgetary frameworks, and international finance architecture have changed substantially since then. The introduction of the updated CFF (2020), the expansion of climate budget tagging across ministries, evolving international commitments on loss and damage, and the growing role of carbon markets all necessitate a fresh and rigorous analysis.

This report addresses that gap by providing a comprehensive assessment of climate finance flows, budget allocations, and institutional mechanisms in Bangladesh, with a view to informing policy decisions on climate expenditure priorities and financing strategy.

1.9 Structure of the Report

The remainder of this report is organized as follows. Chapter 2 describes the methodology, including climate budget tagging, data sources, analytical frameworks, and study limitations. Chapter 3 analyses climate-related budget allocations across 25 ministries and divisions, examining expenditure trends, sectoral distribution, and alignment with national climate policy priorities. Chapter 4 examines domestic and international climate finance mechanisms in Bangladesh, focusing on the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) along with selected case studies illustrating adaptation and mitigation initiatives in practice. Chapter 5 analyses the broader international climate finance architecture and emerging financing opportunities, including carbon markets, Article 6 mechanisms, and private sector mobilization. Chapter 6 presents the conclusions, strategic reflections, and way forward, synthesizing the report's findings into policy recommendations for strengthening climate finance governance and closing Bangladesh's climate financing gap.

Methodology for Climate Public Finance Tracking

2. Methodology for Climate Public Finance Tracking

Climate Public Finance Tracking (CPFT) is a systematic approach used to assess a government's financial commitment to climate change initiatives. It works by attaching a climate budget marker to budget lines identifying what proportion of public expenditure is climate-relevant. In Bangladesh, this is embedded within the Integrated Budget and Accounting System (iBAS++), making it part of the routine annual budget cycle rather than a separate exercise.

2.1 Policy Framework

The analytical foundation of this report is the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP 2009)[2], which is the Government's primary climate change policy framework, formally adopted in 2009. The BCCSAP was developed in alignment with the priorities of the Bali Action Plan (COP13, 2007), which guided international climate cooperation and integrates its core pillars into domestic climate action.

- **Food Security, Social Protection, and Health**: This thematic area aimed at strengthening adaptation in the agriculture, fisheries, and livestock sectors, improving water quality and sanitation, and safeguarding the livelihoods of communities most vulnerable to climate change.
- **Comprehensive Disaster Management**: It focuses on flood forecasting, cyclone early warning mechanisms, disaster shelter management, evacuation planning, and climate risk insurance to reduce vulnerability and enhance resilience.
- **Infrastructure**: It comprises investments in coastal and river embankments, cyclone shelters, hydrological modeling systems, river training works, and urban drainage facilities to strengthen resilience against climate-related hazards.
- **Research and Knowledge Management**: It includes climate modelling, ecosystem impact analysis, scientific data management, and global networking etc.
- **Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development**: This thematic area considers renewable energy, energy efficiency, low-carbon transport, afforestation, and carbon credit development etc.
- **Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening**: It contains mainstreaming climate change into national policies, plans, and programmes; addressing gender dimensions of climate vulnerability

The Climate Public Finance Tracking System was developed in 2018 as a core component of the Climate Fiscal Framework (2014, updated 2020). It is designed to ensure transparency and accountability in climate-relevant public expenditure, consistent with the transparency objectives of the Paris Agreement[3], and aligns its relevance criteria with the six thematic areas of the BCCSAP to ensure harmonised climate finance reporting. The full list of Climate Relevance Criteria by ministry is provided in Appendix 1.

The BCCSAP 2009 framework does not yet fully reflect the updated priorities of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023–2050 and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) 3.0 (2026-2035), particularly in recently developed climate policy in Bangladesh under the provisions of Article 7 and Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreement, respectively.

[2] https://climatefinance.erd.gov.bd/publications/4

[3] https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-6-of-the-paris-agreement

2.2 Budget Tagging and International Context

2.2.1 Climate Budget Tagging in Bangladesh

The Finance Division has applied the CPFT methodology within iBAS++ system consistently since FY 2018–19. The Finance Division oversees the entire process to ensure quality control, reviews all ministerial submissions for consistency, and resolves ambiguous classifications before tagging.

2.2.2 Relationship to International Practice

At the international level, the OECD DAC Rio Marker methodology classifies expenditures as principal (100%), significant (40%), or not targeted (0%) a three-point categorical scale widely used by donor agencies. The UNDP Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) methodology groups expenditures into four relevance categories on a 0–100% scale based on expert assessment.

The Bangladesh CPFT methodology is a systematic operationalisation of the CPEIR relevance assessment approach, automated within iBAS++ for consistent annual tracking. Rather than fixed categorical weights, it applies a statistical formula producing a continuous relevance weight across the 44 BCCSAP programmes. Both the Rio Marker and the Bangladesh CPFT share the same underlying logic proportional attribution of project costs based on assessed climate relevance and produce directionally consistent results at the aggregate level. The Bangladesh approach is fully consistent with internationally recognised principles of climate public expenditure tracking.

2.3 Data Sources, Scope and Coverage

All data are drawn from official government sources. The primary source is iBAS++, supplemented by the CFF (2014, updated 2020)[4], Ministry Budget Frameworks, BCCSAP 2009, NAP 2023–2050, and NDC 3.0 (2025). Since iBAS++ is the Government's official financial management system, the data are considered reliable. Data taken on 20.05.2026 after the finalization of ADP allocation. Inter-ministry variation in tagging rigour is a recognised limitation addressed through Finance Division's review.

Exchange Rate: All BDT/USD conversions use the Bangladesh Bank official average exchange rate for FY 2025–26: 1 USD = BDT 122.00. For prior fiscal years, the Bangladesh Bank average rate for the corresponding year applies.

The analysis covers FY 2022–23 to FY 2026–27 across 25 climate-relevant ministries and divisions, including both development and operating budget streams and both allocations and actuals. Private sector climate finance, off-budget international flows, and sub-national expenditure are excluded.

[4] https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/bgd216237.pdf

2.4 Classification of Climate Expenditure

Adaptation Expenditure: Activities reducing vulnerability to climate impacts including disaster risk reduction, climate-resilient agriculture, water management, coastal protection, and social protection for climate-vulnerable communities.

Mitigation Expenditure: Activities reducing greenhouse gas emissions or enhancing carbon sinks including renewable energy, energy efficiency, low-carbon transport, afforestation, and sustainable waste management.

Cross-cutting Expenditure: Where a project contributes to both objectives, it is classified by its dominant purpose. Where the dominant objective is genuinely ambiguous, it is classified as cross-cutting and reported under the relevant BCCSAP thematic area.

2.5 Treatment of Development and Operating Budgets

Development Budget: Project-based expenditure assessed at the individual programme level using the five-step methodology in Section 2.6.

Operating Budget: Recurrent expenditures covering functions such as general activities, support activities, special activities, and local government allocations are assessed through a structured proportional analysis. The Finance Division assigns each ministry an annual climate relevance coefficient based on: (i) its institutional mandate and Allocation of Business with respect to BCCSAP themes; (ii) its programme portfolio and historical climate-relevant expenditure pattern; and (iii) its contribution to climate objectives through routine functions. This coefficient, expressed as a percentage of total operating budget, is applied to derive the climate-relevant operating allocation. Coefficients used for climate relevance shown in Appendix 1.

Comparability Note: Table 1 and Table 2 in Chapter 3 present combined budget (operating and development budget) allocations. Project-level figures in Chapter 4 cover the development budget only and are not directly comparable to these combined totals.

2.6 Climate Finance Tracking System

The tracking methodology follows five structured steps. Steps 1–4 apply to the development budget; Step 5 applies to the operating budget.

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

All programmes and projects of the 25 covered ministries are screened against the 44 BCCSAP programmes. Finance Division's guidance helps determine whether each project's objectives, activities, and expected outcomes align with one or more Climate Relevance Criteria. Projects with no distinct climate relevance are excluded.

Step 2: Assigning Climate Relevance Weight

For each separated project, interventions under each applicable criterion are rated in terms of: (a) Climate Sensitivity — the degree to which the intervention is exposed to climate variability; and (b) Climate Change Relevance — how directly it addresses a BCCSAP objective. Scores are assigned on a scale of 0 to 100, where 0 indicates no relevance and 100 indicates the criterion is the project's sole purpose. The climate relevance weight is then calculated in three stages:

Stage (i) Identify the maximum relevance score across all assessed interventions:

$$\mathrm{MAX}\ (X_1,\ X_2,\ \ldots,\ X_n)$$

Stage (ii) Calculate the standard deviation of those scores:

$$s = \sqrt{\left[1/(N-1) \times \Sigma(x_i - \bar{x})^2 \right]}$$

The standard deviation penalises wide dispersion among scores: a project scoring high on one criterion and low on others receives a more conservative weight than one scoring consistently high across all criteria. This prevents a single high score from inflating the overall climate relevance estimate. This formula is a systematic operationalisation of the CPEIR 0–100% relevance scale, enabling reproducible automated tracking within iBAS++ system.

Stage (iii) Derive the Climate Relevance Weight:

$$\text{Climate Relevance Weight} = \mathrm{MAX}\ (X_1,\ X_2,\ \ldots,\ X_n) - s$$

This weight is applied to total project allocation to derive the climate-relevant amount. A project with a weight of 70 percent contributes 70 percent of its total budget to the climate finance estimate.

Step 3: Relevance of Projects and Programmes

Where only one criterion applies, the standard deviation is zero and the climate relevance weight equals the score assigned to that criterion. A project scoring 100 on a single criterion therefore receives a weight of 100 percent; a project scoring 80 receives a weight of 80 percent. Where multiple criteria apply then only three are taken into consideration, ranked in descending order of budget allocation for each relevance area. The overall relevance weight is calculated by applying the Stage (iii) formula described in Step 2 to the scores for those ranked criteria. The criterion with the greatest climate relevance allocation must always be ranked first.

Step 4: Estimating Climate Finance Across Multiple Criteria

The project's overall relevance weight is distributed across applicable BCCSAP thematic areas using a Weighted Reciprocal Rank (WRR) formula, which assigns proportionally greater weight to higher-ranked criteria:

$$WRR_i = (1 / R_i) \div \Sigma_i\ (1 / R_i)$$

where, R_i is the rank of criterion i. This produces the following fixed distribution schedule, as specified in the CFF:

Relevance	Rank	Reciprocal Rank	1 Criterion	2 Criteria	3 Criteria
Relevance 1	1	1/1 = 1.000	100%	67%	55%
Relevance 2	2	1/2 = 0.500	—	33%	27%
Relevance 3	3	1/3 = 0.333	—	—	18%

Note: Where a project has a component explicitly classified as Not Climate Relevant, that component is excluded from the total allocation before the WRR distribution is applied. Only the climate-relevant portion of the project budget is disaggregated across criteria using the percentages above. For example, a project with a climate-relevant allocation of BDT 100 crore and three criteria is distributed as BDT 55 crore, BDT 27 crore, and BDT 18 crore. Where part of a project's allocation is 'Not Climate Relevant,' only the climate-relevant portion is distributed. This disaggregation underpins the BCCSAP-level analysis in Table 2 and Figures 3 and 4 of Chapter 3.

Step 5: Climate Finance Weight for the Operating Budget

The Finance Division's annual climate relevance coefficient for each ministry (Section 2.5) is applied to total operating budget to derive the climate-relevant operating allocation. This is added to the development budget climate allocation from Steps 1–4 to produce each ministry's total climate-relevant allocation. The underlying principle is additionality capturing climate allocation above and beyond business-as-usual development financing.

2.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Following five analytical techniques are applied to the data extracted from iBAS++:

- **Descriptive Analysis:** It tabulates allocations and expenditures by ministry, budget stream, fiscal year, and BCCSAP thematic area.
- **Ratio and Share Analysis:** This expresses climate allocations as a percentage of ministry and aggregate budgets.
- **Trend Analysis:** It examines year-on-year changes in climate-relevant allocations and expenditures from FY 2022–23 to FY 2026–27.
- **Utilization Analysis:** This compares actual expenditures against revised allocations to assess operational efficiency and identify execution gaps.
- **Thematic Disaggregation:** It distributes climate expenditures across the six BCCSAP thematic pillars using the Weighted Reciprocal Rank schedule (described in Step 4).

2.8 Limitations

There are several limitations to consider in interpreting the findings of this report:

First, the analysis covers only budgetary data recorded in iBAS++ system and excludes private sector climate finance, off-budget international flows, and sub-national expenditure representing a partial measure of total climate finance in Bangladesh.

Second, climate relevance classification involves ministerial-level analytical judgement. Although standardised criteria and Finance Division's review reduce subjectivity, inter-ministry variation in tagging rigour remains a recognised source of estimation uncertainty.

Third, the framework is anchored in the BCCSAP 2009 classification, which does not fully reflect updated priorities under the NAP 2023–2050 and NDC 3.0 (2026-2035). A transition toward the NAP and NDC 3.0-aligned framework is planned from FY 2027–28.

Fourth, the climate relevance weight is assigned to the estimated cost of its specific climate-relevant activities rather than to the overall allocation of a project. However, the Direct Project Proposal (DPP) is not developed in a similar manner. This approach may understate actual climate expenditure.

Fifth, the methodology measures allocations and expenditures, not outcomes. Findings should be read as indicative estimates of climate finance flows, not assessments of on-the-ground impact.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the approach provides a rigorous and consistent basis for tracking climate expenditure trends across institutions and over time and is fully aligned with established national and international practice in climate public expenditure tracking.

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 address 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 2022–23 to FY 2026–27. The analysis uses the climate public financial tracking methodology implemented through the integrated budget and accounting system (iBAS++).

3.1.1 Climate Budget Allocation and Expenditure Analysis

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

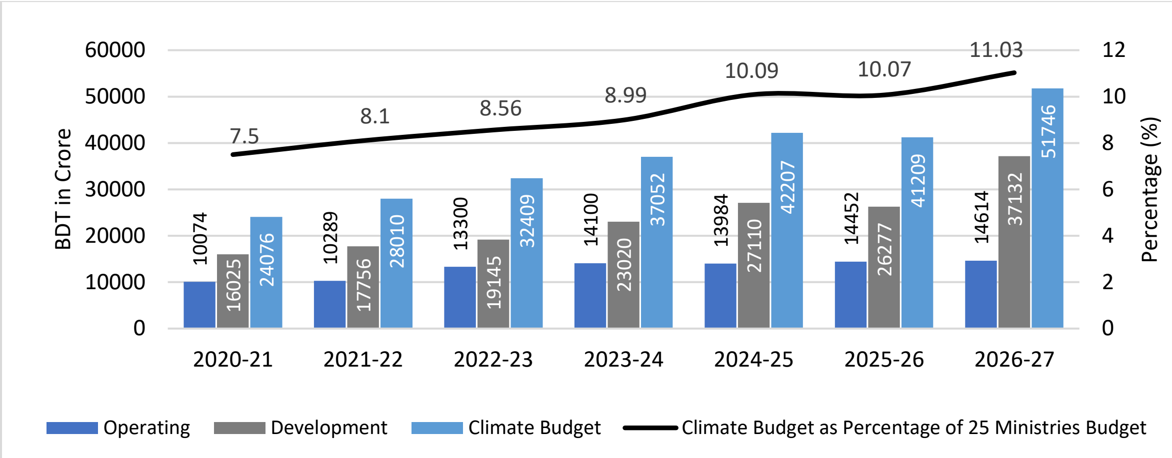
Table 1: Trend of Climate Budgeting of 25 Climate-relevant Ministries/Divisions

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**234897.92**	**221610.51**	**217442.51**	**206292.67**	**206669.35**	**189583.30**	**200329.40**	**198873.63**	**183990.25**	**182267.25**	**191492.58**	**176833.88**
Climate-relevant allocation	**14613.72**	14451.41	13875.12	13980.56	14025.18	12970.02	14096.80	17120.26	16344.88	13297.14	17304.60	16872.26
as % of operating budget	**6.22**	6.52	6.38	6.78	6.79	6.84	7.04	8.61	8.88	7.30	9.04	9.54
Development Budget	**234193.55**	**187689.18**	**147091.53**	**211867.97**	**157561.45**	**124927.99**	**211745.46**	**185150.55**	**160006.48**	**196200.26**	**181565.85**	**155225.14**
Climate-relevant allocation	**37132.44**	26757.56	24249.95	28226.33	22866.20	18139.48	22955.14	24388.38	21234.83	19111.76	19914.57	16888.48
as % of Development budget	**15.86**	14.26	16.49	13.32	14.51	14.52	10.85	13.17	**13.27**	9.74	10.97	10.88
Total Budget	**469091.47**	**409299.69**	**364534.04**	**418160.64**	**364230.80**	**314511.29**	**412074.86**	**384024.18**	**343996.73**	**378467.51**	**373058.43**	**332059.02**
Climate-relevant allocation	**51746.16**	41208.97	38125.07	42206.89	36891.38	31109.50	37051.94	41508.64	37579.71	32408.89	37219.17	33760.74
as % of total budget	**11.03**	10.07	10.46	10.09	10.13	9.89	8.99	10.81	10.92	8.56	9.98	10.17

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 1 shows that 11.03 percent of the total budget of 25 ministries/divisions in FY 2026-27 has been allocated to climate-related activities, which is an increase of almost 60 percent from FY 2022-23. The upward trend reflects the government's strong commitment to advancing climate-resilient initiatives. The development budget consistently receives a higher percentage of allocation for climate initiatives compared to the operating budget, peaking at 15.86 percent in FY 2026–27. Climate-relevant operating budget allocations have shown an overall growth rising from BDT 13,297 crore in FY 2022-23 to BDT 14,614 crore in FY 2026-27, though with some year-on-year variation, including a marginal decline in FY 2024-25 before recovering in subsequent years. This trend reflects a deepening government commitment towards addressing climate challenges through targeted budgeting.

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

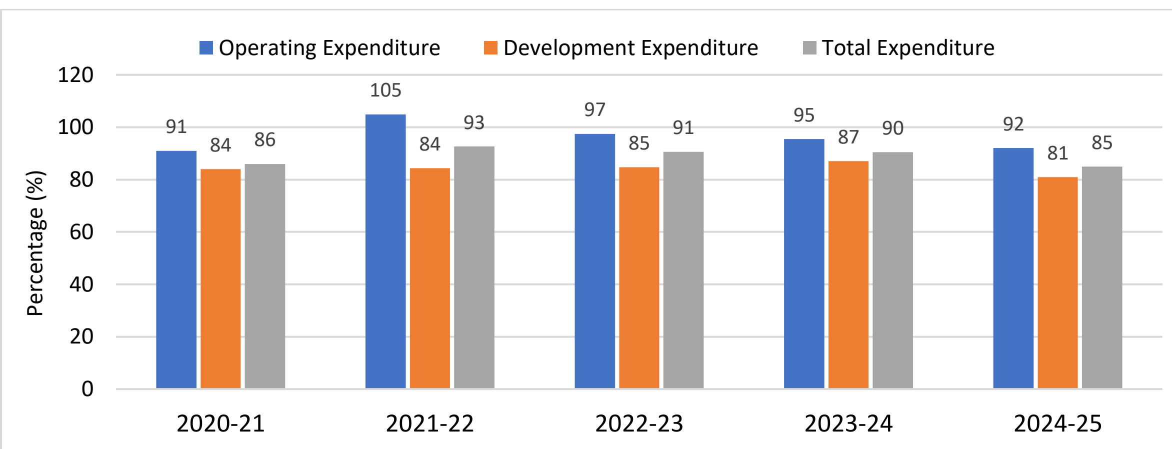


The above chart shows a progression of climate budget allocations in Bangladesh from FY 2020–21 to FY 2026–27. Both the operating and development budgets experienced a steady rise throughout this period. However, climate-related allocations in the development budget slightly declined in FY 2025–26, primarily 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 metric 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 climate-related expenditures amounted to 86 percent of the revised allocation, decreased to 85 percent in FY 2024–25. On an average, from FY 2020-21 to FY 2024–25, total expenditures constituted 89 percent of revised climate allocations. Within this, average operating expenditure achieved a utilization rate of 96 percent, while development expenditure averaged 84 percent. This indicates that Ministries and Divisions need to enhance their capacity to effectively implement climate-resilient development 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.

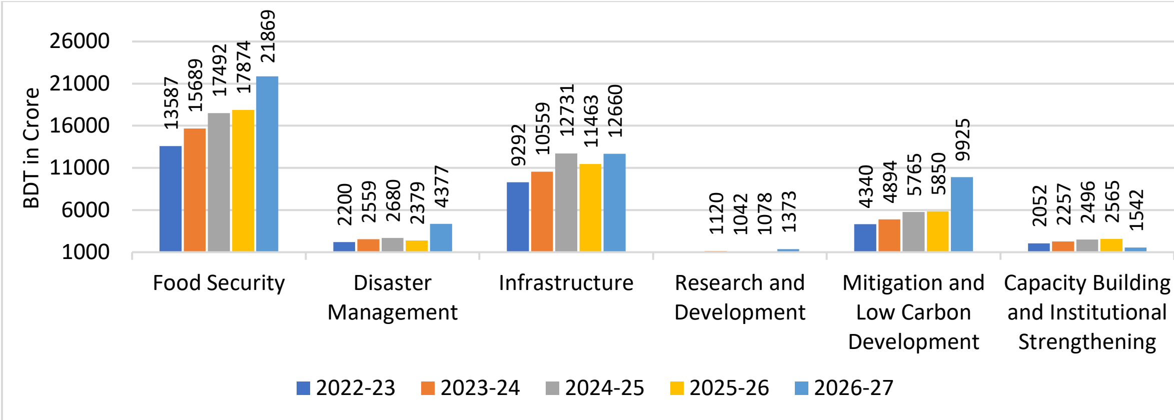
Table 2: Climate-relevant Allocation and Expenditure of 25 Ministries/Divisions across BCCSAP Thematic Areas

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
BCCSAP Thematic Areas	**Budget**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Food security, social protection, and health	**21,869.01**	**17874.00**	**16,399.93**	**17,492.44**	**15,912.71**	**13,849.96**	**15,688.94**	**19,425.29**	**18,033.37**	**13,587.03**	**17,724.25**	**17,066.33**
% of total CC-relevant allocation	42.26	43.37	43.02	41.44	43.13	44.52	42.31	46.80	47.99	41.92	47.62	50.55
% of Ministry budget	4.66	4.37	4.50	4.18	4.37	4.40	3.81	5.06	5.24	3.59	4.75	5.14
Comprehensive disaster management	**4,376.75**	**2,379.05**	**2,303.09**	**2,680.17**	**2,313.23**	**1,848.08**	**2,559.25**	**2,480.64**	**2,462.49**	**2,200.42**	**2,173.21**	**2,134.85**
% of total CC-relevant allocation	8.46	5.77	6.04	6.35	6.27	5.94	6.90	5.98	6.55	6.79	5.84	6.32
% of Ministry budget	0.93	0.58	0.63	0.64	0.64	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.72	0.58	0.58	0.64
Infrastructure	**12,660.19**	**11,463.18**	**12,499.54**	**12,730.97**	**12,162.79**	**10,544.50**	**10,558.67**	**11,977.56**	**10,649.90**	**9,291.88**	**10,910.12**	**9,116.80**
% of total CC-relevant allocation	24.47	27.82	32.79	30.16	32.97	33.89	28.48	28.86	28.34	28.67	29.31	27.00
% of Ministry budget	2.70	2.80	3.43	3.04	3.34	3.35	2.56	3.12	3.10	2.46	2.92	2.75
Research and knowledge management	**1,373.03**	**1,077.67**	**1,009.29**	**1,041.55**	**961.08**	**833.82**	**1,120.37**	**1,011.39**	**867.93**	**937.33**	**931.46**	**847.42**
% of total CC-relevant allocation	2.65	2.62	2.65	2.47	2.61	2.68	3.02	2.44	2.31	2.89	2.50	2.51
% of Ministry budget	0.29	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26
Mitigation and low-carbon development	**9,924.92**	**5,850.05**	**3,983.22**	**5,765.21**	**3,775.82**	**2,807.20**	**4,893.75**	**4,518.17**	**3,882.19**	**4,340.04**	**3,847.26**	**3,362.00**
% of total CC-relevant allocation	19.18	14.20	10.45	13.66	10.23	9.02	13.20	10.88	10.33	13.39	10.34	9.96
% of Ministry budget	2.12	1.43	1.09	1.38	1.04	0.89	1.19	1.18	1.13	1.15	1.03	1.01
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	**1,542.22**	**2,565.00**	**1,929.97**	**2,496.27**	**1,765.77**	**1,225.97**	**2,257.17**	**2,095.62**	**1,683.85**	**2,052.19**	**1,632.87**	**1,233.34**
% of total CC-relevant allocation	2.98	6.22	5.06	5.91	4.79	3.94	6.09	5.05	4.48	6.33	4.39	3.65
% of Ministry budget	0.33	0.63	0.53	0.60	0.48	0.39	0.55	0.55	0.49	0.54	0.44	0.37
Total CC Relevance (Tk.)	**51,746.16**	**41,208.97**	**38125.07**	**42,206.89**	**36,891.40**	**31109.50**	**37051.94**	**41,508.64**	**37,579.71**	**32,408.89**	**37,219.17**	**33,760.74**
% of Total Budget	**11.03**	**10.07**	**10.46**	**10.09**	**10.13**	**9.89**	**8.99**	**10.81**	**10.92**	**8.56**	**9.98**	**10.17**

Source: iBAS++, FD

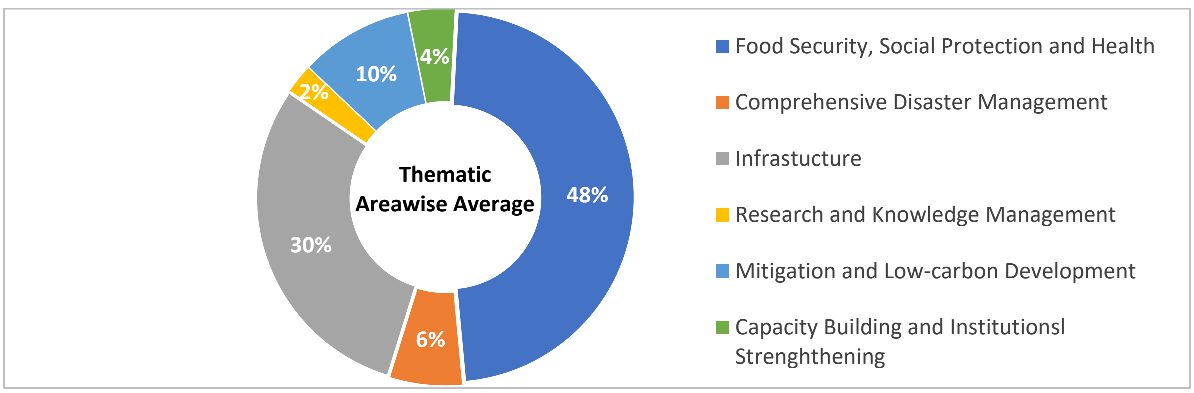
Table-2 illustrates the allocations according to the BCCSAP thematic areas of 25 Ministries/Divisions from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27. Of the six thematic areas, the highest amount allocated to "Food Security, Social Protection and Health" which received almost 42.26% of climate budget, followed by "Infrastructure" (24.47%). The third-highest recipient of the climate budget is Mitigation and Low-carbon Development, and it is about 19.18 percent of the total allocation.

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



The budget allocations for the 25 Ministries/Divisions from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026–27 have been mapped across six thematic areas of the BCCSAP in 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. On average, this sector received 42.26 percent of the total climate allocation. The second largest allocation went to 'Infrastructure' at 27.92 percent, and the third-largest share went to the Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development sector at 14.72 percent. The least funded thematic area was 'Research and Knowledge Management, receiving only around 2.73 percent on average.

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

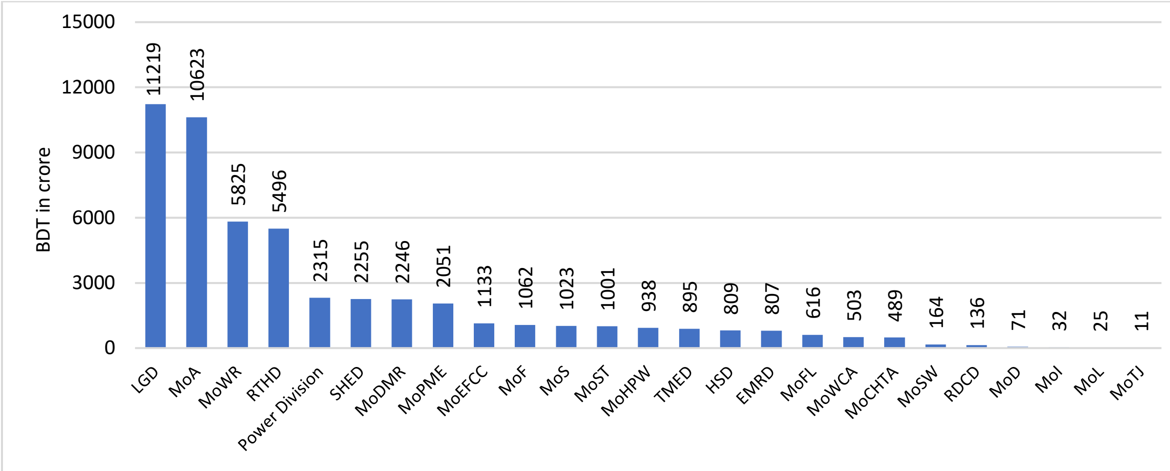


BCCSAP theme-wise expenditure from 2022-23 to 2024-25 shows (Figure 4) that 48 percent expenditure went to 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area, 30 percent to "Infrastructure '' and 10 percent to 'Mitigation and Low-carbon development' area.

3.1.4 Climate-related Budget Allocations (FY 2026–27) of 25 Ministries/ Divisions

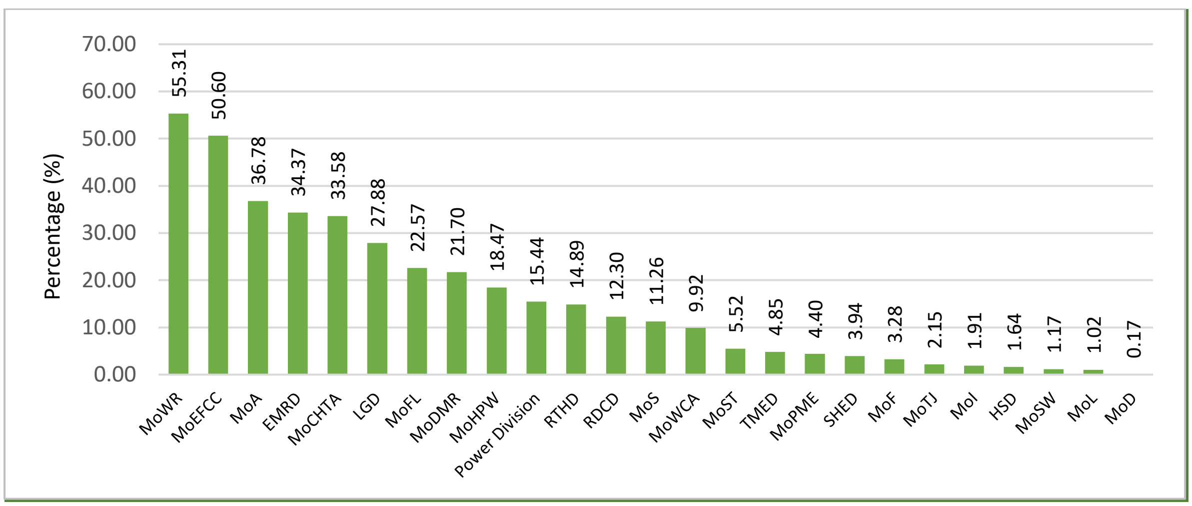
The allocation of climate-related budget by Ministries/Divisions demonstrates the Government's commitment to prioritize climate action across different sectors. For FY 2026–27, climate-focused funding has been distributed among 25 Ministries and Divisions to address different dimensions of climate change, as outlined below.

Figure-5. A: Climate-related Budget Allocations by Ministries/Divisions (FY 2026–27)



The chart (5.A) illustrates the ministry-wise budget allocation in Bangladesh. The highest allocation has been assigned to the Local Government Division (11,219 crore BDT), followed closely by the Ministry of Agriculture (10,623 crore BDT). A significant amount has also been allocated to the Ministry of Water Resources (5,825 crore BDT), and Roads, Transport and Highways Division (5496 core BDT). Overall, the figure highlights the government's strategic priority on adaptation captured by the Local Government Division, followed by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Water Resources as key priority sectors for development.

Figure-5. B: Climate-related Allocation as percentage of Total Budget by Ministries/Divisions (FY 2026–27)



The chart (5.B) illustrates the proportion of climate-related allocations within the total budgets of various ministries and divisions for FY 2026–27 in Bangladesh. Among all sectors, the Ministry of Water Resources allocated the highest share of its budget to climate-related activities, at 55.31%, followed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, at 50.60% and the Ministry of Agriculture at 36.78%. These high percentages reflect the government's strong commitment to climate-related initiatives. Overall, the figure demonstrates that Bangladesh's climate financing priorities are concentrated in sectors that are directly connected to environmental protection, agriculture, water management, rapid transit, energy efficiency, and disaster resilience, reflecting the country's ongoing commitment to sustainable and climate-resilient development.

3.2 Climate-relevant Allocation by the Ministries/Divisions

This section examines the budget allocation for 25 climate-specific Ministries/Divisions. The tracking system captured this allocation through the iBAS++ system. The Ministries/Divisions are classified into BCCSAP thematic areas according to their scope of work.

The first three thematic areas constitute the adaptation sector, covering initiatives related to climate-resilient agriculture, health adaptation to climate change, livelihood protection for vulnerable communities, integrated disaster risk management, and infrastructure development to address flood and cyclone hazards. The fifth thematic area represent "Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development," which is specifically designed for reducing carbon emissions through the introduction of renewable energy, rapid transit, and increased energy efficiency. The fourth and sixth thematic areas primarily focus on crosscutting sectors, including research on climate change issues, afforestation, capacity building for officers, and mainstreaming climate change into national policies. Although the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change is the appropriate authority for this sector due to its crucial role in climate-sensitive policymaking, research, and institutional capacity building, other ministries can also play a role in this area.

Figure-6: Categorization of ministries/divisions according to BCCSAP Themes and Programmes

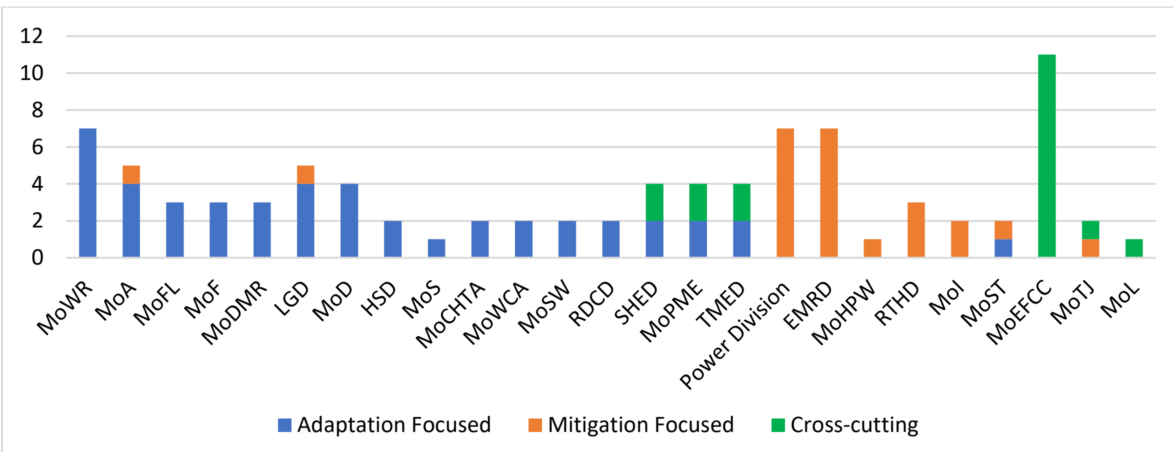


Figure 6 illustrates that the first 16 ministries/Divisions are adaptation-focused, as their activities are linked to reducing climate-induced risk. Reducing carbon emissions from agricultural fields and waste management are the only mitigation-related programs offered by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Local Government Division. They are categorized as adaptation-focused ministries since their other activities are mostly adaptation-oriented. However, the five ministries focusing on reducing carbon emissions and energy efficiency improvements are designated as mitigation focus ministries. The Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change is mandated to lead the cross-cutting sector because of its critical role in climate-sensitive policymaking, research, and institutional capacity building. However, the other ministries can play vital supporting roles in this area. Although the Ministry of Land is not directly associated with BCCSAP, it is categorized in this sector since it can contribute by creating GIS maps and land zoning for climate-vulnerable areas.

Under the BCCSAP theme areas, the detailed portfolios of the adaptation-focused, mitigation-focused, and cross-cutting ministries are examined below.

3.3 Adaptation Focus Ministries/Divisions

3.3.1 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 peoples 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. Mostly, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock, Agricultural Universities, the Ministry of Health, and all ministries that work on the livelihood of climate vulnerable areas, such as Ministry of Women and Child Affairs, Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts and Rural Development Division, will be included in this sector.

3.3.1.1 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.

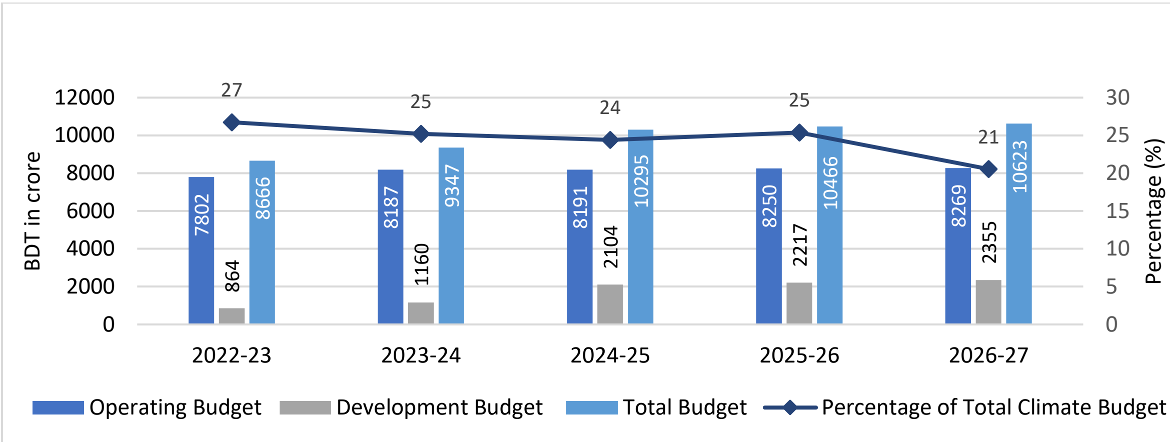
Table 3: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Agriculture

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**20935.42**	**20891.11**	**20780.94**	**20790.39**	**20820.53**	**20456.42**	**20774.51**	**28685.87**	**27722.17**	**19885.30**	**29709.15**	**29111.90**
Climate-relevant allocation	8268.50	8249.81	8218.68	8191.03	8233.68	8115.00	8187.24	11362.05	11002.64	7802.38	11753.97	11543.22
as % of operating budget	39.50	39.49	39.55	39.40	39.55	39.67	39.41	39.61	39.69	39.24	39.56	39.65
Development Budget	**7945.97**	**6332.89**	**4025.36**	**6423.92**	**3875.45**	**3273.78**	**4347.97**	**4594.37**	**4237.09**	**4338.84**	**4100.41**	**3429.10**
Climate-relevant allocation	2354.63	2216.54	1455.59	2104.38	1323.61	1168.27	1159.80	1299.18	1248.44	863.95	907.28	804.46
as % of Development budget	29.63	35.00	36.16	32.76	34.15	35.69	26.67	28.28	29.46	19.91	22.13	23.46
Total Budget	**28881.39**	**27224.00**	**24806.30**	**27214.31**	**24695.98**	**23730.20**	**25122.48**	**33280.24**	**31959.26**	**24224.14**	**33809.56**	**32541.00**
Climate-relevant allocation	10623.13	10466.35	9674.27	10295.41	9557.29	9283.27	9347.04	12661.23	12251.08	8666.33	12661.25	12347.68
as % of total budget	36.78	38.45	39.00	37.83	38.70	39.12	37.12	38.04	38.33	35.78	37.44	37.94

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 3 shows the share of climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Agriculture. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 8666.33 crore, which rose to BDT 10623.13 crore by FY 2026-27, an approximate increase of 22.58 percent. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 36.78 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 77.83 percent, and development budget is 22.17 percent.

Figure 7: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Agriculture



The Ministry of Agriculture has received the 2nd highest allocation among 25 Ministries and Divisions to address climate effects in FY 2026-27. Figure 7 shows the share of the Ministry's climate budget as percentage of total climate budget, which is 21 percent in FY 2026-27. As the overall climate budget has increased this year, the share of the ministry's budget has shown decline than previous FYs. From FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27 the Ministry's climate allocation has increased from BDT 8666 core to BDT 10623 core. It is apparent that the Ministry integrates climate change considerations into its budget framework.

Figure 8: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in the Ministry of Agriculture

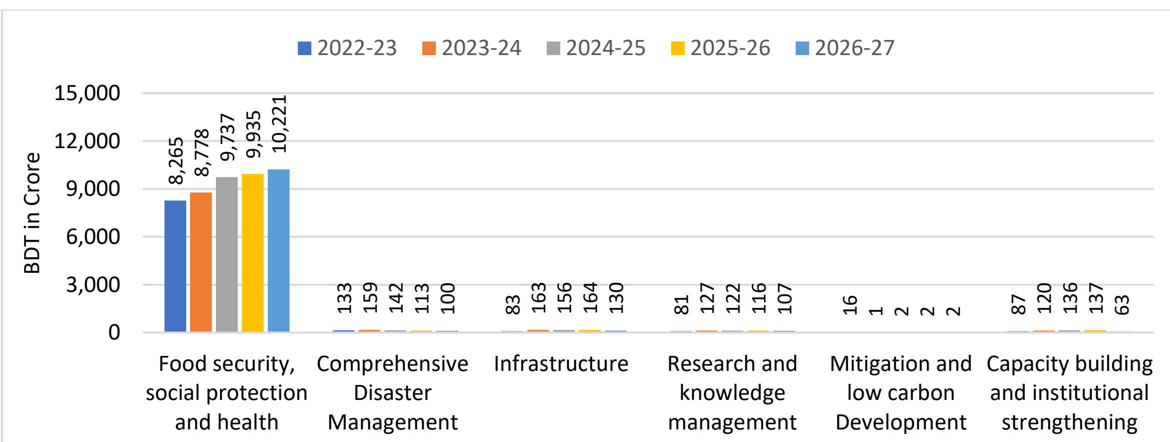


Figure 8 shows the climate-related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic areas, where it is indicated that Food Security, Social Protection and Health area received the highest priority. From FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27, 95.02 percent of its allocation was made to ensure Food security, social protection and Health, while the other areas got 4.98 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 patterns. Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture also can increase its allocation on Mitigation and Low-carbon Development area because a large portion of greenhouse gases come from agriculture field.

3.3.1.2 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 4: 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)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**2022.16**	**1902.98**	**1852.32**	**1894.30**	**1850.23**	**1742.97**	**1812.73**	**1761.48**	**1616.60**	**1726.61**	**1668.18**	**1515.44**
Climate-relevant allocation	344.62	335.93	326.25	340.92	324.32	290.80	333.63	314.03	276.96	328.27	302.90	261.96
as % of operating budget	17.04	17.65	17.61	18.00	17.53	16.68	18.40	17.83	17.13	19.01	18.16	17.29
Development Budget	**705.36**	**1489.40**	**1488.34**	**2393.94**	**2008.24**	**1035.27**	**2427.15**	**2143.27**	**1987.78**	**2081.45**	**1965.40**	**1569.50**
Climate-relevant allocation	271.03	608.70	596.72	804.67	921.35	380.81	1161.60	969.90	883.73	847.81	795.45	651.48
as % of Development budget	38.42	40.87	40.09	33.61	45.88	36.78	47.86	45.25	44.46	40.73	40.47	41.51
Total Budget	**2727.52**	**3392.38**	**3340.66**	**4288.24**	**3858.47**	**2778.24**	**4239.88**	**3904.75**	**3604.38**	**3808.06**	**3633.58**	**3084.94**
Climate-relevant allocation	615.65	944.63	922.97	1145.59	1245.67	671.61	1495.23	1283.93	1160.69	1176.08	1098.35	913.44
as % of total budget	22.57	27.85	27.63	26.71	32.28	24.17	35.27	32.88	32.20	30.88	30.23	29.61

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 4 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 1176.08 crore, which decreased to BDT 615.65 crore by FY 2026-27. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 22.57 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of the operating budget is 55.98 percent, and the development budget is 44.02 percent.

Figure 9: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

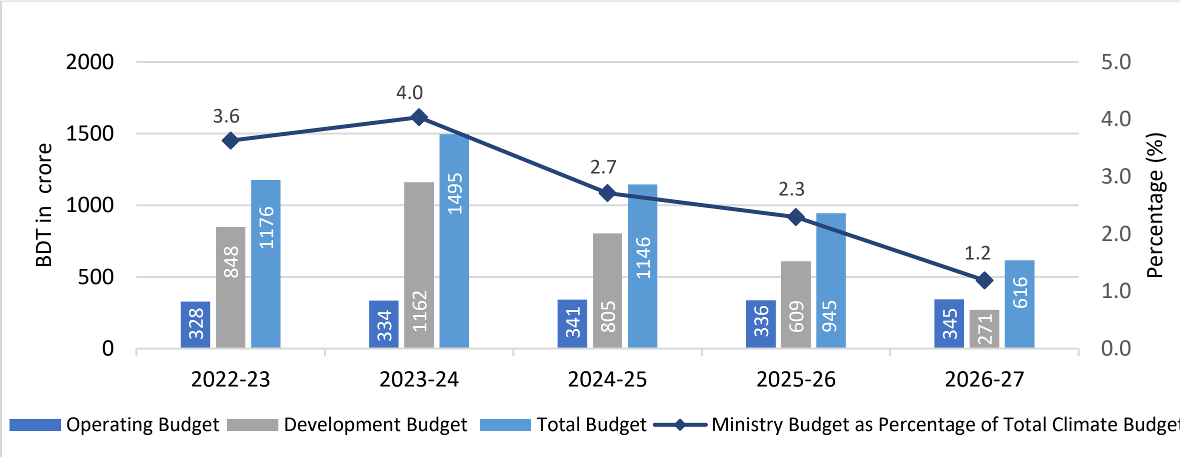
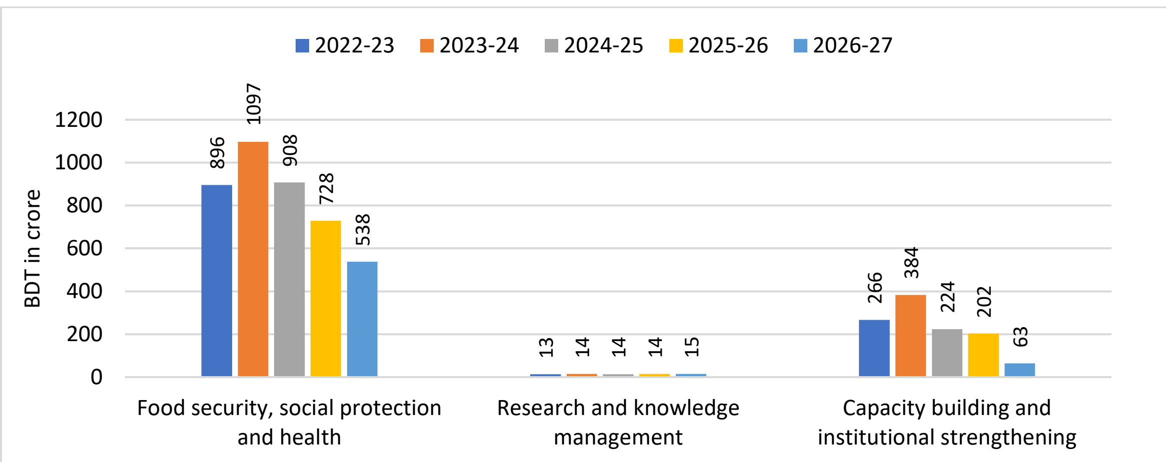


Figure 9 shows the Ministry's climate-relevant allocation trend over five fiscal years. After peaking at BDT 1,495.23 crore in FY 2023–24, allocations fell sharply to BDT 615.65 crore in FY 2026–27. The sharp 58.83 percent reduction over the two-year period suggests a considerable decline in development allocations, necessitating a strategic evaluation of climate-related investments in the sector.

Figure 10: 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 10). Every year, a very negligible amount is allocated for Research and Knowledge Management area.

3.3.1.3 Health Services Division

The Health Services Division is mandated with managing climate-induced health risks to ensure the overall health and well-being of citizens. 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. Moreover, this Division develops and implements health-focused national adaptation plans, establishing indicators and long-term strategies to secure sustainable healthcare delivery.

Table 5: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Health Services Division

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)										
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**22580.63**	**19404.83**	**18817.00**	**16383.86**	**15447.63**	**12768.43**	**17220.50**	**14186.48**	**11586.78**	**13430.34**	**13260.77**	**11008.86**
Climate-relevant allocation	267.72	229.27	203.34	193.77	180.85	150.35	196.23	163.27	140.45	162.42	155.57	128.05
as % of operating budget	1.19	1.18	1.08	1.18	1.17	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.21	1.21	1.17	1.16
Development Budget	**26806.26**	**11617.17**	**3116.88**	**13741.33**	**5668.82**	**2001.13**	**12209.07**	**9345.49**	**7068.97**	**15851.47**	**9790.96**	**6659.74**
Climate-relevant allocation	541.15	380.95	202.77	592.11	244.34	36.99	397.19	370.56	246.32	601.04	319.82	157.99
as % of Develop-ment budget	2.02	3.28	6.51	4.31	4.31	1.85	3.25	3.97	3.48	3.79	3.27	2.37
Total Budget	**49386.89**	**31022.00**	**21933.88**	**30125.19**	**21116.45**	**14769.56**	**29429.57**	**23531.97**	**18655.75**	**29281.81**	**23051.73**	**17668.60**
Climate relevant allocation	808.87	610.22	406.11	785.88	425.19	187.34	593.42	533.83	386.77	763.46	475.39	286.04
as % of total budget	1.64	1.97	1.85	2.61	2.01	1.27	2.02	2.27	2.07	2.61	2.07	1.62

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 5 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Health Services Division. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 763.46 crore, which increases to BDT 808.87 crore by FY 2026-27, an approximate increase of 5.95 percent. As the Division has important role in health care system, activities on climate-induced tropical diseases can be increased.

Figure 11: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Health Services Division

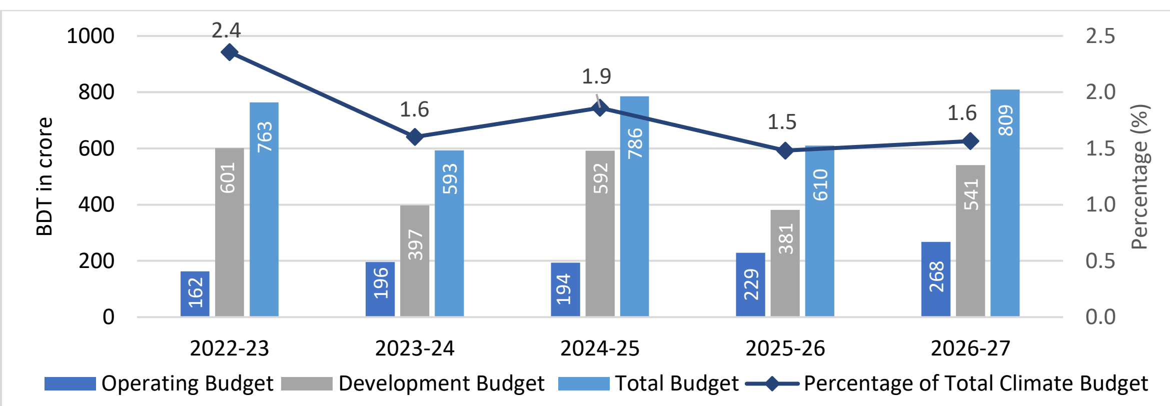


Figure 11 shows that the Division's share of the climate-related budget dropped from 2.4 percent to 1.6 percent over the last five years. In the FY 2026-27, the climate-related development allocation is BDT 541 crore, increased from 2025-26.

Figure 12: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Health Services Division

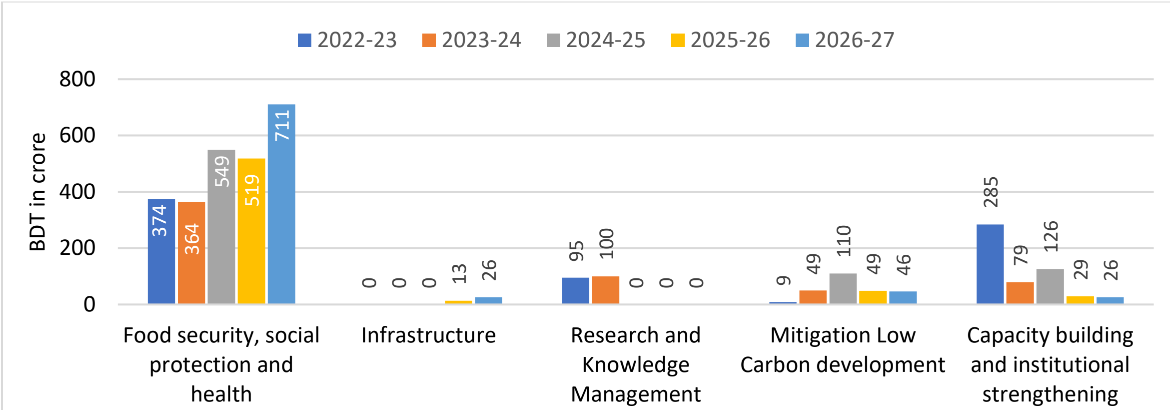


Figure 12 shows the climate-related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic areas, where it is seen that in FY 2026-27, the highest allocation has occurred in the sectors of Food Security, Social Protection and Health. This is followed by the Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening.

3.3.1.4 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs is mandated to safeguard the rights of women and children, focusing on gender mainstreaming across all socio-economic development activities through women 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 activities. 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 6: 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)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**4642.21**	**4659.34**	**4568.96**	**4347.26**	**4305.94**	**4114.52**	**3778.71**	**3767.53**	**3726.18**	**3507.35**	**3608.37**	**3391.67**
Climate-relevant allocation	478.14	477.74	462.28	458.41	454.58	445.56	422.91	423.16	415.34	383.75	403.80	395.00
as % of operating budget	10.30	10.25	10.12	10.54	10.56	10.83	11.19	11.23	11.15	10.94	11.19	11.65
Development Budget	**428.50**	**418.55**	**772.29**	**874.94**	**731.84**	**515.30**	**976.32**	**915.97**	**1175.66**	**783.44**	**794.47**	**836.20**
Climate-relevant allocation	25.03	85.02	97.82	143.19	140.59	90.04	197.30	183.40	317.15	162.94	149.09	97.47
As % of development budget	5.84	20.31	12.67	16.37	19.21	17.47	20.21	20.02	26.98	20.80	18.77	11.66
Total Budget	**5070.71**	**5077.89**	**5341.25**	**5222.20**	**5037.78**	**4629.82**	**4755.03**	**4683.50**	**4901.84**	**4290.79**	**4402.84**	**4227.87**
Climate-relevant allocation	503.17	562.76	560.10	601.60	595.17	535.60	620.21	606.56	732.49	546.69	552.89	492.47
As % of total budget	9.92	11.08	10.49	11.52	11.81	11.57	13.04	12.95	14.94	12.74	12.56	11.65

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 6 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 546.69 crore, which fell to BDT 503.17 crore by FY 2026-27, representing almost 8 percent decrease. The climate-relevant allocation captures 9.92 percent of the Ministry's total FY 2026–27 budget, of which operating budget accounts for 95.00 percent and the remaining 5.00 percent allocated to the development budget.

Figure-13: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

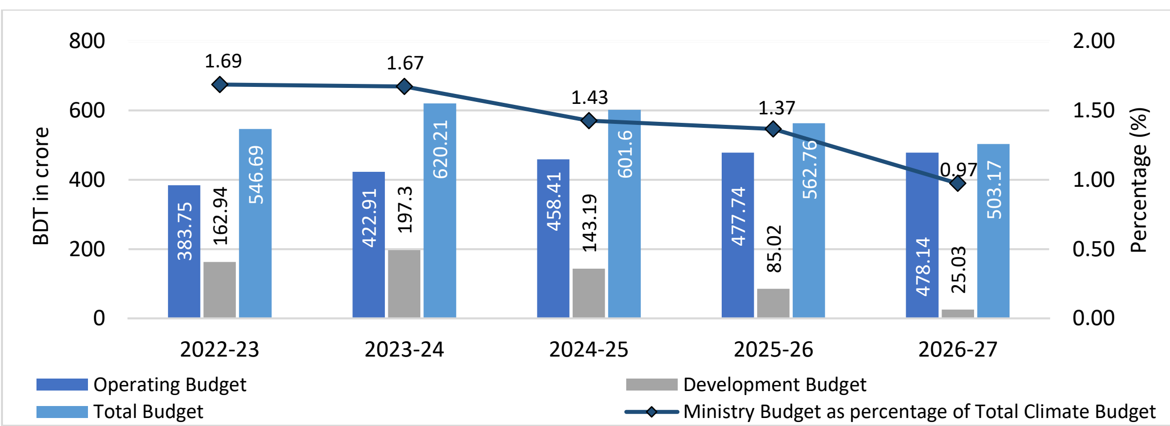
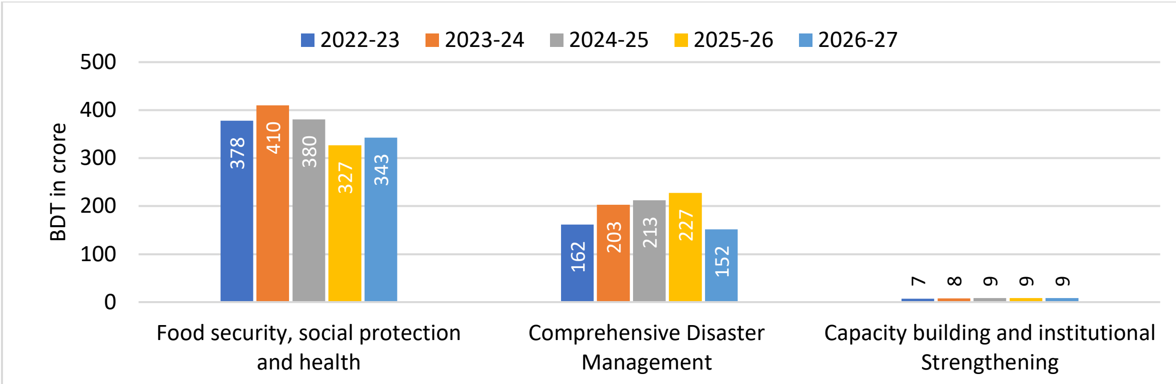


Figure 13 shows the trend of the Ministry's climate-relevant budget from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27, distinguishing between operating and development expenditures. The Ministry's climate-relevant allocation stood at BDT 546.69 crore in FY 2022–23 and showed a notable increase to BDT 620.21 crore in FY 2023–24. Subsequently the amount decreased to BDT 562.76 crore by FY 2025–26, and BDT 503.17 crore in FY 2026–27. Operating expenses reached their highest level at BDT 478.14 crore in FY 2026–27, whereas development spending dropped significantly from BDT 197.30 crore in FY 2023–24 to BDT 25.03 crore in FY 2026–27.

Figure 14: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs



According to BCCSAP thematic analysis, most of the funds allocated to Food Security, Social Protection and Health area and a tiny portion were allocated to Institutional Capacity Building. Under the prevailing socio-economic context, women and children remain the most vulnerable during natural disasters, requiring targeted institutional support. Ministry of Women and Children affairs can take initiative to enhance the livelihood opportunities for women and children across climate vulnerable areas.

3.3.1.5 Ministry of Chittagong 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 7: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**492.37**	**474.74**	**483.17**	**474.76**	**513.87**	**506.61**	**453.16**	**437.60**	**614.96**	**405.96**	**440.79**	**433.99**
Climate-relevant allocation	49.98	48.13	48.86	48.10	51.80	51.03	45.85	44.03	61.61	41.25	44.52	43.56
as % of operating budget	10.15	10.14	10.11	10.13	10.08	10.07	10.12	10.06	10.02	10.16	10.10	10.04
Development Budget	**964.64**	**887.12**	**872.41**	**924.83**	**789.71**	**716.87**	**751.71**	**734.64**	**698.87**	**932.18**	**960.21**	**867.90**
Climate-relevant allocation	439.30	122.32	123.42	152.83	106.25	86.18	35.00	47.42	40.44	99.07	153.46	150.00
as % of development budget	45.54	13.79	14.15	16.53	13.45	12.02	4.66	6.45	5.79	10.63	15.98	17.28
Total Budget	**1457.01**	**1361.86**	**1355.58**	**1399.59**	**1303.58**	**1223.48**	**1204.87**	**1172.24**	**1313.83**	**1338.14**	**1401.00**	**1301.89**
Climate-relevant allocation	489.28	170.45	172.28	200.93	158.05	137.21	80.85	91.45	102.05	140.32	197.98	193.56
as % of total budget	33.58	12.52	12.71	14.36	12.12	11.21	6.71	7.80	7.77	10.49	14.12	14.87

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 7 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 140.32 crore, which increased to BDT 489.28 crore by FY 2026-27, an approximate increase of 248.69 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 33.58 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 10.22 percent, and development budget is 89.78 percent.

Figure 15: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

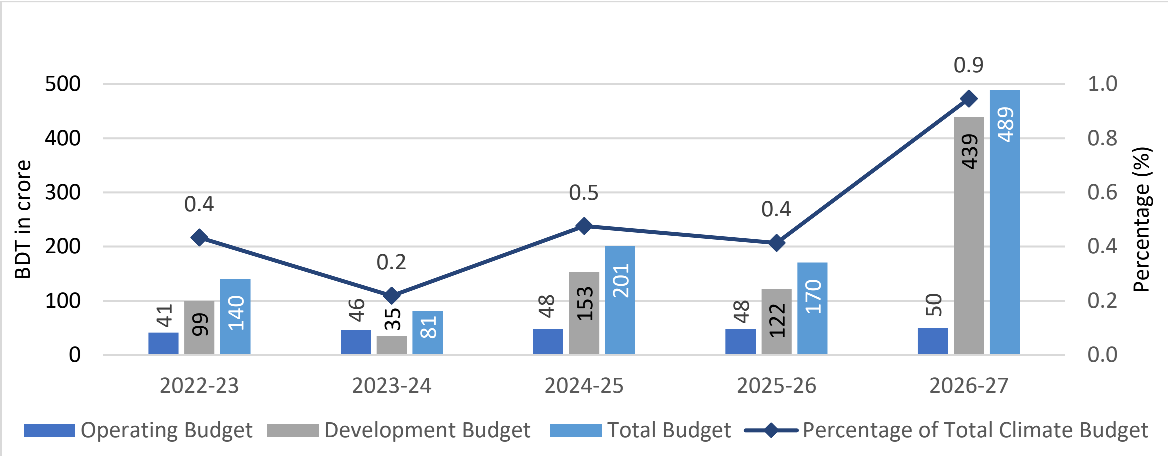


Figure 15 shows that the share of the Ministry's budget as a percentage of total climate budget in FY 2026-27 is higher than previous year. In FY 2026-27 total climate budget of the Ministry is BDT 489 crore.

Figure 16: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

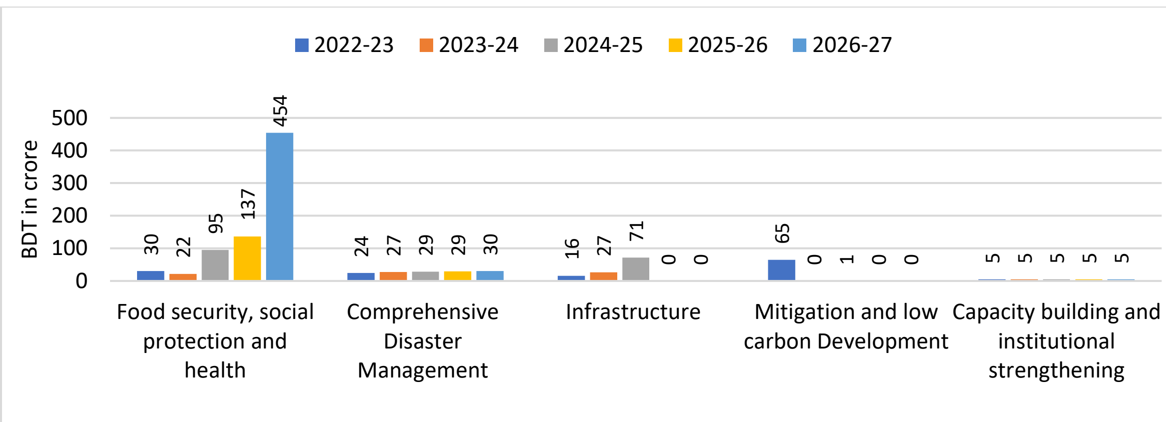


Figure 16 shows the BCCSAP thematic area wise allocation, which indicates that the allocation has been distributed to all areas except Research and Knowledge Management. But during the last two financial years, the allocation mostly went to Food Security, Social Protection and Health area to ensure food security and livelihood improvement for the vulnerable ethnic group and for the improvement of water availability and sanitation programme.

3.3.1.6 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.

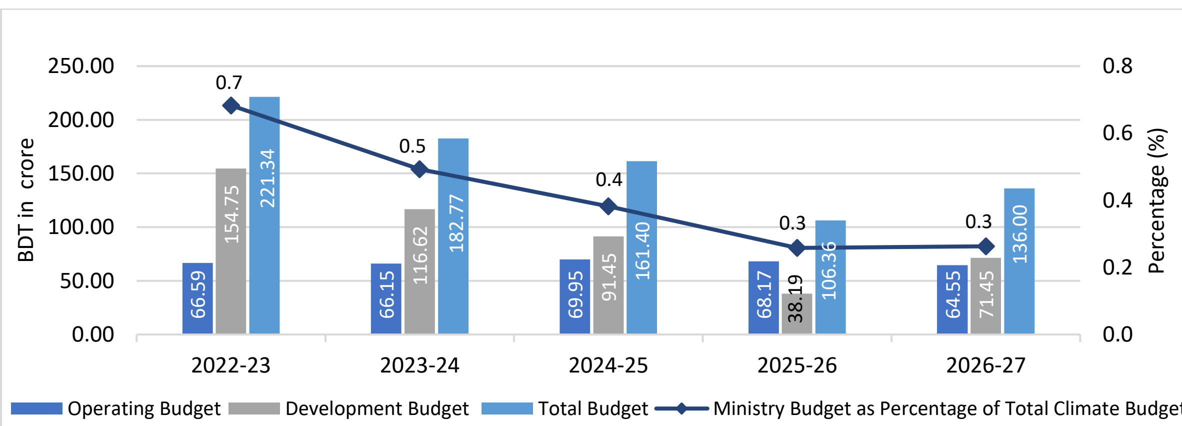
Table-8: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Rural Development and Cooperatives Division

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**629.41**	**658.39**	**608.57**	**698.85**	**619.16**	**574.39**	**670.80**	**655.98**	**622.41**	**681.00**	**621.22**	**585.79**
Climate-relevant allocation	64.55	68.17	63.10	69.95	62.82	57.77	66.15	63.92	59.67	66.59	59.11	54.95
As % of operating budget	10.26	10.35	10.37	10.01	10.15	10.06	9.86	9.74	9.59	9.78	9.52	9.38
Development Budget	**476.23**	**441.61**	**378.00**	**647.57**	**489.56**	**417.22**	**762.47**	**581.93**	**561.18**	**964.43**	**847.24**	**621.86**
Climate-relevant allocation	71.45	38.19	41.22	91.45	71.35	64.61	116.62	93.75	90.19	154.75	147.36	119.07
as % of development budget	15.00	8.65	10.90	14.12	14.57	15.49	15.30	16.11	16.07	16.05	17.39	19.15
Total Budget	**1105.64**	**1100.00**	**986.57**	**1346.42**	**1108.72**	**991.61**	**1433.27**	**1237.91**	**1183.59**	**1645.43**	**1468.46**	**1207.65**
Climate-relevant allocation	136.00	106.34	104.32	161.40	134.17	122.38	182.77	157.67	149.86	221.34	206.47	174.02
as % of Total Budget	12.30	9.67	10.57	11.99	12.10	12.34	12.75	12.74	12.66	13.45	14.06	14.41

Source: iBAS++, FD

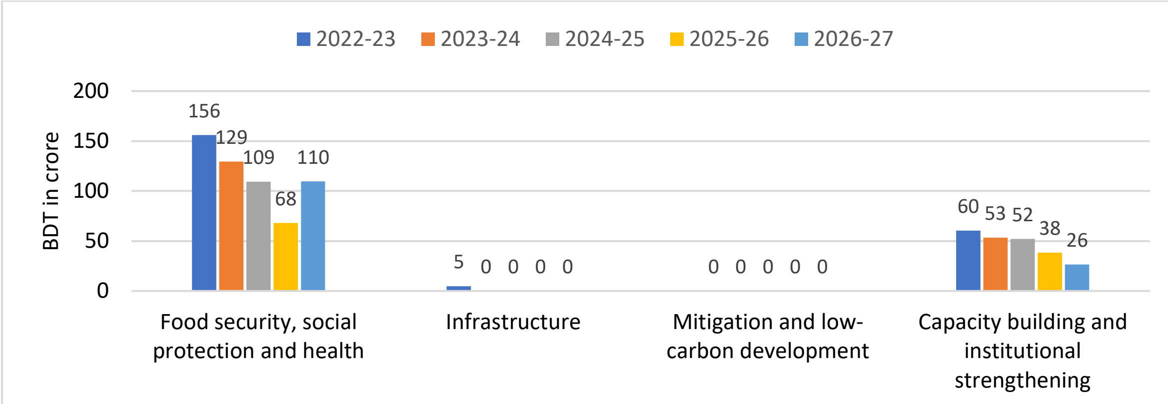
Table 8 shows the climate-relevant allocation for the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division stood at BDT 221.34 crore in FY 2022–23, which subsequently decreased to BDT 136.00 crore by FY 2026–27 representing an approximate reduction of 38.56 percent. This climate-focused funding accounts for 12.30 percent of the Division's total budget for FY 2026–27. Within this specific resource envelope, operating budget captured 47.46 percent, and the development budget captured 52.54 percent.

Figure 17: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division



From the above Figure-17, 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 FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 221.34 crore, which decreased to BDT 136 crore by FY 2026-27. It shows that during this period, the climate budget gradually decreased. The climate relevant budget of the division is 0.3% of total climate budget.

Figure-18: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division



As per thematic area wise allocation from FY 2022-23 to 2026-27, the Division has allocated more on Food Security, Social Protection and Health area (Figure-18). The second largest expenditure is allotted for the thematic area of Capacity building and institutional strengthening.

3.3.1.7 Ministry of Social Welfare

The ministry is mandated 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 has 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 9: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Social Welfare

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**13237.55**	**13257.03**	**13052.46**	**11893.82**	**11731.51**	**11259.32**	**11033.19**	**10945.50**	**10573.05**	**9401.18**	**9325.47**	**8936.84**
Climate-relevant allocation	57.03	*61.28*	48.73	63.56	*51.96*	36.31	57.18	51.21	*35.63*	54.25	48.90	31.52
as % of operating budget	0.43	*0.46*	0.37	0.53	*0.44*	0.32	0.52	0.47	*0.34*	0.58	0.52	0.35
Development Budget	**767.90**	**734.18**	**278.68**	**975.58**	**445.17**	**372.76**	**1183.65**	**592.55**	**471.61**	**798.81**	**698.41**	**526.53**
Climate-relevant allocation	107.04	28.99	17.39	48.91	23.56	20.47	50.90	35.44	28.73	54.84	46.39	27.19
as % of Development budget	13.94	3.95	6.24	5.01	5.29	5.49	4.30	5.98	6.09	6.87	6.64	5.16
Total Budget	**14005.45**	**13991.21**	**13331.14**	**12869.40**	**12176.68**	**11632.08**	**12216.84**	**11538.05**	**11044.66**	**10199.99**	**10023.88**	**9463.37**
Climate-relevant allocation	164.07	*90.27*	66.12	112.47	*75.52*	56.78	108.08	86.65	*64.36*	109.09	95.29	58.71
as % of total budget	1.17	*0.65*	0.50	0.87	*0.62*	0.49	0.88	0.75	*0.58*	1.07	0.95	0.62

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 9 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Social Welfare. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 109.09 crore, which increased to BDT 164.07 crore by FY 2026-27, an approximate increase of 50.40 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 1.17 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this specific resource envelope, the operating budget accounts for BDT 57.03 crore (34.76 percent) and the development budget for BDT 107.04 crore (65.24 percent) of total climate-relevant allocation.

Figure 19: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Social Welfare

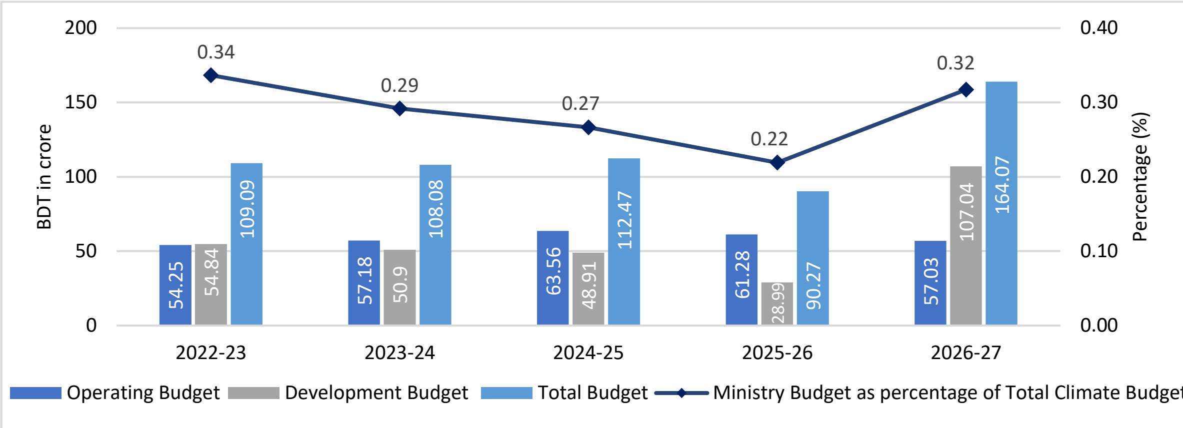


Figure 19 represents the Ministry of Social Welfare's climate-related funding trends over a five-year period. Total allocation has increased from BDT 109.09 crore in FY 2022-23 to BDT 164.07 crore in FY 2026-27. Share of the ministry's climate budget has increased from 0.22 percent in FY 2025-26 to 0.32 percent in FY 2026–27.

Figure 20: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Social Welfare

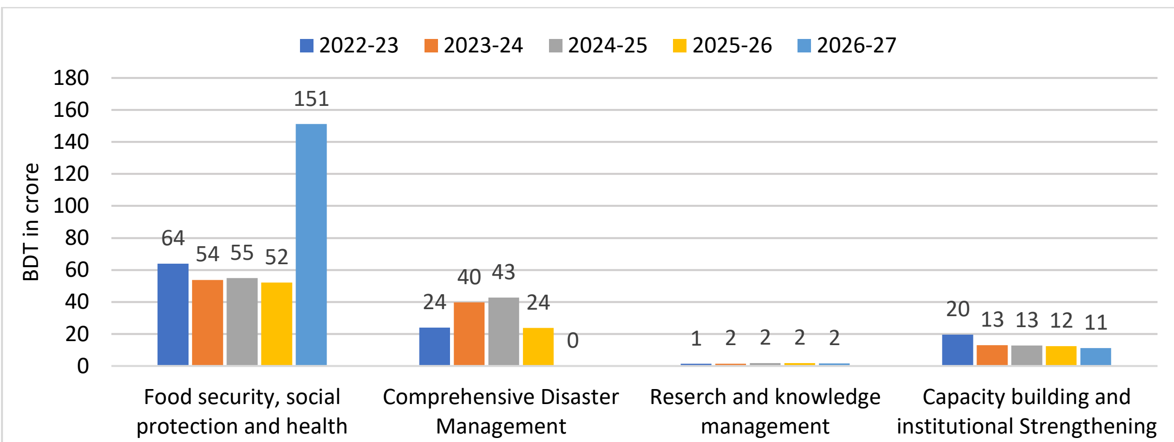


Figure-20 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic area, where it is seen that the highest amount of funds are allocated to the Food security, social protection and health sector, followed by institutional Capacity building.

3.3.2 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 operations. Additionally, the theme incorporates the development of effective risk-management insurance schemes. While the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief serves as the apex coordinating body for this sector. The Ministry of Defense plays an important role in rescue work and the Meteorology Department and the SPARSSO also work in developing an effective early warning system.

3.3.2.1 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 address large-scale disasters.

Table 10: 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)											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**5739.88**	**5735.30**	**4378.62**	**5674.98**	**5555.29**	**3154.09**	**5532.37**	**5518.28**	**4973.65**	**5494.32**	**6233.32**	**6583.01**
Climate-relevant allocation	1065.07	1074.26	673.18	1016.80	1013.28	494.90	984.06	982.22	905.77	974.70	1078.59	1253.55
as % of operating budget	18.56	18.73	15.37	17.92	18.24	15.69	17.79	17.80	18.21	17.74	17.30	19.04
Development Budget	**4609.70**	**4626.89**	**4690.75**	**5327.99**	**4557.00**	**3595.88**	**4585.43**	**5069.04**	**4878.73**	**4734.57**	**4530.66**	**4326.80**
Climate-relevant allocation	1180.54	1044.76	1108.14	1530.22	1120.68	826.76	1328.54	1302.98	1233.09	1334.00	1223.25	1262.01
as % of Development budget	25.61	22.58	23.62	28.72	24.59	22.99	28.97	25.70	25.27	28.18	27.00	29.17
Total Budget	**10349.58**	**10362.19**	**9069.37**	**11002.97**	**10112.29**	**6749.97**	**10117.80**	**10587.32**	**9852.38**	**10228.89**	**10763.98**	**10909.81**
Climate-relevant allocation	2245.61	2119.02	1781.32	2547.03	2133.96	1321.66	2312.60	2285.20	2138.86	2308.70	2301.84	2515.56
as % of total budget	21.70	20.45	19.64	23.15	21.10	19.58	22.86	21.58	21.71	22.57	21.38	23.06

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 10 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 2308.70 crore, which has decreased to BDT 2245.61 crore by FY 2026-27. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 21.70 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Within this, the portion of operating budget is 47.43 percent, and development budget is 52.57 percent.

Figure 21: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

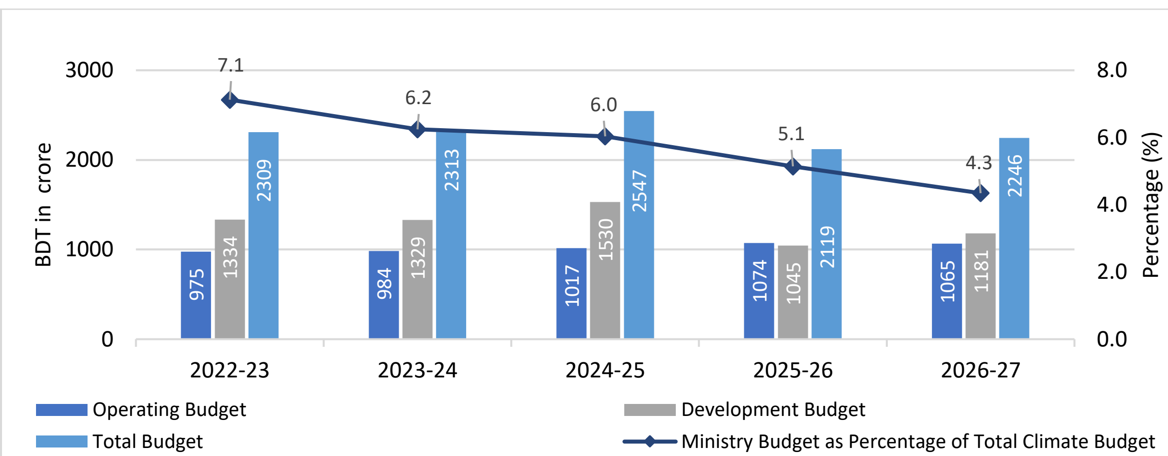


Figure 21 shows that over the past five years, the Ministry's share in the total national climate-related allocation has decreased from 7.1 percent to 4.3 percent. Although the Ministry's operational budget remained consistent from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27, its development budget has decreased from FY 2024-25 to 2025-26 and increased from FY 2025-26 to FY 2026-27.

Figure 22: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

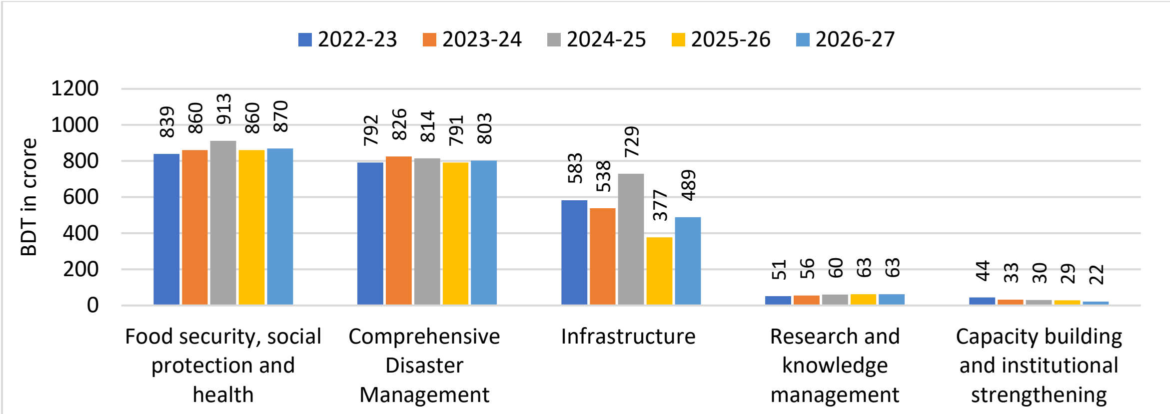


Figure 22 shows the climate-relevant allocation categorized by BCCSAP thematic areas. It is seen that the highest amount was allocated to Food Security, Social Protection and Health, followed closely by Comprehensive Disaster Management, with Infrastructure ranking third. Measured against the Ministry's total climate-related budget, these top three thematic areas' average allocation accounts for 39 percent, 36 percent, and 22 percent respectively. Allocation for the Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening theme remained the lowest.

3.3.2.2 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 11: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Food

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**31521.17**	**29257.64**	**29552.14**	**22014.20**	**25621.43**	**24707.46**	**21321.25**	**21259.53**	**20708.61**	**18991.22**	**22227.30**	**20905.06**
Climate-relevant allocation	393.22	390.06	454.62	249.88	365.45	368.78	550.18	600.19	597.87	474.75	522.65	476.44
as % of operating budget	1.25	1.33	1.54	1.14	1.43	1.49	2.58	2.82	2.89	2.50	2.35	2.28
Development Budget	**894.72**	**284.28**	**673.69**	**1299.52**	**1376.05**	**791.88**	**932.05**	**913.14**	**847.57**	**1336.45**	**987.02**	**591.79**
Climate-relevant allocation	668.87	208.09	175.06	173.09	231.16	89.97	57.68	58.82	53.96	76.07	56.95	30.96
as % of Develop-ment budget	74.76	73.20	25.99	13.32	16.80	11.36	6.19	6.44	6.37	5.69	5.77	5.23
Total Budget	**32415.89**	**29541.92**	**30225.83**	**23313.72**	**26997.48**	**25499.34**	**22253.30**	**22172.67**	**21556.18**	**20327.67**	**23214.32**	**21496.85**
Climate-relevant allocation	1062.09	598.15	629.68	422.97	596.61	458.75	607.86	659.01	651.83	550.82	579.60	507.40
as % of total budget	3.28	2.02	2.08	1.81	2.21	1.80	2.73	2.97	3.02	2.71	2.50	2.36

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 11 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Food. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 550.82 crore, which increased to BDT 1062.09 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of 92.82 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 3.28 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, 37.02 percent is allocated to the operating budget, and the remaining 62.98 percent is allocated to the development budget.

Figure 23: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Food

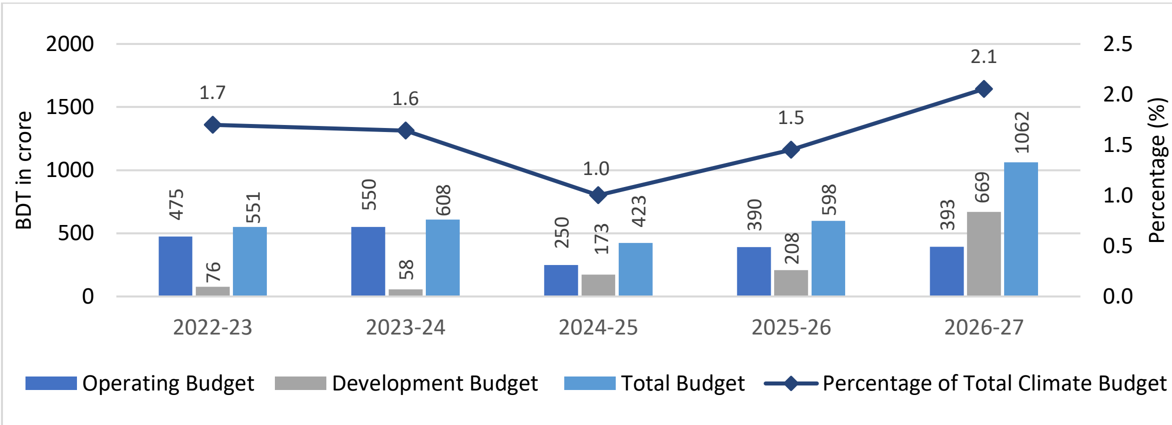


Figure 23 shows that the Ministry's share of the total national climate-related allocation has increased from 1.7 percent to 2.1 percent in FY 2026-27. From FY 2022-23 to 2024-25, the Ministry's operating budget has fluctuated, while the development budget increased gradually. In FY 2026-27, the climate-related development allocation stands at BDT 668.87 crore compared to only BDT 76.07 crore in FY 2022-23.

Figure 24: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Food

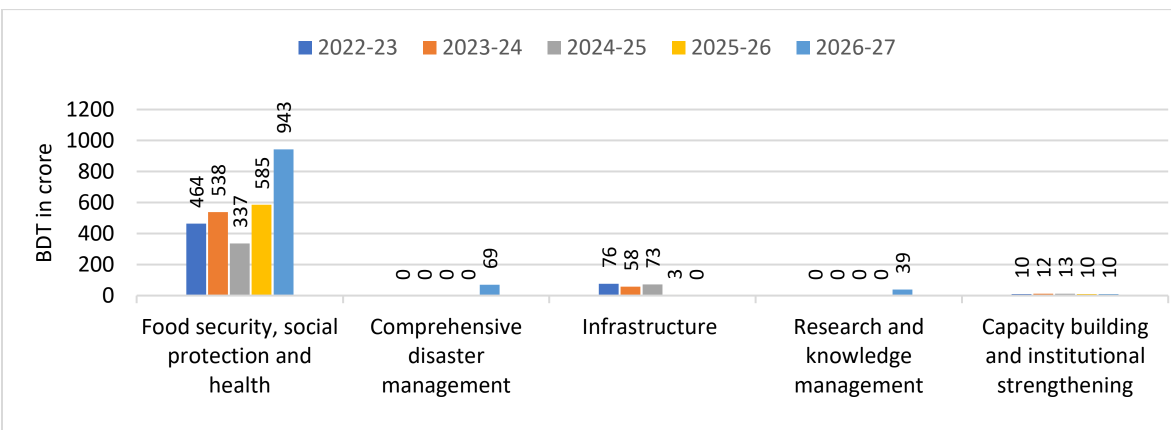


Figure-24 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic area, where it is seen that the highest amount is allocated to the Food security, Social protection and Health sector, followed by the Infrastructure sector. On average, 96 percent of the Ministry's total climate-related allocation was spent in these areas.3.3.2.3 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 land use, meteorology, environment, geography, oceanography and some other fields.

Table 12: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Defence

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**40886.29**	**39935.13**	**39745.14**	**41030.47**	**38204.62**	**36590.07**	**40553.09**	**36692.74**	**33547.46**	**38475.28**	**34811.97**	**30688.17**
Climate-relevant allocation	45.43	*52.91*	46.85	70.14	*44.02*	35.61	88.47	45.35	*40.91*	50.73	46.55	40.34
as % of operating budget	0.11	*0.13*	0.12	0.17	*0.12*	0.10	0.22	0.12	*0.12*	0.13	0.13	0.13
Development Budget	**1611.16**	**916.05**	**916.65**	**1284.44**	**1210.94**	**962.13**	**1542.25**	**1471.47**	**1242.73**	**1885.00**	**1837.91**	**1194.53**
Climate-relevant allocation	25.71	*13.88*	13.27	52.23	*54.29*	14.86	75.29	85.94	*23.35*	74.39	94.81	79.70
as % of Develop-ment budget	1.60	*1.52*	1.45	4.07	*4.48*	1.54	4.88	5.84	*1.88*	3.95	5.16	6.67
Total Budget	**42497.45**	**40851.17**	**40661.79**	**42314.91**	**39415.56**	**37552.20**	**42095.34**	**38164.21**	**34790.19**	**40360.28**	**36649.88**	**31882.70**
Climate-relevant allocation	71.14	66.79	60.12	122.37	98.31	50.47	163.76	131.29	64.26	125.12	141.36	120.04
as % of total budget	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.29	0.25	0.13	0.39	0.34	0.18	0.31	0.39	0.38

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 12 shows the share of climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Defence. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 125.12 crore, which decreased to BDT 71.14 crore by FY 2026-27. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 0.17 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 63.86 percent, and development budget is 36.14 percent.

Figure 25: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Defence

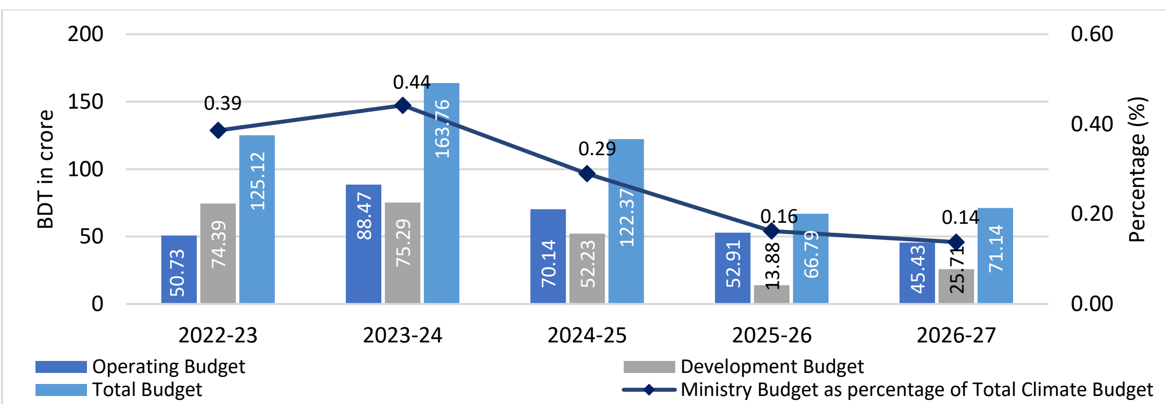
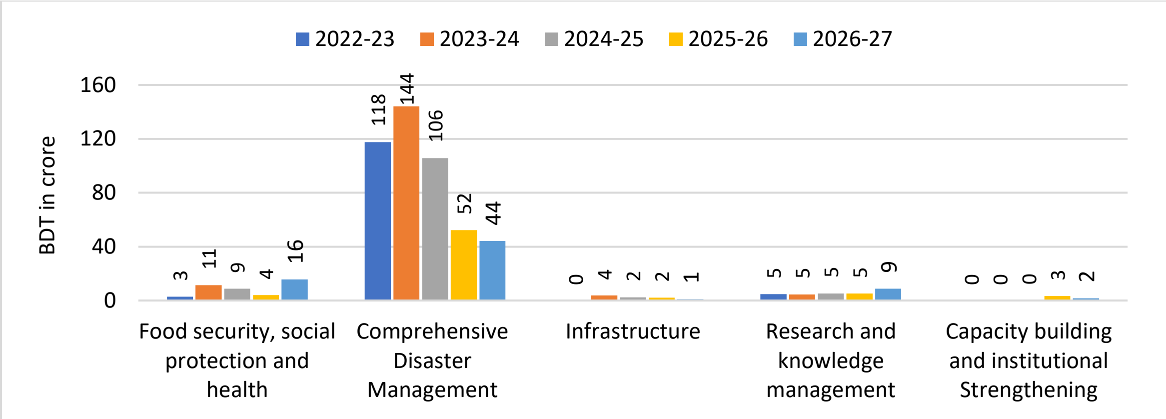


Figure 25 outlines a modest but volatile climate budget profile within the Ministry of Defence. Total allocation expanded from BDT 125.12 crore in FY 2022–23 to BDT 163.76 crore in FY 2023–24, then fell sharply to BDT 66.79 crore by FY 2025–26. In FY 2026-27 the ministries climate relevant allocation is 71.14 crore. The Ministry's share of the national climate budget hovered below 0.4 percent throughout, ultimately dropping to 0.14 percent in FY 2026–27, indicating minimal strategic commitment to climate-relevant meteorological initiatives.

Figure 26: 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 62 percent of its climate spending. Research and knowledge management steadily increased from 3.76 percent to 12.43 percent.

3.3.3 Infrastructure

This is the most vital and cost-intensive part of adaptation. Here the main objective is to ensure the existing infrastructures—such as coastal and river embankments and cyclone shelters—is well maintained and to put in place the urgently needed infrastructures. To achieve this, initiatives have been introduced to prepare GIS-based location maps and databases for all infrastructure, detailing their current status, maintenance requirements, and future development needs. In addition, hydrological modeling, river training, dredging, and enhanced urban drainage are critical priorities under this theme The Ministry of Water Resources–mainly executing these tasks. The Local Government Division also plays an important role in managing waterlogging in urban areas and in flood management.

3.3.3.1 Ministry of Water Resources

Water resources and climate change are deeply interconnected. Climate change is predicted to intensify the hydrological cycle, leading to more intense rainfall and flooding in some regions and more frequent and intense droughts in others. The mission of this Ministry is to ensure the sustainable development of water resources through balanced and integrated management that protects the lives and livelihoods of the people. So, it is indispensable for the Ministry to do climate change adaptation and climate-resilient development work. Major functions of this Ministry 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. Additionally, it executes flood forecasting and warning, maintaining flood control infrastructures, identifying causes of flood and assessing damage done by flood; conducting basic and applied research on river basin management and development, and flood control infrastructures and holding hydrological surveys.

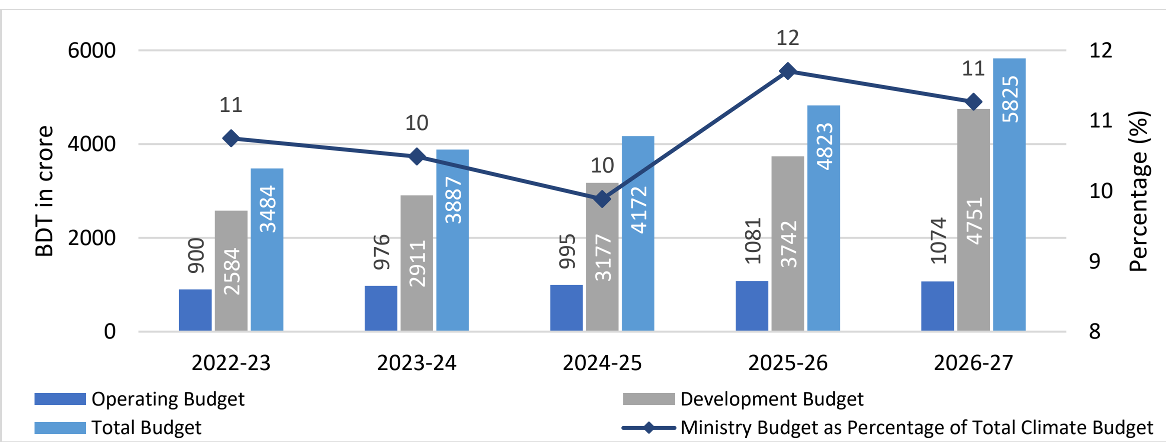
Table 13: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Water Resources

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**2700.00**	**2714.14**	**2593.90**	**2506.55**	**2472.42**	**2358.63**	**2449.84**	**2411.54**	**2380.03**	**2257.92**	**2223.07**	**2192.73**
Climate-relevant allocation	1073.97	1080.60	1033.29	995.27	985.71	940.42	975.95	962.59	950.45	900.37	886.70	875.51
as % of operating budget	39.78	39.81	39.84	39.71	39.87	39.87	39.84	39.92	39.93	39.88	39.89	39.93
Development Budget	**7832.80**	**8489.86**	**10532.14**	**8687.09**	**10211.72**	**9894.91**	**7794.34**	**12192.75**	**11732.55**	**7938.15**	**11332.24**	**8696.06**
climate-relevant allocation	4751.32	3741.98	4971.96	3176.78	4104.10	3917.62	2910.81	4487.31	4322.27	2583.73	3725.90	2807.05
as % of Develop-ment budget	60.66	44.08	47.21	36.57	40.19	39.59	37.35	36.80	36.84	32.55	32.88	32.28
Total Budget	**10532.80**	**11204.00**	**13126.04**	**11193.64**	**12684.14**	**12253.54**	**10244.18**	**14604.29**	**14112.58**	**10196.07**	**13555.31**	**10888.79**
Climate- relevant allocation	5825.29	4822.58	6005.25	4172.05	5089.81	4858.04	3886.76	5449.90	5272.72	3484.10	4612.60	3682.56
as % of total budget	55.31	43.04	45.75	37.27	40.13	39.65	37.92	37.32	37.36	34.17	34.03	33.82

Source: iBAS++, FD

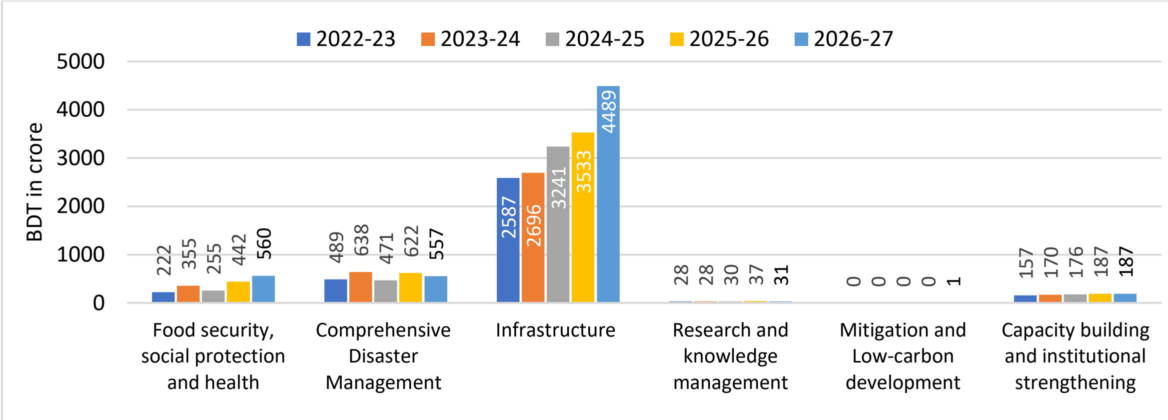
Table 13 shows the share of climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 3484.10 crore, which has increased to BDT 5825.29 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of 67.20 percent. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 55.31 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 18.44 percent, and the development budget is 81.56 percent.

Figure 27: 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 2026-27 makes it the third largest spending Ministry for climate change. Figure 27 shows that the Ministry's portion of the total climate budget stands at 11 percent for the FY 2026-27. Compared to FY 2022-23, the Ministry's climate-related allocation has increased by 67 percent in FY 2026-27. Notably, the development budget within this allocation has surged by 84 percent over the same period.

Figure 28: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in the Ministry of Water Resources



As the main focus of the Ministry is constructing flood control infrastructures dredging and digging of canals, river basin management, according to BCCSAP thematic categorization, the highest allocation goes to the infrastructure sector. Figure 28 shows the allocation from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27, which demonstrates that the infrastructure sector received, on average 77 percent of its total climate expenditure. Next comes the Comprehensive Disaster Management area, getting almost 10 percent.

3.3.3.2 Local Government Division

The mission of Local Government Division (LGD) is to improve the socio-economic condition by constructing sustainable, inclusive, and environment-friendly infrastructures in both 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, waste management in urban and hospitals an and ensuring access to safe water and sanitation are playing directly and indirectly an important role in climate adaptation and mitigation.

Table 14: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Local Government Division

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**6510.04**	**6331.88**	**5676.88**	**6396.67**	**6191.93**	**5271.22**	**6201.00**	**5895.73**	**5310.76**	**5861.86**	**5632.86**	**5076.40**
Climate-relevant allocation	500.19	487.52	436.09	489.14	479.82	401.89	473.99	446.97	396.43	441.64	426.60	380.27
as % of operating budget	7.68	7.70	7.68	7.65	7.75	7.62	7.64	7.58	7.46	7.53	7.57	7.49
Development Budget	**33735.79**	**36101.12**	**37536.67**	**38808.88**	**36165.73**	**30474.55**	**40502.92**	**42700.76**	**36572.12**	**35845.94**	**39566.87**	**33529.70**
Climate-relevant allocation	10719.24	8894.15	7977.89	7594.99	7001.21	5726.76	6997.45	7642.92	6057.48	5195.78	5579.58	4864.60
as % of development budget	31.77	24.64	21.25	19.57	19.36	18.79	17.28	17.90	16.56	14.49	14.10	14.51
Total Budget	**40245.83**	**42433.00**	**43213.55**	**45205.55**	**42357.66**	**35745.77**	**46703.92**	**48596.49**	**41882.88**	**41707.80**	**45199.73**	**38606.10**
Climate-relevant allocation	11219.43	9381.67	8413.98	8084.13	7481.03	6128.65	7471.44	8089.89	6453.91	5637.42	6006.18	5244.87
as % of total budget	27.88	22.11	19.47	17.88	17.66	17.15	15.99	16.65	15.41	13.52	13.29	13.59

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 14 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of Local Government Division. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 5637.42 crore, which has increased to BDT 11219.43 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of almost 100 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 27.88 percent of the Division's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 4.46 percent, and development budget is 95.54 percent.

Figure 29: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Local Government Division

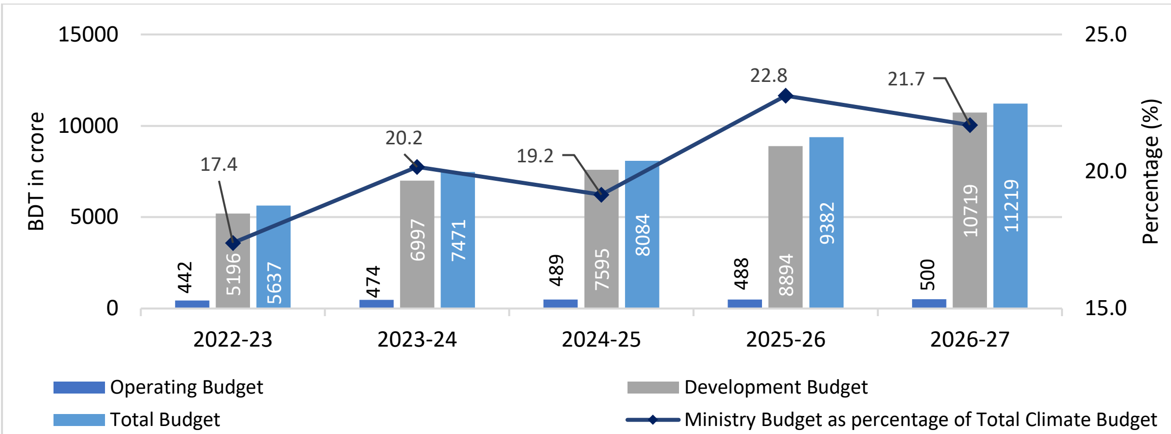
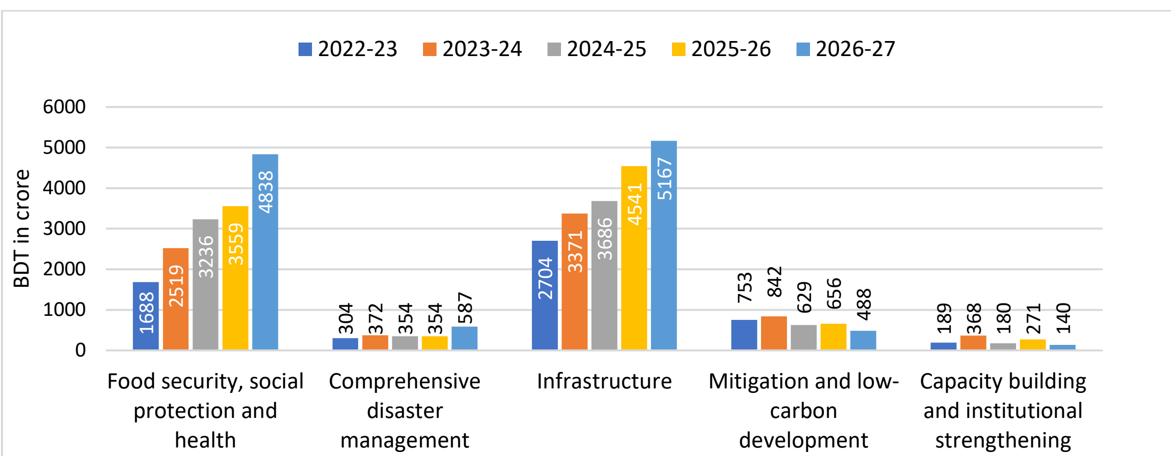


Figure 29 shows that Local Government Division's climate-relevant allocation has nearly doubled in five years, reaching BDT 11,219 crore in FY 2026-27. This growth is driven almost entirely by the development budget, which increased from BDT 5,196 crore to BDT 10,719 crore over the same period. The trend reflects the Government's strategic emphasis on climate-resilient local infrastructure cyclone shelters, drainage systems, and rural roads as the primary vehicle for adaptation at community level.

Figure 30: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Local Government Division



As illustrated in the above bar diagram, this Division has a wide range of thematic allocation. Five of the six thematic areas are covered by LGD, with most of the funding going towards Infrastructure; Food security, Social Protection and Health & Comprehensive Disaster Management areas. It has allotted BDT 5167 crore for Infrastructure in FY 2026-2027 and BDT 4838 crore for Food Security, Social Protection and Health. Mitigation and low-Carbon Development received the fourth-highest budget (BDT 488 crore) in the same fiscal year.

3.3.3.3 Ministry of Shipping

The Ministry of Shipping (MoS) plays a key role in the climate budget framework through its management and development of waterways, ports, and maritime infrastructure. The MoS contributes to climate resilience by ensuring safe navigation, reinforcing riverbank protection, and conducting essential dredging operations. By promoting inland water transport as an eco-friendly and low-emission alternative to road transport, the Ministry directly supports climate mitigation. It manages water resources, mitigates flood risks, and actively involved in constructing drainage networks and re-excavating irrigation canals.

. **Table 15: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Shipping**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**873.84**	**891.38**	**822.39**	**896.96**	**853.86**	**758.23**	**846.28**	**810.50**	**697.71**	**821.42**	**776.25**	**736.87**
Climate-relevant allocation	101.14	98.51	95.64	96.07	94.97	91.17	89.76	89.09	84.52	89.75	88.64	86.52
as % of operating budget	11.57	11.05	11.63	10.71	11.12	12.02	10.61	10.99	12.11	10.93	11.42	11.74
Development Budget	**8206.54**	**9387.62**	**6006.02**	**10373.45**	**7921.05**	**6786.13**	**9954.72**	**7033.95**	**5127.00**	**6402.48**	**4697.71**	**3947.30**
Climate-relevant allocation	921.43	984.46	983.72	1252.95	1123.23	1052.58	681.73	778.07	572.95	422.70	609.22	557.03
as % of Development budget	11.23	10.49	16.38	12.08	14.18	15.51	6.85	11.06	11.18	6.60	12.97	14.11
Total Budget	**9080.38**	**10279.00**	**6828.41**	**11270.41**	**8774.91**	**7544.36**	**10801.00**	**7844.45**	**5824.71**	**7223.90**	**5473.96**	**4684.17**
Climate-relevant allocation	1022.57	1082.97	1079.36	1349.02	1218.20	1143.75	771.49	867.16	657.47	512.45	697.86	643.55
as % of total budget	11.26	10.54	15.81	11.97	13.88	15.16	7.14	11.05	11.29	7.09	12.75	13.74

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 15 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Shipping. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 512.45 crore, which increased to BDT 1022.57 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of 100 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 11.26 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 10 and development budget is 90 percent.

Figure 31: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Shipping

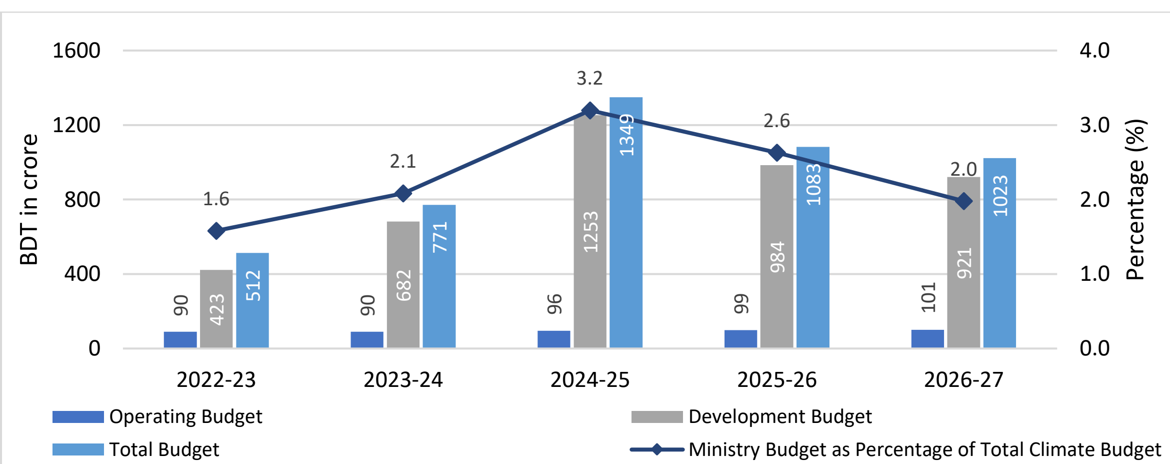
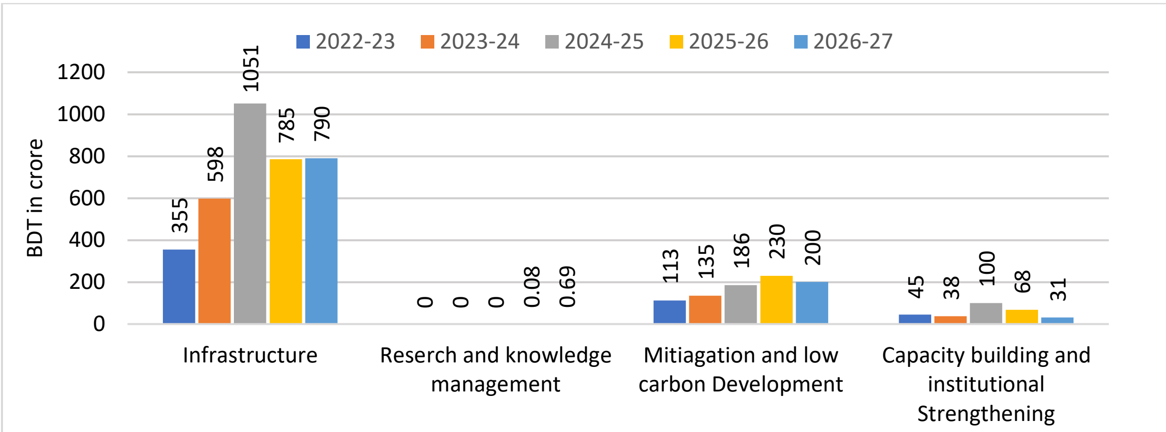


Figure 31 shows the share of the Ministry's climate budget as percentage of total climate budget, which is on average 2 percent. In FY 2026-27 climate related allocation of the Ministry has decreased by 5.54 percent than the previous year. The Figure shows that development budget is the main concern of the Ministry due to taking consideration of adapting measures.

Figure 32: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Shipping



In Figure 32, BCCSAP thematic area wise breakdown shows that, as the main focus of the Ministry is managing and developing water ways, so that highest allocation goes to Infrastructure sector. The budget allocation analysis from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27 shows that Infrastructure sector received almost 77 percent of its total climate allocation. The subsequent position has gone to Mitigation and Low-carbon Development sector as reducing emission from vessels is also a vital business of the Ministry.

3.4 Mitigation Focus Ministries/Divisions

3.4.1 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. It includes ministries involved in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing energy efficiency. The core ministries of this sector are the Energy and Mineral Resources Division, the Power Division, the Ministry of Science and Technology. In addition, the Ministry of Public Works is included here to reduce emissions in the building and construction sector, and the Roads and Highways Division to reduce emissions in the transport sector and the Ministry of Industries, the Ministry of Textiles and Jute to reduce industrial emission.

3.4.1.1 Energy and Mineral Resources Division

The core objective of the Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD) is to ensure energy supply across all regions and socio-economic groups through exploration, extraction, distribution, and efficient management of natural gas, oil, and coal. While the utilization of fossil fuels inherently impacts the climate, the Division actively addresses environmental challenges by expanding gas transmission pipelines to promote natural gas as a relatively low-carbon transitional fuel. Furthermore, EMRD plays a vital role in climate mitigation by systematically enhancing energy efficiency and reducing technical system losses across the energy supply chain.

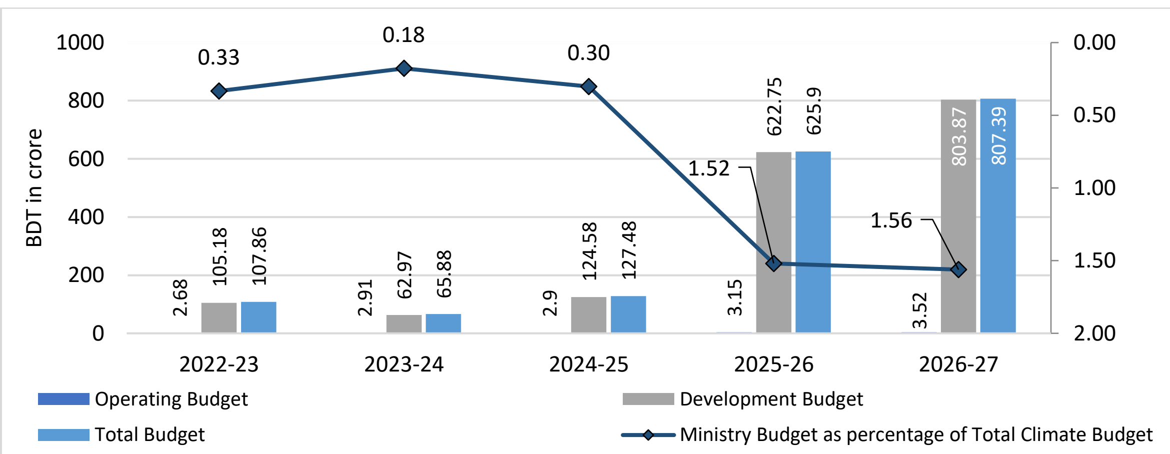
Table 16: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Energy and Mineral Resources Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)										
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**94.86**	**91.68**	**86.87**	**88.96**	**84.57**	**67.10**	**82.87**	**80.55**	**67.38**	**72.07**	**60.53**	**54.39**
Climate-relevant allocation	3.52	3.15	3.00	2.90	2.75	2.32	2.91	2.73	2.33	2.68	2.17	1.86
as % of operating budget	3.71	3.44	3.45	3.26	3.25	3.46	3.51	3.39	3.46	3.72	3.58	3.42
Development Budget	**2254.16**	**2086.32**	**1278.68**	**997.59**	**968.50**	**919.45**	**911.44**	**1062.52**	**1162.72**	**1797.65**	**1841.65**	**1718.14**
Climate-relevant allocation	803.87	622.75	45.42	124.58	66.08	37.62	62.97	57.40	57.89	105.18	101.82	79.69
as % of development budget	35.66	29.85	3.55	12.49	6.82	4.09	6.91	5.40	4.98	5.85	5.53	4.64
Total Budget	**2349.02**	**2178.00**	**1365.55**	**1086.55**	**1053.07**	**986.55**	**994.31**	**1143.07**	**1230.10**	**1869.72**	**1902.18**	**1772.53**
Climate-relevant allocation	807.39	625.90	48.42	127.48	68.83	39.94	65.88	60.13	60.22	107.86	103.99	81.55
as % of total budget	34.37	28.74	3.55	11.73	6.54	4.05	6.63	5.26	4.90	5.77	5.62	4.60

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 16 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of Energy and Mineral Resources Division. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 107.86 crore, which increased to BDT 807.39 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an increase of approximately 648 percent of the FY 2022-23 level driven almost entirely by new renewable energy and gas exploration projects in the development budget.

Figure 33: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Energy and Mineral Resources Division



In Figure-33, in comparison with previous budgets starting from FY2022-23, it is observed that the climate related allocation for the Energy and Mineral Resources Division increased dramatically rise in FY 2025-26 and reaching at BDT 625.90 crore and the trend is continued in FY2026-27 when it has reached at BDT 807.39 crore. The percentage of the climate related budget in this division was below 0.5 percent between FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25. But this year the ministries share is 1.56% of the total climate budget.

Figure 34: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Energy and Mineral Resources Division

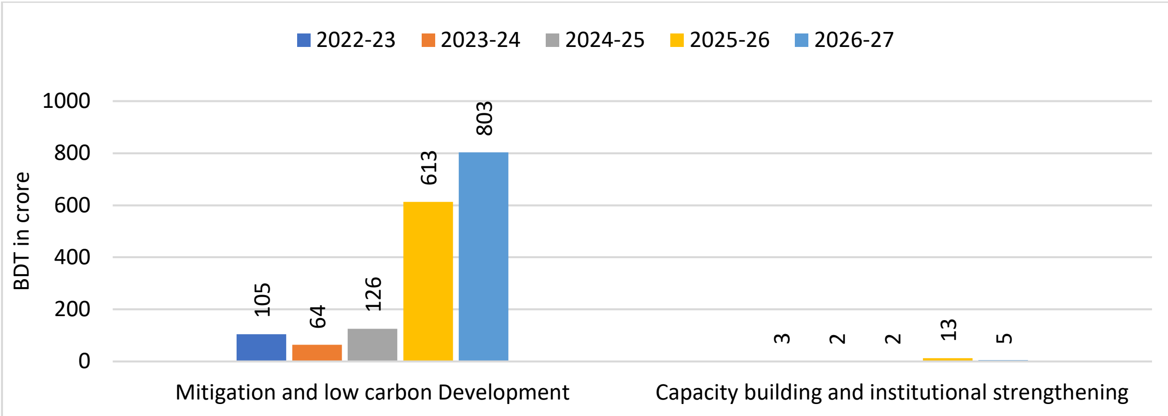


Figure 34 exhibits that most of the allocation of this Division has gone to the thematic area of Mitigation and Low-carbon Development followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening areas. As the Division's main priorities are introducing renewable energy and exploring new gas fields, its budget puts high emphasis on these two key areas.

3.4.1.2 Power Division

The goal of the Power Division is to ensure affordable, high-quality, and uninterrupted electricity supply for all 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 17: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Power Division

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**57.36**	**58.38**	**54.54**	**53.23**	**44.75**	**28.63**	**50.06**	**47.73**	**24.88**	**56.77**	**62.64**	**58.71**
Climate-relevant allocation	19.79	19.83	18.99	17.54	15.79	12.60	17.06	16.60	10.08	18.50	15.21	14.74
as % of operating budget	34.50	33.97	34.82	32.95	35.28	44.01	34.08	34.78	40.51	32.59	24.28	25.11
Development Budget	**14938.66**	**20283.62**	**15530.97**	**29176.70**	**21606.44**	**21094.97**	**33775.04**	**27127.45**	**27120.64**	**24139.11**	**25246.65**	**25253.16**
Climate-relevant allocation	2295.16	1888.99	1306.37	2197.34	1128.54	898.97	1842.49	1684.97	1452.76	891.49	979.58	937.54
as % of Development budget	15.36	9.31	8.41	7.53	5.22	4.26	5.46	6.21	5.36	3.69	3.88	3.71
Total Budget	**14996.02**	**20342.00**	**15585.51**	**29229.93**	**21651.19**	**21123.60**	**33825.10**	**27175.18**	**27145.52**	**24195.88**	**25309.29**	**25311.87**
Climate-relevant allocation	2314.95	1908.82	1325.36	2214.88	1144.33	911.57	1859.55	1701.57	1462.84	909.99	994.79	952.28
as % of total budget	15.44	9.38	8.50	7.58	5.29	4.32	5.50	6.26	5.39	3.76	3.93	3.76

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 17 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Power Division over the last five years horizon. In FY 2022-23, the allocation was BDT 909.99 crore, which increased to BDT 2314.95 crore in FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of 154 percent. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 15.44 percent of the Division's total budget. Of this allocation, the share of operating budget is just 0.85 percent, whereas the share of development budget is 99.15 percent.

Figure 35: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Power Division

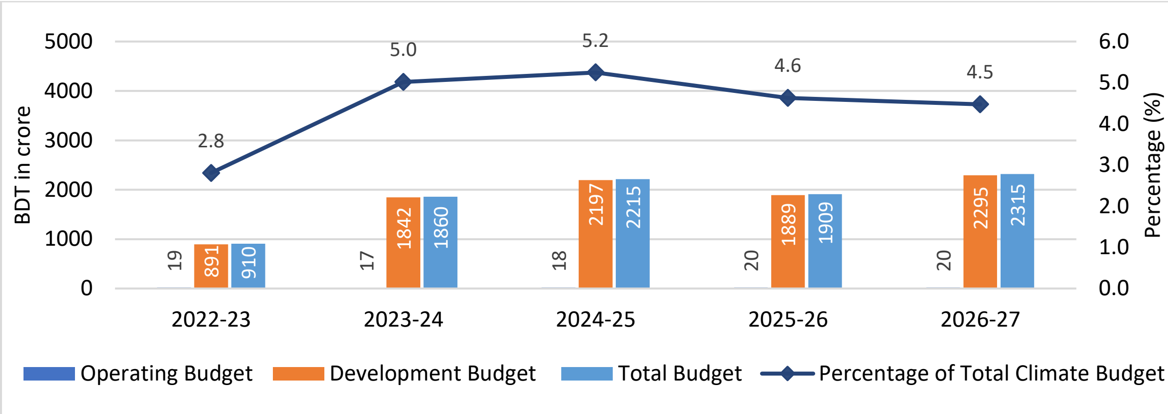


Figure-35 shows the climate related allocation of the Power Division for five years starting from FY 2022-23. In FY 2026-27 the share of Division's climate budget as a percentage of total climate budget is on average 4.5 percent, and the amount is BDT 2315 crore. The overall climate budget has increased by 154 percent with regards to FY 2022-23. It is also observable that the portion of climate allocation in operating budget is very small, indicating that development budget serves as the main driver for the Division's climate initiatives.

Figure 36: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Power Division

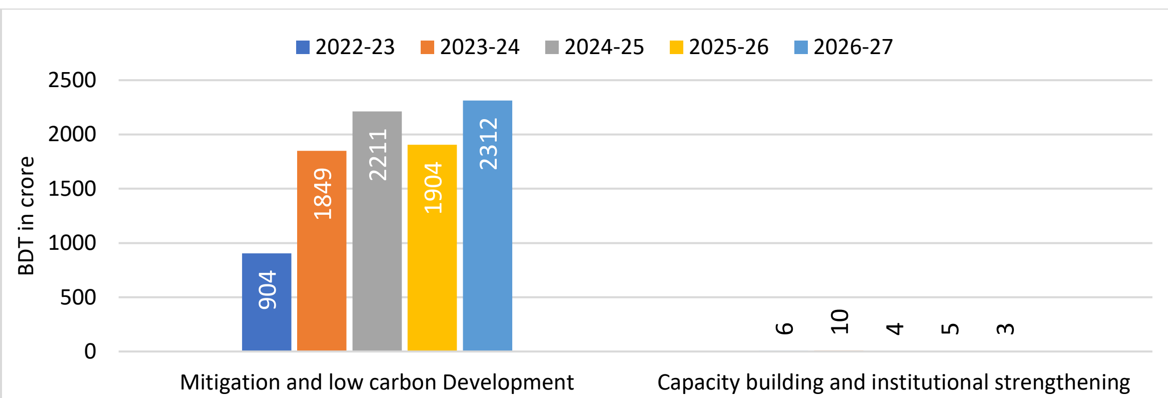


Figure 36 represents the trend of BCCSAP thematic area wise allocation, which shows that highest allocation has been given to Mitigation and low carbon development sector. The sector-wise expenditure from FY 2022-23 to 2026-27 also reveals that 99 percent of its expenditure went to the mitigation and Low-Carbon Development sector for increasing energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy.

3.4.1.3 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 systems—these combined initiatives make a substantial contribution to both climate change adaptation and sustainable development.

Table 18: 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)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**711.29**	**714.47**	**674.98**	**686.12**	**669.19**	**595.41**	**627.42**	**617.82**	**552.86**	**602.43**	**577.94**	**550.79**
Climate-relevant allocation	140.81	139.53	132.83	133.85	132.21	122.36	103.21	102.84	105.14	119.91	117.11	110.91
as % of operating budget	19.80	19.53	19.68	19.51	19.76	20.55	16.45	16.65	19.02	19.90	20.26	20.14
Development Budget	**17403.74**	**12154.53**	**12029.50**	**12886.70**	**12129.62**	**8649.68**	**12980.13**	**11415.51**	**10655.23**	**16011.46**	**12243.27**	**11071.57**
Climate-relevant allocation	859.82	1454.80	1424.51	1671.27	1374.86	1038.99	1468.25	1398.33	1304.74	1862.76	1553.45	1411.68
as % of Development budget	4.94	11.97	11.84	12.97	11.33	12.01	11.31	12.25	12.25	11.63	12.69	12.75
Total Budget	**18115.03**	**12869.00**	**12704.48**	**13572.82**	**12798.81**	**9245.09**	**13607.55**	**12033.33**	**11208.09**	**16613.89**	**12821.21**	**11622.36**
Climate-relevant allocation	1000.63	1594.33	1557.34	1805.12	1507.07	1161.35	1571.46	1501.17	1409.88	1982.67	1670.56	1522.59
as % of total budget	5.52	12.39	12.26	13.30	11.78	12.56	11.55	12.48	12.58	11.93	13.03	13.10

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 18 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Science and Technology. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 5.52 percent of the Ministry's total budget down from 12.39 percent in FY 2025-26, reflecting a substantial reduction in development budget allocations for the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Figure 37: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Science and Technology

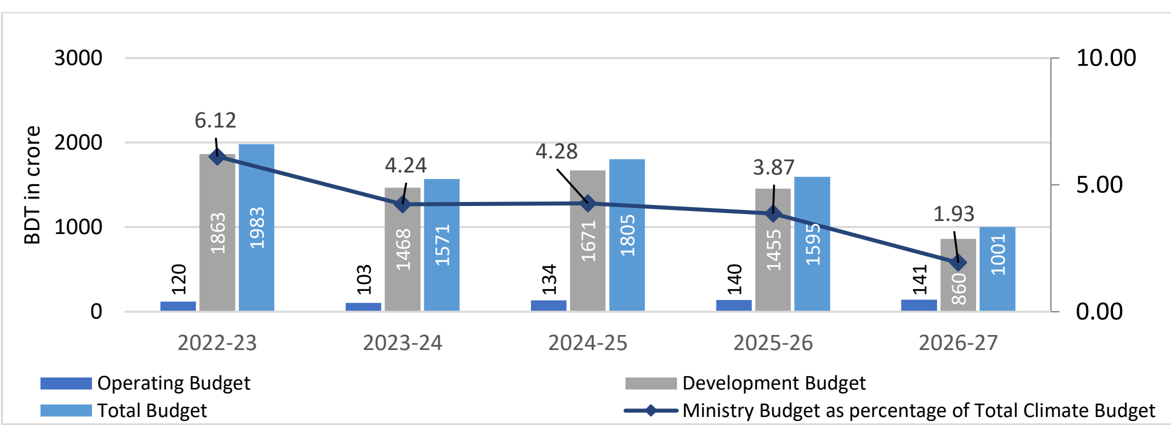


Figure 37 shows that the Ministry's share in the total national climate-related allocation has decreased from 6.12 percent to 1.93 percent over the past five years. Although the Ministry's operating budget has remained relatively stable from FY 2022-23 to 2026-27, the development budget has been reduced.

Figure 38: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Science and Technology

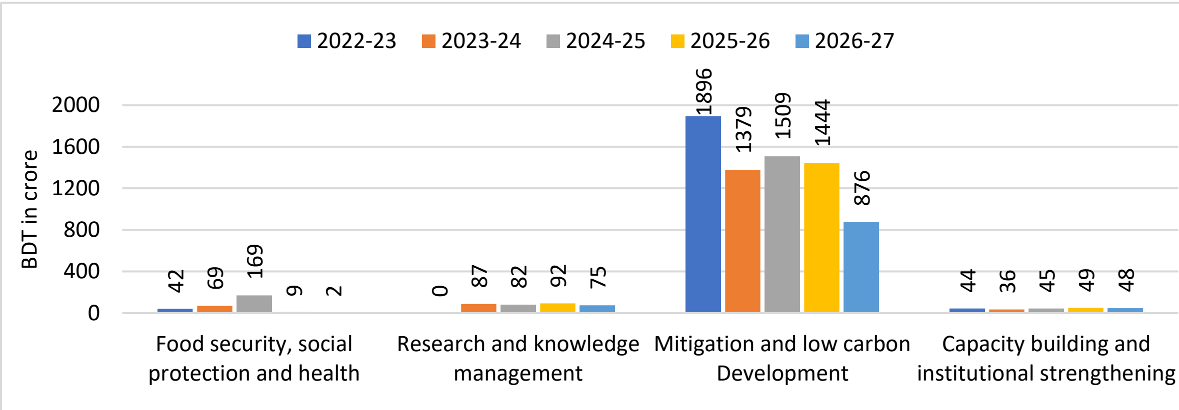


Figure 38 shows the climate related allocation according to BCCSAP thematic area, where it is seen that the highest allocation is concentrated within the Mitigation and low carbon development sector. On average, this sector accounted for 87.5 percent of the Ministry's total climate-related allocation. In contrast, the Research and knowledge management sector receives a minimal allocation. The Ministry has a vital role in this area, including 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.

3.4.1.4 Road Transport and Highways Division

The vision of the Road Transport and Highways Division is to develop sustainable highway infrastructures and a safe road network integrated with urban public transport. This division contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation both direct and indirect initiatives. For example, it plays a direct role in mitigating the impacts of climate change by ensuring unbarred water flow while building 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-density Metrorail network is doing the same by reducing the use of private vehicles with low passenger density.

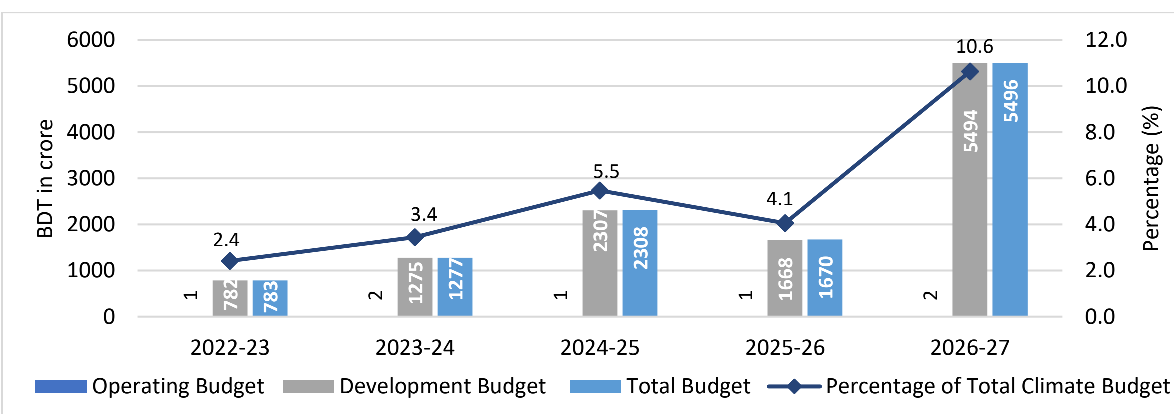
Table 19: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Road Transport and Highways Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure *(amount in crore taka)*											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**6176.19**	**6166.43**	**5735.55**	**6100.86**	**5433.61**	**4263.96**	**5647.82**	**5561.56**	**4912.30**	**5352.00**	**5351.69**	**4702.55**
Climate-relevant allocation	2.16	1.54	0.99	1.18	1.06	0.57	2.15	1.23	0.72	1.33	1.09	0.60
as % of operating budget	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
Development Budget	**30741.36**	**32329.57**	**19949.64**	**32042.43**	**18624.61**	**13765.55**	**34062.21**	**27803.45**	**19286.27**	**31295.87**	**29896.58**	**26212.86**
Climate-relevant allocation	5493.91	1668.00	1064.64	2306.97	874.50	635.84	1275.32	1070.99	670.10	782.16	930.18	904.63
as % of Development budget	17.87	5.16	5.34	7.20	4.70	4.62	3.74	3.85	3.47	2.50	3.11	3.45
Total Budget	**36917.55**	**38496.00**	**25685.19**	**38143.29**	**24058.22**	**18029.51**	**39710.03**	**33365.01**	**24198.57**	**36647.87**	**35248.27**	**30915.41**
Climate-relevant allocation	5496.07	1669.54	1065.63	2308.15	875.56	636.41	1277.47	1072.22	670.82	783.49	931.27	905.23
as % of total budget	14.89	4.34	4.15	6.05	3.64	3.53	3.22	3.21	2.77	2.14	2.64	2.93

Source: iBAS++, FD

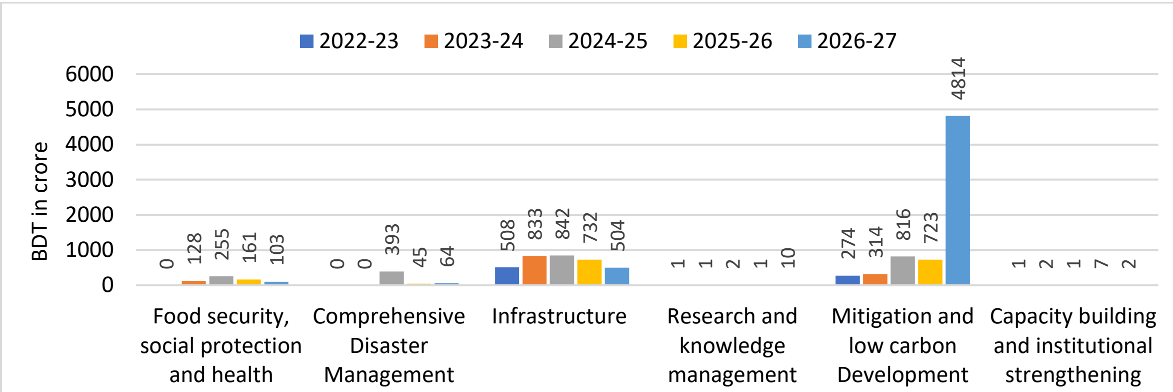
Table 19 exhibits the share of climate relevant allocation of the Road Transport and Highways Division from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27. In FY 2022-23, the relevant allocation was BDT 783.49 crore, which has increased to BDT 5496.07 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of 601 percent. The climate relevant allocation in FY 2026-27 is about 14.89 percent of the Division's total budget. The portion of operating budget to climate relevant total budget is 0.04 percent while the development budget is 99.96 percent.

Figure 39: 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 39. The share of the Division's climate budget as a percentage of total climate budget shows an increasing trend from 2022-23 to 2024-25. The overall climate budget increased by 5.5 percent in FY 2024-25 then declined to 4.1 percent in FY 2025-26. Then, it increased to 10.6 percent in FY 2026-27. The figure also demonstrates that the division's primary focus is on the development budget, since the operating budget in the figure cannot be seen easily.

Figure 40: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Road Transport and Highways Division



The division has a wide range of allocations regarding BCCSAP thematic areas. The focus of the Division is Mitigation and low-Carbon Development. Subsequently that highest allocation goes to Mitigation and low-Carbon Development sector as their main responsibility is introducing green vehicles like rapid transit and construction of climate resilient roads.

3.4.1.5 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 eco-friendly building features to address the impacts of climate change. They are also responsible for monitoring and controlling infrastructure projects to minimize environmental degradation and raise climate awareness. Climate-relevant initiatives 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 20: 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)										
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**	
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**2126.28**	**2078.62**	**2014.21**	**1983.02**	**2031.42**	**1859.17**	**1948.73**	**1832.71**	**1660.96**	**1891.87**	**1898.85**	**1779.07**
Climate-relevant allocation	65.32	64.09	61.78	61.11	62.48	57.24	59.65	56.22	51.24	57.81	56.44	52.93
as % of operating budget	3.07	3.08	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.06	2.97	2.98
Development Budget	**2952.27**	**3031.81**	**2806.80**	**4945.97**	**3350.95**	**2661.71**	**5479.47**	**5192.61**	**4881.51**	**4928.86**	**6798.40**	**5964.63**
climate-relevant allocation	872.45	610.29	602.40	738.92	495.33	475.61	457.87	541.52	599.58	469.74	711.50	619.04
as % of development budget	29.55	20.13	21.46	14.94	14.78	17.87	8.36	10.43	12.28	9.53	10.47	10.38
Total Budget	**5078.55**	**5110.43**	**4821.01**	**6928.99**	**5382.37**	**4520.88**	**7428.20**	**7025.32**	**6542.47**	**6820.73**	**8697.25**	**7743.70**
Climate-relevant allocation	937.77	674.38	664.18	800.03	557.81	532.85	517.52	597.74	650.82	527.55	767.94	671.97
as % of total budget	18.47	13.20	13.78	11.55	10.36	11.79	6.97	8.51	9.95	7.73	8.83	8.68

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 20 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 527.55 crore, which has increased to BDT 937.77 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of 77.76 percent. The climate-relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 18.47 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 7 percent, and development budget is 93 percent.

Figure-41: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Housing and Public Works

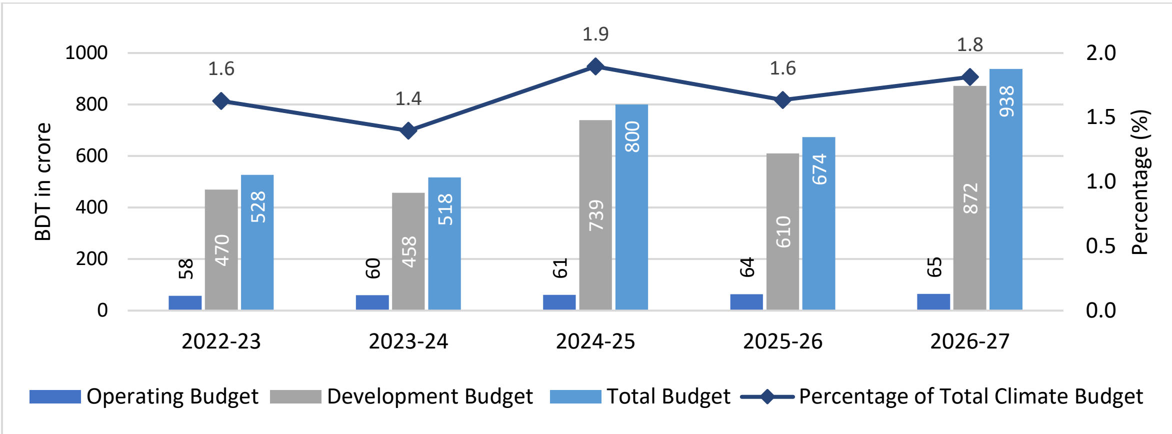
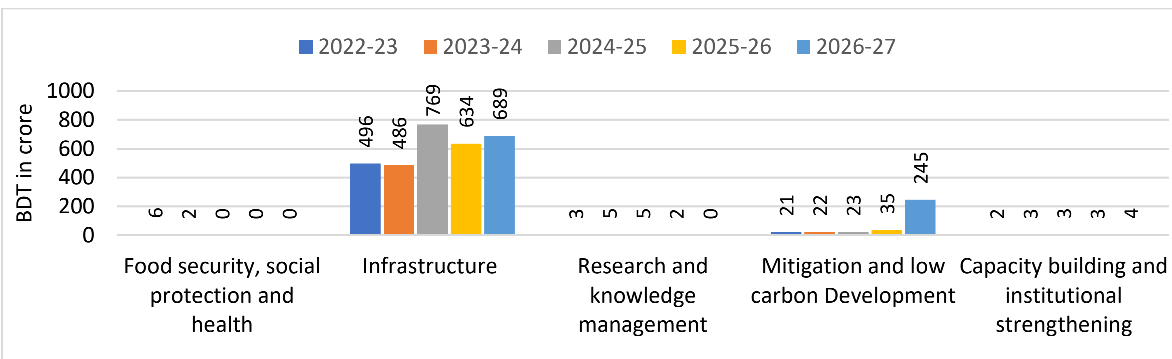


Figure 41 shows that the contribution of the Ministry's climate budget is averaged at 1.6 percent of total climate budget. The portion of climate budget in FY 2026-27 has increased by 39.17 percent compared to the previous fiscal year. The operating budget remains the same, which indicates that the Ministry has given more emphasis on development budget than its operating part. Mainly rooftop solar plant and use of climate resilient building material in the construction sector is the focused area of the Divisions.

Figure-42: 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 second largest portion to Mitigation and low-Carbon Development sector as shown in Figure-42. The graphical presentation also demonstrates that 73 percent of the allocation is spent on the infrastructure area, while 26 percent went to Mitigation and Low-carbon Development area and rest 1 percent for other areas.

3.4.1.6 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 21: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Industries

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**361.02**	**337.18**	**295.44**	**359.32**	**329.79**	**310.94**	**370.65**	**335.48**	**319.98**	**376.37**	**331.89**	**314.62**
Climate-relevant allocation	12.01	11.61	9.87	12.20	11.36	11.04	12.51	11.28	10.98	12.54	11.08	10.78
as % of operating budget	3.33	3.44	3.34	3.40	3.44	3.55	3.38	3.36	3.43	3.33	3.34	3.43
Development Budget	**1330.88**	**1553.82**	**1286.90**	**2150.26**	**1169.07**	**937.47**	**2652.95**	**2210.56**	**2190.11**	**1144.78**	**1890.58**	**1715.46**
Climate- relevant allocation	20.28	28.02	29.02	60.08	29.25	25.46	238.95	173.48	167.88	58.55	133.46	135.34
as % of Development budget	1.52	1.80	2.26	2.79	2.50	2.72	9.01	7.85	7.67	5.11	7.06	7.89
Total Budget	**1691.90**	**1891.00**	**1582.34**	**2509.58**	**1498.86**	**1248.41**	**3023.60**	**2546.04**	**2510.09**	**1521.15**	**2222.47**	**2030.08**
Climate-relevant allocation	32.29	39.63	38.89	72.28	40.61	36.50	251.46	184.76	178.86	71.09	144.54	146.12
as % of total budget	1.91	2.10	2.46	2.88	2.71	2.92	8.32	7.26	7.13	4.67	6.50	7.20

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 21 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Industries. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 71.09 crore, which has decreased to BDT 32.29 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate decrease of 54.58 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 1.91 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 37.2 percent, and development budget is 62.8 percent.

Figure 43: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Industries

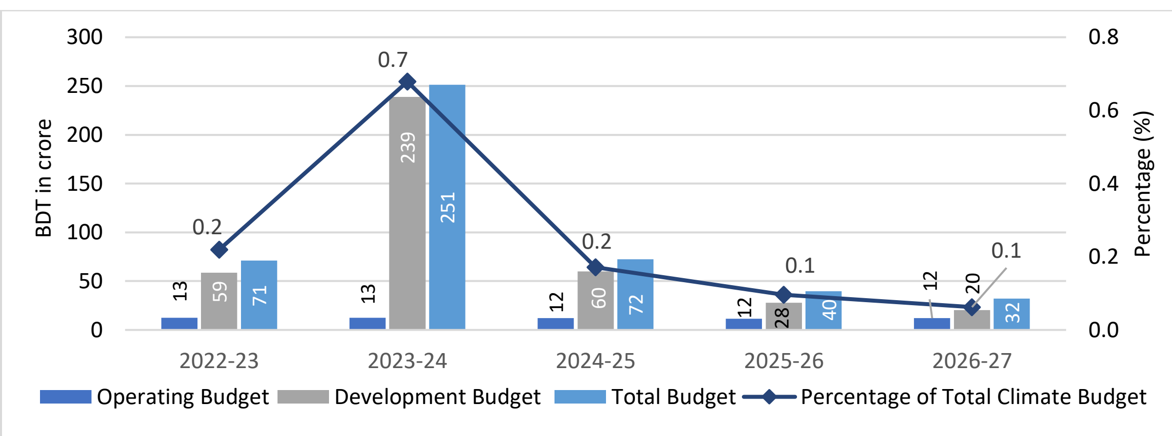
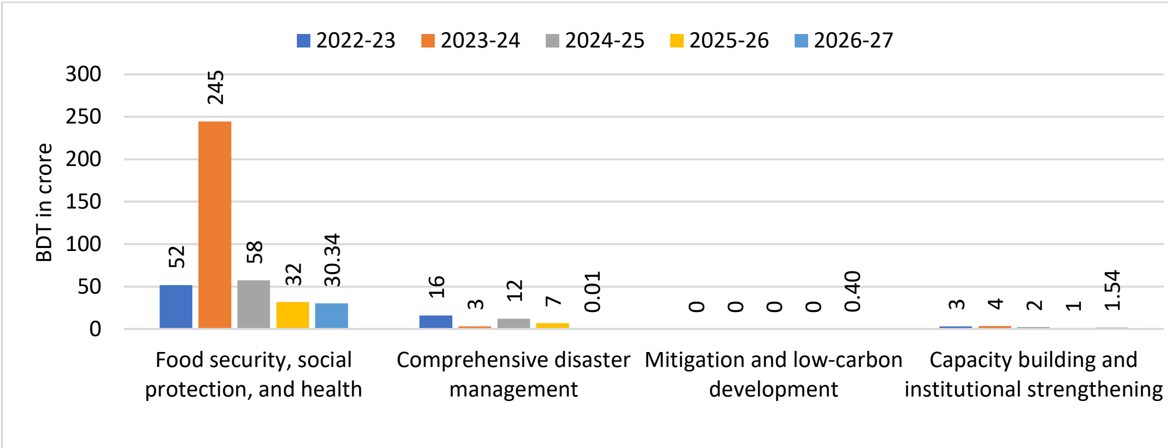


Figure 43 shows the decreasing trend of climate allocation of the Ministry. The contribution of the Ministry's climate budget as percentage of total climate budget is FY 2026-27 by 0.1 percent. The portion of climate budget in 2026-27 has decreased by 54.58 percent than FY2022-23.

Figure 44: 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 allotted climate budget for Comprehensive disaster management and Capacity building and institutional strengthening sector (Figure 44). Although the Ministry's primary mandate is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, its budget allocation for the Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development sector remains marginal throughout the period from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27.

3.4.1.7 Ministry of Textiles and Jute

The Ministry of Textiles and Jute plays a key role in climate change by promoting sustainable practices across the industries, particularly through encouraging eco-friendly alternatives like jute packaging and deploying cleaner production technologies. 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 that enhances climate change mitigation. Because of this charcoal producing process, wood is not burnt directly, resulting very low carbon emission.

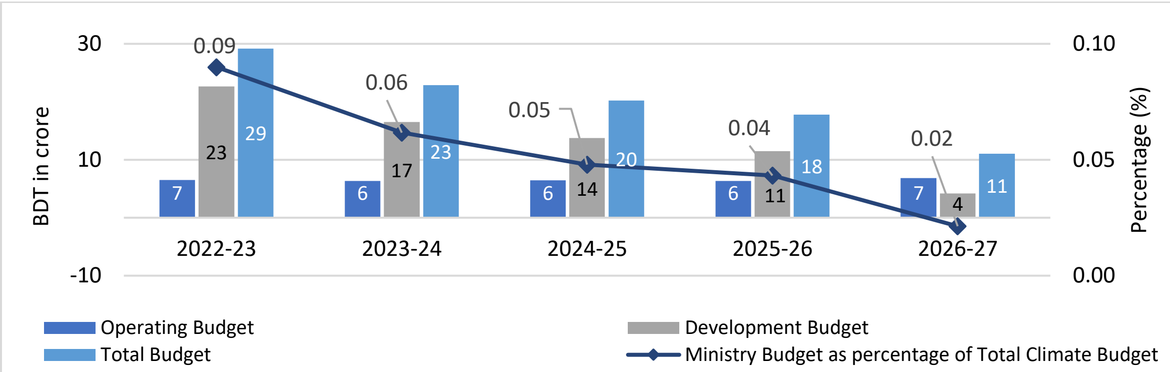
Table 22: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Textiles and Jute

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**245.38**	**232.30**	**222.99**	**238.25**	**235.15**	**200.76**	**215.83**	**210.74**	**178.52**	**209.84**	**194.49**	**169.82**
Climate-relevant allocation	6.83	6.32	5.87	6.46	6.31	5.48	6.36	6.10	5.02	6.52	5.79	4.97
as % of operating budget	2.78	2.72	2.63	2.71	2.68	2.73	2.95	2.89	2.81	3.11	2.98	2.93
Development Budget	**266.60**	**247.70**	**251.71**	**336.13**	**262.72**	**252.24**	**390.38**	**390.38**	**270.13**	**419.00**	**409.00**	**309.98**
climate relevant allocation	4.20	11.49	16.47	13.76	17.36	16.74	16.50	20.10	18.96	22.64	24.23	19.40
as % of Development budget	1.58	4.64	6.54	4.09	6.61	6.64	4.23	5.15	7.02	5.40	5.92	6.26
Total Budget	**511.98**	**480.00**	**474.70**	**574.38**	**497.87**	**453.00**	**606.21**	**601.12**	**448.65**	**628.84**	**603.49**	**479.80**
Climate-relevant allocation	11.03	17.81	22.34	20.22	23.67	22.22	22.86	26.20	23.98	29.16	30.02	24.37
as % of total budget	2.15	3.71	4.71	3.52	4.75	4.91	3.77	4.36	5.34	4.64	4.97	5.08

Source: iBAS++, FD

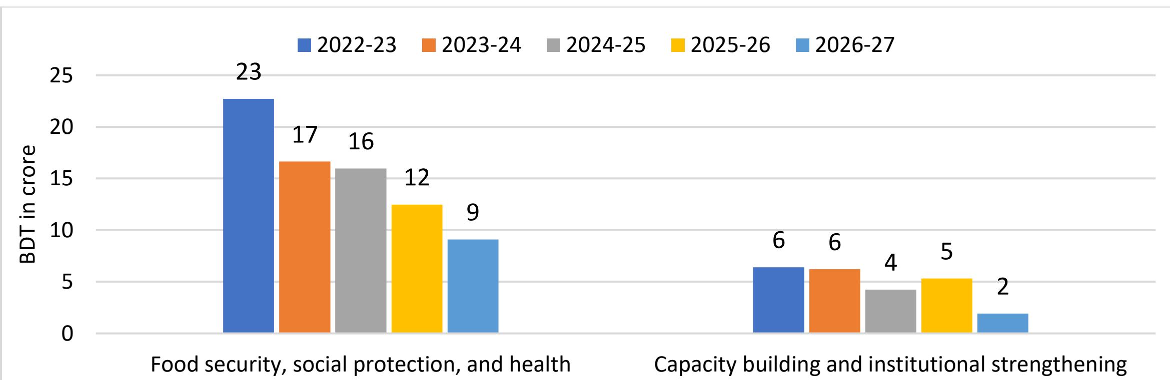
Table 22 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Textiles and Jute. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 29.16 crore, which has decreased to BDT 11.03 crore by FY 2026-27. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 2.15 percent of the Ministry's total budget.

Figure 45: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Textiles and Jute



From Figure-45, we can observe that the climate related budget for this Ministry has been decreased over time. Initially, in FY 2022-23 the budget was BDT 29 crore which was about 0.09 percent of the total climate budget for that year. Then it started to fall from BDT 29 crore in FY 2022-23 to BDT 11 crore in FY 2026-27.

Figure 46: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Textiles and Jute



From Figure-46 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 2026-27, the ministry has allotted BDT 9 crore for Food Security, Social Protection and Health and BDT 2 crore for Capacity building and institutional strengthening.

3.5 Cross Cutting issues related to Ministries/Divisions

The fourth and sixth thematic areas mainly concentrate on crosscutting sectors, which encompass research related to climate change, afforestation efforts, institutional capacity building and the integration of climate change actions into national policies. While the Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change is ideally positioned for this sector because of its significant involvement in climate-sensitive policymaking, research, and capacity building, other ministries may also contribute to this domain. Besides this Secondary and Higher Education Division, Technical and Madrasah Education Division, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and Ministry of Land are incorporated in this sector due to their contribution to diverse climate-related areas, such as research, comprehensive disaster management and capacity building.

3.5.1 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. Climate-related database creation, modeling, and ecosystem and biodiversity-related research and formulation is the core work of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, so it is comprised in this sector.

3.5.1.1 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 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 23: 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)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**827.03**	**763.52**	**741.73**	**727.92**	**703.80**	**679.55**	**788.23**	**762.46**	**710.78**	**762.57**	**720.63**	**638.11**
Climate-relevant allocation	374.94	349.46	341.14	334.22	326.52	318.34	358.30	349.43	322.13	349.46	334.05	272.90
as % of operating budget	45.34	45.77	45.99	45.91	46.39	46.85	45.46	45.83	45.32	45.83	46.36	42.77
Development Budget	**1413.09**	**1380.48**	**1095.12**	**1402.53**	**618.74**	**474.64**	**851.32**	**1308.85**	**1138.98**	**738.69**	**637.31**	**241.34**
Climate-relevant allocation	758.44	701.53	587.26	636.88	317.53	239.58	410.90	679.13	614.86	283.65	299.18	86.10
as % of Development budget	53.67	50.82	53.63	45.41	51.32	50.48	48.27	51.89	53.98	38.40	46.94	35.68
Total Budget	**2240.12**	**2144.00**	**1836.85**	**2130.45**	**1322.54**	**1154.19**	**1639.55**	**2071.31**	**1849.76**	**1501.26**	**1357.94**	**879.45**
Climate-relevant allocation	1133.38	1050.99	928.40	971.10	644.05	557.92	769.20	1028.56	936.99	633.11	633.23	359.00
as % of total budget	50.59	49.02	50.54	45.58	48.70	48.34	46.92	49.66	50.65	42.17	46.63	40.82

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 23 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 633.11 crore, which has increased to BDT 1133.38 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate increase of 79 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 50.59 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 33 percent, and development budget is 67 percent.

Figure 47: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

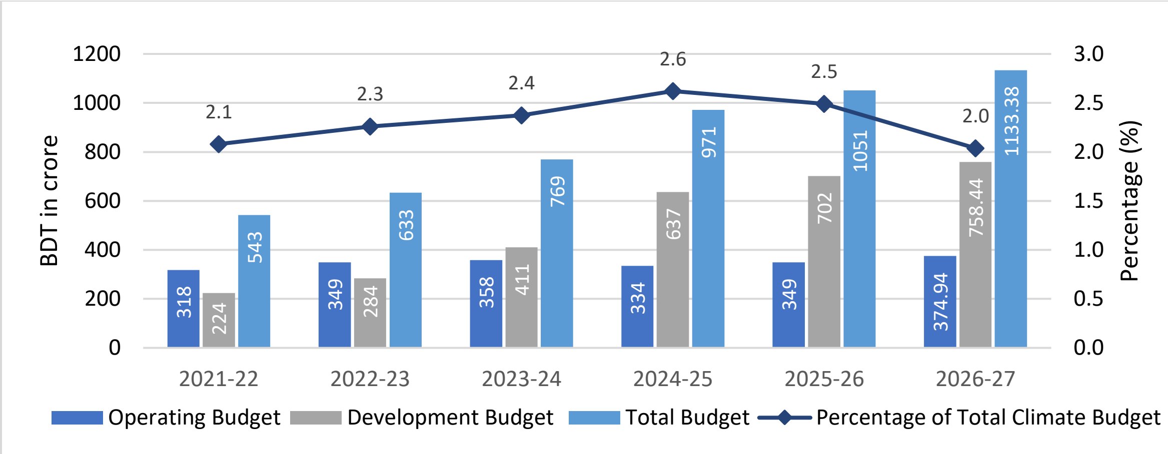


Figure-47 shows a slight increase in climate-related allocations of the Ministry than the previous year. Though, the share of the ministry's climate budget as part of total climate budget is not at satisfactory level. The position of the Ministry is 9th among the 25 climate specific ministries. Given 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 shown significant growth.

Figure 48: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

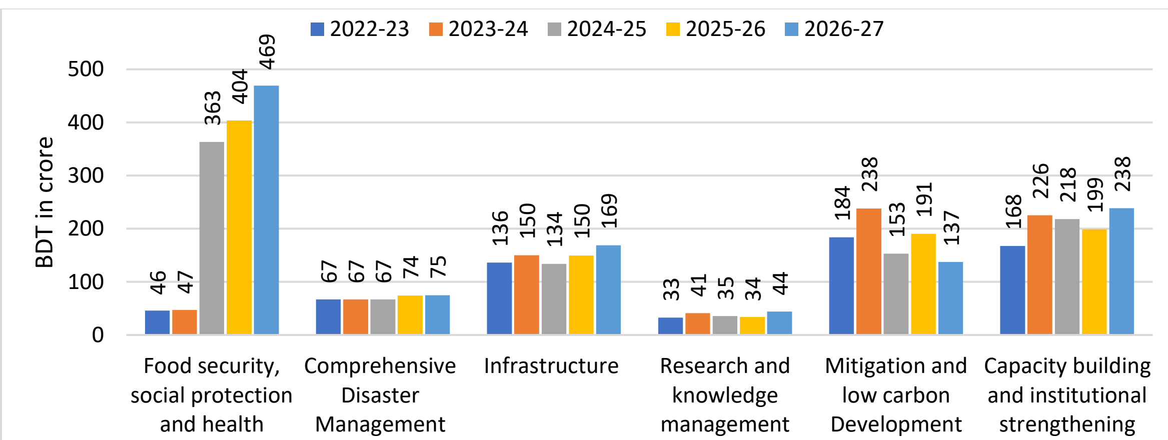


Figure 48 shows the thematic expenditure analysis from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27, which expresses that as a lead Ministry of climate change it plays its roles in all thematic areas of BCCSAP. The allocation for the Food Security, Social Protection and Health area increased radically in FY 2024-25 and continued. There are no significant changes in other areas during the 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.

3.5.1.2 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, plantations, 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 24: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Secondary and Higher Education Division

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	**2025-26**		**2024-25**			**2023-24**			**2022-23**		
	Budget	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**	**Budget**	**Revised**	**Actual**
Operating Budget	**32867.24**	**30450.95**	**30363.53**	**28566.84**	**30816.78**	**29650.30**	**25933.27**	**25178.90**	**24398.02**	**23361.75**	**23587.59**	**22403.69**
Climate-relevant allocation	321.69	295.51	282.75	273.00	284.41	265.27	240.56	208.13	187.07	216.23	208.84	186.73
as % of operating budget	0.98	0.97	0.93	0.96	0.92	0.89	0.93	0.83	0.77	0.93	0.89	0.83
Development Budget	**24434.44**	**17113.05**	**9390.42**	**15541.50**	**8416.58**	**6781.72**	**16905.71**	**8952.55**	**7862.93**	**16600.54**	**10064.60**	**8091.97**
Climate-relevant allocation	1933.43	796.03	320.43	732.84	226.84	154.78	336.40	131.06	115.29	334.21	162.24	135.37
as % of Development budget	7.91	4.65	3.41	4.72	2.70	2.28	1.99	1.46	1.47	2.01	1.61	1.67
Total Budget	**57301.68**	**47564.00**	**39753.95**	**44108.34**	**39233.36**	**36432.02**	**42838.98**	**34131.45**	**32260.95**	**39962.29**	**33652.19**	**30495.66**
Climate-relevant allocation	2255.12	1091.54	603.18	1005.84	511.25	420.05	576.96	339.19	302.36	550.44	371.08	322.10
as % of total budget	3.94	2.29	1.52	2.28	1.30	1.15	1.35	0.99	0.94	1.38	1.10	1.06

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 24 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Secondary and Higher Education Division. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 550.44 crore, which has increased to BDT 2,255.12 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an increase of approximately 310 percent from the FY 2022-23. This exceptional growth is driven primarily by the inclusion of school building construction in the climate-resilient shelter programme under the development budget.

Figure 49: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Secondary and Higher Education Division

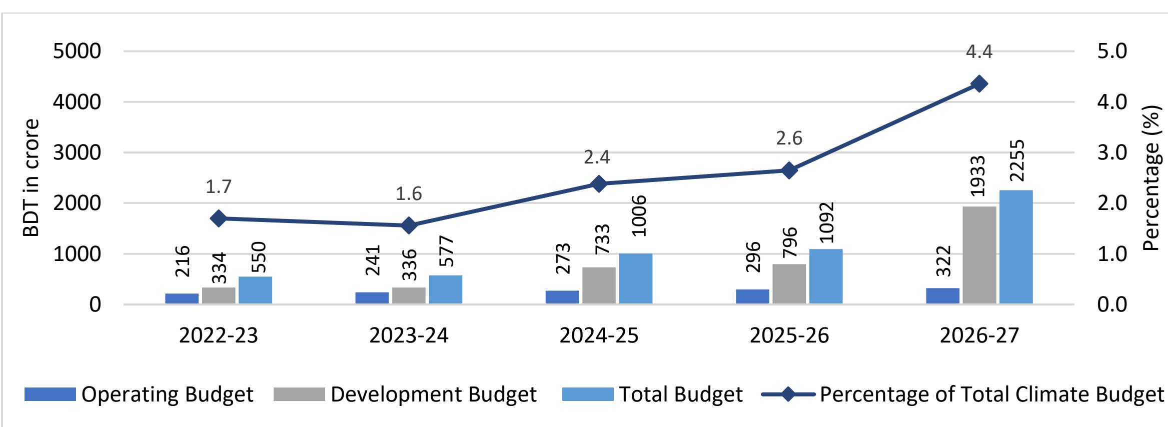
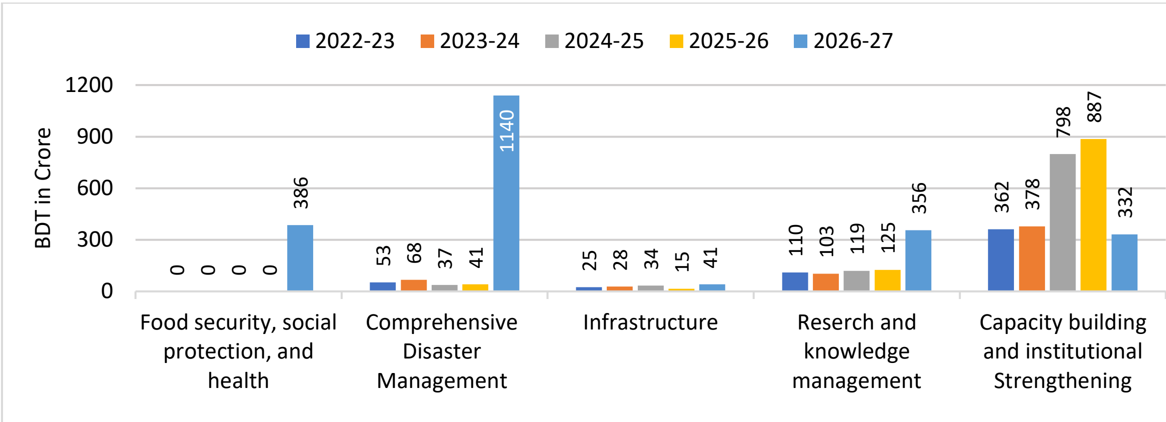


Figure 49 shows that over the past five years, the Division's share of the total climate-related allocation has increased rapidly. This year, it is almost double than the previous year. In FY 2026-27, the climate-related development allocation stands at BDT 1933.43 crore compared to BDT 334 crore in FY 2022-23.

Figure 50: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Secondary and Higher Education Division



In the Division's climate allocation, "Comprehensive Disaster Management" has received the highest allocation due to the present government policy. As school buildings are used as flood/cyclone shelters, the repair and construction of new school buildings are incorporated in this sector. Besides due to capacity building in climate change arena and the research in Agricultural Universities to introduce climate-resilient cropping pattern Food Security, Social Protection and Health sector get the second position and Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening occupies the third position.

3.5.1.3 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

The primary objective of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education (MoPME) is to ensure primary and basic education for all by expanding institutional opportunities for primary education and improving educational 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.

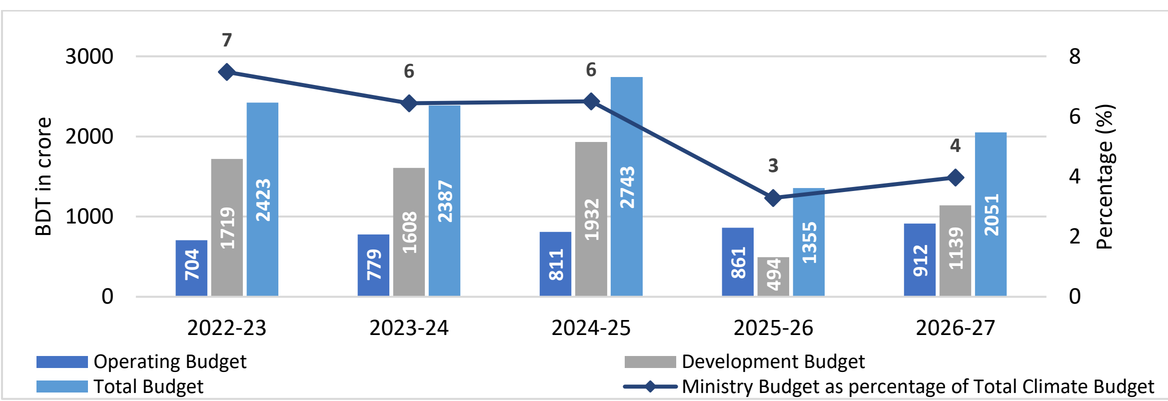
Table 25: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**25297.34**	**24004.84**	**23657.78**	**22683.76**	**22359.18**	**18458.04**	**22703.83**	**22360.77**	**19000.09**	**20119.58**	**19918.12**	**17564.76**
Climate-relevant allocation	911.96	861.17	861.64	810.82	799.60	663.08	779.06	777.96	652.06	703.96	699.68	617.33
as % of operating budget	3.60	3.59	3.64	3.57	3.58	3.59	3.43	3.48	3.43	3.50	3.51	3.51
Development Budget	**21347.53**	**11398.16**	**8054.18**	**16135.52**	**12764.01**	**7429.00**	**12018.41**	**8121.10**	**7231.05**	**11641.55**	**7784.68**	**6250.44**
Climate-relevant allocation	1139.09	493.67	986.63	1931.71	1822.14	1126.38	1607.88	1183.65	1066.61	1719.37	1164.96	922.94
as % of development budget	5.34	4.33	12.25	11.97	14.28	15.16	13.38	14.57	14.75	14.77	14.96	14.77
Total Budget	**46644.87**	**35403.00**	**31711.96**	**38819.28**	**35123.19**	**25887.04**	**34722.24**	**30481.87**	**26231.14**	**31761.13**	**27702.80**	**23815.20**
Climate-relevant allocation	2051.05	1354.85	1848.27	2742.53	2621.74	1789.46	2386.94	1961.61	1718.67	2423.33	1864.64	1540.27
as % of total budget	4.40	3.83	5.83	7.06	7.46	6.91	6.87	6.44	6.55	7.63	6.73	6.47

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 25 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 2423.33 crore, which decreased to BDT 2051.05 crore by FY 2026-27, marking an approximate decrease of 15.36 percent. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 4.40 percent of the Ministry's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget percent and development budget are 44.46 and 55.54 percent respectively.

Figure 51: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education



From the above Figure 51 we can see that the share of Ministry budget as a percentage of total climate budget of FY 2026-27 is significantly low, it is about 4 percent. In FY 2026-27 total climate budget of the Ministry is BDT 2051 crore which is 51.37 percent more than the previous fiscal year.

Figure 52: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

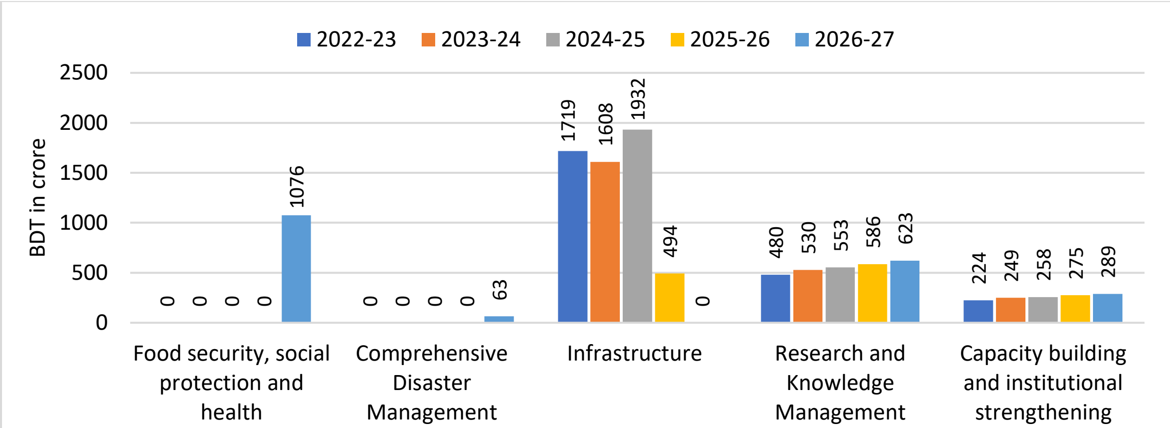


Figure-52 shows that amongst the share of six thematic areas, Food Security, Social Protection and Health sector has received the highest allocation followed by Research and knowledge management, and Capacity building and institutional strengthening in FY 2026-27.

3.5.1.4 Technical and Madrasah Education Division

Mission of the Technical and Madrasah 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 26: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of Technical and Madrasah Education Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**11734.00**	**8997.64**	**9096.17**	**8214.97**	**8253.69**	**8005.12**	**7779.22**	**7363.86**	**6868.79**	**7170.82**	**7065.68**	**6340.89**
Climate-relevant allocation	23.79	24.66	24.88	23.64	19.80	16.19	23.51	20.23	13.85	20.35	17.99	13.46
as % of operating budget	0.20	0.27	0.27	0.29	0.24	0.20	0.30	0.27	0.20	0.28	0.25	0.21
Development Budget	**6722.99**	**3680.36**	**3299.63**	**3568.47**	**1699.58**	**949.50**	**2822.81**	**2619.83**	**1220.54**	**2557.00**	**2086.00**	**1424.55**
Climate-relevant allocation	871.58	109.69	97.64	86.35	38.78	12.34	45.86	48.06	10.40	43.89	27.05	10.93
as % of Development budget	12.96	2.98	2.96	2.42	2.28	1.30	1.62	1.83	0.85	1.72	1.30	0.77
Total Budget	**18456.99**	**12678.00**	**12395.80**	**11783.44**	**9953.27**	**8954.62**	**10602.03**	**9983.69**	**8089.33**	**9727.82**	**9151.68**	**7765.44**
Climate-relevant allocation	895.37	134.35	122.52	109.99	58.58	28.53	69.37	68.29	24.25	64.24	45.04	24.39
as % of total budget	4.85	1.06	0.99	0.93	0.59	0.32	0.65	0.68	0.30	0.66	0.49	0.31

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 26 shows the share of climate relevant allocation of the Technical and Madrasah Education Division. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 64.24 crore, which has increased to BDT 895.37 crore by FY 2026-27. The climate relevant allocation in FY 2026-27 accounts for 4.85 percent of the Division's total budget. Of this total, the portion of operating budget is 2.66 percent, and the proportion development budget is 97.34 percent.

Figure 53: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget in Technical and Madrasah Education Division

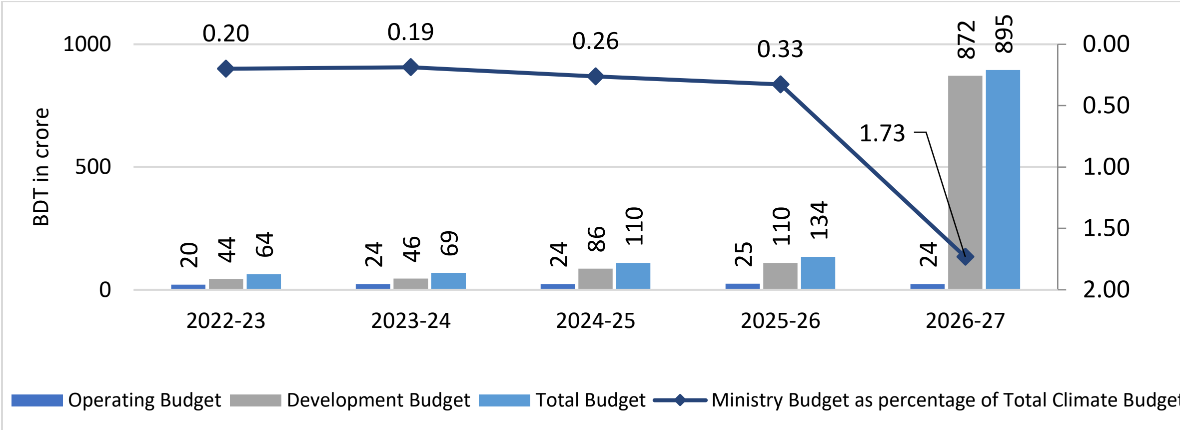
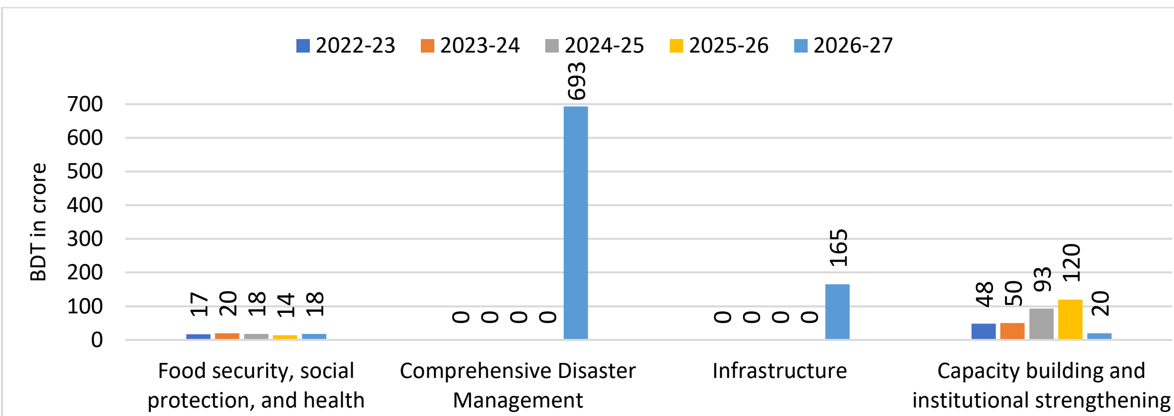


Figure 53 shows that the climate-related budget has increased significantly in FY 2026–27. The Division's climate-related budget was BDT 64 crore in FY 2022-23, which has increased to BDT 895 crore In FY 2026-27.

Figure 54: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Technical and Madrasah Education



While allocating the climate budget, the Division focuses mainly on comprehensive Disaster Management, as the school building of Madrasah and technical education are used as cyclone and flood shelter.

3.5.2 Capacity building and institutional strengthening

To combat climate change impacts, mainstreaming climate. resilience across all levels of national level planning is essential. This requires embedding climate considerations into policies, programs, and projects, while simultaneously building institutional capacity across line ministries. Due to social rules, marginalized and low-income women are disproportionately affected by climate events. So, targeted gender-responsive considerations within this cross-cutting framework is necessary. Any ministry can be included in this sector in terms of increasing awareness on climate change, building capacity and expertise, and mainstreaming the climate change issues into the policy. Except for the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, only two other ministries are currently identified in the Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening category. Additional ministries that conduct climate capacity building activities could be brought into this classification in future editions. The more ministries that work in this sector can be included in this sector.

3.5.2.1 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 27: Trend of Climate Relevance in the Budget and Expenditure of the Ministry of Land

Budget Description	**Annual Budget/Expenditure** (amount in crore taka)											
	2026-27	2025-26		2024-25			2023-24			2022-23		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	**1628.96**	**1600.61**	**1566.24**	**1584.12**	**1519.00**	**1201.97**	**1534.04**	**1492.29**	**1215.34**	**1351.42**	**1331.89**	**1089.74**
Climate-relevant allocation	21.34	20.75	20.47	20.60	19.63	15.94	19.92	19.43	16.01	17.00	16.65	14.16
as % of operating budget	1.31	1.30	1.31	1.30	1.29	1.33	1.30	1.30	1.32	1.26	1.25	1.30
Development Budget	**810.51**	**703.03**	**830.11**	**920.68**	**487.64**	**174.26**	**925.54**	**656.40**	**384.51**	**1032.54**	**618.28**	**174.00**
Climate-relevant allocation	3.47	4.28	4.19	7.83	2.13	1.25	48.04	44.00	37.66	67.05	26.64	16.81
as % of Development budget	0.43	0.61	0.50	0.85	0.44	0.72	5.19	6.70	9.79	6.49	4.31	9.66
Total Budget	**2439.47**	**2303.64**	**2396.35**	**2504.80**	**2006.64**	**1376.23**	**2459.58**	**2148.69**	**1599.85**	**2383.96**	**1950.17**	**1263.74**
Climate-relevant allocation	24.81	25.03	24.66	28.43	21.76	17.19	67.96	63.43	53.67	84.05	43.29	30.97
as % of total budget	1.02	1.09	1.03	1.14	1.08	1.25	2.76	2.95	3.35	3.53	2.22	2.45

Source: iBAS++, FD

Table 27 shows the share of climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Land. In FY 2022-23, the allocation stood at BDT 84.05 crore, which decreased to BDT 24.81 crore by FY 2026-27. The climate relevant allocation of FY 2026-27 is 1.02 percent of the Ministry's total budget.

Figure 55: Trend of Climate Relevance Budget for the Ministry of Land

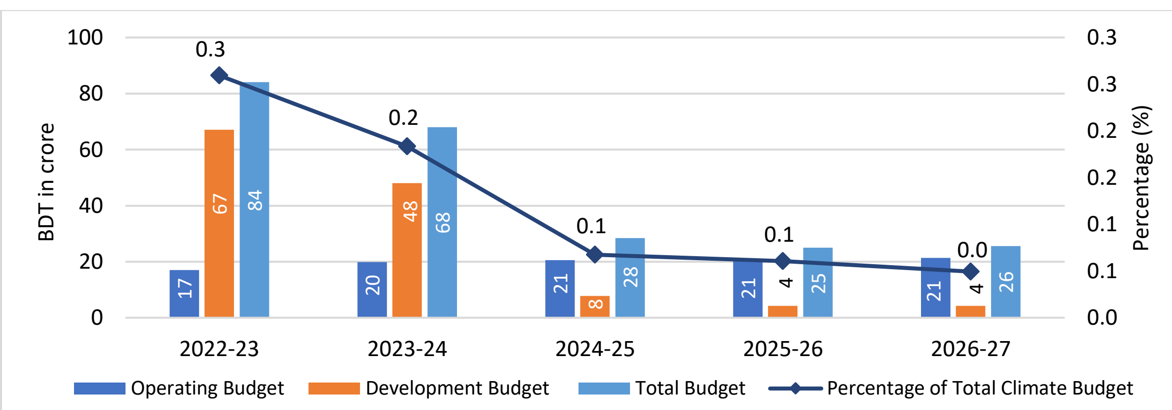
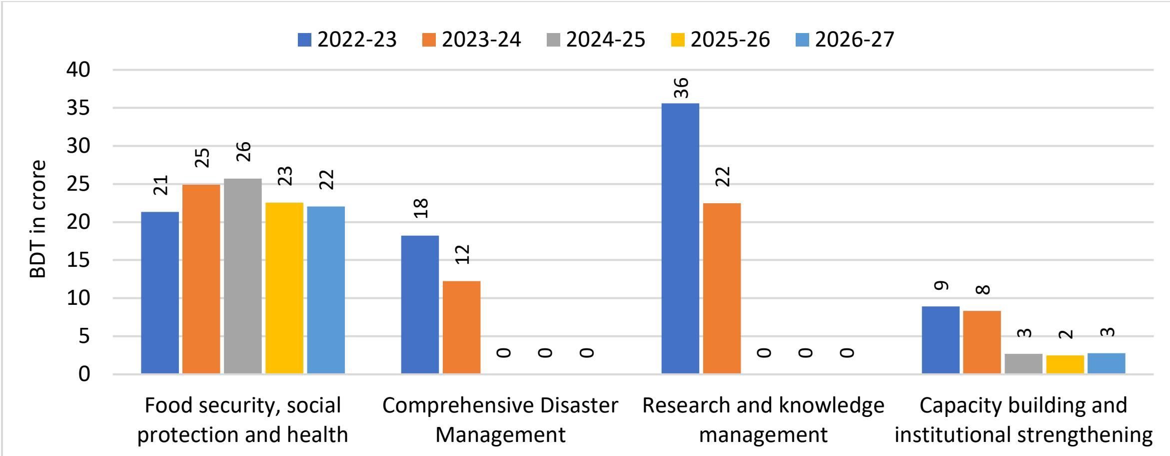


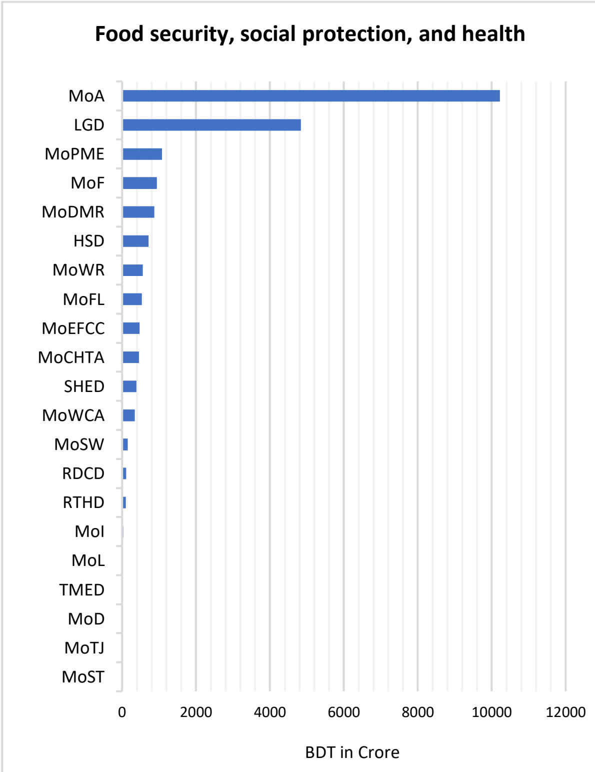
Figure 55 shows the decreasing trend of climate allocation of the Ministry. The contribution of the Ministry's climate budget is averaged at 0.1 percent of total climate budget. The portion of climate budget in FY 2026-27 has decreased by 70 percent than that of FY 2022-23. Operating budget remains the same, but development budget has decreased drastically.

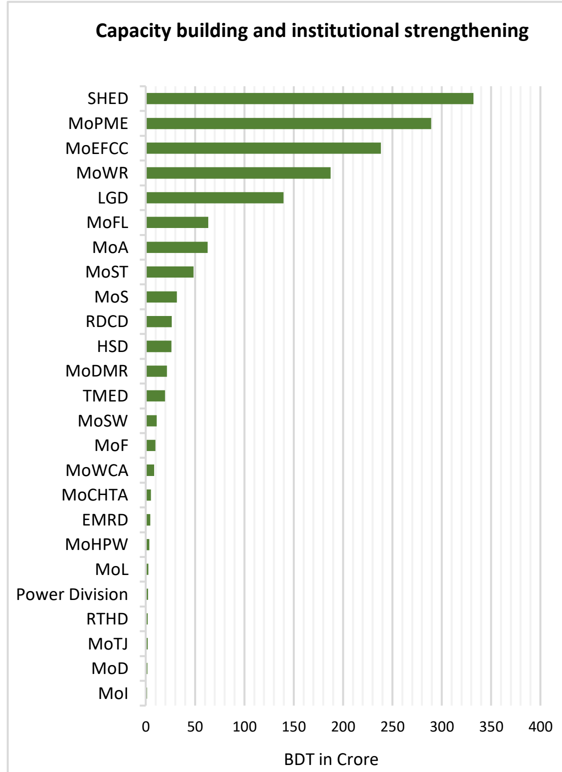
Figure 56: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget in Ministry of Land

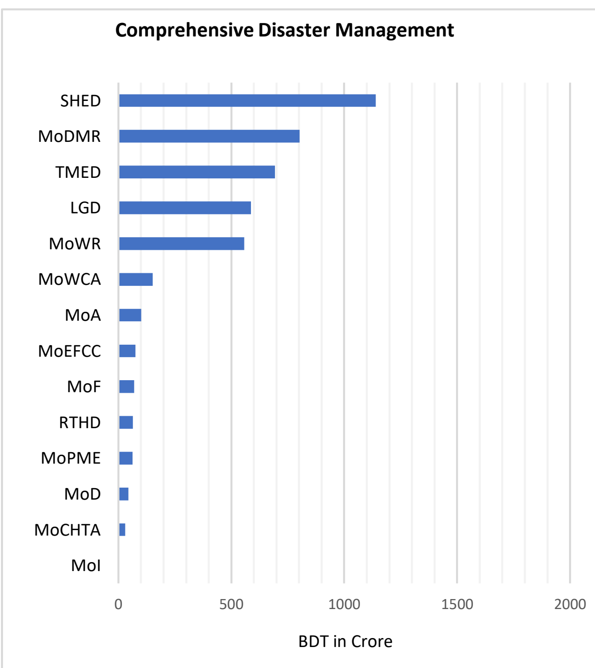


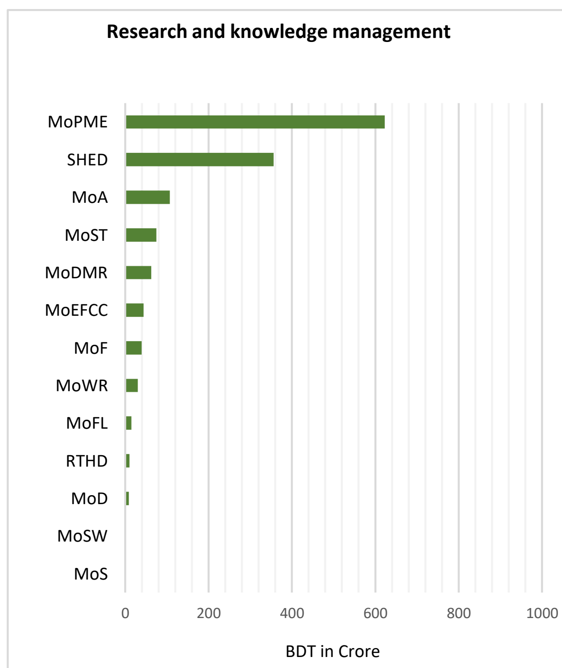
The above figure-56 shows the BCCSAP thematic analysis, where it is seen that from FY 2022-23 to FY 2026-27, the allocation is distributed mostly to Food security area. The Ministry has a scope to do work in land zoning and preparing GIS maps of climate vulnerable areas. For this purpose, the Ministry can increase allocation in Research and knowledge management area.

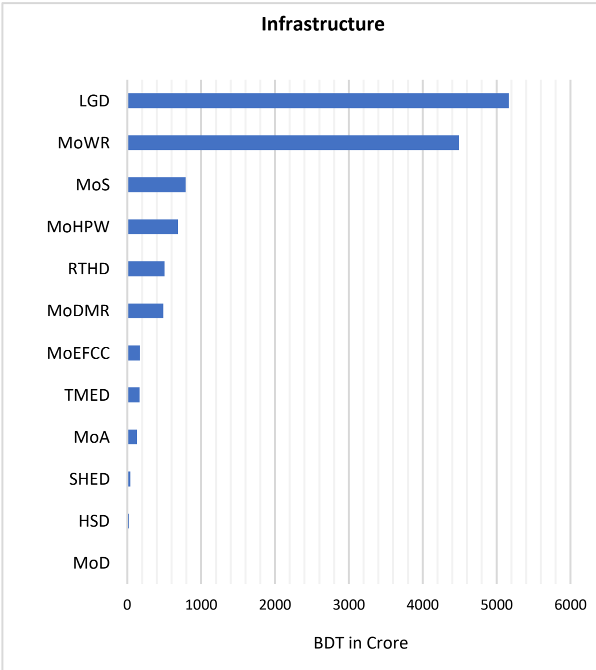
3.6 At a Glance BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Allocation among Ministries/ Divisions

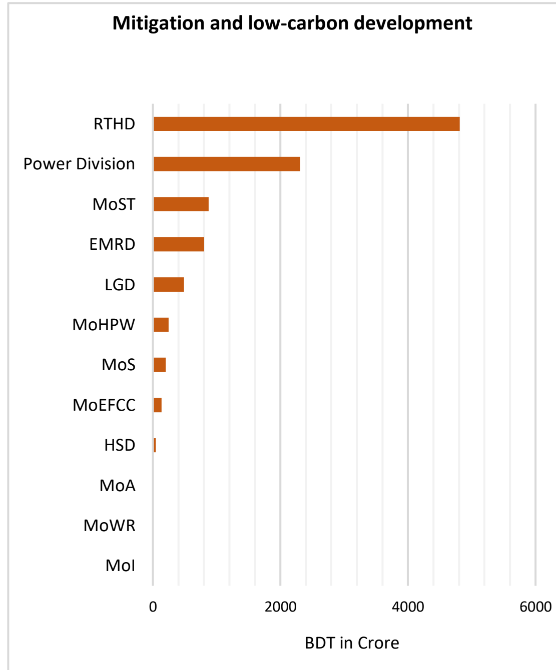












BCCSAP thematic area-wise allocation shows that the Ministry of Agriculture receives the highest allocation in the Food Security, Social Protection, and Health sectors, as ensuring food security is the main challenge posed by climate change. The Secondary and Higher Education Division is given the highest priority in Comprehensive Disaster Management, as school buildings are utilized as flood and cyclone shelters. To protect people and property from floods and cyclones, local-level flood protection infrastructure plays a crucial role, making the Local Government Division and the Ministry of Water Resources priorities in this area. To reduce greenhouse gases from the transport sector and increase energy efficiency, the Road, Transport, and Highways Division and the Power Division allocate the highest funding in Mitigation and the Low Carbon Sector. The results indicate that Research and Knowledge Management, as well as capacity building, are the two neglected themes in terms of allocation. The Ministry of Primary and Mass Education and the Secondary and Higher Education Division play important roles in this area.

3.7 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 a notable increase in the climate budget from BDT 41,208.97 crore in FY 2025-26 to BDT 51,746.16 crore in FY 2026-27, marking a 25.57 percent increase over the previous fiscal year, attributing this growth to the government's focus on climate-resilient development. This observation emphasizes the prudent decision of policymakers in finding an effective balance between maintaining macroeconomic stability and continuing long-term climate-resilient investments. The overall climate allocation shows an increase in every thematic area except for capacity building and institutional strengthening. This indicates that the projects are more climate-sensitive than before. Government institutions are now aware of climate change issues. It is time to mainstream climate change issues into national policies and enhance the capacity of officials to conduct more advanced work in determining the sectoral impact of climate change.

The largest portion of funding has been allocated to the 'Food Security, Social Protection, and Health' sector, amounting to 21,869.01 crore BDT, while the 'Research and Knowledge Management' sector received the smallest share, amounting to 1,373.03 crore BDT, highlighting the need for greater attention and investment in that area. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change plays a crucial role in climate action by preparing the climate policies. There is an opportunity for the Ministry/Division's to expand its climate-focused programs and initialize carbon credit market and making data center and research work on climate change issues.

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 Building and Institutional Strengthening,' address both adaptation and mitigation across all sectors. Accordingly, the budget allocation for adaptation is BDT 38905.95 (BDT 389.06 billion) crore, while the allocation for mitigation is BDT 9,924.92 crore (BDT 99.25 billion), and BDT 2,915.25 crore (BDT 29.16 billion) is allocated for cross-cutting support. Adaptation accounts for 75% of the total climate budget, while mitigation comprises 19.18%. The remaining budget is allocated to research and capacity-building activities that contribute to both adaptation and mitigation objectives.

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 mechanisms to strengthen the country's resilience to climate change.

Climate related Plans, Projects and Domestic Finance Mechanisms

4. Climate related Plans, Projects and Domestic Finance Mechanisms

Bangladesh has developed a comprehensive climate financing framework to support adaptation, mitigation, and resilience-building initiatives across multiple sectors. As one of the country's most susceptible to climate change impacts, the Government of Bangladesh continues to emphasize climate-sensitive public investments, the mobilization of international climate finance, and resilience programmes supported through domestic funding.

The Government has adopted several strategic policy instruments and financing mechanisms to address climate change challenges and strengthen long-term resilience. Key frameworks such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) play an important role in guiding climate-related planning, resource allocation, and project implementation. These initiatives support the country's broader development objectives while contributing to global climate action. The major climate-related plans, programmes, and financing mechanisms are presented below.

4.1 National Adaptation Plan (2023-2050)

Bangladesh's National Adaptation Plan (NAP 2023–2050)[5] provides a comprehensive evidence-based framework for building a climate-resilient nation. The Plan outlines long-term adaptation priorities and supports the transition from policy planning to implementation of climate-resilient programmes and projects across key sectors.

The NAP identifies 113 high-priority adaptation interventions to be implemented over the period 2023–2050, requiring an estimated investment of approximately USD 230 billion. A significant share of the required financing is concentrated in water resources management, urban resilience, and disaster risk management. According to the NAP estimates, around 52 percent of the total financing requirement relates to water resources management, followed by urban areas (16 percent) and disaster management (12 percent).

Although Bangladesh has made considerable progress in integrating climate adaptation into national planning, mobilizing the required financing remains a major challenge. The estimated financing requirement substantially exceeds current domestic fiscal capacity, underscoring the importance of concessional climate finance, blended financing arrangements, private sector participation, and enhanced international support.

Successful implementation of the NAP will also require strengthened institutional and technical capacity across ministries, divisions, local government institutions, and field-level agencies. Effective coordination among implementing agencies is essential to ensure efficient utilization of resources and avoid duplication of activities.

[5] https://moef.gov.bd/pages/news/6940312ec4774958d7b41313

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**
	BDT 20,038 billion is equivalent to	**$230 billion**

4.2 Bangladesh's Third Nationally Determined Contributions 3.0

Bangladesh remains a low greenhouse gas (GHG) emitting country, with emissions significantly below the global average. The country contributes less than 0.5 percent of total global greenhouse gas emissions despite being one of the world's most vulnerable nations to the adverse impacts of climate change. Per capita greenhouse gas emissions in Bangladesh were estimated at 1.48 tCO_2eq in 2022, substantially lower than the global average of 6.36 tCO_2eq during the same year. Bangladesh's per capita emissions are also lower than the average emissions level of Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In line with its commitments under the Paris Agreement, Bangladesh has formulated the Bangladesh's Third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0)[6] as both an international climate commitment and a national strategy for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The NDC 3.0 was validated in September 2025 by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The updated NDC emphasizes a just, inclusive, and sustainable transition towards a low-carbon economy while balancing development priorities.

Bangladesh estimates that approximately USD 116.18 billion will be required to implement NDC 3.0 by 2035. The implementation of the NDC is expected to reduce approximately 84.97 million tonnes of CO_2 equivalent emissions by 2035.

Of the estimated financing requirements:

- Approximately USD 25.95 billion is required for unconditional mitigation actions financed through domestic resources and existing support;
- Approximately USD 90.23 billion is required for conditional mitigation actions dependent on international climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building support.

[6] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-09/Bangladesh%20Third%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%20%28NDC%203.0%29.pdf

The year 2022 has been considered as the base year for NDC 3.0. Total greenhouse gas emissions from all sectors, including Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and Waste, were estimated at approximately 252.04 $MtCO_2eq$ in the base year.

The Energy sector accounts for the largest share of total emissions at approximately 123.01 $MtCO_2eq$, representing around 48.81 percent of total national emissions. Emissions from the Energy sector are primarily driven by fossil fuel combustion in electricity generation, transport, industrial activities, and related energy use.

The AFOLU sector contributes approximately 37.83 percent of total emissions, highlighting the importance of sustainable agriculture, forestry management, and land-use planning in achieving mitigation targets.

The national emissions profile underscores the importance of prioritizing mitigation interventions in the Energy and AFOLU sectors. Key mitigation measures under NDC 3.0 include expansion of renewable energy, enhancement of energy efficiency, and promotion of clean transport systems, sustainable land management, and low-carbon industrial development.

Table 28: Mitigation Plan described in NDC

Sector	Base year 2022	BAU 2035	Unconditional Targets 2035			Conditional Targets 2035			Total emission Reduction	
	Emission ($MtCO_2eq$)	Emission ($MtCO_2eq$)	Reduction ($MtCO_2eq$)	%	Billion USD	Reduction ($MtCO_2eq$)	%	Billion USD	($MtCO_2eq$)	%
Energy Total	123.01	264	22.9	8.67	25.07	46.94	17.78	80.89	69.84	26.46
IPPU	6.73	8.30	0	0	---	0.64	7.71	0.10	0.64	7.71
AFOLU Total	95.35	110.89	3.84	3.46	0.88	8.87	8	6.00	12.71	11.46
Waste	26.95	35.21	0	0	---	1.78	5.06	3.24	1.78	5.06
Non-Energy Total	129.03	154.4	3.84	2.46	---	11.29	7.31	---	15.13	9.80
Grand Total	252.04	418.4	26.74	12.13	----	58.23	13.92	---	84.97	20.31
Estimated Cost(USD)			25.95 billion			90.23 billion			Total 116.18 billion	

The Mitigation Plan outlined in the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) requires USD 25.95 billion for Unconditional Targets by 2035 and USD 90.23 billion for Conditional Targets by 2035, with a grand total of USD 116.18 billion for both components

4.3 Climate-relevant Development Projects

Climate-related projects and funding have been identified from the Annual Development Projects (ADP) for the fiscal year 2026-27 through the tracking method (CPFT). These projects align with the thematic areas and programs of BCCSAP, categorized into adaptation and mitigation. To assess the status of government financing and the total amount of project loans designated for climate-related initiatives, this analysis is performed independently of the tracking method. All information is sourced from the iBAS++ system. Climate relevant projects list are shown in Appendix-2.

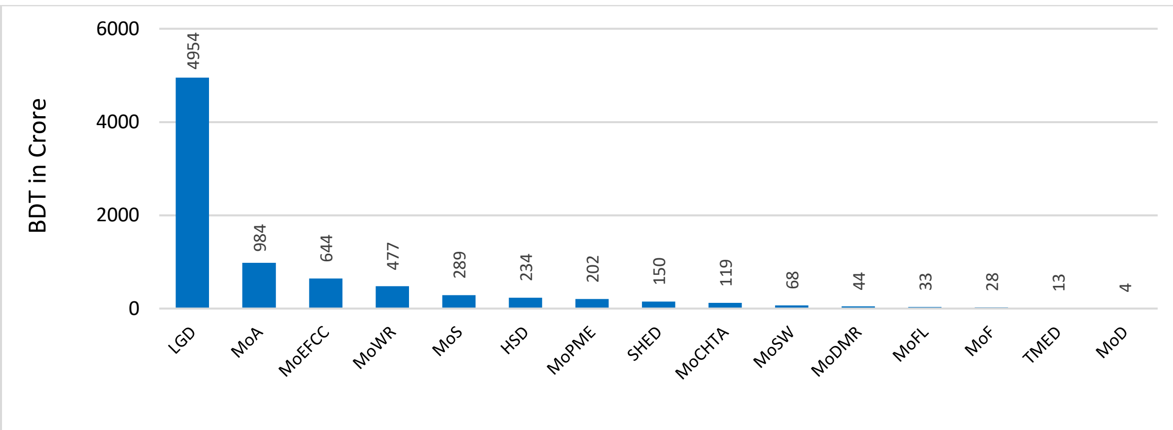
An allocation of approximately BDT 37,132.43 crore has been identified for the 522 projects of 25 climate-specific ministries. Of this amount, approximately BDT 22,828.34 crore is financed from the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) resources, while around BDT 14,304.09 crore is financed through Project Loan (PL) support from the Development Partners.

4.3.1 Adaptation Projects

As adaptation remains a national priority for Bangladesh, one of the world's most climate-vulnerable countries, most adaptation initiatives continue to be financed through domestic public resources. However, expanding access to external climate finance and diversified financing mechanisms will be critical to ensuring the long-term sustainability of adaptation investments.

An allocation of roughly BDT 27,608.44 crore has been designated for 426 adaptation projects across 19 climate-specific Ministries/Divisions. Of this total, approximately BDT 19,366.48 crore is sourced from the resources of the Government of Bangladesh (GoB), while about BDT 8,241.96 crore is funded through External Loan assistance. The largest external loan allocations in the adaptation sector have been directed towards water and sanitation, followed by agricultural research and climate-resilient water resource management.

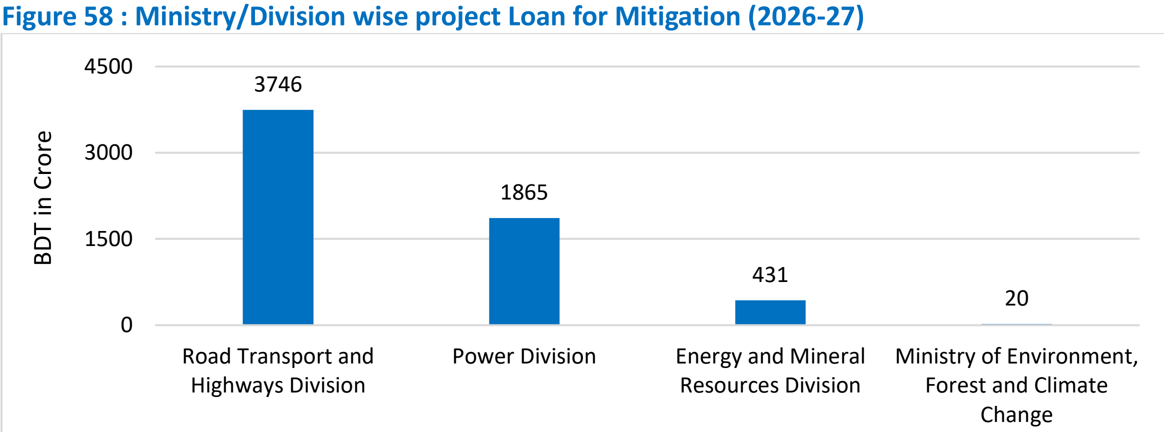
Figure 57: Ministry/Division-wise project Loan for Adaptation (2026-27)



4.3.2 Mitigation Projects

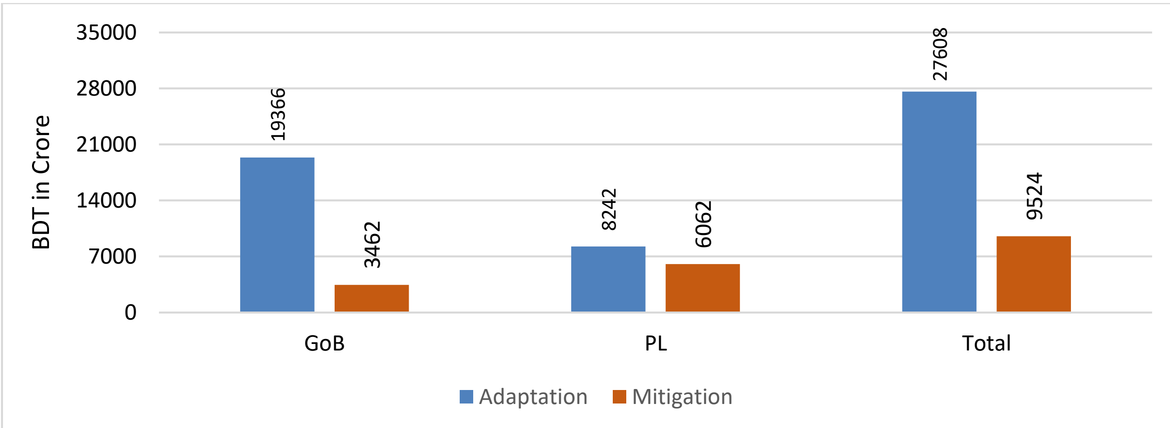
The total allocation for mitigation-related projects amounts to approximately BDT 9,523.99 crore. Of this amount, BDT 3,461.86 crore is financed from GoB resources, while BDT 6,062.14 crore is financed through the Development Partner's project loans (PL) support.

Figure 58 : Ministry/Division wise project Loan for Mitigation (2026-27)



As part of Bangladesh's international commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the Government continues to invest in mitigation initiatives aimed at increasing energy efficiency, expanding renewable energy generation, improving rapid transit and urban transport systems, and reducing carbon emissions in the transport and energy sector.

Figure 59: Overall allocation for Climate Relevant Development Projects for 2026-27



The comprehensive analysis reveals that in FY 2026-27, a total allocation of BDT 37,132.43 crore has been designated for climate-related development projects, which encompasses BDT 27,608.44 crore for adaptation efforts and BDT 9,523.99 crore for mitigation efforts. This allocation signifies that 74.35 percent of the climate budget is directed towards the adaptation sector. Given that adaptation is the government's highest priority, approximately 70 percent of the adaptation budget is sourced from domestic government funding. In contrast, only 36 percent of the financing for mitigation is provided by the Government, while nearly 64 percent is derived from External sources, predominantly in the form of project loans (PL).

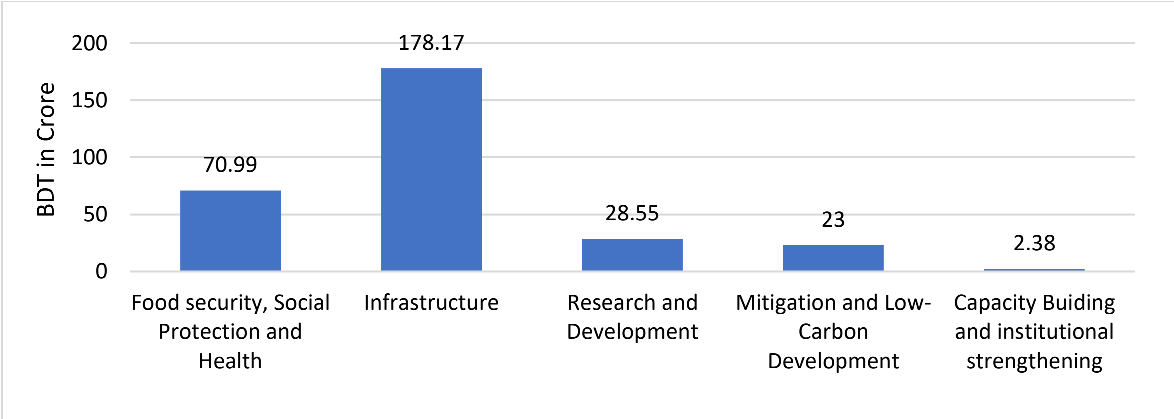
4.4 Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund

In response to growing climate-related challenges, the Government of Bangladesh formulated the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) in 2009. The primary objective of the Trust Fund is to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities and promote the development, innovation, and dissemination of climate-resilient technologies.

Since the establishment of the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF), the Government has allocated approximately BDT 4,151.72 crore to the Fund supplemented by accrued interest earnings on the invested balance.

BCCTF allocation for FY 2026-27 is BDT 100 crore, including the allocated amount and accrued interest earnings, a total of 30 projects with an estimated cost of approximately BDT 303.09 crore have been undertaken during the fiscal year.

Figure 60: BCCSAP Thematic area wise distribution in FY 2026-27



Source: BCCTF, 2025

The distribution of projects across BCCSAP thematic areas indicates that the infrastructure sector received the highest allocation, accounting for approximately BDT 178.17 crore across 16 projects. This was followed by Food Security, Social Protection and Health, and Research and Development sectors, which received allocations of approximately BDT 70.99 crore and BDT 28.55 crore respectively. The allocation pattern reflects the Government's continued emphasis on strengthening climate-resilient infrastructure, food security, and research-based adaptation measures.

4.5 Emerging Climate Finance Instruments and Market-Based Mechanisms

Beyond the multilateral fund architecture, a range of innovative financial instruments and market-based mechanisms are playing a growing role in mobilizing climate finance in Bangladesh. These instruments are critical to bridging the gap between available public and concessional finance and the scale of investment required for climate resilience and low-carbon transition.

4.5.1 Green Bonds

A green bond is a fixed-income financial instrument designed to raise capital exclusively for projects delivering environmental benefits, such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience. Green bond proceeds are earmarked for eligible green projects in accordance with recognized standards such as the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles, providing investors with assurance of environmental integrity.

Bangladesh Bank has played a central role in advancing sustainable capital market development, issuing the Sustainable Finance Policy for Banks and Financial Institutions in December 2020[7] and the Policy on Green Bonds for Banks and Financial Institutions in September 2022[8]. These frameworks establish the regulatory foundation for mobilizing private capital through green bond issuances.

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[7] Sustainable Finance Policy for Banks and Financial Institutions (December 2020), Bangladesh Bank. Available at https://www.bb.org.bd/mediaroom/circulars/gbcrd/dec312020sfd05.pdf

[8] Policy on Green Bond Financing for Banks and FIs (September 2022), Bangladesh Bank. Available at https://www.bb.org.bd/mediaroom/circulars/gbcrd/sep202022sfd05e.pdf

Despite this enabling environment, Bangladesh's green bond market remains at an early stage. Only three issuances have been completed to date, mobilizing approximately USD 0.26 billion in total. Major two issuances are a green bond by PRAN Agro Ltd. for waste recycling and organic farming and a zero-coupon green bond by Sajida Foundation for environmentally friendly micro and SME lending. While these transactions demonstrate proof of concept, significant development of investor capacity, credit rating infrastructure, and a diversified pipeline of green assets is required to scale the market.

4.5.2 Private Climate Finance

Private climate finance encompasses financial resources mobilized by commercial banks, corporations, institutional investors, and households to support mitigation and adaptation activities[9]. Globally, private finance plays an increasingly critical role in the climate finance ecosystem, with hundreds of billions of dollars invested annually through instruments such as green bonds, project loans, equity investments, and blended finance structures, driven by market opportunities, policy incentives, and risk-sharing mechanisms.

In Bangladesh, private sector investment in climate initiatives continues to face significant challenges. Major obstacles include a shortage of bankable climate projects, high perceived investment risks, especially for adaptation projects with long repayment periods, limited access to long-term financing, and inadequate expertise among domestic financial institutions in structuring climate-related investments. Renewable energy and energy-efficient manufacturing represent the most active segments of private climate investment, partly due to clear revenue streams and available co-financing from institutions such as IDCOL. By contrast, private investment in climate adaptation remains minimal, given the absence of direct financial returns and the public-good nature of most adaptation infrastructure. Expanding private finance into adaptation will require targeted risk-sharing instruments, result-based incentives, and stronger integration of climate risk into financial sector decision-making.

4.5.3 Green Banking

Green banking refers to the integration of environmental and climate considerations into banking operations, lending decisions, and financial product design[10]. It encourages financial institutions to reduce their environmental footprint while directing capital toward green sectors such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, and pollution control, typically through green lending guidelines, environmental risk assessment frameworks, and dedicated financial products.

Bangladesh Bank has been a regional pioneer in green banking, introducing its Green Banking Guidelines in 2011 and subsequently issuing the Sustainable Finance Policy to strengthen mandatory reporting, portfolio allocation requirements, and product standards for banks and non-bank financial institutions. Progress has been most visible in renewable energy and energy efficiency financing, where dedicated refinancing facilities have helped lower the cost of capital. Nevertheless, challenges remain in scaling up green portfolios, maintaining project quality standards, and moving beyond compliance-driven participation toward strategic business integration of green finance principles.

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[9] World Bank Group (2023); Overview of Climate Finance in Asset Recycling; https://ppp.worldbank.org/overview-climate-finance-asset-recycling?utm_source=chatgpt.com

[10] Bangladesh Bank (2011). *Policy Guidelines for Green Banking*. Available at: https://www.bb.org.bd/mediaroom/circulars/gbcrd/sep112013gbcsrl5.pdf

4.5.4 Blended Finance

Blended finance refers to the strategic use of public or concessional capital including grants, concessional loans, guarantees, and equity to mobilize additional private sector investment in projects delivering climate and development outcomes[11]. By reducing investment risk and improving financial viability, blended finance addresses the key barriers that deter private investors from climate projects with high upfront costs, long payback periods, or uncertain returns.

In Bangladesh, blended finance is increasingly recognized as a critical mechanism for scaling climate investments, particularly in resilient infrastructure, renewable energy, and climate-smart agriculture. The World Bank, UNDP, and other development partners have supported pilot initiatives that combine concessional funding with commercial capital to enhance project bankability. However, the systematic use of blended finance remains at an early stage, constrained by limited institutional capacity for structuring complex transactions, regulatory gaps around guaranteed instruments, and an insufficient pipeline of projects with clearly defined risk-sharing arrangements. Developing a more structured blended finance framework with standardized instruments, clear eligibility criteria, and designated coordination mechanisms would significantly improve Bangladesh's capacity to leverage international concessional resources.

4.6 Case Studies:

Case Study 1: A case study on how salinity-resilient crops contribute to food security in Dumki Upazilla

Bangladesh’s coastal regions are increasingly facing the challenges of soil salinity, which significantly affects agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods. In coastal areas, salinity intrusion limits crop diversity and reduces the number of productive cropping seasons. As a result, many farmers are unable to utilize their land efficiently, leading to reduced food production and income instability.

A farmer from the Union- Muradia, upazila-Dumki, under Patuakhali district, located in the coastal belt, struggled with soil salinity, which severely restricted his cropping options. Due to moderate salinity levels in his land, he could cultivate only one crop per year. During kharif season 2, when salinity levels naturally decreased, he used to grow transplanted Aman rice. However, for the remaining two seasons—Rabi and Boro—his land remained fallow due to unsuitable soil conditions.

To address these challenges, the Upazilla Agriculture Office, Dumki, Potuakhali suggested him to introduce salinity-resilient agricultural practices in the area under Climate-Smart Agriculture and Water Management Project. Under this initiative, the farmer received support in the form of fertilizers and seeds of BRRI Dhan 67 which are specifically designed for saline-prone coastal regions

[11] OECD (2025). *OECD DAC Blended Finance Guidance*. Available at:
OECD Blended Finance Guidance 2025s

and can tolerate salinity levels up to 8 ds/m, making it suitable for Boro season cultivation in such areas. With technical guidance, training and input support from the project, Climate Smart Agriculture and Water Management (1.2.2022-31.12.2026) he cultivated BRRI dhan67 on his previously fallow land during the Boro season. He followed recommended agronomic practices, including proper seedling management, balanced fertilization, and water management techniques. The result was quite amazing. Land that previously remained fallow started to be productively used during the Boro season. The farmer achieved a yield of 5.6 metric tons per hectare. From his 50 decimal lands, he harvested about 29 maunds of rice. Out of the total production, he sold 20 maunds at a rate of 1360 taka per maunds, earning a total of 27,200 taka. The remaining 9 maunds rice was reserved for family consumption, ensuring food availability for a significant period.

The adoption of salinity-resilient crops has directly contributed to the farmer's food security as well as the sale of surplus production increased his income level. Thus, this shift from single crop to double crop cultivation has reduced vulnerability and enhanced resilience to climate-related risks.

Source: *Directorate of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture*

Case Study 2: Renewable Energy for Climate Change Mitigation: An Analysis of the BIDA–DESCO Model

Under the National Rooftop Solar Programme, a 150 kWp solar photovoltaic system has been installed on the rooftop of "Biniyog Bhaban" of the Bangladesh Investment Development Authority in Agargaon, Dhaka. The project has been financed and implemented by the Dhaka Electric Supply Company Limited.

The initiative represents an effective institutional collaboration model in which BIDA provided rooftop access while DESCO undertook the capital investment and operational responsibilities. Under the agreement, BIDA receives 10 percent of generated electricity as compensation for rooftop usage, while DESCO retains the remaining share. Any future carbon credits generated from the project are expected to be shared equally between the two institutions subject to certification and verification requirements.

The project involved an initial investment of approximately BDT 5 million, with an estimated additional operational and maintenance expenditure over a 20-year period. The system currently generates approximately 500–600 units of electricity daily, equivalent to around 15,000 units per month. Based on prevailing electricity tariffs, the project is expected to generate annual revenue of approximately BDT 1.4–1.5 million, with the initial investment likely to be recovered within approximately three and a half years. This demonstrates the financial viability and economic potential of rooftop solar systems in urban institutional settings.

In addition to financial returns, the project contributes to reduced dependence on fossil fuels, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and improved utilization of underused urban infrastructure. The system is estimated to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by approximately 150–180 tons annually. Subject to international certification and market arrangements, associated carbon credit may also generate additional economic benefits. The BIDA–DESCO model illustrates how public institutions can utilize rooftop infrastructure for clean energy generation through inter-agency collaboration.

Source: *Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA), Power Division*

4.7 Conclusion

The analysis above highlights significant progress in integrating climate priorities into national planning and public investment systems. Despite these advancements, substantial financing gaps remain, particularly for long-term adaptation interventions and low-carbon transition initiatives. Adaptation efforts continue to rely primarily on domestic financing sources, whereas mitigation programs are more dependent on external support due to their comparatively high investment costs.

The case studies also highlight the real-world effectiveness of climate interventions at both community and institutional levels, emphasizing the value of innovation, locally driven adaptation strategies, and collaboration between the public and private sectors.

International Climate Finance Architecture and Emerging Financing Mechanisms

5. International Climate Finance Architecture and Emerging Financing Mechanisms

This chapter examines the international climate finance architecture relevant to Bangladesh and analyses a range of emerging financing instruments and market-based mechanisms that are increasingly central to the country's climate finance strategy. Section 5.1 reviews the principal multilateral climate finance windows under the UNFCCC framework and assesses Bangladesh's access to and performance within each. Section 5.2 analyses Bangladesh's strategic position in the evolving international climate finance landscape including carbon markets and their application in Bangladesh. Section 5.3 synthesises the strategic implications for Bangladesh's climate finance mobilization going forward.

5.1 International Climate Finance Architecture

The architecture of international climate finance is a complex, multi-layered system that channels resources from developed to developing countries in support of the Paris Agreement's twin goals: limiting global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and enhancing adaptive capacity. This architecture is governed by a diverse set of institutions, financial instruments, and regulatory frameworks that aim to bridge the investment gap between current finance flows and the trillions of dollars required for a global low-carbon transition.

5.1.1 UNFCCC Dedicated Climate Finance Windows

The international climate finance architecture under the UNFCCC is anchored by several dedicated windows, each with a distinct mandate to address the diverse financing needs of developing countries.

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest dedicated climate fund, mandated to promote low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways by supporting developing countries in limiting greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate impacts. The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Funds include the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), which are specifically designed to address the urgent adaptation needs of least developed countries and to finance climate-related activities that complement GEF's broader environmental mandate.

The Adaptation Fund (AF), established under the Kyoto Protocol and now serving the Paris Agreement, finances concrete adaptation projects in developing countries, particularly vulnerable to adverse climate impacts. The Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage (FRLD), established at COP27, addresses climate-induced losses and damages that exceed the limits of adaptation filling a critical gap in the international financial continuum for the most vulnerable countries, including Bangladesh.

Together, these windows form a multi-tiered financial architecture designed to operationalize the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities in global climate governance. Access to these funds, however, is increasingly competitive and conditioned on institutional fiduciary standards and robust project pipelines.

5.1.2 Green Climate Fund

The Government of Bangladesh has designated the Economic Relations Division (ERD) as the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the GCF, serving as the primary interface between the country and the Fund. To date, the GCF has allocated $388.61 million (138.61 million grant and 250 million loan) for 5 ongoing projects in Bangladesh. Bangladesh Readiness for Institutional Development and GCF Engagement (BRIDGE) project, is the latest project, amounting to $4 million, is waiting to enter the GCF pipeline.

Table 29: Ongoing Projects under the Green Climate Fund (GCF) — Bangladesh

No.	Project Name	Implementing Entity	Grant (USD M)	Loan (USD M)	Co-fin GoB (USD M)	Co-fin DP (USD M)	Total (USD M)
1	ECCCP-Drought	PKSF	24.95	—	—	5.05	30.00
2	Resilient Homestead & Livelihood (RHL)	PKSF	42.20	—	—	7.80	50.00
3	Energy Saving Technologies — Textile/RMG Sectors	IDCOL	6.48	250.00	—	84.00	340.48
4	Adaptive Capacities — Coastal Communities (Salinity)	UNDP / MoCA	24.98	—	—	8.00	32.98
5	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	KfW / LGED	40.00	—	25.00	15.00	80.00
		Total	**138.61**	**250.00**	**25.00**	**119.85**	**533.46**

[Source: Economic Relations Division]

While Bangladesh has successfully accessed GCF resources through multilateral implementing entities, direct access by domestic government institutions remains limited. A significant challenge lies in the misalignment between GCF fiduciary requirements and domestic Public Financial Management (PFM) practices e.g. third-party auditing system etc. Harmonizing these conditions is a priority to secure and expand future access to the Fund.

5.1.3 Global Environment Facility

Founded in 1991, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a multilateral fund dedicated to addressing urgent global environmental challenges. Since its inception as a USD 1 billion pilot programme under the World Bank, the GEF has provided over USD 26 billion in grants and mobilized USD 148 billion in co-financing globally. Currently, Bangladesh has been a consistent partner of the GEF since the Fund's early years. Bangladesh has received a total of USD 26.326 million grants for 13 ongoing projects from the GEF, with associated co-financing totaling USD 97.82 million.

Table 30: Ongoing Projects under the Global Environment Facility (GEF) — Bangladesh

No.	Name of the Project	GEF's Partner	Financing		
			GEF Amount (Million USD)	Co-financing (Million USD)	Total (Million USD)
1	Ecosystem-based Approaches to adaptation (EbA) in Drought-prone Barind Tract and Haor Wetland Area	UNEP	5.20	54.79 (grant) 0.24 (in-kind)	60.23 m
2	Environmentally-sound Development of the Power Sector with the Final Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	UNIDO	3.0	-	3.0
3	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	0.633	--	0.633
4	Global Bio-Diversity Framework-Early Action Support-Bangladesh	UNEP	0.254	0.09	0.344
5	Implementing Ecosystem-Based Management of ecologically critical areas in Bangladesh	UNDP	3.046	10.5	13.546
6	Community-based Management of Tanguar Haor Wetland Ecosystem	UNDP	4.05	17.2	21.25
7	Integrating climate change adaptation into sustainable development pathways of Bangladesh	UNDP	5.7	15	20.7
8	"Promoting the Safe Application of Biotechnology Through Multi-Country Cooperation in the Implementation of National Biosafety Frameworks in Asia"	UNEP	0.053	--	0.053
9	"Promoting Energy-Related Low Carbon Urban Development (LCUD) in Bangladesh"	UNDP	3.77	--	3.77
10	"GEF Support to the 2026 UNCCD National Reporting Process: Bangladesh"	UNEP	0.11	--	0.11
11	Umbrella Programme to Support NBSAP Update and the 7th National Reports	UNEP	0.45	--	0.45
12	Support to Preparation of the Fifth National Reports on the Implementation of the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	UNEP	0.03	--	0.03
13	Support to Preparation of the First National Report on Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilization	UNEP	0.03	--	0.03
		Total	**26.326**	**97.82**	**124.146**

[Source: Economic Relations Division]

5.1.4 Adaptation Fund

The Adaptation Fund was established in 2001 under the Kyoto Protocol to finance concrete adaptation projects in developing countries. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) serves as Bangladesh's National Designated Authority for the Fund. Globally, the Adaptation Fund has committed USD 998 million to climate adaptation, encompassing over 100 projects since 2010.

Bangladesh currently has two ongoing projects under the Adaptation Fund, with a combined secured grant of USD 14.995 million. Two additional projects are currently in the pipeline the Strengthening Climate Resilience through Locally Led Housing Solutions in the Haor (Flash flood prone) Region of Bangladesh and the GRACE project for the Chittagong Hill Tracts (USD 10 million) representing a potential additional USD 15.00 million in grant financing pending approval.

Table 31: Ongoing and Pipeline Projects under the Adaptation Fund (AF) Bangladesh

No.	Status	Project Name	AF Partner	AF Amount (USD M)	Co-financing (USD M)	Total (USD M)
1	Ongoing	Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh	UNDP	9.995	—	9.995
2	Ongoing	Access to Safe Drinking Water for the Climate Vulnerable People in Coastal Areas of Bangladesh	PKSF	5.000	—	5.000
			Ongoing Total	**14.995**	**—**	**14.995**
3	Pipeline	Strengthening Climate Resilience through Locally Led Housing Solutions in the Haor (Flash flood prone) Region of Bangladesh	PKSF	5.00	—	5.00
4	Pipeline	Green, Resilient, and Adaptive CHT Economy (GRACE)-LoCALplus	ICIMOD	10.000	—	10.000
			Pipeline Total	**15.00**	**—**	**15.00**

[Source: Economic Relations Division]

The overall financing from international climate fund shows that, for 20 ongoing projects, Bangladesh has received $388.61 million from the GCF, of which $138.61 million is in grants; $124.146 million from the GEF, of which $26.326 million in grants; and $14.995 million in grants from the AF for mitigation and adaptation purposes. The total amount of grants obtained for the current projects is USD 179.93 million.

5.2 Bangladesh's Strategic Position in the Evolving International Finance Landscape

As global climate finance shifts away from traditional grant-based models toward a more competitive, investment-oriented landscape, Bangladesh must evolve its approach from aid-recipient positioning toward proactive investment mobilization. Concessional grant windows are narrowing as international funds including the GCF and multilateral development banks (MDBs) increasingly prioritise blended and results-based financing structures over direct grants.

In this environment, the primary mechanism for enhanced access lies in developing bankable project pipelines that offer clear risk-return profiles or measurable resilience outcomes. International funds and MDBs increasingly require fiduciary-grade transparency and the demonstration of additionality evidence that climate finance is catalysing investment that commercial capital alone cannot deliver. Bangladesh's Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) and Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) system provide the institutional infrastructure needed to generate the data-driven assurance required by international investors, positioning climate projects as credible and strategically valuable rather than aid-dependent.

Bangladesh must also address the persistent misalignment between GCF and international fund fiduciary standards and its domestic public financial management systems. Strengthening direct access accreditation, improving project preparation capacity, and aligning national procurement and reporting practices with international standards are strategic priorities for expanding the country's share of international climate finance.

5.2.1 Carbon Markets

A carbon credit represents the verified reduction, removal, or avoidance of one metric tons of CO_2 or its greenhouse gas equivalent. Carbon credits are generated through mitigation activities such as renewable energy, energy efficiency, afforestation, and methane capture, and can be traded in compliance or voluntary carbon markets. They allow governments, companies, and institutions to offset their emissions by purchasing verified reductions from other entities, thereby creating financial incentives for low-carbon investment. These mechanisms operate under international frameworks, including Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and voluntary standards that require robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems[12].

[12] UNFCCC (2021). *Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Rules, modalities and procedures*. Available at: https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-6-of-the-paris-agreement

Bangladesh has early experience in carbon markets. In 2006, Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL) registered Bangladesh's first Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project with the UNFCCC. Since then, IDCOL has sold 2.53 million carbon credits, generating USD 16.25 million[13] (approximately BDT 170 crore at current exchange rates) from projects including solar home systems and improved cookstoves. This track record demonstrates Bangladesh's technical capacity for carbon project development and establishes a credible foundation for scaling up carbon market participation.

The government has recently launched a striving five-year initiative to plant 250 million trees across the country. A key feature of this program is its potential to generate carbon credit through large-scale afforestation. Under international carbon credit mechanisms, designated planting areas must be registered and reported in advance to relevant international bodies and participating countries. By contributing to carbon sequestration and reducing net greenhouse gas emissions, the initiative can attract financial returns through carbon credit trading.

According to estimates by the World Bank, successful implementation of the program could enable Bangladesh to earn nearly USD 1 billion[14] annually from the sale of carbon credits generated through tree plantation activities alone. Beyond its economic benefits, the initiative is expected to deliver substantial environmental gains, including lower temperatures, enhanced rainfall patterns, improved soil quality, and increased ecosystem resilience. As a result, the program presents a unique opportunity to advance both sustainable development and climate action while creating new avenues for green economic growth.

In 2025, the global carbon pricing revenues reached USD 107 billion[15], an increase of around two percent from 2024 levels in real terms. The current estimated capacity of the market is USD 250 billion, with a projected increase to USD 1 trillion[16] by 2050, where the main source of investment in this area will be the private sector. Countries should demonstrably showcase the implementation of these projects to attract additional investment. If carbon reduction programmes are correctly structured and executed, Bangladesh could generate significant annual revenue from global carbon trading, given its status as one of the world's lowest per-capita greenhouse gas emitters.

Despite this potential, Bangladesh is not yet equipped to fully participate in international carbon markets. Key gaps include limited technical knowledge of Article 6 mechanisms, an underdeveloped legal and regulatory framework for carbon credit issuance and trading, and insufficient private and public sector capacity for MRV and project certification. Addressing these gaps through regulatory reform, capacity building, and institutional investment is a strategic priority for unlocking carbon finance as a meaningful contributor to Bangladesh's climate finance portfolio.

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[13] The Business Standard, "*Bangladesh Earns $17m from Carbon Credits, Just the Tip of the Iceberg*," 8 April 2023, accessed 1 June 2026, https://www.tbsnews.net/bangladesh/environment/bangladesh-earns-17m-carbon-credits-just-tip-iceberg-613410.

[14] *The Business Standard* (Bangla), "It is possible to earn US$1 billion annually through carbon credit sales: Dr. Saimum Parvez", 15 April 2026. Available at: https://www.tbsnews.net/bangla/bangladesh/news-details-478556 (Accessed: 1 June 2026).

[15] World Bank (2023). *State and Trends of Carbon Pricing.* Available at: https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/state-and-trends-of-carbon-pricing

[16] 'From COP 29 to COP 30, 9th OPEC international seminar in Vienna'

5.3 Synthesis and Strategic Implications

The review of international climate finance architecture and emerging instruments reveals both significant opportunities and structural challenges for Bangladesh. On the supply side, the multilateral climate finance system through the GCF, GEF, AF, and FRLD offers access to grants and concessional finance that are well matched to Bangladesh's adaptation-dominated climate finance needs. However, total flows from these sources remain a tiny fraction of the country's estimated annual climate finance requirement of more than USD 20.1 billion.

Bridging this gap requires a multi-track strategy. First, Bangladesh must strengthen its institutional capacity to access and deploy international fund resources more effectively, including through harmonizing domestic PFM systems with GCF fiduciary standards and developing a robust pipeline of bankable adaptation and mitigation projects. Second, emerging instruments blended finance, and carbon markets offer scalable pathways to mobilize private capital that the multilateral fund architecture alone cannot provide. These require targeted regulatory development, market infrastructure investment, and dedicated institutional capacity.

Third, Bangladesh's Climate Fiscal Framework and budget tagging system are strategic assets in the international climate finance landscape: they provide the data transparency and institutional credibility that increasingly determine access to competitive international financing. Strengthening and expanding these systems will not only improve domestic climate expenditure management but will also position Bangladesh more effectively in international climate finance negotiations and fund access processes.

Taken together, the evidence presented in this chapter underscores that closing Bangladesh's climate financing gap will require a deliberate transition from a reactive, project-by-project aid-seeking approach to a proactive, system-level investment mobilization strategy one that integrates domestic fiscal reform, international fund access, and private market development into a coherent and adequately resourced national climate finance architecture.

Conclusion, Strategic Reflections and Way Forward

6. Conclusion, Strategic Reflections and Way Forward

6.1 Overview of Key Findings

The Climate Budget Report for FY 2026–27 provides compelling evidence that Bangladesh's climate-responsive public expenditure is advancing strongly in both scale and institutional sophistication. Climate-relevant allocations across 25 Ministries and Divisions reached BDT 51,746 crore, equivalent to 11.03 percent of their combined budget, representing a 25.57 percent increase over FY 2025–26 and a cumulative expansion of approximately 60 percent since FY 2022–23. This is the strongest year-on-year growth recorded throughout the reporting period, reflecting the Government's sustained and deepening commitment to climate-responsive public investment. The share of climate-related allocation within the Annual Development Programme increased to 15.86 percent, a five-year high, demonstrating the progressive integration of climate priorities into the country's capital investment.

Adaptation rightly continues to receive the largest share of climate financing, with allocations of BDT 38,906 crore, 75.2 percent of total climate allocations, supporting flood management, coastal protection, climate-resilient agriculture, water resource management, and social safety nets for vulnerable populations. This reflects the Government's clear-eyed recognition of Bangladesh's acute and growing exposure to hydro-meteorological hazards. Equally encouraging is the trajectory of mitigation investment at BDT 9,925 crore, 19.2 percent of total climate allocations. Mitigation spending has more than doubled its share since FY 2022–23, driven by investments in renewable energy, mass rapid transit, and energy-efficiency programmes. This is the largest structural shift among BCCSAP themes over the five-year review period, signaling a genuine broadening of Bangladesh's climate finance portfolio.

At the institutional level, the Local Government Division (BDT 11,219 crore), the Ministry of Agriculture (BDT 10,623 crore), and the Ministry of Water Resources (BDT 5,825 crore) together account for 53 percent of total climate-relevant allocations, a clear demonstration of the whole-of-government approach that Bangladesh has adopted in its climate response, with strong concentration in infrastructure, water management, and food security.

Budget utilization data from FY 2020–21 to FY 2024–25 shows an average of 89 percent of revised climate allocations being expended, a broadly positive result. Operating budgets have performed particularly well, achieving 96 percent utilization. Development budget utilization averaged 84 percent, reflecting the natural complexity of capital-intensive climate projects. The Government recognizes this as an area of active focus, with ongoing efforts to strengthen project preparation, procurement processes, and implementation oversight to ensure allocations translate fully into on-the-ground climate outcomes.

Two areas present clear opportunities for further strengthening. Allocations for Research and Knowledge Management (2.65 percent) and Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening (2.98 percent), together represent 5.6 percent of total climate allocations, which is an important frontier for investment. The Government is committed to reversing the recent decline in Capacity Building allocations, which fell by 3.35 percent since FY 2022–23, ensuring alignment with the priorities of the BCCSAP 2009, NAP 2023–2050, and NDC 3.0. The Finance Division has a plan to develop the Climate Finance Strategy to bridge the massive gap between its climate resilience needs and available funding and to update the Climate Public Finance Tracking (CPFT) methodology from FY 2027–28 to align with NAP 2023–2050 and NDC 3.0 is an important institutional step that will further strengthen the analytical foundation of future editions.

6.2 Climate Finance Gap and Fiscal Priorities

The scale of Bangladesh's climate finance ambition reflects the depth of its commitment to building a resilient and sustainable future. The National Adaptation Plan (2023–2050) estimates a total adaptation financing requirement of USD 230 billion, while NDC 3.0 calls for USD 116.18 billion through 2035, of which USD 90.23 billion will be supported by international partners. These translate to an estimated annual climate finance need of USD 20.1 billion. The Government has already demonstrated its seriousness by funding approximately 61 percent of total climate finance on its own, with 70 percent of adaptation projects from GoB resources, a remarkable commitment for a developing country, while external project loans support 64 percent of mitigation project costs, reflecting the shared responsibility framework envisaged under the Paris Agreement.

Bangladesh's engagement with international climate finance is expanding. The Green Climate Fund has approved five projects totaling USD 388.61 million; the Global Environment Facility supports 13 active projects with USD 26.33 million in grants and USD 97.82 million in co-financing; and the Adaptation Fund maintains two ongoing projects worth USD 14.995 million, with an additional USD 22.09 million in the pipeline. Across all three funds, 20 active projects receive a total of USD 527.75 million in project-cycle support, a growing foundation on which Bangladesh will continue to build.

A key priority for expanding international climate finance access is the alignment of domestic public financial management systems with Green Climate Fund fiduciary standards. Achieving direct access accreditation is the most actionable near-term institutional reform and will enable Bangladesh to access GCF resources directly rather than through multilateral implementing entities. Strengthening climate fiscal risk management frameworks will also better equip the Government to manage the fiscal implications of extreme weather events, including emergency response, reconstruction, and loss and damage.

6.3 Reform Priorities and Strategic Directions

Closing Bangladesh's climate finance gap requires coordinated action across three mutually reinforcing tracks, each of which builds on the institutional foundations the Government has already put in place.

Strengthening public financial management. The Government will deepen the integration of climate priorities into Medium-Term Budget Frameworks, project appraisal criteria, procurement procedures, and fiscal risk analysis. Restoring and growing Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening allocations is a clear priority, as is improving development budget utilization through stronger project readiness protocols and systematic implementation oversight across all climate-relevant ministries and divisions.

Mobilising diversified climate finance. Public resources alone cannot meet Bangladesh's climate financing requirements, nor should they. A structured multi-source strategy integrating concessional grants, development loans, private investment, and innovative instruments will be essential. Bangladesh's green bond market, with three issuances totaling USD 0.26 billion, has laid an important foundation that can now be scaled. Carbon markets represent a strategically important frontier. The ongoing initiative to plant 250 million trees. Establishing a national carbon market regulatory framework and a blended finance platform to attract private capital into resilient infrastructure and clean energy are near-term priorities.

Strengthening monitoring, transparency, and results. As allocations grow, the Government's focus will continue to shift from expenditure volume to measurable climate outcomes. Introducing climate-sensitive Key Performance Indicators covering renewable energy capacity installed, people protected from climate hazards, greenhouse gas emissions reduced, and agricultural land under climate-resilient cultivation within the budget call circular from FY 2027–28 will strengthen accountability and enable evidence-based resource allocation. Expanding CPFT coverage beyond the current 25 Ministries/Divisions will further deepen the analytical reach of this reporting framework.

6.4 Final Recommendations

Nine editions of this report have traced a genuine and deepening institutional journey: from the introduction of climate budget tagging to a sophisticated Climate Public Finance Tracking (CPFT) system embedded in iBAS++ and increasingly recognised by international partners as a model for developing-country climate fiscal transparency. Bangladesh has demonstrated conclusively that a climate-vulnerable, resource-constrained country can build credible and internationally respected institutional infrastructure for climate finance governance. That is an achievement worthy of recognition.

The path ahead is clear, and the Government's resolve is firm. The challenge of the decade ahead is to match the scale of financing to the scale of vulnerability, accelerating the transition from institutional foundation-building to high-quality, high-impact climate investment that delivers real and lasting benefits for Bangladesh's people. With strong political commitment, continued institutional reform, and a proactive approach to both domestic resource mobilization and international engagement, Bangladesh is well-positioned to secure the climate finance towards climate-resilient development.

Annexure

Note: Annexures to this report are not included in the printed edition and are available for download on the Finance Division website at: www.mof.gov.bd *or you can scan here*

BG Press: 7362-A-2026-27—3000. Department of Printing &publications, Ministry of public Administration

Annexures

Annexure 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

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
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 center 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
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)

Annexure 2: Climate Relevant Project Allocation for FY2026-27

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
119-Ministry of Defence			
223051800-"Strengthening the capacity of Weather and Climate Services"	1.8172	7.82	9.6372
224356100-Modernization of Chattogram, Cumilla and Mymensingh (Trishal) Military Farm	67.4099	0	67.4099
224360600-Preparation of Upazila Digital Maps in Bangladesh (Topographic) (01/03/2022 - 28/02/2026)	1.83	0	1.83
224391600-Strengthening SPARRSO (15/11/2023 - 31/10/2026)	4.2	0	4.2
224414500-Installation of water purification plant to solve the internal water problem at ramu cantonment	20.0358	0	20.0358
124-Ministry of Primary and Mass Education			
224294300-Expansion of Cub Scouting in Primary School (4th Phase) (01/07/2019-30/06/2027) (1st Revised) Approved	137.55	0	137.55
224403200-Pre-primary and Primary education Improvement Project in Cox's Bazar and Bandarban Districts and Bhasanchar of Noakhali	74.47	387.8	462.27
224408100-Government Primary School Feeding Programme (01/01/2025 - 31/12/2027)	2198.515	0	2198.515
125-Secondary and Higher Education Division			
223051500-PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH TO IMPROVE VILLAGE CHICKEN PRODUCTION IN BANGLADESH BASED ON SUSTAINABLE NEWCASTLE DISEASE (ND) CONTROL	2.06	0.51	2.57
224013300-Specia Development of Begum Rokeya University (01/01/2015-31/12/2018) approved	21.35	0	21.35
224016500-* Development of Government Secondary Schools. (01/01/2017 - 31/12/2026)	2392.834	0	2392.834
224149300-Development of Selected non Govt. Secondary School.(01/01/2018-31/12/2026)	580	0	580
224267600-* Bangladesh Maritime University	291.3514	0	291.3514
224278500-* Bangladesh agricultural University Further Development project (01/07/2018-30/06/2026)	300	0	300
224284800-* Development of Regional Scout Training Centre, Lalmai, Comilla (01/01/2019-30/06/2026)	0.008	0	0.008
224310000-* Development Of Selected Educational Institute at Haore Area Under Kishorgonj District.(01/01/2020-31/12/2025)	130	0	130
224319700-Infrastructure Development Of Selected Educational Institutions At Haor Aries (01/01/2020-30/06/2027)	300	0	300
224369000-Establish a teaching and training pet animal hospital and research center in Purbachle, Dhaka and to strengthen research activities in Cox's Bazar Project of Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Sciences University (01/07/2022-30/06/2027)	30.4082	0	30.4082
224380800-Infrastructural development of Noakhali Govt. College.	30	0	30
224385200-THE PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BREEDING AND WATER MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGIES FOR SAFE AND NUTRITIOUS RICE PRODUCTION	1.61	6	7.61
224392700-Learning Acceleration in Secondary Education (LAISE)	17.2684	1541.6	1558.868
224415500-Infrastructure Development of Khulna Public College,Boyra, Khalishpur, Khulna (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	20	0	20
224418200-Infrastructural Development of Gazipur Agricultural University (01/10/2025-30/09/2028)	200	0	200
320000109-Enhancing Professional Skill of Teachers (01/07/2023-30/06/2027)	195.0959	0	195.0959
126-Ministry of Science and Technology			
224295200-* Development of Nuclear Regulatory Infrastructure for Bangladesh Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority to Supervise the Nuclear Safety of Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant	117.8346	0	117.8346
224295300-Establishment of Physical Protection System of Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant (PPS)(2nd Revised)(31/12/2027) Approved	1000	0	1000
224359400-Bangladesh Oceanographic Research Institute (2nd Phase) Project(01/04/2022 -30/06/2027) Approved	185.9337	0	185.9337
224394700-* Establishment of Offsite Water Intake Facility for Rooppur Nuclear Power Plant (01/07/2023 - 03/06/2026).	0.0001	0	0.0001
127-Health Services Division			
224021013-* Establishment of Jamalpur Medical College and Hospital & Jamalpur Nursing College, Jamalpur (01/07/2016 - 30/05/2025)	125.5	0	125.5
224021014-Establishment of Patuakhali Medical College and Hospital, Patuakhali (01/07/2016 - 30/06/2026)	23.06	0	23.06
224355100-Establishment of Medical Waste Management System in 15 Govt. Hospitals(01/01/2022-30/06/2026)	100	0	100

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224397900-Strengthening Regulatory System for Vaccines, Diagnostics and Therapeutics	4.98	168.69	173.67
224398200-Essential Biotech and Research Center at Munshiganj (01/01/2024 - 31/12/2030) approved	84.65	254.94	339.59
224402700-ISO Component 2: Inclusive Services and Opportunities for Host and FDMN Communities	38.41	640.1	678.51
224404200-China-Aid Project of Burn Unit of Chittagong Medical College Hospital in Bangladesh	34.9265	0	34.9265
224417500-Implementation of essential unfinished activities of PFD, HEF, IFM, HRD and SWPMM	500	0	500
129-Ministry of Social Welfare			
223056200-'Strengthening Social Protection for Improved Resilience, Inclusion and Targeting (SSPIRIT) (01/07/2025-30/06/2030) approved	0.4	180	180.4
224128600-Child-Sensitive Social Protection in Bangladesh (CSPB) Phase-2 (2nd Revised)(01/07/2017 - 31/12/2026) approved	0.01	0	0.01
224391000-Rehabilitation and improvement of quality of life of neglected, disadvantaged and unemployed people in the face of global pandemic	14.251	0	14.251
224391100-To provide services to improve the quality of life of poor, disadvantaged, disabled and orphaned youth and young women through capacity building	16.44	0	16.44
224394100-In the context of the global panemic, a project to Improvement the quality of life of marginalized farmers, disabled, underprivileged and widowed and abandoned women of joypurhat district through income-generation programs	12.3068	0	12.3068
224395100-Family welfare and poverty reduction through creation of modern facilities and self-employment	16.3431	0	16.3431
224398600-Improving the quality of life through employment programs for helpless and underprivileged people in shibchar Upazila of Madaripur district	13.7538	0	13.7538
224418300-Poverty Alleviation Through Employment of Marginalized Groups of Society (PATE) (01/01/2026-31/12/2028) approved	20.5958	0	20.5958
130-Ministry of Women and Children Affairs			
224414900-Income Generating Activities (IGA) Training for Women at Upazila Level (Phase 2) (01/07/2025-30/06/2028) approved.	65.8798	0	65.8798
132-Ministry of Housing and Public Works			
222012300-* Master Plan Preparation for Cox's Bazar District (01/04/2021 - 30/06/2026)	0.01	0	0.01
222020300-Preparation of Strategic Plan for Munshiganj District (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	6.96	0	6.96
222020600-Preparation of Strategic Plan for Barishal Metropolitan area (01/10/2025-30/09/2027)	4.4	0	4.4
222021000-Formulation of Strategic Plan of Dhaka Peripheral	8.65	0	8.65
223057600-Capacity Development of Urban Development Directorate	5.47	0	5.47
224027800-Gulshan-Baridhara Lake Development Project (01/07/10-31/12/202026)	90.9605	0	90.9605
224149200-* Re-excavation, Expansion and Development of Khal for Mitigation Water logging at Chattogram City (01/07/2017-30/06/2026)	777.9333	0	777.9333
224311100-* Preparation of Chattogram Metropolitan Master Plan (Period: 2020-2041)(01/02/2020-30/06/2026)	5.8589	0	5.8589
224413900-Construction of Multi-Storied Residential Flats for Government Employees inside Azimpur Government Colony, Dhaka (Zone-C) (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	100	0	100
224419000-Modernization of existing electrical-mechanical and fire equipment to ensure fire safety of Bangladesh Secretariat, Transport Pool, Ministers' Apartment, and Secretary's Residence	56	0	56
224419100-Construction of 1560 Residential Flats to provide permanent housing to the families of the July Warriors who lost their working ability in the 2024 Anti-discrimination student movement in Section-9, Mirpur, Dhaka (01/07/2025 - 30/06/2029)	150	0	150
224419200-Construction of Residential Flat Project on National Housing Authority Land to Provide permanent accommodation to the families martyrs of anti-discrimination student movement-24 (36 July Project) (01/07/2025 - 30/06/2029)	150	0	150
224421600-Modernization work of Dhaka Metropolitan Sessions Judge Court and CMM Court building.	5	0	5
137-Local Government Division			
221000400-Block allocation for development assistance to Upazilas	808.5	0	808.5
221000500-Block allocation for development assistance to Pourashavas	504	0	504
221000600-Block allocation for Zilla Parishad	588	0	588

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
221000700-Union Parishad Development Assistance	913.5	0	913.5
221000800-Block allocation for four City Corporations	441	0	441
223047600-Technical Assistance Project for Ground Water Exploration in Cox's Bazar. (TAPP) (1st revised) (01/10/2022- 31/12/2026)	9.17	11.9078	21.0778
223050900-WASH Sector Strengthening and Sanitation Market System (SanMarkS) Development Project in Bangladesh (01/04/2023-30/06/2027)	9.7955	34.4335	44.229
223053000-PILOTING OF SAFEPANI DISTRICT MODEL: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF DRINKING WATER SERVICES IN SCHOOLS, MADRASAHS AND HEALTHCARE FACILITIES IN KHULNA DISTRICT BY PROFESSIONAL SERVICE PROVIDER (01/01/2024-31/12/30) approved	3.2381	3.5277	6.7658
224035800- Development of Dhaka Water Supply Network (2nd Revised) (01/04/2016 - 31/12/2025) Approved	0.01	0	0.01
224038300-Khulna Division Rural Infrastructure Development Project (2nd revised)(01/01/2017-30/06/2027) Approved	114	0	114
224041600-Saidabad Water Treatment Plant Project Phase-III (2nd revised) (01/07/2015 - 30/06/2029)	90	1508	1598
224043800-Dhaka Environmental sustainable Water Supply Project (3rd Revised) (01/01/2014 - 30/06/2027) Approved	418	737.76	1155.76
224045802-Development of Important Rural Infrastructure Project (Phase-II) (2nd revised) (01/07/2017-30/06/2026)	0.46	0	0.46
224050300-* Sylhet Division Rural Access Road Development (01/07/2015 - 30/06/2026) (3rd Revised)	14.72	0	14.72
224132700-* Water supply and sanitation in 23 municipalities of Bangladesh (01/07/2017-31/10/2025) Approved	82.45	126	208.45
224146600-* Improvement of Ponds, Canals Across the Country Project (01/07/2017-30/06/2026) (2nd Revised)	90	0	90
224147000-Small Scale Water Resources Development Project (2nd Phase) (2nd Revised) (01/10/2017-30/06/2027) Approved	50	58.55	108.55
224147101-Rajshahi Division (Except Sirajgonj) Rural Infrastructure Development Project (RDRIDP) (01/10/2017-30/06/2026)	76	0	76
224147102-Greater Chattogram Infrastructure Development Project-3 (2nd revised) (01/11/2017-31/12/2026) Approved	76	0	76
224147104-Rangpur Division Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project-2nd Phase (01/10/2017-30/06/2028) (2nd Revised)	142.5	0	142.5
224147105-Mymenshingh Region Rural Infrastructure Development Project (01/10/2017-30/06/2026).	76	0	76
224206500-Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation including Faecal Sludge Management Project in 32 Pourashavas (01/01/2018-31/12/2026) Approved	48.9689	0	48.9689
224215200-* Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming Project (1st Revised) (01/01/2018-30/06/2026) Approved	47.5	325.29	372.79
224242700-* Urban Infrastructure Improvement Project (UIIP) (2nd revised) Approved (01/07/2018-30/06/2026	21.5	2.65	24.15
224243100-Promoting Resilient of Vulnerable Through Access to Infrastructure, Improved Skills and Information (PROVATi3) (2nd revised) (01/07/2018-31/12/2027) approved	65	69.4743	134.4743
224246100-Upazila Town (Non-Municipal) Master Plan Preparation and Basic Infrastructure Development Project (01/7/2018-30/06/2027)	142.5	0	142.5
224253200-Khulna, Bagerhat and Satkhira District Rural Infrastructure Development Project (1st revised) (01/07/2018-30/06/2026)	28.5	0	28.5
224258900-* Disaster Damage Rural Roads Development Project in Three Hill Districts (01/07/18-30/06/2026) approved	0.01	0	0.01
224259000-Village Road Rehabilitation Project (01/11/2018-30/06/2027) (2nd Revised) Approved	190	0	190
224260900-* Project for Establishment of Sewerage System in Chattogram Metropolitan (Phase-1) (01/07/2018-30/06/2026) (1st Revised) approved	760	0	760
224261400-* Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (LGED Part). (01/10/2018-30/06/2026) approved	0.01	0	0.01
224261600-Second City Region Development Project(1st revised) (01/01/2019-31/12/2026) approved.	66.5	70	136.5
224261700-* Rajshahi WASA Surface Water Treatment Plant Project (01/07/2018-30/06/2026) approved	160.0719	0	160.0719
224266200-* Livelihoods Improvement of Urban Poor Communities Project (01/07/2018-31/12/2025) Approved	0.005	0	0.005
224274600-* Development of drainage network to mitigate water logging in Khulna City (01/01/2019-30/06/2025) (1st revised) approved	12.5	0	12.5
224275700-* Tangail Pourashava Infrastructure Improvement Project (TPIIP) (01/07/2019-30/06/2026)	4.75	0	4.75
224275800-* Tepakhola Lake Development at Faridpur City (2nd revised) (01/01/2019-30/06/2026)	23	0	23
224280700-Construction of bridge over Feni river on Sonagazi and Mirsharai Economic Zone link road (1st Revised) (01/07/2018-30/06/2026)	142.5	0	142.5
224281800-Gazipur City Corporation's internal roads, sewage and footpath construction projects from 01 to 05 (3rd revised) (01/07/2018-31/12/2026) approved	0.69	0	0.69

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224292400-* Land Acquisition for Construction of Sewage Treatment Plant at Uttara (1st revised) (01/07/2019-30/06/2026) Approved	8.92	0	8.92
224292500-* Widening of main connecting road in various zone including construction drain & footpath at Gazipur City Corporation. (01/07/2019-31/12/2025) approved	110.5	0	110.5
224292800-Project on Strengthening Water Quality Testing System (2nd revised) (01/07/2019-31/12/2026) approved.	29.28	0	29.28
224303400-* Project for Safe Water Supply throughout the Country (1st revised) (01/01/2020-30/06/2026) approved.	760	0	760
224307300-* Reducing Water Logging and Construction of infrastructure in Sylhet City Corporation Area (2nd revised) (01/01/2020-30/06/2026) approved	169.6429	0	169.6429
224318000-Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project - 3 (IRIDP-3) (2nd revised) (01/07/2020-30/06/2027) approved.	351.5	0	351.5
224318900-Dhaka Sanitation Improvement Project (DSIP) (01/01/2020-30/04/2028) (Ist Revised) Approved	173.71	930	1103.71
224323000-* Integrated urban infrastructure development project of Rajshahi metropolis (1st revised) (01/03/2020-30/06/2026)	93.61	0	93.61
224325300-Cyclone Amphan & Flood Damage Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project (CAFDRIRP) (01/10/2020-31/12/2026) (1st Revised) Approved	380	0	380
224329900-* Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for Human Capital Development Project (01/01/2021-31/12/2025)	1.96	104.3983	106.3583
224331700-* Khulna Sewerage System Development Project (01/07/2020-31/12/2025)	122.27	310	432.27
224332200-* Constriction & Improvement of Roads Infrastructure and Drainage System of newly included 18 (Eighteen) Ward of Dhaka North City Corporation (Phase-1) (1st revised) (01/07/2020-31/12/2026) approved.	19.68	0	19.68
224332500-Land Acquisition & Development for Solid Waste Management at Kadam rasul Zone of Narayanganj City Corporation (1st revised) (01/01/2021-30/06/2027).	5.21	0	5.21
224333200-* Development of Road and Drainage Network with Citizen Service of Mymensingh City Corporation (01/01/2021-31/12/2025)	110	0	110
224336100-* Development of Khulna City Corporation's waste system (1st revised) (01/01/2021-31/12/2025) Approved.	25	0	25
224336300-* Improvement Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Pirojpur District (01/04/2021-30/06/2025).	14.25	0	14.25
224338800-* Land Acquisition Project for Solid Waste Management and Bus/Truck Terminal in various zones at Gazipur City Corporation (01/07/2018-30/06/2025)	173	0	173
224339200-Cumilla, Brahmanbaria & Chandpur District Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project (2nd Revised) (01/07/2021-30/06/2028) Approved.	190	0	190
224347400-Paurashava Cleaners Residential Building Construction Project (PCRBCP) (21/09/2021 - 31/12/2026) Approved	95	0	95
224347900-Rangamati District Karighorpara to Belaichari Upazila Connecting Road and Bridge/Culvert Development Project (01/07/2021-30/06/2026) approved	47.5	0	47.5
224349200-Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project Under Tangail District (1st revised) (01/07/2021-30/06/2026)	57	0	57
224351100-Haor Area Elevated Road and Physical Infrastructure Improvement Project (1sdt revised) (HAERPIIP) (01/01/2022-31/12/2027) approved.	285	0	285
224352000-Gazipur District Rural Infrastructure Development Project (1st revised) (01/07/2021-30/06/2027) approved.	152	0	152
224352100-Cumilla City Corporation's Integrated Infrastructure Development Project 1st revised) (01/01/2022-31/12/2027)	76	0	76
224353600-Expansion and development project of safe water supply and sanitation system in Shibchar municipality and Shibchar upazila of Madaripur district (1st revised) (01/01/2022-31/12/2026) Approved.	2.6245	0	2.6245
224353800-Different roads and important infrastructural Development including Airport Road under Chottrogram City Corporation (01/03/2023-31/12/2026) approved.	355	0	355
224355400-Inclusive and Integrated Sanitation & Hygiene Project in 10 priority Towns in Bangladesh(Integrated Waste Management (IWM) Project) (GOB-IsDB) (1st revised) (01/01/2022-31/12/2026)	27.41	125.07	152.48
224360300-Water supply project in coastal area through rain water harvesting system (2nd revised) (01/07/2022-31/12/2026) approved.	37.8277	0	37.8277
224361600-* Extension and Development of safe water supply and sanitation system in Tungipara Pourasava in Gopalgonj District (01/04/2022-30/06/2026)	5.8001	0	5.8001

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224362100-* Supply of necessary equipment & machineries with development of waste management under Mymensingh City Corporation (1st Revised) (01/07/2022-30/06/2026)	80	0	80
224364300-Local Government COVID-19 Response and Recovery Project (LGCRRP) (1st revised) (01/04/2022-31/12/2026) approved..	1.52	231.0478	232.5678
224367900-Canal Recovery, Re-form and Aesthetic Environment Creation Project (1st revised) (01/10/2022-30/06/2027) Approved	81.75	0	81.75
224368800-* Waterlogging Elimination Project in Sadar Upazila under Narayanganj District (1st revised) (01/07/2022-30/06/2026)	9	0	9
224370200-Decongestion project through waste removal and management, collection of modern vehicles used for road repair and installation of mechanized parking in affiliated areas of Dhaka South City Corporation (01/04/2022-30/06/2027).	25	0	25
224371100-Climate Change Adapted Urban Development Phase-II (CCUAD) Khulna (01/01/2023-31/12/2027) Approved.	10	23.78	33.78
224371300-Coastal Towns Climate Resilience Project (CTCRP) (01/01/2023-30/06/2029) Approved	28.5	480	508.5
224372500-Bangladesh City Inclusive Sanitation Project in 25 Towns (GoB-AIIB) (01/10/2022-30/06/2027) approved,	0.95	12.6	13.55
224372800-Resilient Infrastructure for Adaptation and Vulnerability Reduction Project (RIVER) (01/01/2023-30/06/2028) Approved.	4.86	650	654.86
224373200-Southern Chattogram Regional Development Project (SCRDP) (01/01/2023-31/12/2028) Approved	76	200	276
224373900-* Flood (2022) Damaged Rural Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project under ADB's Emergency Assistance (01/04/2023-30/06/2026) Approved	64	312.9	376.9
224374300-Flood Reconstruction Emergency Assistance Project for Water Supply and Sanitation(GoB-ADB) (01/04/2023-31/12/2026)	30	119	149
224376000-Netrokona District Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (1st revised) (01/07/2023/- 30/06/2027) Approved	125.5	0	125.5
224376400-Development & renovation of Hazrat Shahjalal (Rh.) Mazar, Mosque, Madrasha & Hazrat Shahporan (Rh.) Mazar. (01/04/2023-31/03/2026) Approved	3.2071	0	3.2071
224377500-Shantiganj, Jagannathpur and Chatak Upazila Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project under Sunamganj District.	19	0	19
224377800-Improving Urban Governance and Infrastructure (IUGIP)	182.4582	800	982.4582
224378200-Jamalpur District Rural Infrastructure Development Project (JDRIDP).(01/07/2023-30-06-2027)	114	0	114
224378700-Chattogram Hill Tracts Inclusive and Resilient Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Project (01/07/2023-31/12/2028)	46	210	256
224379500-Bagerhat District Rural Infrastructure Development Project (BDRIDP). (01/07/2023-30/06/2027) (1st Revised) approved	142.5	0	142.5
224380000-Narail District Rural Infrastructure Development Project (01/07/2023-30/06/2027) approved	28.5	0	28.5
224380100-* Model Village Development Project (01/07/2023-30/06/2026) approved.	57	0	57
224380300-* Expansion and Development Project of Safe Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation System in Shariatpur Municipality (01/04/2023-30/06/2026)	10.995	0	10.995
224381800-Gopalganj District Important Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (2nd Phase) (GDIRIIP-2) (01/09/2023-30/06/2027) approved	95	0	95
224383000-Climate Resilient Sustainable Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Project in Bangladesh (01/04/2023-30/06/2027)	15.6465	47.9077	63.5542
224384000-Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Noakhali, Feni and Laxmipur Districts (IRIDPNFL) (01/07/2023-30/06/2028) (Ist Revised) approved	380	0	380
224384100-Climate and Disaster Resilient Small-Scale Water Resources Management Project (CDRSSWRMP) (01/09/2023-30/06/2029)	50	361.7735	411.7735
224386400-* Project for Development of Water Supply and Sanitation facilities at Swarupkhathi Pourosova (1st revised) (01/09/2023-30/06/2026)	7.98	0	7.98
224386500-Project for Extension & Development of water supply and sanitation management system in rocky areas of different upazila at Rangamati district including Sajek tourist zone (01/10/2023-31/12/2026)	13	0	13
224389100-* Barhatta Upazila Children Park Nirman Project (BUCNP) (01/12/2023-30/06/2026) approved	0.01	0	0.01
224389400-* Strengthening Women's Ability for Productive New Opportunities (SWAPNO Phase II) (01/04/2023-30/06/2026) approved	0	12.55	12.55
224389500-Rangpur Division Nine Pourashava Physical Infrastructure Development Project (RDNPPIDP) (01/01/2024-31/12/2026)	67.1	0	67.1
224391500-Chattogram Hill Tracts Rural InfrastructureDevelopment Project. (CHTRIDP) (01/10/2023-30/09/2027) approved.	76	0	76
224393100-Chattogram Division Upazila & Union Road Widening & Strengthening Project (CDWSP) (01/06/2023-30/06/2028) 1st revised	380	0	380

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224394300-Construction of Bridge over the Garai River Under Upazila: Khoksha, District: Kushtia Project. (Khoksha Bridge) (01/09/2023-30/06/2027)	19	0	19
224395900-Improvement of Various Roads, Reducing of Water Logging and Improvement of Waste Management in Barisal City Corporation (01/01/2024-30/06/2027) Approved.	285	0	285
224398100-* Purbachal 300FTT to Madani Avenue Connecting Two Roads Development Project (PTMCTRDP) (01/07/2023-30/06/2026) approved.	11.9	0	11.9
224399600-Construction of Pagla Bridge over Mohshin River under Shantiganj Upazila, District-Sunamganj (01/01/2024-30/06/2028) approved.	1.42	0	1.42
224400100-Rural infrastructure development project in the districts of Greater Rangpur region (1st revised) (01/07/2024-30/06/2029) approved.	210	0	210
224400300-Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project: Pirojpur & Jhalokati Districts (IRIDP-PJ) (01/07/2024-31/12/2028) approved.	71.25	0	71.25
224400700-* Bhairab River Bank Beautification Project, Dighalia, Khulna (01/07/2024-30/06/2026) approved.	0.01	0	0.01
224401200-Rajshahi, Natore & Chapai Nawabgonj Districts Rural Infrastructure Development Project (RNCDRIDP) (01/07/2024-30/06/2029) approved.	213.75	0	213.75
224402300-Munshiganj District Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project. (MDIRIDP) (01/07/2024-30/06/2029) approved.	47.5	0	47.5
224402800-Host and FDMN Enhancement of lives through Infrastructure Improvement Project (HELP) (01/07/2024-30/06/2028) Approved	42.7	280	322.7
224403300-Development and Extension of Water Supply, Drainage and Waste Management Project at Kuakata Paurashava in Patuakhali District (01/01/2024-31/12/2026) approved.	14	0	14
224403400-Host and Rohingya Enhancement of Lives Project (HELP,DPHE Part) (01/07/2024-30/06/2028) approved.	2.5	336	338.5
224405500-Chattogram Sewerage System Development Project (Catchment-2 & 4) (01/01/2025-31/12/2032) Approved.	12.135	50	62.135
224405800-Resilient Urban and Territorial Development Project (RUTDP)	95	540.45	635.45
224405900-Expanded Dhaka Water Supply Resilience Project (01/01/2024 - 30/06/2029) Approved	66.84	571.56	638.4
224406000-Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project in Barisal District (1st revised) (01/07/2024-30/06/2028) approved.	114	0	114
224407100-Chattogram Metropolitan Sanitation Project for North Kattoli Catchment (01/01/2025-31/12/2029) Approve	22.42	196.58	219
224408200-Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project to improve the quality of life of small ethnic groups in Netrakona district (NDSEGRIIP) (1st revised) (01/01/2025-30/06/2028) approved.	9.5	0	9.5
224408800-Chattogram Water Supply Improvement Project (01/04/2025-31/03/2030) Approve	1.44	216.4	217.84
224409300-Barguna District Important Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project (BDRIIP). (01/07/2024-30/06/2028) approved.	47.5	0	47.5
224409800-Bangladesh Sustainable Recovery, Emergency Preparedness and Response Projects (B-STRONG). (01/04/2025-30/06/2029) approved.	34.2	290	324.2
224412100-Integrated Services and Livelihood for Displaced Rohingya People and Host Communities Improvement Project. (01/07/2025-30/06/2028) approved.	23.94	121.76	145.7
224412400-Urban Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (UCRIP) (01/07/2024-30/06/2029) approved.	19	111.95	130.95
224412700-Construction of Bridge Over Feni River on Katamobarokghona-Char Kalidash Road Project (01/07/2025-30/06/2028) Approved.	7.6	0	7.6
224412900-Name of Project: Rehabilitation of Damage Multipurpose Disaster Shelter Project (RDMDSP) (01/07/2025-30/06/2028) Approved.	1.09	0	1.09
224415000-Rural Sanitation Project (01/07/2025-30/06/2028) approved.	528.6	0	528.6
224416000-Integrated Services and Livelihood for Displaced People from Myanmar and Host Communities Improvement Project (LGED Part) (01/07/2025-30/06/2030) approved.	28.78	149.5053	178.2853
224417300-Satkhira District Rural Infrastructure Development Project (01/10/2025-30/06/2030) approved.	95	0	95
224418900-Khulna Water Supply Project (Phase-2) (01/10/2025-30/06/2030) Approved	19.73	120	139.73
224421900-Climate Resilient and Livelihood Enhancement Project (CRALEP) (01/01/2026-31/12/2030) Approved.	17.75	67.1452	84.8952
224423100-Important rural infrastructure development projects in Manikganj district (01/11/2025-31/10/2029) Approved.	19	0	19

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224423500-Cumilla District Important Rural Infrastructure Development Project (01/10/2025-30/06/2030) Approved.	47.5	0	47.5
138-Rural Development and Cooperative Division			
222017900-* Marketing and Value Chain Development of Agricultural Commodities through Cooperatives (01/01/2025-30/06/2026) Approved.	1.135	0	1.135
224055400-*Construction of Co-operative based Multistoried Palli Janapad Housing with Modern Urban Amenities for Livelihood Improvement of Rural People (01/07/2014 - 30/06/2024)	20	0	20
224343100-* Integrated Rural Employment Support Project For The Poor Women (IRESPPW)-2nd Phase (Ist revised)	34.65	0	34.65
224343200-RURAL LIVELIHOOD PROJECT–3rd Phase (Ist Revised) (01/07/2021-30/06/2027)	53.6996	0	53.6996
224369100-Expansion of Milk Producers Cooperative in Milk Deficient Upazilas (01/07/2022-30/06/2026)	13.09	0	13.09
224381700-Action research project on community-based agricultural mechanization for increasing crop productivity and enhancing socio-economic development of rural farmers. (01/07/2023-30/06/2027) Approved.	0.2	0	0.2
224416800-Self-employment in poverty-stricken upazilas of Barisal division through Cooperatives (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	31.5656	0	31.5656
224416900-Project on "Skill development to ensure sustainable employment of backward communities of Khulna division through cooperatives" (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	23.3052	0	23.3052
224419400-Action Research on Extension of Ecologically Friendly Agricultural Technologies through Village based Organizations (01/01/2026-31/12/2028) Approved.	12.66	0	12.66
139-Ministry of Industries			
224147800-* Construction of l13 (thirteen) numbers of new Buffer Godowns at different districts for facilitating fertilizer distribution (01/01/2017-30/06/2026) Approved	0.05	0	0.05
224282000-* Ghorasal Polash Urea Fertilizer Project (GPUFP)(1st Revised) (01/10/2018 - 30/06/2026) Approved	144.95	0	144.95
224323600-Extension of BITAC for Self-Employment and Poverty Alleviation Through Hands on Technical Training Highlighting Women (Phase-2) (01/10/2020-30/06/2027)	17.3	0	17.3
141-Ministry of Textiles and Jute			
224284200-Development of Existing 7 Textile Vocational Institute and Establishment of new 6 Textile Vocational Institute.(01/01/2019-30/06/2027)	62	0	62
224403800-Reviving the Technology of Muslin Yarn and Muslin Fabrics, the Golden Heritage of Bangladesh (2nd Phase) (০১/০৭/২০২৪ - ৩০/০৬/২০২৭) অনুমোদিত	4	0	4
142-Energy and Mineral Resources Division			
223050200-Technical Assistance for the Promoting Energy Transition, Safety and Energy Efficiency in the Energy Sector.	0	6	6
223052500-* Geo-Information for the Implementation of a Climate Change-Resilient Urbanization (GICU).	0.1	2.736	2.836
223055200-Enhancement & Strengthening of Drilling Capability of Geological Survey of Bangladesh (ESDC-GSB)	97.9835	0	97.9835
224389300-Technical Assistance for Carbon Abatement of the oil and Gas value Chain	0	12	12
224390600-Installation of Smart Prepaid Gas Meters, SCADA & GIS at PGCL Franchise Area.	2.42	197.72	200.14
224390700-Smart Metering Energy Efficiency Improvement Project. [Installation of Prepaid Gas Meter for TGTDCL]	4.9265	173.634	178.5605
224390800-Gas Sector Efficiency Improvement & Carbon Abatement Project (Installation of Smart Prepaid Gas Meter for TGTDCL)	64.24	232.95	297.19
224406700-Drilling of well no. Sylhet-12 (Oil well) (01.01.2025-31.12.2026)	10	0	10
224411100-Drilling of Two Deep Exploratory Wells at Titas & Bakhrabad Fields Project	290	0	290
224416500-04 Appraisal cum Development Wells (Shahbazpur-5, 7 & Bhola North-3, 4) and 01 Exploratory Well (Shahbazpur North East-1) Drilling Project	60	0	60
224422000-Three Exploratory Wells (Srikail Deep-1, Mubarakpur Deep-1 and Fenchuganj South-1) Drilling Project	10	0	10
143-Ministry of Agriculture			
221000143-Reserve for unapproved project Ministry of Agriculture	1699.99	0	1699.99

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
223046300-* Pilot Research Project on Irrigation Water Management and Web-based Agricultural Information System for Bangladesh (Web-AIS) Project(01/07/2021-30/06/2026)	8.85	1	9.85
223049700-The Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project for Smallholder Horticulture Farmers through Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (Bangla-SHEP) (01/07/2023 -30/06/2027)	1.72	0	1.72
223052000-Accelerating Economic and Social Inclusion of Smallholder Farmers through Strong Producers' Organizations (ACCESS)	0	4.41	4.41
223053400-Technical Assistance for Repurposing of Agricultural Public Support Towards a Sustainable Food System Transformation in Bangladesh (TARAPS)	15.84	119.3569	135.1969
223056500-PRO-ACT Bangladesh-Resilience Strengthening through Agri-Food Systems Transformation in Cox's Bazar (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	0	29.2353	29.2353
223056600-Technical Support to Sustainable and Resilient Investment towards Agriculture Sector Transformation Programme of Bangladesh (01/06/2025-30/04/2028)	0	27.8791	27.8791
224263500-Smallholder Agricultural Competitiveness Project (SACP) (DAE Part) (3rd revised) (01/07/2018 - 30/06/2028)	20	32.9	52.9
224263700-Smallholder Agricultrual Competitiveness Project (SACP) (DAM Part) (3rd Revised) (01/07/2018-30/06/2028)	4.36	6.12	10.48
224298400-Strengthening Farm Machinery Research Activity for Mechanized Rice Cultivation Project (01/07/2019 - 30/06/2027)	4.87	0	4.87
224299600-Strengthening Production, Preservation & Distribution of Quality Seed Potato to the Farm project (2nd Revised) (01/09/2019 - 30/06/2027) Approved	297.6617	0	297.6617
224316900-Agriculture Development Project for Rajshahi Division through the Expansion of Modern Technology (01/01/2020-30/06/2027) Approved	6.45	0	6.45
224321400-* Increasing Cropping Intensity in Greater Mymensingh Region Project (01/07/2020 - 30/06/2026)	0.01	0	0.01
224339500-* Development and Multiplication of Agricultural Seeds Through Biotechnology (01/07/2021-30/06/2026) Approved	1.7513	0	1.7513
224354000-Rehabilitation of Irrigation Infrastructure Project. (01/01/2022-31/12/2026)	13.17	0	13.17
224354200-Agricultural Development in Sylhet Region through Modern Technologies Project. (01/01/2022-31/12/2026)	13.26	0	13.26
224355700-Climate-Smart Agriculture and Water Management (CSAWM), DAE Part (01/01/2022-31/12/2026)	5.09	36.77	41.86
224361400-Exportable Mango Production Project (01/07/2022-30/06/2027)	7.06	0	7.06
224363400-Extension of improved variety & Technology of Spices Project (01/07/2022-30/06/2027)	16.34	0	16.34
224363500-Sustainable Agricultural Extension in Jashore Region Project (SAEJP) (01/07/2022-30/06/2027)	53.75	0	53.75
224366600-Strengthening Research Activities of BINA (01/07/2022-30/06/2027)	29.38	0	29.38
224367600-Extension of Irrigation in Barind Area Through Conservation of Water in Canal-2nd Phase (01/10/2022/30/06/2027).	13.07	0	13.07
224368000-Establishment of Seed Multiplication Farm at South-Eastern Region of Bangladesh (1st revised) (01/03/2022-30/09/2026)	93.1515	0	93.1515
224368100-Improvement of Nutrition and Reduction of Poverty through Mushroom Cultivation (1st Revised) (01/01/2023-31/12/2027	22.12	0	22.12
224369900-Sustainable Agricultural Development in Dinajpur Region Project (SADDRP) (01/01/2023-31/12/2027)	14.24	0	14.24
224370500-Strengthening Nutrition and Food Security Through Agricultural Development Project (BARTAN part) (01/01/2023-30/09/2027) Approved	5.4	0	5.4
224370600-Strengthening Nutrition and Food Security Through Agricultural Development Project (DAE part) (01/01/2023-30/09/2027)	13.31	0	13.31
224374000-Flood Reconstruction Emergency Assistance Project (FREAP) (1st Revised) (01/04/2023 - 31/03/2027)	12.7583	56.0174	68.7757
224374600-Program on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship and Resilience in Bangladesh (PARTNER) Project – BADC part (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	31.31	308.79	340.1
224374700-Program on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship and Resilience in Bangladesh (PARTNER) Project – DAM part (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	10.19	115.95	126.14
224374800-Program on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship and Resilience in Bangladesh (PARTNER) Project – BARI part (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	10.05	116.74	126.79
224374900-Program on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship and Resilience in Bangladesh (PARTNER) Project – BRRI part (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	7.76	142.85	150.61

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224375000-Program on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship, and Resilience in Bangladesh (PARTNER) Project – BMDA part (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	1.83	4	5.83
224375100-Program on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship and Resilience in Bangladesh (PARTNER) Project – BARC part (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	0.37	110.95	111.32
224375200-Program on Agricultural and Rural Transformation for Nutrition, Entrepreneurship, and Resilience in Bangladesh (PARTNER) Project – (PCU & APCU) DAE Lead Agency (01/07/2023 30/06/2028)	241.62	1073.72	1315.34
224378900-Innovation of location-specific rice varieties and technologies by setting up 06 new regional stations and development of existing research laboratories (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	91.42	0	91.42
224380600-Chattogram and Cox's Bazar District Irrigation Development Project Through Surface Water Utilization (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	78.5431	0	78.5431
224382300-Tissue Culture Laboratory cum Horticulture Center Establishment and Development Project (01/09/2023 - 30/06/2028)	80.52	0	80.52
224382800-Barisal, Bhola, Jhalkathi and Pirojpur District Irrigation Development Project (01/09/2023 - 31/12/2026)	64.2706	0	64.2706
224384800-* Project for Capacity Building Acceleration Including Infrastructure Development of Barind Multipurpose Development Authority (01/10/2023 - 30/06/2026)	12	0	12
224384900-Supply of Padma River's Water to Barind Area for Extension of Irrigation by Double Lifting System Project (01/09/2023 - 30/06/2027)	259.3691	0	259.3691
224385000-Extension of Modern Agricultural Technologies in Char Areas of Bangladesh Project (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2028)	50.62	0	50.62
224386900-* Grain Warehouse Modernization And Digitalization Project (01/10/2023 - 30/06/2026)	0.01	0	0.01
224392400-Physical Infrastructure and Training Capacity Upgrading Project of NATA (1st Revised) (01/11/2023 - 31/12/2026)	5.87	0	5.87
224394400-Strengthening Seed supply Activities of BADC to the Farmer's Level	74.9031	0	74.9031
224394500-Project for Application of Water Efficient Irrigation Technology and Construction of Poly shed for cultivation of safe vegetables, Fruits and Flowers	37.7744	0	37.7744
224396700-Establishment of Regional Agricultural Research Station,BARI, Meherpur Sadar and Strengthening of Eco-Friendly Research activities in Mid-western region of the country (1st Revised) (01/11/2023-30/06/2029) Approved	11.53	0	11.53
224404900-Dhaka Regional Agricultural Development Project (01/07/2024-30/06/2029) Approved	35.63	0	35.63
224407000-Project of Sustainable Agricultural Technology Extension in Cumilla Region (01/01/2025-31/12/2028) Approved	56.94	0	56.94
224407500-Strengthening of Sustainable Nutrition Security through Pulse & Oil Seed Production Project (2nd phase) (01/01/2025-30/06/2029) Approved	41.2359	0	41.2359
224407600-The Project of Sylhet Division Agricultural Production Enhancement Project through Surface Water Management and Utilization (01/01/2025-30/06/2029) Approved	145.2145	0	145.2145
224407800-Modernization and Improvement of Existing Seed Production, Processing & Distribution Facilities of BADC (2nd Phase) (01/03/2025-29/02/2028) Approved	109.8889	0	109.8889
224407900-Improvement and Quality Seed Production of Rice, Wheat and Maize-3rd Phase. (01/03/2025-28/02/2029) Approved	70.899	0	70.899
224409200-Bangladesh Sustainable Recovery, Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (B-STRONG) - Agricultural System Restoration Component (01/04/2025-30/06/2028)	1.85	70.2313	72.0813
224411500-Bangladesh Sustainable Recovery, Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (B-STRONG) -Agricultural System Restoration Component (BADC Part) (01/04/2025-30/06/2028)	1.37	55.85	57.22
224411600-Irrigation management development in Khulna, Satkhira and Bagerhat districts Project (01/07/2025-30/06/20230)	107.0936	0	107.0936
224412200-Tuber Crops Research Strengthening Project (01/07/2025-30/06/2030)	19	0	19
224412800-Sustainable Agricultural Development through Extension of Modern Technologies in Rangpur Region Project (SDRnP) (01/07/2025 - 30/06/2023)	20	0	20
224421000-Sustainable Agricultural Development of Bogura Agriculture Region (SADAB) (01/01/2026-31/12/2030) Approved	20	0	20

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224421100-Capacity Building and Innovation of Biorational Based Major Insect Pest Management Technology for Sugar crops (01/01/2026-31/12/2030) Approved	2.13	0	2.13
224421200-Sustainable Agricultural Development in Chattogram Agricultural Region (01/07/2025-30/06/2030) Approved	25	0	25
224423000-Minor Irrigation Development Project in Haor areas of Kishoreganj and Netrokona District (01/01/2026-31/12/2030) Approved	30.6355	0	30.6355
224423400-Ashuganj-Palash Sabuj Project (01/01/2026-30/06/2029) Approved	92.7395	0	92.7395
144-Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock			
221000144-Reserve for unapproved project Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	21.98	0	21.98
222019000-Feasibility Study of Development Projects to be Adopted by Department of Fisheries (phase-II) (1st Revised) (01/07/2025-31/12/2026)	0.96	0	0.96
223049400-Fisheries Livelihood Enhancement Project in the Coastal Area of the Bay of Bengal (FiLEP) (01/07/2023 - 31/05/2027)	0.3	8.93	9.23
223057300-ASEAN-Bangladesh Cooperation on Aquaculture and Fisheries Project (Phase II) (01/10/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	3.13	0	3.13
224259700-* Livestock and Dairy Development Project (LDDP)Period: (01/01/2019-30/06/2026). approved	0.01	0	0.01
224283500-*Eradication of PPR Disease & Control of FMD Project (01/01/2019-31/12/2023)	72	0	72
224294000-* Improvement of Socio-Economic and Livelihood Development of tribal/minor races People Through Integrated Livestock Project (01/07/2019-30/06/2026)	0.01	0	0.01
224306500-* Strengthening the capacity of Department of Livestock Services (DLS) Project (2nd Revised) - (01/01/2020 - 30/06/2026)	59	0	59
224337000-Extension of High Quality fodder cultivation & sustainable technology transfer for the improvement of Animal Nutrition (2nd Revised) (FCTTP)(01/01/2021-31/12/2027)	22.75	0	22.75
224343700-* Establishment of Fish Landing Center in Derai Upazila under Sunamganj District (01/07/2021-30/06/2026)	9.0241	0	9.0241
224349500-* Climate Smart Agriculture and Water Management Project (DoF Part) (CSAWMP-DoF)(01/10/2021-30/09/2025)	2.48	4.67	7.15
224378800-* Community-based Fisheries Management in Nimgachi area Project (01/07/2023 - 30/06/2026)	2.7	0	2.7
224383100-Development and Management of the Natural Breeding Ground of Halda River-DMNBGHR (Phase-2) (01/09/2023 - 30/06/2027)	15	0	15
224393800-Integrated livestock Development project at Riverine chars in Manikganj, Dhaka,Munshiganj, Rajbari, Faridpur, Madaripur,Shariatpur and district (01/09/2023-30/06/2027) approved	110	0	110
224399400-Improvement of Fish Landing Center of Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation in Cox's Bazar District	17.0969	65.43	82.5269
224400600-Increasing Fish Production and Capacity Building through Infrastructure Development of Existing Govt. Fish Farm Project (1st Phase)	115	0	115
224409500-Producing proven bull for increasing the production of milk and meat project ()01/07/2025-30/06/2030	10	0	10
224410300-Expansion of Aquaculture Technology services up to Union level project (phase-III) (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	16.07	0	16.07
224410400-Integrated livestock development of three hill districts - pilot project (01/01/2025-31/12/2027)	20	0	20
224410500-Pilot Project To Expand Purebred Black Bengal Goat and Indigenous Sheep (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	12	0	12
224413600-Development of Vaccines for the Prevention of Mortality in Freshwater Fishes (01/07/2025-30/06/2030)	12.479	0	12.479
224413700-Fisheries Management Project in Joboi Beel and Surrounding Beels (01/07/2025-30/06/2029)	6	0	6
224423300-Community based Conservation, Culture Development and Supply Chain Management of Cuchia (Mud Eel) in the Selected Areas of Bangladesh (01/01/2026-31/12/2028) Approved	3	0	3
145-Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change			
223035300-* Environmentally sound development of the power sector with the final disposal of Poly Chlorinated Bi-phenyls (PCBs) (01/01/2018-31/12/2025) Approved	0	0.1705	0.1705
223044200-* HCFC Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP Stage II) (1st Revised) (01/01/2021-30/06/2026) Approved	0	0.0001	0.0001
223046800-* HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage-II) - UNEP Component (01/07/2021-30/06/2026)	0	1.16	1.16
223047700-Integrated approach towards sustainable plastics use and Marine litter prevention in Bangladesh (01/11/2022-31/10/2026)	0	5.98	5.98

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
223047800-Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Island and Riverine Charland in Bangladesh (01/01/2023-31/12/2027) Approved	0	35.7483	35.7483
223049000-Building Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Vulnerable Landscapes in Bangladesh (BCRL) (01/07/2023-30/06/2028) Approved	0	25.41	25.41
223053100-Community Based Management of Tanguar Haor Wetland Ecosystem 01/07/2024-30/06/2029) Approved	0	11	11
223053500-Implementing Ecosystem-based Management in Ecologically Critical Areas in Bangladesh 01/07/2024-30/06/2029) Approved	0	6.1	6.1
223053600-Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Sustainable Development Pathways of Bangladesh 01/07/2024-30/06/2028) Approved	0	19.81	19.81
223055500-Strengthening capacity of MoEFCC , DoE and BFD for natural resource management and improved climate resilience (01/07/2025-31/12/2026) Approved	0	2.02	2.02
223056400-Project for Enhancing Coastal Resilience Through Technology-based Forest Management 01/04/2025-31/03/2029) Approved	0.84	8.42	9.26
224311000-* Ecosystem-based Approaches to Adaptation (EbA) in the Drought-Prone Barind Tract and Haor "Wetland" Area (01/07/2019-31/12/2025) Approved	0	15.05	15.05
224336800-Protection of Sundarban Reserve Forests (1st Revised) (01/01/2021-31/12/2026) Approved	22.13	0	22.13
224350400-Development of an Improved Agarwood Inoculation Techniqu (1st Revised) e (01/07/2021-30/06/2026)	15	0	15
224381600-Bangladesh Environmental Sustainability and Transformation (BEST) Project (01/07/2023-30/06/2028)	40.8089	962.1611	1002.97
224388600-Ecosystem Restoration and Biodiversity Conservation of Botanical Garden and Eco-park, Chittagong (01/01/2024 - 31/12/26) Approved	7.09	0	7.09
224402200-Essential Management Support for Safari Park, Gazipur Project 01/07/2024-30/06/2027) Approved	22.37	0	22.37
224403000-* Comprehensive Environmental Impact and Damage Assessment of Rohingya Influx in Cox’s Bazar and Bhasanchar of Chattogram Division (01/07/2024 - 30/06/2026)	0.05	11	11.05
224403600-Updating Faunal Red List of Bangladesh Project 01/07/2024-30/06/2027) Approved	15.38	0	15.38
224403700-* Establishing Green Belt at Bhasan Char and Reforestation in Rohingya Affected area in Coxs Bazar (01/07/2024 - 30/06/2026) Revised Approved	0	25.46	25.46
224406600-Felling of Economically Lifecycle Lost Rubber Tree, Reforestation and Modernization of Rubber Processing Project 01/01/2025-30/06/2028) Approved	5	0	5
224410700-Elephant Conservation Project (01/07/2025-30/06/2028)	25	0	25
224410900-The Project for the Improvement of Equipment for Air Pollution Monitoring (01/03/2025-30/06/2028)	10	58.48	68.48
224417200-Enrichment of Forest and Biodiversity through Greening Chittagong Hill Tracts (01/07/2025-30/06/2029)	7.19	0	7.19
146-Ministry of Land			
211000202-Worth of Food goods supplied for Food for Work (Out of ADP)	94.5183	0	94.5183
147-Ministry of Water Resources			
222017700-Feasibility Study for Updating Previous Study of North Rajshahi Irrigation project and Rehabiltation of Low Lift Pump Irrigation Projects in Dinajpur, Thakurgaon and Panchagarh District (01/07/2024-30/06/2027) (approved)	4.71	0	4.71
222017800-Feasibility Study for Basin-wise Water Resources Management Project of Rivers in Barisal Zone (01/07/2024-30/06/2027) (approved)	5.21	0	5.21
222018300-* Study on Livelihood and Integrated Management of Land and Water Resources in Chalan Beel Area with a View to Restoring Chalan Beel (01/10/2024-30/06/2026) (approved)	6.1503	0	6.1503
222020900-Feasibility Study of Sustainable Management of Rivers in Dinajpur District (01/01/2026-30/04/2027) Approved	3.0926	0	3.0926
223054100-Aquifer Mapping Preparation and Water Stress Area Assessment in 13 Districts of the North-West Hydrological Regions of Bangladesh (01/01/2025-30/06/2028) (approved)	22.64	0	22.64
223054700-Preparation of National Water Resources Plan (NWRP) (01/04/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	4.432	0	4.432

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
223055300-Aquifer Mapping through Hydrogeological Investigation and Mathematical Modeling in South-West Hydrological Region for Climate Change Adaptation and Freshwater Availability (01/07/2025-31/12/2028) Approved	18.8721	0	18.8721
223057100-Project Preparatory Study for Metro Dhaka Water Security and Resilience Program (Turag, Tongi Khal, Balu and Shitalakshya River) (BWDB Component) (01/01/2026-30/06/2028) Approved	0.692	2.368	3.06
224207400-Rehabilitation of Polder's (67/A, 67, 67/B & 68) along border river of Naf for Improving Bangladesh-Myanmar security at Ukhia & Teknaf Upazilla in Cox's Bazar District. (01/10/2017-30/06/2027) Approved.	60	0	60
224287900-* Flood Control, Drainage Improvement and Water Logging mitigation of Chittagong City (1st Revised) (01/02/2019-30/06/2026) Approve	44	0	44
224296900-* Rehabilitation of Madhumoti-Nabaganga Sub-project and Re-excavation/Dredging of Nabaganaga River to Revival and Conservation of Environmental Balance in LohagoraUpazila of Narail (1st Revised) (01/07/2019 - 30/06/2026) Approved	10.82	0	10.82
224309700-* Bank Protection Wrok along the Both Bank of Kushiyara River in front of Bibiyana Power Plants in Habiganj District (1st Revised) (01/01/2020 - 30/06/2026) Approved.	22.8	0	22.8
224313700-* River Bank Protection Work along the Right & Left Bank of Dharla River with Flood Control in Kurigram Sadar, Rajarhut & Fulbari Upazila in Kurigram District (1st revised) (01/03/2022-30/06/2026) Approved	100	0	100
224318400-* Char Development and Settlement Project-Bridging (Additional Financing (BWDB part)' (01/07/2019-30/06/2026) Approved	0.01	0	0.01
224318500-* Protection Project at Moulvibazar Sadar, Rajnagor & kulaura Upazilla from erosion of Manu river (01/07/2020-30/06/2026) Approved	100	0	100
224321500-* Protection of Dhulia launchghat, Bauphal Upazila, Patuakhali District to Durgapasha of Bakergonj Upazila in Barisal District from erosion of Tetulia river (01/07/2020-30/06/2026) Approved	58.4	0	58.4
224321600-* Removal of Drainage Congestion from Kobadak River basin (Phase-2) (1st Revised) (01/07/2020-30/06/2026) Approved	80	0	80
224323900-* Bhairab River Re-excavation Project (Phase-2) (01/08/2020-30/06/2026) Approved	3.05	0	3.05
224329600-Protection of Katlamari area at Fulchari Upazila, Gobindi & Holdia area at Saghata Upazila from erosion of the Right Bank of Jamuna River in Gaibandha District (1st revised) (01/01/2021-31/12/2026)	148.33	0	148.33
224334000-Protection of Daulatkhan Pouroshova, chokighat and other More Vulnerable Area From the Erosion of the Meghna River in Bhola district. (01/01/2021-30/06/2027)	54	0	54
224337200-The rehabilitation and extension project of Command Area of Teesta Irrigation Project (01/07/2021-31/2/2026) Approved.	179.91	0	179.91
224337900-Protection work at the bank of Meghna river at Borokheri, Ludhuabazar and kader ponditer hat areas in Ramgoti and Kamal Nagar upazila under Lakshmipur District (01/07/2021-31/12/2026) Approved.	700	0	700
224338700-Rehabilitation of Tangoan Barrage, Buri Bundh & Bhulli Bundh Irrigation Projects; River Bank Protection and Construction of Combined Water Control Structure in Thakurgaon District (01/07/2021-31/12/2026) Approved	60.87	0	60.87
224338900-Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation Project at Patiya Upazilla in Chittagong District 01/07/2021-30/06/2027) Approved	150	0	150
224341900-Management and Improvement of Dudhkumar River Flowing through the Kurigram District (01/10/2021-30/06/2027) Approved	140	0	140
224343500-Bank Protective Work along the Left Bank of Padma River down of Padma Multipurpose Bridge at Louhajong and Tongibari Upazila in Munshigonj District (2nd revised) (01/10/2021-30/09/2026) Approved	72	0	72
224348000-Rehabilitation of Polder No. 15 in Satkhira District (01/10/2021-30/06/2027) Approved	120	0	120
224349700-Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (Component-1, BWDB Part) (1st Revised 01/01/2022-30/06/2027) Approved	72.7364	108.8196	181.556
224354100-* Climate-Smart Agriculture and Water Management (CSAWM) (BWDB Part) (01/01/2022-30/06/2026) Approved	120	250	370
224354800-Rehabilitation of Polder 43/1 and 44B and protection of vulnerable portion from erosion of the Payra river under Barguna district (1st revised) (01/01/2022-30/06/2027)	130	0	130
224355600-Rehabilitation of Polder No.14/1 in Khulna District (01/01/2022-31/12/2027)	140	0	140
224357200-Rehabilitation of Polder 41/6A, 41/6B & 41/7A and protection of vulnerable portion including Betagi town from the erosion of Bishkhali & Payra river under Barguna district. (01/04/2022-31/03/2028) Approved	100	0	100

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224357600-* Rehabilitation of Coastal Embankment with Drainage Improvement & Bank Protection at Mujib Nagar & Monpura of Bhola District (1st Phase) (01/04/2022-30/09/2025) Approved	118.214	0	118.214
224357800-* Rehabilitation of Coastal Embankment with Drainage Improvement and Bank Protection at Tazumuddin and Lalmohan Upazila (1st Phase) (01/04/2022-30/06/2026) Approved	100.4102	0	100.4102
224359500-River Bank Protection, Wave Protection and Re-Excavation of Khal in Ten Upazilas of Kishoreganj District. (01/07/2022-31/12/2026) Approved	89.0172	0	89.0172
224361100-* Improvement of Drainage & Irrigation system at Purbodhola Upazila in Netrokona District (1st Revised) (01/07/2022-30/06/2026) Approved	9.18	0	9.18
224362600-* Protection of Khagrachari Town & Adjoining Infrastructures from River Bank Erosion (01/07/2022-30/06/2026) Approved	80	0	80
224363200-rotection of Morrelganj Upazila Sadar and adjacent areas from erosion of Panguchi river in Bagerhat District and Re-excavation of Bishkhali river (01/07/2022-30/06/2027) Approved	100	0	100
224372200-Construction of Multipurpose Hydraulic Elevator Dam across Shrimai Khal at Patiya, Chattogram District (01/01/2023-30/06/2027) Approved	50	0	50
224372300-RIVER BANK PROTECTION WORK OF BARISHAL CANTONMENT AREA FROM THE EROSION OF KARKHANA, BIGHAI AND PAYRA RIVER IN BARISHAL DISTRICT (1ST PHASE).(01/01/2023-31/12/2026) Approved	130	0	130
224372600-* Rehabilitation of Meghna-Dhonagoda Irrigation Project and River Bank Protection. (01/01/2023-30/06/2026) Approved	70	0	70
224373800-* Flood Reconstruction Emergency Assistance Project (01/04/2023-30/06/2026) Approved	15.1054	0.7824	15.8878
224375500-River bank protection work to protect charkawa, chandmari, jaguar, lamchori & charmonai area from the erosion of kirtonkhola river at barishal sadar upazila in barishal district (1st phase) (01/07/2023-30/06/2027) Approved	100	0	100
224377200-Bank protective works along the left bank of Madhumati River to protect the connecting road to Shahid Birsreshtho Munshi Abdur Rouf Smriti Museum including other areas and dredging Project. (01/07/2023-30/06/2027) Approved	105.9388	0	105.9388
224378000-Permanent Rehabilitation of damaged embankment with slope protection work of Polder No-72 at Sandwip upazila of Chattogram district.	60	0	60
224378400-Construction of Urir Char-Noakhali Cross Dam for Reclamation of Land	100	0	100
224379100-* Re-Excavation of Ayman River & River Bank Protective Work in upazila-Muktagacha (01/09/2023-30/06/2026) approved.	1.22	0	1.22
224379800-* Rehabilitation of Flood Control Embankment (Jibon Rokkha Bandh) at Raipur Union & River Bank Protection Work from the Erosion of Kangsha River at Barhatta Upazila in Netrokona District.	1.1	0	1.1
224380900-* Implementation of Protective Work to Protect the Infrastrutures Constructed at Noler Char of Hatiya Upazila in Noakhali District from the Erosion of Meghna River. (01/09/2023-30/06/2026) Approved	60	0	60
224382100-Re-Excavation of Shuvadya Khal along with Development and Protection of it's both Banks at Keraniganj Upazila in Dhaka District (1st Phase) (01/09/2023-30/06/2027) Approved	110	0	110
224384200-Implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management for Improvement of Drainage Congestion in Tungipara & Kotalipara upazila under Gopalgonj district	15.5	85	100.5
224384300-* Assessment of water resources availability and lowest safe yield of aquifer in 10 districts of the North-Central Hydrological Regions of Bangladesh for effective implementation of Bangladesh Water Act, 2013 (01/07/2023-30/06/2026) Approved	27.13	0	27.13
224384700-* Bank Protection of different areas under Sonagazi & Dagonbhuyan Upazillas of Feni District From the erosions of little Feni River and Feni River. (01/01/2024-30/06/2026) approved.	4.12	0	4.12
224386100-Resuscitation of Ichamoti River in Pabna District Project (01/11/2023-30/06/2028) Approved	100	0	100
224387400-River Bank protection along the Right Bank of Padma River at Majirghat Zero point area of Zajira Upazila in Shariatpur District (01/10/2023-30/06/2027) Approved	220	0	220
224387700-RIVER BANK PROTECTION WORK OF OLD HIZLA, BAUSHIA & HORINATHPUR AREA OF HIZLA UPAZILLA FROM EROSION OF MEGHNA BRANCH RIVER IN BARISHAL DISTRICT	130	0	130
224388100-Rehabilitation of Chandpur Town Protection Project	180	0	180

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224392900-Protection of Talbaria area of Mirpur Upazila & Kamorkandi area of Shelaidah union of Kumarkhali upazila in kushtia district from the erosion of padama river	350	0	350
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 - 30/06/2027) Approved	130	0	130
224393500-Protection of Bhola Sadar Upazila from Erosion of the Meghna River (01/12/2023 - 30/06/2027) Approved	138.81	0	138.81
224396000-Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1: Riverbank Protection and Riverbank Training (Component-1) (01/09/2023-31/12/2027) Approved	68	200	268
224399200-* River Bank Protection Work of Right Bank and Left Bank of transboundary Someshwari River at Durgapur Upazila in Netrokona Distrcit (01/04/2024-30/06/2026) (approved)	11.3201	0	11.3201
224399700-* Bank protection work to protect Monsur Ahmed womens colledge, Ispinjapur and Gopalpur bazar from the erosion of Kangsha River at Barhatta upazila in Netrokona district (01/07/2024-30/06/2026) (approved)	8.7825	0	8.7825
224399800-* Re-Excation of Kachamatia River and Bank Protective Work to Project Rasulpur village in upazila:-Nandail, District Mymensingh (01/07/2024-30/06/2026) (approved)	12.8587	0	12.8587
224400400-Bank protection work along the bank of Karnafuli River & other connecting khals at different locations in Boalkhali Upazila of Chattogram District (01/07/2024-31/12/2026) (approved)	20.4412	0	20.4412
224400500-Sustainable water management project at Banshkhali and Anwara Upzilla in south Chattogram(1st Phase) (01/07/204-30/06/2027) (approved)	210	0	210
224405600-“Protection work at the Right bank of Shyandha river to protect Launch Ghat, Ferry Ghat, Indurhat Bandar and adjacent area in Nesarabad (Swarupkathi) Upazila under Perojpur district.” (01/01/2025-31/12/2026) (approved)	16.911	0	16.911
224405700-“Bank Protective Work at Matamuhuri River to Protect Lamabazar Lama Upazilla of Bandarban District” (01/12/2024-30/06/2027) (approved)	3.2	0	3.2
224409400-Bangladesh Sustainable Recovery, Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (B-Strong) (BWDB Part) (01/07/2025-30/06/2029) Approved	0.25	156.5	156.75
224409700-Development of a cost-effective and sustainable erosion protection strategy for the medium and small rivers of Bangladesh and the enhancement of the research facilities of the River Research Institute (01/07/2025-30/06/2029) Approved	20.6645	0	20.6645
224412300-Extension of Irrigation facilities through Rapid Removal of Water Congestion of Bhabodah & Adjacent Beel Area (01/07/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	25	0	25
224414200-Waterlogging relief through excavation/re-excavtion of Nawab Khal, Nayagola Khal and Railway Borrow pit in the municipal area of Chapainawabganj district (01/10/2025-30/06/2027)	25	0	25
224416100-Bank Protection work along the Right Bank Dholvanga River and Right Bank of Lower Titas River of Ujanchar Union at Upazila Bancharampur in District (01/10/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	25	0	25
224416200-Resuscitation of Mogra River in Netrakona District (01/11/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	20	0	20
224416400-Re-Excavation of the Dhaleswari and Lauhojong River of Tangail District and Riverbank Protection Work in Tangail Municipal Area (01/10/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	20	0	20
224416700-Project Name: Bamni River Basin Flood management and drainage System improvement of Noakhali District (01/10/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	25	0	25
224417000-Revitalization, Pollution-free and Eviction of Encroachment of Salta River in Khulna District (01/12/2025-30/06/2027) Approved	15.7444	0	15.7444
224417100-Revitalization and Pollution-free of Sutang River in Habiganj District (01/11/2025-31/12/2027) Approved	20	0	20
224419500-Protection of Coastal Embankment of Polder No. 39/2D from the erosion of the Baleshwar River at Baro Machua Rocket Ghat in Mathbaria Upazila under Pirojpur District (01/01/2026-30/06/2028) Approved	25	0	25
224419600-Emergency Maintenance and Rehabilitation of Garges-Kobadak Irrigation Project (01/01/2026-30/06/2029) Approved	100	0	100
224419700-Removal Waterlogging and development of irrigation system through re-excavation of Hisna and Sagarkhali rivers in Kushtia District (01/01/2026-31/12/2027) Approved	30	0	30

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224419900-The Bakkhali River Revitalization, Encroachment-Free and Pollution-Free Project in Cox's Bazar District (01/01/2026-30/06/2028) Approved	20	0	20
224420000-Sustainable Water Management of Karnaphuli and Connecting Rivers (Kasalong, Rainkhiang & Cholok) Rangamati Hill Districts) (01/01/2026-30/06/2029) Approved (01/01/2026-30/06/2030) Approved	80	0	80
224420100-Flood and Integrated Water Resource Management and Development of Surma-Kushiara River Basin (1st Phase) (01/01/2026-30/06/2028) Approved	100	0	100
224420200-Protection on both bank from Erosion of Turag River and Re-excavation of Nagda Khal in Gazipur District (01/01/2026-31/12/2028) Approved	20	0	20
224420300-Re-Excavation, Pollution Mitigation and Eviction of Barnai River in Rajshahi & Natore District (01/01/2026-30/06/2028) Approved	20	0	20
224420900-Reducing water logging in Beel and residential area adjacent to the Sholmari river in Dumuria and Batiaghata upazila of Khulna District (01/01/2026 - 30/06/2028)	20	0	20
224421500-River Bank Protection Work at Different Location of Mehendiganj Upazilla from Erosion of Tetulia River in Barishal District (01/01/2026-30/06/2029) Approved	90	0	90
224421700-Livelihood Improvements through Integrated Management of Water Resources and Land in Arial Beel Area) (BWDB Part) (01/01/2026-30/06/2030) Approved	75.1388	0	75.1388
224422500-Revitalization of the Alaikuri River in Rangpur District (01/01/2026-30/06/2028) Approved	17.1786	0	17.1786
224422900-Riverbank Protective Work of both banks of the Padma River in Chapainawabganj Distrcit (1st Part) (01/01/2026-31/12/2029) Approved	100	0	100
224423600-Sustainable River Management Project in Panchagarh and Thakurgaon Distrcits (1st Part) (01/01/2026-31/12/2029) Approved	103.68	0	103.68
148-Ministry of Food			
224110100-* Construction of Modern food storage (4th Revised)(01/01/2014 - 31/12/2025)	0.01	0	0.01
224382400-Construction of New Food Godowns with ancillary facilities in different strategic locations across the country Project (1st Revised)(01/09/2023-30/06/2028)	559.99	0	559.99
224401100-Construction of 48000 MT Capacity Modern Steel Rice Silo at Mohadevpur Upazila of Naogaon District (01/07/2024 - 31/12/ 2027)	0.01	0	0.01
224408300-Food Safety Testing Capacity Development Project (01/01/2025 - 31/12/2034)	14.2687	33.3	47.5687
224408400-Repair and renovation of damaged food godowns and other ancillary infrastructure located across the country (01/01/2025 - 31/12/2027)	150.87	0	150.87
149-Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief			
211000203-Valuation of food supplied under food for works	962.1012	0	962.1012
211000300-Development of Rural Infrastructure (Earth work) (Non-ADP)	1510	0	1510
223035800-* Construction of Herring Bone Bond (HBB) Road for sustainable rural earthen Road (3rd Phase)(2nd Revised) (01/01/2019 – 30/06/2026)	335.5616	0	335.5616
223056900-Integrated Disaster Management System (IDMS) Development Project(31/10/2025-30/06/2028)	7.8572	0	7.8572
224230800-* The Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (3rd Revised) (01/04/2017-30/06/2026)	0.0336	0	0.0336
224230900-Construction of Flood Shelter in the Flood Affected and River Prone Area - 3rd Phase (2nd Revised) (01/01/2018-30/06/2027)	200	0	200
224277600-* Construction, Renovation and Development of Disaster Shelters (2nd Revised)(01/07/2018-31/12/2025)	245.38	0	245.38
224381100-* National Disaster Management research and training institute construction project (Phase -1) (1st revision) (01/02/2023-30/06/2026)	23.33	0	23.33
224384600-* Construction of National Head Quarter, Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (01/07/2023-30/06/2026)	15.9664	0	15.9664
224410800-Bangladesh Sustainable Recovery, Emergency Preparedness and Response Project (B - STRONG) (DDM Part) (01/07/2025 - 30/06/2029)	1.4827	65.42	66.9027
150-Road Transport and Highways Division			

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
223038600-* Technical Assistance for Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Line-5) : Southern Route(01/01/2020 - 30/06/2026)	1.86	10	11.86
223047300-Improving the reliability and safety on National Highways Corridors of Bangladesh by Introduction of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) (01/10/2022-30/06/2027)	6.3036	0	6.3036
223048300-Transport Masterplan and Preliminary Feasibility Study for Urban Metro Rail Transit Construction of Chattogram Metropolitan Area (CMA)(01/01/2023-31/12/2026)	5.14	24.35	29.49
224082500-Greater Dhaka Sustainable Urban Transport Project (BRT Gazipur-Airport) (01/12/2012 - 31/12/2022) Approved	0.01	0	0.01
224114000-Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (DMRTDP) (01/07/2012-31/12/2028)	988.49	911	1899.49
224288300-Improvement of Barishal (Char Kawya) via Bhola (Ilisha Ferryghat) to Lakshmipur of Barishal-Bhola-Lakshmipur National Highways(N-809) to appropriate Level of Standard and Width (01/03/2019 - 30/06/2026) Approved	0.0076	0	0.0076
224298000-Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Line-1)	1000	6350	7350
224298100-Dhaka Mass Rapid Transit Development Project (Line-5) Northern Route (০১/০৭/২০১৯ - ৩১/১২/২০২৮)	509.65	3400	3909.65
224340900-* Construction of Panguchi Bridge over the River Panguchi at 17th KM of Signboard-Morelgon-Rayenda-Sharankhola-Bogie (R773) Road	64.55	7	71.55
224341000-Improvement of Kushtia to Meherpur Part of Kushtia (Trimohony)-Meherpur-Chuadanga-Jhenaidah Road (R-745) to appropriate standard and width. (1st Revised) (01/012021-31/12/2026)	24	0	24
224341300-* Improvement of Modhupur-Mymensingh National Highway (N-401) to Appropriate Standard & Width (01/07/2021-30/06/2026)	100.7619	0	100.7619
224342300-Improvement of Madargonj- Koyra- Monsurnagor (Kazipur) - Abdullah More (Sharisabari) - Dhonbari Road. (01/08/2021-30/06/2027) Approved	80	0	80
224344500-Construction of Nalua-Baherchar Bridge over the river Pandab-Paira at 27th km of Barishal (Dinerarpool)-Laxmipasha-dumki Road (Z-8044) (01/07/2021 - 31/12/2026)	99.1	170	269.1
224344600-Construction of Kewatkhali Bridge Project at Mymensingh(01/07/2021-30/06/2028)	86.65	300	386.65
224353200-Improvement of Aricha (Barangail)-Ghior-Daulatpur-Nagarpur-Tamgail (R506) Regional Highway to appropriate standard & width	160	0	160
224358500-Improvement of Sherpur (Kansakhola)-Vimganj-NarayanKhola-Ramvodropur-Porangonj-Mymensingh (Rohmotpur) Road	190.27	0	190.27
224360500-Improvement and Widening of 03 nos Regional Highways and 03 nos Zilla Highways under Naogaon Road Division (01/04/2022-30/06/2027)	100	0	100
224362800-Improvement of Hili (Landport)-Dugdugi-Ghgoraghat National highway (N-521) into Appropriate Standard under road division Dinajpur and Reconstruction of existing narrow and damaged culverts and construction of Rigid pavement with drain.(01/07/2022-30/06/2027) Approved	135	0	135
224362900-Reconstruction of Dirai-Shalla Portion of Madanpur-Dirai-Shalla-Jalsukha-Ajmiriganj District Highway (Z-2807) (01/07/2022-31/12/2027)	70.154	0	70.154
224363000-Cox's Bazar-Teknaf Marine Drive (1.60 km to 32.00 km) Road widening (1st revised) 01/07/2022-30/06/2027) approved	33.99	0	33.99
224363100-* Upgradation of Itakhola-Mathkhola-Katiadi Road (R-211) and Nayapara-Araihazar-Narsingdi-Raipura (R-114), two regional highways into appropiate standard and width under Narsingdi Road Division (01/07/2022-30/06/2026)	100	0	100
224364900-* Upgradtaion of Gouripur-Anondoganj-Modhupur-Dewanganj- bazar-Hosenpur Zilla Highway to Appropriate Standard Under Kishoreganj Road Division.(01/07/2022-30/06/2026)	90	0	90
224365000-* Improvement of Sonapur-Kabirhat-Companyganj (Basurhat) -Daganbhuiyan Regional Highway (R-146) in Appropriate Standard	93.21	0	93.21
224367500-Construction of Railbazar Railway Overpass at 81st km of Kushtia (Trimohoni)-Meherpur-Chuadanga-Jhenaidah (R-745) Regional Highway. (01/07/2021-30/06/2027)	23.82	0	23.82
224368300-* Construction of PC Girder Bridge & RCC Box Culvert in place of Damaged, Narrow Bailey Bridges at Pirojpur Portion of Charkhali-Tuskhali-Mathbaria-Patharghata Highway (Z-8701) (01/07/2022-30/06/2026)	94	0	94
224368400-* Improvement of Cumilla (Mainamati) -Brahmanbaria (Dharkhar) National Highway as 4-lane National Highway (01/07/2022-30/06/2026)	503.8	0	503.8

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224371600-Construction of 'Rabnabad Bridge' Over Rabnabad River at 70th Km of Lebukhali-Bauphal-Galachipa-Amragachia District Highway (Z-8806) ()01/01/2023-31/12/2027)	120	0	120
224371700-* Improvement of 4 Nos. District highway under Cumilla Road Division to appropriate standard & width (01/01/2023-30/06/2026)	70.03	0	70.03
224376700-* Widening and Development of Bhulta-Araihajar-Bancharampur-Nabinagar-Shivpur-Radhika Regional Highway (R-203) and Sarail-Nasirnagar-Lakhai Regional Highway (R-220) (01/07/2023-30/06/2026)	100.1	0	100.1
224382700-*Procurement of CNG Single Decker AC Buses for BRTC(01/07/2023-31/12/2025)	200	577.8	777.8
224388200-* Widening and Strengthening of Madarganj-Jamthal Road (R-463) (01/10/2023-31/12/2025)	30	0	30
224388300-Construction of Ulipur (Helipad Junction)-Chilmari (Gunaigach) link road (01/07/2023-31/12/2026)	18	0	18
224390000-Chattogram-Cox's Bazar Highway Improvement Project (1)	15.16	25	40.16
224390100-*Development of Ramerkanda-Lakirchar (Rohitpur Bazar) link Road (R-823) under Munshiganj Road Division.	150	0	150
224391300-Improvement of connecting roads of Lakshmipur, Noakhali and Feni district with National Special Economic Zone to appropriate Standard	180.1	0	180.1
224391700-* Widening of Feni (Mohhamad Ali Bazar) - Chagalnaiya - Karerhat Road (Dhaka-Chittagong Old Highway) (Z-1035) & Construction of Shuvapur Bridge over the Feni River (01/07/2023-30/06/2026)	75.05	0	75.05
224392000-Emergency Rehabilitation & Reconstruction of different Roads, Bridges and Culverts damaged by flood of the year 2022 under Road Division Sunamganj and Habiganj	420.6216	0	420.6216
224392100-4-Landing of 3.00 KM Panchagarh Town Portion Road of National Highway (N-5) for Ensuring Road Safety (01/01/2024-31/12/2026) approved	18.9418	0	18.9418
224395600-Development of Feni - Parsuram - Belonia Road (01/12/2023-31/12/2026)	40.05	0	40.05
224397400-* Improvement of Eliotganj-Muradnagar-Ramchandrapur-Bancharampur Road. (01/01/2024-30/06/2026) Approved	30	0	30
224397500-* Improvement of Chatori (Chowmohonai)-CUFL-Karnaphuli Dry Dock (Marine Academy)-Fakirnirhat (N-121) National Highway to appropriate Standard and Width Project. (01/10/2023-30/06/2026) Approved	120	0	120
224398400-* Improvement of Satkhira -Shakipur-Kaliganj (Z-7602) And Kaliganj - Shyamnagar -Vetkhali (Z-7617) Highway to Appropriate Level of Standard (01/08/2023-30/06/2026) Approved	240	0	240
224399900-Construction of Chunkuri Bridge over the River Chunkuri at 28th km of Gollamari-Batiaghata-Dacope-Nolian Forest Road (Z-7606)	0.3	0	0.3
152-Ministry of Shipping			
223050600-Study of Rivers & River ways and Awareness Building Project (01/10/2023-30/09/2026) approved	5	0	5
224091900-Bangladesh Regional Waterway Transport Project-1 (Dredging in Chattogram Dhaka Ashuganj IWT Corridor along with associated Linked (1st revised) (01/07/16 - 30/06/2025) Approved	42.86	860.8389	903.6989
224120300-*Improvement of navigability from Mongla to Pakshi river route via Chandpur-Mawa-Gualanda. (1st revised) (01/07/2017-30/06/2026) Approved	80	0	80
224260800-Improvement and Restoration of Navigability for Old Brahmaputra, Dharala, Tulai & Punarbhba River (01/09/2018-30/06/2027) approved	350	0	350
224263100-Procurement of 35 Dredgers with Ancillary Equipment and Accessories (01/10/2018-30/06/2027)	220	0	220
224344300-Eastablisment of River port at Chilmary (Ramna,Jorgachh, Rajibpur, Rowmari, Nayarhat (01/07/2021-25/12/2027) Approved	70	0	70
224353100-Establishment of Inland Container and Bulk Terminal at Khanpur, Narayangonj (1st Revised).(01/01/2020-30/06/2027)	120	0	120
224356500-"Modernization of Bangladesh Marine Academy through Infrastructural Reformation"	20	0	20
224369400-Construction of Seamen's Hostel Complex (০১/০৭/২০২২ - ৩০/০৬/২০২6)	0.01	0	0.01
224369600-South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation (SASEC) Integrated Trade Facilitation Sector Development Project: Land Port Authority (BLPA) Part (1st revision) (01-07/2022-31/12/2026) Aproved	0	158.96	158.96
224372000-Establishment of Jetties and Infrastructure at Mirsarai & Sandwip in Chittagong, Subrang-Jaliar Dwip at Teknaf and Sonadia Dwip at Cox’s Bazar (01/01/2023 - 31/12/2027).	80	0	80

Project Name	GOB	External Loan	Total Budget
224391400-Improvement of Zinai, Ghagot, Bangshi, Nagda, rivers for restoration of dry seasons flow, navigability improvement, flood and erosion management (01/07/2023-30/06/2028) Approved	200	0	200
224393900-Jamuna River Sustainable Management Project-1 (Navigational Channel Development.) (01/01/2024-31/12/2027) approved	2.57	30.43	33
224397300-Accelerating Transport and Trade Connectivity in Eastern South Asia (Access)- Bangladesh, Phase-1(BLPA component) (01/04/2023-30/06/2027) approved	63.07	720	783.07
224409000-Maintenance Dredging at the Pussur Channel at Mongla Port (01/01/2025 - 31/12/2029) approved	199.45	0	199.45
155-Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs			
221000900-Lump provision for Chattogram Hill Tracts development	330	0	330
221001000-Lump provision for three local Government Parishads of Chattogram Hill Tracts	100	0	100
221001100-Lump provision for Chattogram Hill Tracts Development Board	100	0	100
223049800-‘Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chattogram Hill Tracts (CRLIWM-CHT)' -LGED Part	20	117.34	137.34
223049900-‘Climate Resilient Livelihood Improvement and Watershed Management in the Chattogram Hill Tracts (CRLIWM-CHT)' (CHTRC Part)	20	117.32	137.32
224310400-* Increase Cotton Production and Poverty Alleviation of Farmers in CHT (01/01/2020-31/12/2024)	9.5	0	9.5
224404400-The Sustainable Social Services in the Chittagongh Hill tracts (SSSCHT) 2nd Phase (01/10/2024 - 30/06/2029)	60.02	28.97	88.99
156-Power Division			
223040400-* TA for Strengthening and Development of Sustainable Power Sector in /Bangladesh(001/07/2020-30/06/2026)	2.73	27.83	30.56
224097500-* Energy Efficiency in Grid Based Power Supply Project(01/01/2017 - 30/06/2026)	37	0.01	37.01
224102800-* Ghorashal-3 Repairing Project (01/01/2015-30/06/2025)	36.78	0	36.78
224333000-* 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).	60	420.76	480.76
224337100-Modernization and Capacity Enhancement of BREB Network (Khulna Division)(01/07/2021-31/12/2027)	80	600	680
224345000-Construction of 100 MW Solar Power Plant at Madarganj in Jamalpur District(01/09/2021-31/08/2025)	27	337.74	364.74
224345200-* Capacity Enhancement of Existing Grid Substations and Transmission Lines (01/09/2021 - 28/02/2026) Approved	30	0	30
224365300-Modernization of Power Distribution-Smart Grids Phase-I (০১/০৭/২০২২ - ৩১/১২/২০২৬)	59.47	154.89	214.36
224365500-* Smart Pre-Payment Meter Installation in NESCO Area of Rajshahi & Rangpur Division (০১/০৭/২০২২ - ৩০/০৬/২০২৫)	1	0	1
224370900-* Dhaka Power System Expansion and Strengthening Project in DESCO Area.	110	362	472
224401000-Smart Pre-Payment Metering Project for West Zone Power Distribution Company Ltd (WZPDCL) Area (Phase-II) (01/11/2023-30/04/2027)	20	0	20
224402000-*Electrification at Bhasanchar of Noakhali District(01/07/2024-30/06/2025)	0	104.4	104.4
224413400-Power Transmission Strengthening and Integration of Renewable Energy (PTSIRE)	113	363.85	476.85
224415700-Grid Power Evacuation System Development for WZPDCL	35.3	0	35.3
224417400-Up-gradation and Modernization of Existing 33/11 kv Outdoor Substation of Industrial Area in BREB (01.07.2025-30.06.2029)	1.58	4.5	6.08
224417700-Promoting Energy-Related Low Carbon Urban Development in Bangladesh Project (LCUD) (01.07.2024-30.06.2029)	0	15	15
224418000-Network Infrastructure Development & Modernization of Power Distribution System in NESCO area.	54	233	287
160-Technical and Madrasa Education Division			
223035600-Skills 21: Empowering Citizens for Inclusive and Sustainable Growth (01/01/2018-30/06/2027)	0	7.6	7.6
223048200-Promoting Gender Responsive Enterprise Development and TVET Systems (ProGRESS) (01/10/2022-30/09/2027)	0	25	25
224104800-* Establishment of Technical School of 100 Upazila (1st revised) (01/01/2014 - 31/12/2025)	235.8872	0	235.8872
224315000-* Establishment of 329 Technical School & College in Upazilla Level (01/01/2020-31/12/2025)	900	0	900
224353300-* Construction of Madrasah Education Building (01/01/2022-31/12/2025)	0.01	0	0.01

Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

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