



# CLIMATE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET REPORT 2023-24



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

# **Climate Financing for Sustainable Development Budget Report 2023-24**

**(25 Ministries/Divisions)**

**June 2023**

**Finance Division  
Ministry of Finance  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
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## Foreword

Over the past two decades, despite facing various adversities, Bangladesh has remarkably achieved progress and economic resilience. During this time, Bangladesh has achieved significant success in alleviating poverty. By timely procuring vaccines and administering them to the eligible population, Bangladesh has been able to contain the spread of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. As a result, the number of deaths from COVID-19 has been kept minimal. Additionally, it has established itself as a model for disaster management. Furthermore, during this period, the noticeable progress in social indicators has effectively demonstrated the inclusive development efforts of the country. Bangladesh's national income has steadily increased, reaching 2,793 per capita US dollar in the FY2021-22. Behind these achievements lies the implementation of various people-centric policies by the government, focusing on the well-being of the marginalized and larger population groups. In its journey towards development, Bangladesh has successfully transitioned from a least developed country to a developing country in 2018, meeting all the criteria for graduation, which is a significant milestone in our development endeavour.

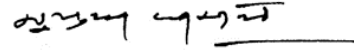
Despite all the extraordinary achievements, Bangladesh is continuously confronting multifaceted development challenges. As a result, we have no room for complacency. The adverse impacts of climate change have had a detrimental effect on our lives and livelihoods. While Bangladesh has successfully dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic, the Russo-Ukrainian conflict has disrupted supply chains, leading to a global surge in commodity prices, which has posed temporary challenges to Bangladesh's economy as an import-dependent country.

The government's commitments to deal with the adverse effects of climate change have been clearly reflected in national plans, and climate-relevant policies. In line with the government's commitments, the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) adopted in 2009-2010, and a Climate Change Trust Fund has been established in Bangladesh to mobilize internal resources for implementing climate change strategies and actions. Additionally, the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) was adopted by the government in 2014 to integrate climate change into economic management, and it was updated in 2020. This represents another significant step towards aligning climate change policies and strategies with sustainable development goals. Moreover, in 2021, the NDCs were updated, incorporating greenhouse gas reduction targets in various sectors, and in 2022, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was adopted to ensure the country's resilient development. Another crucial step taken by the government is the adoption of the long-term plan titled 'Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100'. This comprehensive plan aims to address climate change and the perspective of natural disasters. It envisions ensuring the security of our water and food, promoting economic development, and ensuring environmental sustainability in the face of climate change. Moreover, it aims at enhancing our capacity to cope with the impacts of natural disasters. These transformative initiatives have been made possible due to the visionary guidance and strong

leadership of the Honourable Prime Minister. Her endorsement has garnered praise on the international stage.

I am delighted that the Ministry of Finance has published the 6th Climate Budget Report this year, inspired by the successes of previous years. The report identifies 25 Ministries/Divisions that have undertaken projects and initiatives to combat climate change. These endeavours have been supported with allocated funds, ensuring effective measures to tackle climate change.

I firmly believe that this publication will be highly beneficial for think tanks, research institutions, NGOs, civil society organisations, media, and international agencies who are actively engaged in climate change mitigation and adaptation in Bangladesh. I express my sincere gratitude to the officials in the Ministry of Finance and respective Ministries/Divisions for their relentless efforts in timely publishing this report despite numerous obstacles.



(A H M Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP)  
Minister  
Ministry of Finance



## Preface

Despite being a negligible contributor to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, Bangladesh is among the most vulnerable countries affected by climate change. Due to its geographical location in the low-lying delta region of the Earth, Bangladesh is a disaster-prone country severely impacted by climate change, posing significant risks to human life and livelihoods. According to the Global Climate Risk Index 2021 published by Germanwatch, Bangladesh ranks 7<sup>th</sup> among the countries most affected by climate change from 2000 to 2019. Climate change has led to various natural disasters, increased sea levels, salinity intrusion, and extreme weather events, presenting numerous challenges to the country's development journey.

In response to these challenges on the path of development, the Bangladesh government has been adopting comprehensive policies, plans, and strategies since the mid-1990s. Particularly, Bangladesh has taken significant initiatives to address climate change-related issues. For example, in line with the global call, the government adopted a 10-year period Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009, and based on this, the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund was established.

In 2014, the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) was adopted by the government to make economic management climate-responsive. The existing reality and the inclusion of various ongoing initiatives in the international context of climate change adaptation led to the update of the CFF in 2020. Furthermore, in compliance with the obligations of the Paris Agreement and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, Bangladesh has submitted its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) titled "Nationally Determined Contributions Towards a Resilient Future" (NDC 2021) to the UNFCCC. The NDC and its implementation will play a crucial role in transforming Bangladesh into a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy and a middle-income country. Furthermore, the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the period 2023-2050 has been adopted with the objective of reducing the adverse impacts of climate change and enhancing resilience in 2022. In addition, Bangladesh has allocated an increased amount of resources for climate-relevant programmes and activities, which currently accounts for approximately 8 to 9 percent of the total budget of 25 climate relevant ministries/divisions in recent years.

In order to mainstream climate change in public financial management, the Ministries/Divisions have ensured the inclusion of the specific information on how climate change impacts (mitigation and adaptation) will be addressed in the budget formulation process. Additionally, climate change considerations have been integrated into the Ministry's budget framework (MBF) with detailed information. Furthermore, climate change has been incorporated into development project planning.

**Climate Finance for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2023-24** is the sixth Climate Budget Report of 25 Ministries/Departments. The purpose of this report is to provide necessary information

to policymakers, NGOs, media, civil society, international organizations, researchers, and other stakeholders regarding the risks and challenges of climate change and the government's commitment and utilisation of resources in combating climate change. The report also includes an analysis of climate-relevant allocations in the budget.

I express sincere gratitude to my colleagues in the Ministry of Finance and other relevant Ministries/Divisions for their dedicated efforts and sincerity in timely publishing this report, even amidst various constraints. I heartily welcome any suggestions for further improvement of this report.



(Fatima Yasmin)  
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## List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADP	Annual Development Programme
ASAP	Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme
BACS	Budget and Accounts Classification System
BCC	Budget Call Circular
BCCRF	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund
BCCSAP	Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan
BCCT	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust
BCCTF	Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund
BDP2100	Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
BECA	Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCTA	Climate Change Trust Act
CCTF	Climate Change Trust Fund
CCTFA	Climate Change Trust Fund Act 2010
CFF	Climate Fiscal Framework
CFP	Climate Fiscal Policy
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CIPCC	Country Investment Plan for Climate Change
COP	Conference of Parties
CPEIR	Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAE	Department of Agriculture Extension
DG	Director General
DoE	Department of Environment
DPP	Development Project Proforma
EFCC	Environment, Forestry and Climate Change
FD	Finance Division
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FY	Financial Year
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GoB	Government of Bangladesh

HCCPR	Hadley Center for Climate Prediction and Research
iBAS++	Integrated Budget and Accounting System
IBFCR	Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IT	Information Technology
LCG	Local Consultative Group
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LG	Local Government
LGD	Local Government Division
LGED	Local Government Engineering Department
MBF	Ministry Budget Framework
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MTBF	Medium-Term Budget Framework
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIE	National Implementing Entity
OACG	Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SMRC	SAARC Meteorological Research Centre
TA	Technical Assistance
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
TPP	Technical Assistance Project Proforma
UNCBD	UN Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UP	Union Parishad

## **List of the Ministries/Divisions covered by this report**

1. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
2. Ministry of Water Resources
3. Ministry of Agriculture
4. Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
5. Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
6. Rural Development and Cooperatives Division
7. Ministry of Housing and Public Works
8. Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
9. Energy and Mineral Resources Division
10. Local Government Division
11. Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
12. Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
13. Ministry of Land
14. Ministry of Industries
15. Health Services Division
16. Power Division
17. Ministry of Food
18. Secondary and Higher Education Division
19. Ministry of Social Welfare
20. Road Transport and Highways Division
21. Ministry of Shipping
22. Ministry of Defence
23. Ministry of Textile and Jute
24. Ministry of Science and Technology
25. Technical and Madrasa Education Division



# Executive Summary

Bangladesh, being one of the most climate-vulnerable countries, must take swift actions to address climate change and reduce its severity. It should also increase investments in its infrastructure and population and adopt measures to ensure an economy with climate resilience and sustainable development. Although Bangladesh contributes minimally to global greenhouse gas emissions, it is severely affected by environmental and climate-relevant impacts, which hinder its development efforts and pose risks to public health. To tackle the challenges of climate change, Bangladesh has adopted a range of short-, medium- and long-term national policies and laws, including the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF), Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), National Adaptation Plan (2023-2050), and the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. Additionally, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been integrated into the development agenda. BCCSAP and CFF provide guidance for allocation of resources in line with climate change objectives. BCCSAP encompasses six categories and budgetary allocations and expenditure data is generated based on these themes through the iBAS++ system for these thematic areas.

**Climate Budgeting for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2023-24** is Bangladesh's 6th Annual Climate Budget Report. This report includes an analysis of climate-relevant allocations along with the total budgetary allocations of 25 ministries/divisions of the government for the period from FY2019-20 to 2023-24, as well as an expenditure analysis for the period from FY2019-20 to 2021-22. Since the publication of the previous report in 2021, Bangladesh has made significant progress in formulating relevant policies and establishing a climate-centric resource distribution. The Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) 2009 is undergoing revision and being updated and it will be structured around eleven thematic areas instead of the previous six. The newly included areas are natural resource management, gender, and climate change adaptation measures for urban areas. In 2021, the "Nationally Determined Contributions" (NDCs) were enhanced and updated. The updated NDCs have expanded the scope of emission reduction beyond the energy sector and included both conditional and unconditional mitigation targets. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022 has been formulated in response to climate change challenges. The identified areas for adaptation and the necessary climate budgeting for them are of utmost importance in this adaptation process.

An advanced "Climate Public Finance Tracking Methodology" is supported by the new budget classification. The robust IT platform (iBAS++) has been utilized for budgeting and accounting purposes to track climate expenditures, encompassing 25 ministries/divisions' budget allocations. This report highlights the financing requirements for 34 climate-relevant projects included in Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. Additionally, it provides a comprehensive overview of the overall impact of climate change in Bangladesh, relevant conventions, protocols and agreements, legal and policy environment, global climate finance landscape, and the management of climate funds in Bangladesh, thus presenting a holistic picture of climate finance management in the country.

The report is divided into four sections. The first section provides a brief description of Bangladesh's climate change policy, planning, and implementation framework, along with a presentation of the global and national perspectives on climate change. The second section analyzes the budget allocations for 25 climate-relevant ministries/divisions, including an assessment of the nature of



expenditures and tracking of key thematic data. The third section provides a brief account of the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund, GCF, NAP, NDC, Delta Plan, and the allocation of finance for climate-relevant planning and funds. The fourth and final section concludes with some observations and recommendations. The report presents information on climate-relevant projects, data Tracking Methodology, BCCSAP, and climate-relevant projects under BDP 2100, as well as the presentation of area-based climate-relevant budget allocations and expenditure information in the annexures of the BCCSAP program.

In FY2023-24, the total climate-relevant budget allocation of the 25 ministries/divisions accounts for 54.09 percent of the total budget of these ministries/divisions. Of the total budget of 25 climate relevant ministries/divisions, 8.99 percent is specifically for climate-relevant expenditures. The total climate change-relevant budget for these 25 ministries/ divisions in the FY2023-24 decreased slightly by Tk. 167.23 crore. However, compared to the revised climate budget of FY2022-23, the allocation in FY 2023-24 is Tk. 5,643 crore more than the main climate relevant budget allocation in FY2022-23. The climate-relevant allocation for operational budget increased from 6.88 percent in FY2019-20 to 7.04 percent in FY2023-24. In the same period, the development budget allocation for climate change increased from 9.83 percent to 10.84 percent. In numerical terms, the climate-relevant allocation increased from Tk. 25,650.28 crore to Tk. 37,051.94 crore over the five-year period i.e. from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24, which accounted for 0.74 percent of the GDP in FY2023-24.

The report shows that the allocation has been made for each ministry/division based on the BCCSAP thematic areas. It further reveals that the highest allocation has been provided in the 'Food Security, Social Safety, and Health' area among the six thematic areas. It is followed by 'Infrastructure' and 'Resilience and Low-Carbon Development.'

This report is expected to attract stakeholders' attention towards resource allocation to address climate change-induced vulnerabilities and expenditure patterns, and fulfil their demand for information from the public domain on climate financing. It indicates that the government is committed to strengthening the country's climate resilience, reducing climate vulnerabilities, and embarking on a long journey towards climate-smart economy through dedicated and sustainable resource allocation. ■

# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. Background

It is well known that Bangladesh is severely affected by the adverse impacts of climate change. Due to its geographical location in the low-lying delta, the country is particularly vulnerable to climate change-induced disasters. Notable among these are flash flood, seasonal flood, cyclones, increased salinity, and untimely rainfall. The National Climate Vulnerability Assessment of Bangladesh conducted in 2018 has identified several hazards that are significant for the country, including temperature and heat pressure rise, increased drought, increased intensity of rainfall, increased flow and flooding of major rivers, erosion of riverbanks, sea-level rise (SLR) and intrusion of salinity, cyclones and storms, and increased intensity of coastal floods (MoEFCC, 2018). Furthermore, a major concern for the country's ecology is that 60 percent land mass is located just 5 meters above the sea level. It is predicted that by 2080, the sea level will rise by 40 cm (15 inches) (Streatfield, 2008). The "Global Climate Change Risk Index 2021," ranks Bangladesh as the 7<sup>th</sup> among the countries that could experience climate change-induced natural disasters in the next 20 years since 1999.

Various research organizations have conducted multiple forecasts on the climate conditions in this region. The study conducted by "Providing Regional Climates for Impact Studies (PRECIS)" has projected that compared to the period of 1961-1990, the annual average rainfall will increase by approximately 4 percent, 2.3 percent, and 6.7 percent in 2030, 2050, and 2070 respectively. Regarding temperature, it is projected that despite a decrease of 1.20<sup>o</sup> Celsius in the monthly average maximum temperature for the period of 1961-1990, it will increase by 4.7<sup>o</sup> Celsius by 2030, 2.5<sup>o</sup> Celsius by 2050, and 3.0<sup>o</sup> Celsius by 2070. The "SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC)" projects that the average temperature will increase by 1.3<sup>o</sup> Celsius and 2.6<sup>o</sup> Celsius by 2030 and 2070 respectively. The research also mentions that there will be a change of 1.40 Celsius and 0.7<sup>o</sup> Celsius for the winter and monsoon respectively in 2030. Such variation in 2070 would be 2.10<sup>o</sup> Celsius and 1.7<sup>o</sup> Celsius respectively. Studies also indicate that in rainy season, there would be excessive rainfall causing floods and very little or no rainfall in the winter resulting in drought. Based on General Circulation Model (GCM) projections, it is estimated that the temperature in Bangladesh will increase by 2.4<sup>o</sup> Celsius and rainfall will increase by 9.7 percentage.

The baseline survey on climate change carried out for Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, indicates that "the historical trend of temperature increase will continue in the future. The temperature will continue to rise and total yearly rainfall may increase in the future." Although there are some variations in the findings of different studies, these projections are enough to cause concern about the future climatic condition of the country in future.

## 1.2 Climate vulnerabilities due to climate change

Various research institutions have conducted research to estimate the climatic situation in this region. Using the Providing Regional Climates for Impacts Studies (PRECIS) model, it has been estimated, with reference to the baseline period of 1961-1990 the annual average rainfall will increase by approximately 4 percentage, 2.3 percentage, and 6.7 percentage in the years 2030, 2050, and 2070, respectively. Regarding temperature, the same research suggests that the monthly average

maximum temperature will range from -1.20 degrees to 4.70 degrees Celsius in 2030, -1.20 degrees to 2.50 degrees Celsius in 2050, and -1.20 degrees to 3.00 degrees Celsius in 2070. The SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC) has indicated that the average temperature increases for the years 2030 and 2070 will be approximately 1.30 degrees and 2.60 degrees Celsius, respectively. Different vulnerabilities occur due to the aforesaid climate-change induced reasons. The following are the major vulnerabilities:

### 1.2.1 Economic Vulnerability

Based on the vulnerability of Bangladesh to climate change and the report by the World Bank's CCDR (2022), a recent note by the IMF indicates that "annual average damage has already reached \$1 billion (0.7 percent of GDP) due to tropical cyclones alone. These impacts may increase further, with more frequent and intense cyclones being particularly significant contributors to major damages. In the case of severe floods, GDP could decrease by about 9 percent compared to the baseline estimates by 2050. For example, due to climate-induced natural disasters (WMO, 2021), Bangladesh has incurred losses of approximately \$11.3 billion in 2021, which is about 2.47 percent of its GDP for the FY2021-2022.

### 1.2.2 Demographic Vulnerability

The cumulative impact of climate change and carbon related damages can increase the annual death toll by 1,50,000 by 2030. Around 55 million people are affected by climate change by 2020. According to the Global Disaster Report 2022, there have been 303 and 338 climate-relevant disasters in 2020 and 2021, respectively. Among the most affected countries from the perspective of loss of lives, Bangladesh ranked among the top ten. During the 2020-2021 period 945 people lost their lives and 9.7 million people were adversely affected.

Bangladesh is the most vulnerable country in South Asia for climate migration. It is estimated that due to climate change-induced disasters in 2019, approximately 2.5 percent (4.1 million people) of the population have been displaced. By 2050, it is projected that around 13.3 million internal climate migrants and nearly 27 percent of South Asia's future population will be climate migrants. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has predicted that by 2050, Bangladesh will lose 17 percent of its land and 30 percent of its food production.

Box below provides a list of various indicators related to climate risks and vulnerability in Bangladesh:

#### Box: Ranking of Bangladesh in Various Risk Indices

Indicator Name	Ranking	Source	Year
Climate Risk Index	7th	Germanwatch	2021
Natural Hazard Index	3rd	Inform Global Risk Index	2022
United Nations Natural Disasters Risk Index	5th	Inform Global Risk Index	2022
ND-GAIN	164th (Score 36.9)	Notre Dame University	2023
Environmental Performance Index	171st	Yale University	2022
Inform Risk Index	23rd (191)	European Commission	2023

### 1.3 Climate Change Related International Conventions, Protocols and Agreements

High levels of GHG emission, deforestation, and destruction of natural resources have become a major issue of concern around the world. Since 1990, international organisations and institutions have been consistently trying to reverse the trend of using fossil fuels and destroying nature for immediate economic growth. Various social and voluntary organisations, such as NGOs and independent institutions, are actively engaged in extensive campaigns to inspire the global population against the adverse impacts of development dependent on fossil fuel to mitigate the dependency on fossil fuel.

The United Nations (UN) initiated its environmental conservation program in 1972 and established the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) with the objective of overseeing environmental activities among its member organizations. In 1992, representatives from 154 countries, including Bangladesh, signed the Rio Earth Summit, where the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was adopted. This convention underscored the importance of reducing GHG emissions as a global response to climate change.

In Article 3.1 of this convention, it is explicitly stated that "parties should take common but differentiated responsibilities" for climate protection, and developed countries should "take the lead" in combating the adverse effects of climate change. Following the establishment of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol came into effect in March 1994. On December 11, 1997, the industrialized nations agreed to reduce their GHG gas emissions below the level of 1990.

Another achievement of the Rio Summit is the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which emphasizes the importance of climate conservation for the protection of biodiversity. In the Paris Conference it was recognised that climate cooperation among communities dealing with biodiversity, climate change adaptation, mitigation, and disaster reduction is important as this will enhance the ability to design relevant interventions that deliver multiple benefits. It further recognises the importance of raising awareness on ecosystem-based management and restoration, among decision makers of multiple sectors and different levels of government in reducing risks of climate disasters.

The third achievement of the Rio Summit is the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), established in 1994. It places greater emphasis on global cooperative efforts to reverse and prevent desertification, land degradation, and the reduction of adverse effects of drought. This convention involves 195 countries agreeing on a consensus to work together with a view to improving the living standards of people in drought prone areas, maintain and restore soil productivity and to mitigate the adverse effects of drought. In the context of increasing desertification, this topic becomes a pertinent issue in the discourse of climate change.

After the establishment of the UNFCCC, the international community met together on different occasions to take renewed pledge to address the challenges of climate change. Some important initiatives include the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action adopted in 2011, the 19th Conference of the Parties (COP) in Warsaw in 2013, and the COP-21 event in Paris in 2015. The COP-21, in particular, prompted the country parties to take concrete steps to adopt nationally appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation plans. The COP-21 held in Katowice, Poland in December 2018 aimed to set enhanced goals in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation and adaptation efforts by all Parties. It also recognized the urgent need to enhance the provision of finance,

technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties to enable enhanced action by developing country Parties. One of the main outcomes of the Paris Agreement was the agreement of the concerned Parties on a Rule Book, which was mandated to be finalised in COP-24. This rulebook served as an operating manual for effectively implementing the Paris Agreement. The talks in COP-25 held in Madrid in 2019, could not reach consensus on several important issues, pushing decisions into next year under “Rule 16” of the draft Rules of Procedure of the COP<sup>1</sup>. Matters including Article 6, reporting requirements for transparency and “common timeframes” for climate pledges were all deferred to 2020. The COP-26, originally planned for 2020, could not take place due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. The conference was subsequently held in 2021.

At the COP-26, member states agreed on the importance of creating resilience to climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and implementing the aforesaid objectives through more robust actions. In order to combat climate change, wealthy countries promised to mobilise jointly US\$100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing nations. Member states reaffirmed their commitment to fulfil the promise. They called for accelerated actions to reduce unabated coal power and inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. The conference finalized the Paris Agreement rulebook, which describes how member states will cooperate, engage in market and non-market mechanisms (international carbon markets), and exchange emission reduction units through trading to fulfil their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs).

The latest United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP-27, was held in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt in 2022. One of the main achievements of COP-27 is the creation of the "Loss and Damage" fund for countries affected by climate change and the agreement to provide finance to the fund. Additionally, member states reiterated their commitments to limit the temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. In this conference, there was a renewed mention of the Glasgow conference's proposal to double financing for adaptation. New promise was made in this conference on providing over US\$230 billion funding for the adaptation fund.

The Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan, known as the Cover Decision, highlights those global investments of around US\$4-6 trillion per year will be needed for global transition to a low-carbon economy. Parties also agreed on the institutional arrangements to effectively operationalize the Santiago Network for Loss and Damage, particularly focusing on providing technological assistance to vulnerable developing countries for addressing the impacts of climate change. The G7 and the V20 (‘the Vulnerable Twenty’) launched the Global Shield against Climate Risks, with new commitments of over USD 200 million as initial funding.

#### 1.4. Legal and Policy Framework of Bangladesh

Bangladesh, being a victim of climate change, has been putting in place policies, plans, laws, rules and regulations for conservation of environment, biodiversity and protection of people against the adverse effects of climate change since the mid-1990s. Notable among these are:

**Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act (BECA)** was passed by Parliament in 1995 where the Director General (DG) of the Department of Environment (DoE) is empowered by law to issue

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<sup>1</sup> Rule 16 provides that “any item on the agenda of an ordinary session, consideration of which has not been completed at the session, shall be included automatically in the agenda of the next ordinary session, unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties”.

necessary directions in writing to any person for the conservation of the environment and discharge of his/ her duties as set out in BECA. Another provision under the Act allows a person affected or likely to be affected because of degradation of the environment to apply to the DG for remedy of the damage or apprehended damage. The DG may hold a public hearing and take necessary measures to address the grievances notified by the affected persons.

**Climate Change Trust Fund Act 2010 (CCTFA)** was introduced for the purpose of handling Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) of the Government of Bangladesh in a transparent manner so that the benefits of programme/projects financed by the trust fund reach the targeted beneficiaries. Other important objectives of CCTF include, enhancing adaptive capacity of the people living in an area affected by climate change, putting in place relevant plans for implementation to combat long-term risks of climate change, and ensuring financing and investment to address the adverse effects of climate change. To implement this law, rules, regulations and guidelines have been framed, to provide operational procedures for submission, approval and amendment of project proposals as well as release and utilisation of funds.

**Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP)** was introduced in 2008 and revised in 2009 in response to the country's commitment at the global level. It presents a framework of actions to face adversities of climate change based on six pillars: (i) ensuring access to basic services like food, safe housing, and employment to most poor and vulnerable groups, (ii) comprehensive disaster management, (iii) maintenance of existing infrastructure, such as river and coastal embankments, cyclone shelters and urban drainage systems, etc. (iv) research and knowledge management, (v) mitigation and low carbon development, and (vi) capacity building and institutional strengthening. Under these pillars, the strategy identifies a total of 44 programmes for relevant interventions. The tenure of the strategy was for 10 years from 2008. The Government has taken up the task of revising the document building on the experience of implementing BCCSAP 2009.

**Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** Bangladesh is following a two-fold strategy against climate change impacts. Even though the focus of Bangladesh's activities is on increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change, the country is also pursuing the agenda of lower GHG emission. As part of this agenda, Bangladesh has prepared a ten-year Implementation Roadmap for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) for 2016-2025 to manage growing emissions without compromising on the country's development needs and pronounce Bangladesh's role in global efforts to limit temperature rise to two degrees or preferably 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels<sup>2</sup>. The NDC puts forward Bangladesh's plans for tackling the issue of growing GHG emissions and adapting to unavoidable vulnerabilities caused by climate change.

Bangladesh is committed to developing its economy on a low carbon pathway. In the NDC, Bangladesh committed to reduce GHG emissions in three sectors, namely, power, industry and transport by 5 percent below 'business-as-usual' emissions by 2030, or by 15 percent below 'business-as-usual' emissions by 2030 if the country receives financial, technical and capacity building supports from developed countries.

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<sup>2</sup> Roadmap and Action Plan for Implementing Bangladesh NDC for 2016-25

NDC Sectoral Action Plans have been produced for power, transport and industry sectors to deliver the GHG emissions reductions required to meet the overall NDC GHG reduction targets. The NDC implementation roadmap covers the period 2020- 2025. Bangladesh submitted an updated NDC on 26 August 2021, increasing both unconditional and conditional contributions with ambitious measurable mitigation targets. The updated, expanded NDC increased the scope of emissions reductions from only the energy sector to the entire economy of the country. The updated NDC covers energy, industrial process and product use (IPPU), agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) and waste. Total GHG emissions have increased from 169.05 metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2012 to 409.4 metric ton CO<sub>2</sub>e in 2030 (estimated). The increase in metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e is 2.4 times increase over the base year in the business as usual (BAU) scenario.

### **The Situation of Bangladesh's nationally determined contribution is as follows:**

**Unconditional contribution (using its own resources):** Bangladesh will reduce GHG emissions by 27.56 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>e or 6.73 percent BAU by 2030.

**Conditional contribution (including international support):** Bangladesh will reduce GHG emissions by 61.90 metric ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e or 15.12 percent BAU by 2030. Conditional mitigation measures will be implemented by Bangladesh, only if there is outside financial/technology support.

**Combined total contribution:** By 2030, Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions by 89.47 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>e or 21.85% BAU.

The NDC is being implemented through green change priorities such as increasing renewable energy (RE), improving electric vehicles and pollution-free public transport, increasing energy efficiency in buildings and industrial facilities, and reducing emissions from agriculture, land-use. A new integrated energy and power sector master plan is being developed to support this goal.

**National Adaptation Plan (NAP):** The National Adaptation Plan 2022 has been approved by the government to reduce vulnerabilities caused by climate change and to integrate climate adaptation into development plans at all levels. The plan is designed for eight sectors: water resources; disasters, social safety and security; Agriculture; fisheries, aquaculture and livestock; urban areas; ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity; Policies and institutions and capacity development, research and innovation. In the said adaptation plan, 113 (90 high-priority and 23 mid-priority) interventions have been identified in 8 thematic areas. An estimated \$230 billion will be spent to implement the 113 interventions outlined in the 27-year implementation plan. If NAP is implemented, 1.1 million hectares of agricultural land will be protected from tidal surges, floods, sea level rise and salinity.

**Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan:** The Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan shifts Bangladesh's trajectory from one of vulnerability to resilience to prosperity (VRP). The plan expects investment opportunities in resilient pathways including energy, water, transport, supply chains and value chains, to reach approximately USD 80 billion over the next decade (2021-30). Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan is the first of CVF plans, with a strategic investment framework to mobilize financing, especially through international cooperation, for implementing renewable energy and climate resilience initiatives. The Mujib Climate Prosperity Plan leverages the financing of the Eighth Five Year Plan 2021–2025 of Bangladesh, Vision 2041, and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 with synergies from the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, National Adaptation Plan and Nationally Determined

Contributions submitted in 2021, to unlock a pathway for fast-tracked attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and GDP per capita growth commensurate to upper middle-income status.

**Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100)** aims to integrate the aspirations of Bangladesh to achieve the status of Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) by 2030 and that of a developed country by 2041. The plan also considers the longer-term challenge of sustainable management of water, ecology, environment and land resources in the context of their interaction with natural disasters and climate change. It also extrapolates an annual GDP loss that ranges from 1.1 percent for moderate climate change to over 2 percent of GDP for extreme climate change. This calls for an aggressive investment policy to counter the negative impacts on environment. Bangladesh can become an upper middle-income country by 2030 if there are appropriate policies and investments to address the impact of climate change and associated natural disasters.

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** Bangladesh embraced the agenda of implementing the SDGs in response to the global call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. SDGs build on the successes of MDGs and incorporate new goals that include new areas such as climate action, economic inequality, innovation, responsible consumption, and peace and justice, among other priorities. All goals are interconnected and the achievement of success on one depends on other goals. One of the fundamental tenets of SDGs is the pursuit of “Whole of Society” approach to ensure wider participation of NGOs, development partners, private sector, media and CSOs in the process of formulation of the Action Plan and implementation of the SDGs. To take forward the agenda and to facilitate and implement SDGs Action Plan, a committee called ‘SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee’ has been formed at the Prime Minister’s Office.

**Perspective Plan (2021-2041):** Perspective Plan 2021-2041 while outlining the vision to make Bangladesh a prosperous nation by 2041 lays emphasis on the vulnerabilities arising from climate change. It clearly states that the major climate-induced disasters that take place in Bangladesh regularly are tidal surge, salinity, flooding, river erosion, and cyclones; these vulnerabilities pose a challenge to food security for the country and livelihood for a large part of the rural population. Furthermore, the plan aims to develop a sound Environment and Climate Change Financing Strategy and puts emphasis on several financing options between public and private sectors.

**8th Five-year Plan (2021-2025):** The 8th FYP while laying emphasis on the government’s commitment to address the environmental challenges duly highlights Bangladesh’s extreme climate vulnerability. It brings to the fore the requirement of establishing appropriate policy for pursuing climate resilient and low carbon development pathway. The plan also puts emphasis on integration of environment and ecosystem conservation and climate change issues in planning and budgeting as well as in Public Financial Management (PFM) agenda. It has been committed those institutional capacities in the Ministries of Finance, Planning and concerned line ministries will be improved and strengthened. The 8th FYP also commits to develop more policies to introduce tax on carbon emission. The 8th Plan also highlights activities to facilitate technology transfer from developed countries for adaptation and mitigation through the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM).



**Sustainable Financial System:** Bangladesh Bank (BB) joined the Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (SBFN) in 2012 and set a minimum annual target of green finance at the rate of 5 percent of total loan disbursement for all financial institutions in 2016. It issued the Sustainable Finance Policy for banks and financial institutions in 2020, and the Green Bond Financing Policy (including the Green Taxonomy and Green Bond Framework) in 2022. Capital Market Instruments are being developed along with the country's first two corporate green bonds issued in 2022 to develop green finance. However, in reality, green banking in Bangladesh remains at an insignificant level and the development of the green bond market lags behind its similar measures (only 0.5 percent green compared to the 5 percent target).

**National Solar Energy Roadmap 2021-2041:** The National Solar Energy Roadmap 2021-2041 has been formulated to frame a long-term vision for solar energy/power in the country and to set possible targets for the country's solar energy initiatives. This outlines the broader strategies required to achieve those targets. Significant strategies to achieve the goals of solar energy initiatives are described in this roadmap. The main objectives of the solar energy roadmap include: increase the proportion of renewable energy in the total energy mix; ensure energy security and sustainable energy; increased private investment in renewable energy projects; achieve global and national targets for renewable energy production; and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

**Bangladesh National Action Plan to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants:** NAP-SLCPs were enacted in February 2012 with the support of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce Short Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCPs). The plan focuses on identifying and implementing the most cost-effective measures for large-scale implementation of SLCP mitigation. The SLCP plan included eleven priority mitigation measures, six of which targeted primary black carbon sources, the remaining five targeting major methane sources. The full implementation of the plan is expected to reduce black carbon emissions by 40 percent and methane emissions by 17 percent in 2030 compared to normal (BAU) conditions.

### **1.5 Bangladesh's preparedness to deal with climate risks:**

In view of the gravity of threats posed by climate change, the Government of Bangladesh is allocating resources and formulating relevant policies, plans and strategies as part of its commitment. It has created a Climate Change Trust Fund from its own resources to create resilience against the risks facing the country due to climate change. In addition, in the last few decades, the Government of Bangladesh has invested more than US\$10 billion in structural (polders, cyclone shelters, cyclone-resistant housing) and non-structural (early warning and awareness raising measures) to reduce the vulnerabilities of natural disasters (BCCSAP, 2009) and improved the disaster reduction system and the country's disaster preparedness system. As a result of this investment, the damage from extreme climate events has decreased significantly over time, particularly the number of deaths and physical injuries.

### **1.6 Landscape of Global Climate Public Finance**

The flow of funds that is required to support activities aimed at carbon mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is generally referred to as climate finance. The international climate finance landscape is admittedly quite complex. A number of entities- think-tanks, banks and other financial institutions, international institutions, governments, and public-sector agencies are

involved in a myriad of activities related to climate finance. The major international sources of climate finance are: Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaption Fund, Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP), Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA), Climate Investment Funds, UN-REDD Readiness Program, and recently established Green Climate Fund (GCF). Presently, GCF is the main global vehicle for disbursing climate finance from developed countries to poorer nations. Bangladesh has received so far funds from some of the key international climate finance sources to tackle climate change from. A brief account of these sources are given below:

**The Global Environment Facility (GEF)** The GEF aims to tackle the planet's most pressing environmental issues. GEF manages the UNFCCC funds including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Adaptation Fund. So far, GEF has funded 58 projects in Bangladesh, with a total of \$160 million in the form of grant and \$1037 million as additional co-financing.

**Green Climate Fund (GCF)** The recently established GCF is the main vehicle for mobilising international climate finance. As the National Designated Authority of GCF, Economic Relations Division of Bangladesh plays a coordinating role between Bangladesh and GCF. This authority ensures that activities undertaken with GCF support are aligned with national goals and priorities and that Bangladesh's action agenda on adaptation and mitigation can move forward. Grant worth of US \$374.0 million from GCF is received for seven projects including Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming, Enhancing Adaptive Capacities of Coastal Communities, Especially Women to Cope with Climate Change Induced Salinity, Global Clean Cooking Program-Bangladesh, and Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCP-Flood) Project. Bangladesh has received another \$380.1-million including US\$ 6.1 million grant from this fund for 8 readiness activities.

**Climate Investment Funds (CIF)** CIF is a global platform for climate finance that is helping Bangladesh improve living standards in ten coastal cities by investing in climate-resilient municipal infrastructure, urban planning, and livelihood development. Bangladesh received a total of \$110 million in grants and near-zero interest credits from the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR). This helped in improving climate resilient agriculture and food security; reliability of fresh water supply, sanitation, and infrastructure; and enhancing the resilience of coastal communities and infrastructure in Bangladesh. Twelve projects have been approved in Bangladesh with \$193.82 million from CIF funds and \$1.85 billion in co-financing from MDBs, government, private sector and others. On the other hand, \$68 million in grants and low-interest climate finance from the Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP) helped kick-start investment in utility-scale renewable energy projects and expand off-grid solar markets. There are now nine CIF allocated projects in Bangladesh. Apart from this, more than US\$3.5 million program has been taken for technical assistance in 2020 and 2021 through CIF-TAF.

**Bilateral and Multilateral Channels** In addition to these funds, other significant channel of climate funding for Bangladesh are bilateral development agencies such as FCDO in the United Kingdom, USAID in the United States, Swedish SIDA and GIZ in Germany, etc., as well as multilateral banks such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank (ADB) and UN agencies such as UNDP, UNEP etc. Accessing international climate finance is a challenging task; the complicated architecture of international climate finance emerges as of barrier for countries such as Bangladesh. Modalities

required for international climate funds induce competitive environment for the developing countries. Enhanced institutional capacity is a pre-condition to overcome the access barriers as most of these funds require high standard fiduciary systems and environmental and social safeguards. Therefore, capacity development of the concerned agencies are necessary to access finance from these funds. Good management practice, transparency, and track records all are essential to gain direct access to international climate finance. Many multilateral development partners have global readiness programmes for LDCs to enable them to access international climate finance. For example, GIZ, UNDP, and GCF offer readiness support which mainly focus on enhancing institutional capacity of the focal point and NDA (national designated authority), identifying the potential NIEs (national implementing entities) and their capacity building and developing strategic framework or project pipeline for the funds. However, it depends on the country capacity to make the best use of readiness support and get equipped for direct access to climate funds.

**Private Funding** Private sector funds from developed countries to developing countries are likely to become a significant source of climate funding in future. This is primarily attributable to the fact that the investment community has started realizing that they are living in a situation which is highly volatile, and this may further aggravate due to climate change. However, given the profit motive which drives private investments, they will mostly be investing in mitigation rather than in adaptation activities as it is quite difficult to generate revenues from adaptation interventions.

### **1.7 Climate Fiscal Framework: Bangladesh's Experience**

While the challenges being posed by climate change are indeed grave and formidable, there are also destabilising effects on the economy which are quite staggering. An estimate reveals that by 2050 climate change could reduce the GDP growth in some countries throughout South and South-East Asia by up to 4 percent per annum. Germanwatch estimated that, during the period 1996-2019, Bangladesh sustained US\$1.86 billion in damages brought by natural disasters. Against such a backdrop, vulnerable nations such as Bangladesh are increasingly mobilizing domestic and international finances and channeling the resources towards climate adaptation and mitigation goals. The increasing finance flows call for robust systems and procedures to track and manage them. Climate Fiscal Frameworks are designed to meet these critical requirements. However, it is pertinent to mention that in the National Adaptation Plan (NAP: 2023-2050) prepared by the Government of Bangladesh in 2022, the estimated cost of 113 major interventions identified in 11 climate stress areas for adaptation alone is US\$ 230 billion of which the stream of receipt from both domestic and international sources is very little.

The current national Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) adopted in 2014 is a pioneering attempt to make Bangladesh public finance system ready for utilizing the national and international climate finance, in the most efficient and effective manners possible. On the other hand, it was a key enabling framework aiming to (i) establish greater national ownership of climate finance, better aligning this with the policies and strategies framed and adopted to combat the effects of climate change, (ii) promote government-NGO-private sector harmonization, (iii) enhance result management for climate finance, (iv) increase mutual accountability; and (v) broaden the opportunity for climate resilience development in Bangladesh.

Moreover, since the adoption of the CFF in 2014, many discernible changes took place both nationally and globally. These necessitate changes in the climate fiscal framework and the inclusion of the

private sector, introducing financing instruments such as climate bonds, blended finance, crowdfunding, inclusion of climate change issue in national insurance policy and green lending, etc. Accordingly, the government updated the existing CFF 2014 in 2020 through the 'Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) ' project of the Finance Division with financial support from UNDP.

### **1.8 Aligning Climate Policies and Strategies with Budget Setting Process**

In the CFF 2014, it was recommended that the existing structure of MBF should be changed to accommodate climate dimension in the budget setting process of Ministries/Divisions having climate actions. This necessitated some modifications in the format of Budget Circular (BC) to provide guidance to the budget desk officials of the relevant Ministries/Divisions to make them able to provide information related to climate change priorities and actions in their MBFs. These changes for alignment have been brought about in line with the six thematic areas identified in the BCCSAP 2009. To complete the exercise of alignment, the climate issues were mapped with new Budget and Accounts Classification System (BACS) and iBAS++ by working out appropriate methodologies. Strategic directions of Ministry of Finance and Planning Commission and engagement of Ministries/Divisions have been instrumental in taking this agenda forward.

### **1.9 Purpose of the Report**

The climate budget report 2023-24 presents data on allocation together with actual climate-relevant spending subsumed in the total budgets of relevant Ministries/Divisions, to demonstrate the Government's commitment to address the adverse effects of climate change. Another important purpose of this report is to provide a repository of knowledge on climate finance to broaden the understanding of the wider stakeholders in Bangladesh, so that they can be deeply engaged with and contribute to policy development and monitoring. The report consists of analyses of the MBFs of twenty-five selected Ministries/Divisions for the fiscal years 2019-20 to 2023-24.

### **1.10 Methodology, Scope and Limitations**

#### **Methodology for Tracking Climate Finance**

Since 2018-19, the Finance Division has been quantifying the amount of climate finance in the Climate Budget Report from the built-in Climate Public Fiscal Tracking methodology in the iBAS++ system. The same methodology has been applied in the current Climate Budget Report. The detail of the methodology of tracking climate finance is mentioned in Appendix-1. It is to be noted that at this stage, only public finance has been considered for tracking. However, there is scope in the methodology to track private sector financing once it is systematically introduced in the system.

#### **Scope**

Like previous years, the report covers a total of 25 (twenty-five) Ministries/Divisions having climate actions and priorities. The report provides analyses on climate relevant budget and expenditure data covering the period from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24.

#### **Limitations**

Necessary Efforts have been made to minimize errors and omissions in the report. Since there was limited time available to complete the report after the finalisation of budget, some errors may still be there due to inadvertence. Every effort will be taken to keep these errors to a minimum in the

future. Notable among the limitations is: the data collection system developed for reporting climate relevant allocation covers 25 ministries/divisions out of 62 ministries/divisions in Bangladesh. Other Ministries/Divisions may have some climate relevant expenditure, which are not included in this report.

## 2. Budget Analysis of Climate Relevant Ministries/Divisions

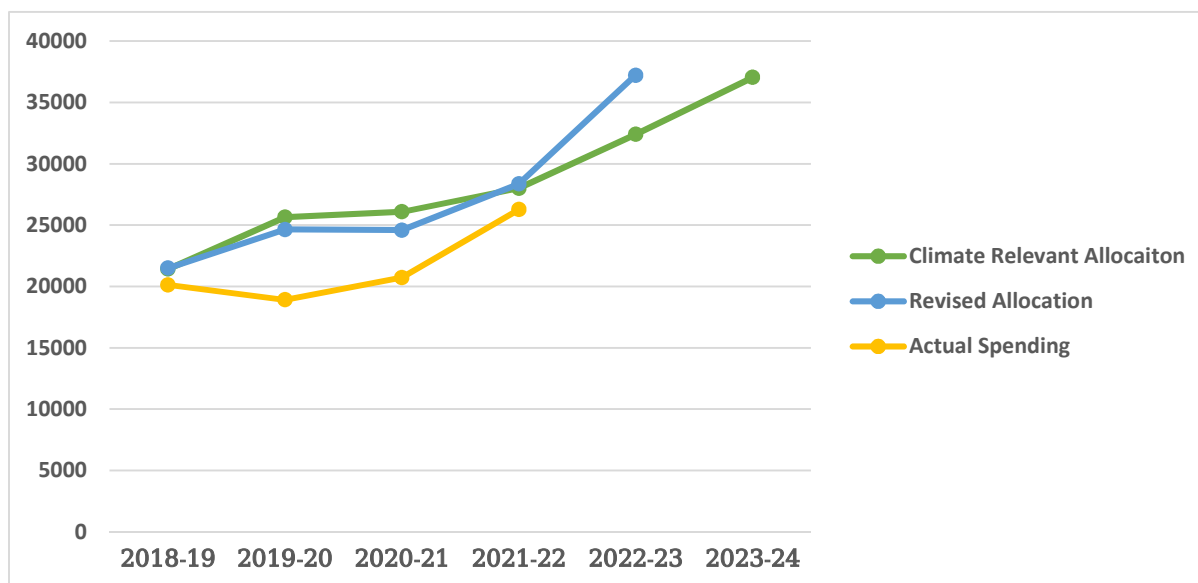
### 2.1 Overview

This chapter aims at reviewing the climate-relevant allocation and expenditure trend of twenty-five Ministries/Divisions which have climate actions and priorities of varying scales covering a period from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The total budget allocation of these twenty-five Ministries/Divisions accounts for 54.09 percent of the national budget of FY2023-24. The review was carried out using a comprehensive methodology developed bearing in mind the implications of climate change adaptation and mitigation in climate finance.

It is to be noted that the climate-relevant allocation as percentage of total budget of twenty-five Ministries/Divisions for FY2023-24 has increased to 8.99 percent as compared with last year's allocation of 8.56 percent and 9.98 percent of revised budget for twenty-five Ministries/Divisions. In monetary value the allocation for climate in FY2023-24 is one and a half times higher compared with that of FY2019-20.

Although the climate data for FY2020-21 have not been presented in the following tables in this chapter due to limited space, the appendices to this report have been populated with data of greater details for all these years from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 including budget allocation, revised budget and actual expenditure against revised budget. It is worth mentioning that the difference between climate-relevant allocation in budget and revised budget in FY2022-23 looks substantial, however, that difference in FY2021-22 is very negligible.

**Figure 1: Climate Relevant Allocation and Expenditure of 25 Ministries/Divisions (2018-19 to 2023-24)**



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

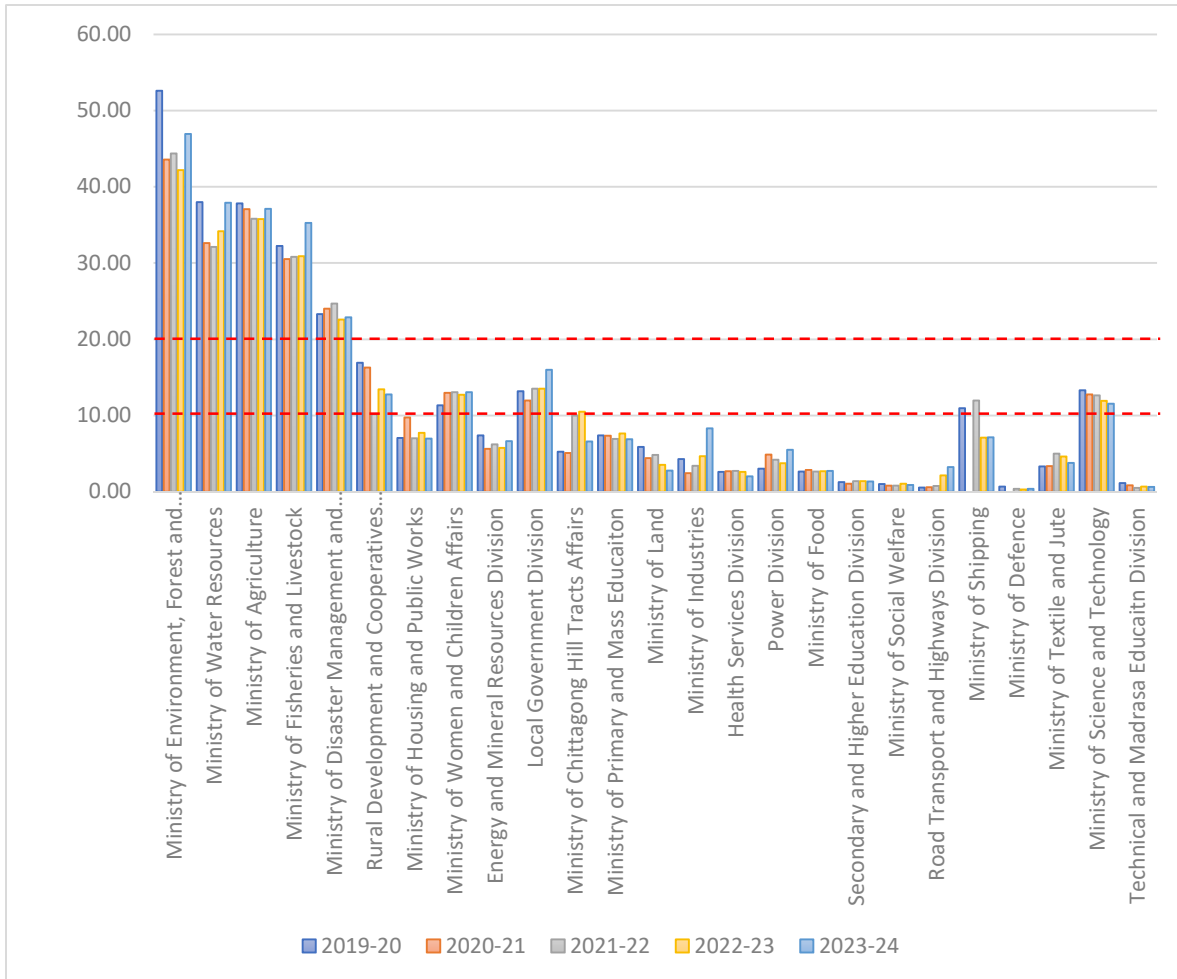
Figure-1 shows the trend of climate-relevant allocations and expenditure from FY2018-19 to FY2023-24 for twenty-five Ministries/Divisions. Over the period from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24, climate allocation has increased by 1.44-fold. Actual expenditure against climate-relevant allocation for these Ministries/Divisions was 76.73 percent in FY2019-20, which went up to 92.64 percent in FY2021-22. The data on actual expenditure for FY2022-23 are yet to be finalized.

**Table 1: Trend of Climate Budgeting of 25 Climate Ministries/Divisions**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>200329.40</b>	<b>182267.25</b>	<b>191523.26</b>	<b>164228.78</b>	<b>169778.74</b>	<b>159023.77</b>	<b>143711.98</b>	<b>144067.16</b>	<b>141192.53</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	14096.80	13297.14	17304.60	10286.17	11469.62	12034.87	9886.31	9288.19	7970.45
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	7.04	7.30	9.04	6.26	6.76	7.57	6.88	6.45	5.65
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>211745.46</b>	<b>196200.26</b>	<b>181565.85</b>	<b>181879.62</b>	<b>172781.34</b>	<b>151179.47</b>	<b>160326.24</b>	<b>157852.17</b>	<b>125417.55</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	22955.14	19111.76	19914.57	17723.96	16893.70	14242.94	15763.97	15365.08	10947.96
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	10.84	9.74	10.97	9.74	9.78	9.42	9.83	9.73	8.73
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>412074.86</b>	<b>378467.51</b>	<b>373089.11</b>	<b>346108.40</b>	<b>342560.08</b>	<b>310203.24</b>	<b>304038.22</b>	<b>301919.33</b>	<b>266610.08</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	37051.94	32408.90	37219.17	28010.13	28363.32	26277.81	25650.28	24653.27	18918.41
<i>as % of total budget</i>	8.99	8.56	9.98	8.09	8.28	8.47	8.44	8.17	7.10

Table-1 shows that in FY2019-20, climate-relevant allocation was Tk. 25,650.28 crore in absolute terms and it stands at Tk. 37,051.94 crore in FY2023-24. Climate allocation has increased in development budget by around 45 percent and operating budget by around 43 percent since FY2019-20. It is seen from the analysis that the actual climate-related expenditure was 76.73 percent of the revised allocation of FY 2019-20 which stood at 92.64 percent in FY2021-22. This reflects the Government's commitment to effective use of higher public investment in climate change-related interventions.

**Figure 2: Climate Budget Allocation of the selected 25 Ministries/Divisions (2019-20 to 2023-24)**

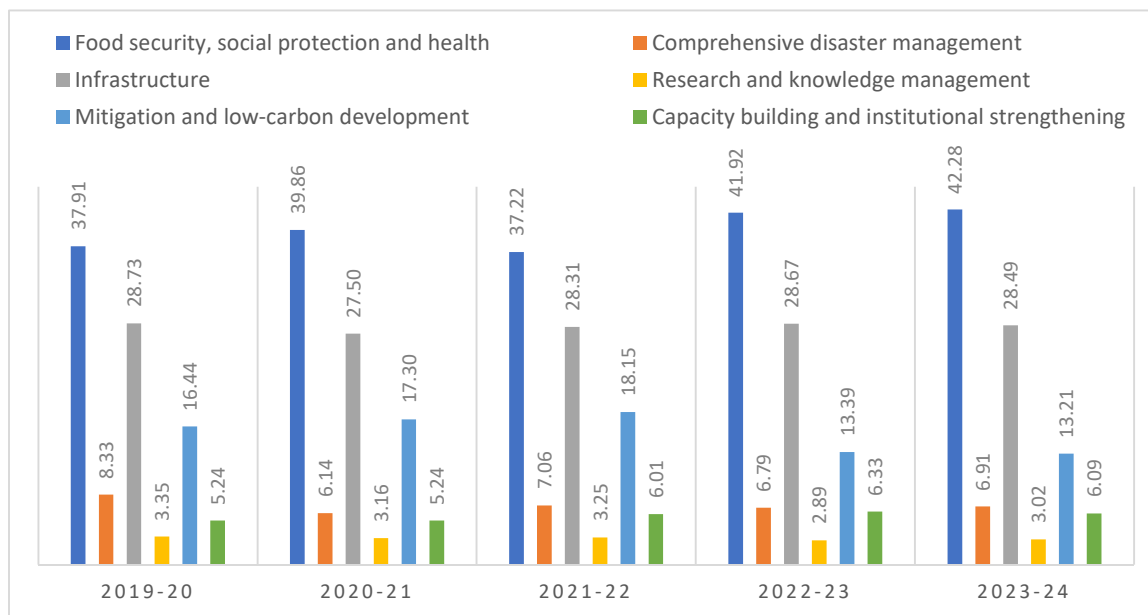


Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-2 shows the trend of climate budget allocation of the 25 climate-related Ministries/Divisions from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In this period, five ministries/divisions have received climate allocation over 20 percent of the total allocation and ten ministries/divisions have received over 10 percent. By share of climate allocation, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Water Resources rank 1st, 2nd and 3rd respectively.



**Figure 3: Allocation in BCCSAP Thematic Areas across 25 Climate-relevant Ministries/Divisions (FY2019-20 to FY2023-24).**



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-3 shows the climate-related allocation as percentage of the budget of 25 Ministries/Divisions in six BCCSAP thematic areas since FY2019-20. Among the thematic areas, the highest allocation was made to 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' followed by 'Infrastructure'. The lowest allocation went to 'Research and Knowledge Management'. Some fluctuations in allocation are seen for 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area; however, allocation remains consistent for 'Infrastructure'. The figure also catches the tendency of increased allocation for 'Mitigation and Low-carbon Development' area over FY2019-20 to FY2021-22, which has declined in recent years.

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

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC-Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	15,666.00	13,587.03	17,724.25	10,425.52	11,069.90	11,441.26	9,722.89	8,784.40	6,791.97
% of total CC-relevant allocation	42.28	41.92	47.62	37.22	39.03	43.54	37.91	35.63	35.90
% of Ministry budget	3.80	3.59	4.75	3.01	3.23	3.69	3.20	2.91	2.55
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	2,559.25	2,200.42	2,173.21	1,977.88	1,894.46	1,599.53	2,135.84	1,767.18	1,174.93
% of total CC-relevant allocation	6.91	6.79	5.84	7.06	6.68	6.09	8.33	7.17	6.21
% of Ministry budget	0.62	0.58	0.58	0.57	0.55	0.52	0.70	0.59	0.44
<b>Infrastructure</b>	10,556.97	9,291.88	10,910.12	7,929.19	8,480.53	7,540.90	7,370.27	8,474.23	6,060.87
% of total CC-relevant allocation	28.49	28.67	29.31	28.31	29.90	28.70	28.73	34.37	32.04
% of Ministry budget	2.56	2.46	2.92	2.29	2.48	2.43	2.42	2.81	2.27

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC-Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>1,119.45</b>	<b>937.33</b>	<b>931.46</b>	<b>910.62</b>	<b>933.51</b>	<b>806.31</b>	<b>858.94</b>	<b>742.63</b>	<b>669.35</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	3.02	2.89	2.50	3.25	3.29	3.07	3.35	3.01	3.54
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.28	0.25	0.25
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>4,893.75</b>	<b>4,340.04</b>	<b>3,847.26</b>	<b>5,082.71</b>	<b>4,280.52</b>	<b>3,341.57</b>	<b>4,217.58</b>	<b>3,830.87</b>	<b>3,341.81</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	13.21	13.39	10.34	18.15	15.09	12.72	16.44	15.54	17.66
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.19	1.15	1.03	1.47	1.25	1.08	1.39	1.27	1.25
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>2,256.51</b>	<b>2,052.19</b>	<b>1,632.87</b>	<b>1,684.19</b>	<b>1,704.39</b>	<b>1,548.27</b>	<b>1,344.75</b>	<b>1,053.92</b>	<b>879.44</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	6.09	6.33	4.39	6.01	6.01	5.89	5.24	4.27	4.65
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.55	0.54	0.44	0.49	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.35	0.33
<b>Total CC Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>37,051.93</b>	<b>32,408.89</b>	<b>37,219.17</b>	<b>28,010.11</b>	<b>28,363.31</b>	<b>26,277.84</b>	<b>25,650.27</b>	<b>24,653.23</b>	<b>18,918.37</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>8.99</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>7.10</b>

Table-2 shows allocations according to BCCSAP thematic areas of 25 Ministries/Divisions from FY2019-20 to FY2022-23. Of the six thematic areas, in FY2023-24, the highest allocation was made to 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' followed by 'Infrastructure'; share of allocations in these two areas are 42.28 and 28.49 percent respectively. There were some fluctuations in allocation for 'Mitigation and Low-carbon Development' area during the time. However, 'Research and Knowledge Management' area receives stable allocations around 3 percent at all times.

**Figure 4: Climate-relevant Allocation (%) across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in FY2023-24**

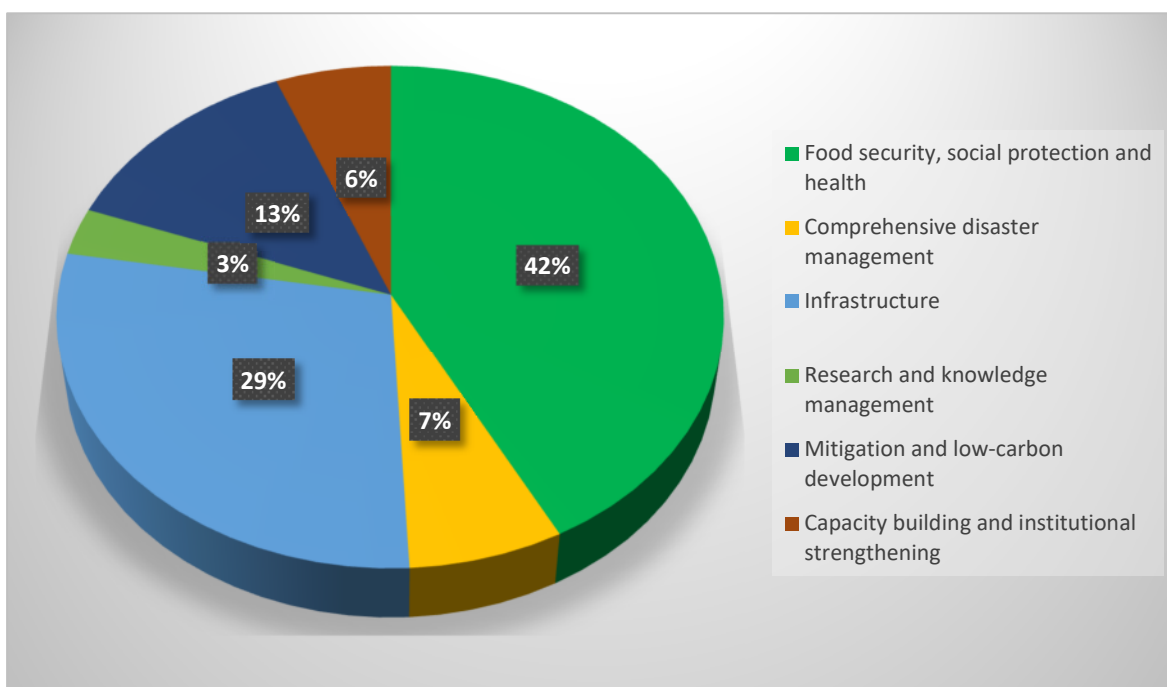


Figure-4 shows the distribution of allocation as per BCCSAP thematic areas in FY2023-24 for twenty-five Ministries/Divisions. This allocation is further distributed across six thematic areas where the largest share of 42 percent goes to 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area, then comes the 'Infrastructure' area, the second highest recipient. It appears that the climate-relevant allocation for 'Research and Knowledge Management', and 'Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening' remain as low as 3 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

The summary table (Appendices-4, 5 and 6) shows details of budget allocation and actual expenditure of the selected twenty-five Ministries/Divisions and their climate-relevance in budget over the years from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. During this time, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock have received allocations on an average around 36 percent of the total budget for climate purposes. Among them, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief has received the lowest allocation of 22.86 percent while the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has received the highest allocation of 46.92 percent.

## 2.2. Climate-Relevant Allocation by the Ministries/Divisions

### 2.2.1 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

The importance of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) in the battle against adverse effects of climate change lies in its central role as the lead Ministry for framing rules, regulations and policies relating to climate. Ensuring habitable and sustainable environment for the present and the future generations of the country is the mission of this Ministry. Its three major functions imply its role as the lead Ministry of the Government; these are: (a) protection, conservation and improvement of the environment and its quality and controlling environmental pollution, (b) tree plantation, afforestation on newly-emerging chars and social forestry, and (c) adaptation and implementation of appropriate clauses contained in different regional and international conventions, agreements, and protocols relating to environment, forestry and wildlife. The Medium-Term Strategic Objectives like mitigating the adverse effects of climate change, conservation and sustainable management of forest resources, control of pollution and conservation of bio-diversity have direct link with climate-relevant criteria. The MoEFCC selected the following priority areas/programmes in the MBF in line with Medium-Term Strategic Objectives:

- a. Implementation of various activities including CDM to reduce carbon emissions;
- b. Building mitigation and adaptation capacity;
- c. Social forestry and creation of green belt;
- d. Reduction of air pollution and conservation of biodiversity; and
- e. Updating and implementation of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and National Adaptation Plan.

Most of the projects undertaken by this Ministry are climate-relevant. Of these projects, Afforestation in five Coastal Districts of Bangladesh; Char Development and Settlement Project-4; Integrating Community-based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation in Bangladesh; Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Off-shore Small Island and Riverine Char-land in Bangladesh; and Climate-Resilient Ecosystem and Livelihoods (CREL) belong to the category of strongly-relevant criterion of climate dimension.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>788.23</b>	<b>762.57</b>	<b>720.63</b>	<b>680.96</b>	<b>671.09</b>	<b>639.07</b>	<b>820.29</b>	<b>815.87</b>	<b>624.62</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	358.30	349.46	334.05	318.19	314.68	303.93	496.54	494.68	332.21
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	45.46	45.83	46.36	46.73	46.89	47.56	60.53	60.63	53.19
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>851.32</b>	<b>738.69</b>	<b>637.31</b>	<b>541.68</b>	<b>552.69</b>	<b>412.11</b>	<b>676.02</b>	<b>260.47</b>	<b>202.99</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	410.90	283.65	299.18	224.39	267.94	181.43	290.70	132.62	103.95
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	48.27	38.40	46.94	41.42	48.48	44.02	43.00	50.92	51.21
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>1639.55</b>	<b>1501.26</b>	<b>1357.94</b>	<b>1222.64</b>	<b>1223.78</b>	<b>1051.18</b>	<b>1496.31</b>	<b>1076.34</b>	<b>827.61</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	769.20	633.11	633.23	542.58	582.62	485.36	787.24	627.30	436.16
<i>as % of total budget</i>	46.92	42.17	46.63	44.38	47.61	46.17	52.61	58.28	52.70

Table-3 shows that Climate relevant allocation against total budget has been slightly lowered between FY2019-20 and FY2023-24. The amount against climate-relevant allocation was Tk. 787.24 crore in FY2019-20, which is reduced to Tk. 769.20 crore in FY2023-24. However, by share of allocations, it is among the second largest in FY2023-24. In the FY2023-24, 46.92 percent of the total budget allocation of this Ministry is related to climate, which is 4.75 percent higher than the previous FY. It can also be seen from Table-3 that between FY2019-20 and FY2021-22, the actual expenditure related to climate was 69.52 percent of the revised budget in the FY2019-20, which increased to 83.30 percent in the FY2021-22.

**Table 4: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>46.95</b>	<b>45.78</b>	<b>44.53</b>	<b>46.54</b>	<b>42.19</b>	<b>39.09</b>	<b>101.58</b>	<b>101.62</b>	<b>52.32</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	6.10	7.23	7.03	8.58	7.24	8.05	12.90	16.20	12.00
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.86	3.05	3.28	3.81	3.45	3.72	6.79	9.44	6.32
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>66.97</b>	<b>201.00</b>	<b>201.00</b>	<b>101.84</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	8.71	10.58	10.58	12.35	11.50	13.80	25.53	32.04	23.35
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	4.09	4.46	4.93	5.48	5.47	6.37	13.43	18.67	12.31
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>150.10</b>	<b>136.05</b>	<b>129.62</b>	<b>118.32</b>	<b>116.26</b>	<b>113.90</b>	<b>107.24</b>	<b>106.29</b>	<b>101.79</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	19.51	21.49	20.47	21.81	19.95	23.47	13.62	16.94	23.34
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	9.15	9.06	9.55	9.68	9.50	10.84	7.17	9.88	12.30
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>41.37</b>	<b>33.02</b>	<b>35.19</b>	<b>27.22</b>	<b>57.09</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>33.85</b>	<b>21.49</b>	<b>14.05</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	5.38	5.22	5.56	5.02	9.80	5.13	4.30	3.43	3.22
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.52	2.20	2.59	2.23	4.67	2.37	2.26	2.00	1.70
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>238.19</b>	<b>183.71</b>	<b>183.88</b>	<b>147.11</b>	<b>176.16</b>	<b>134.04</b>	<b>170.88</b>	<b>118.92</b>	<b>100.15</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	30.97	29.02	29.04	27.11	30.24	27.62	21.71	18.96	22.96
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	14.53	12.24	13.54	12.03	14.39	12.75	11.42	11.05	12.10
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>225.57</b>	<b>167.56</b>	<b>173.02</b>	<b>136.38</b>	<b>123.92</b>	<b>106.44</b>	<b>172.69</b>	<b>77.98</b>	<b>66.01</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	29.33	26.47	27.32	25.14	21.27	21.93	21.94	12.43	15.13
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	13.76	11.16	12.74	11.15	10.13	10.13	11.54	7.24	7.98
<b>Total CC Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>769.18</b>	<b>633.12</b>	<b>633.24</b>	<b>542.57</b>	<b>582.62</b>	<b>485.35</b>	<b>787.24</b>	<b>627.30</b>	<b>436.16</b>
<i>% of Total Budget</i>	46.92	42.17	46.63	44.38	47.61	46.17	52.61	58.28	52.70

Table-4 shows the thematic area-wise allocation of BCCSAP budget allocation of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the period of FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. Among the thematic areas, the highest allocation has been given to 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' area, which is Tk. 238.19 crore in monetary terms and 30.97 percent of total Climate-relevant allocation in percentage terms. The second highest allocation has been given to 'Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening'. The climate-relevant allocation is almost 1.5 times higher in FY2023-24 as a percentage compared with that of FY2019-20.

**Figure 5: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Budget**

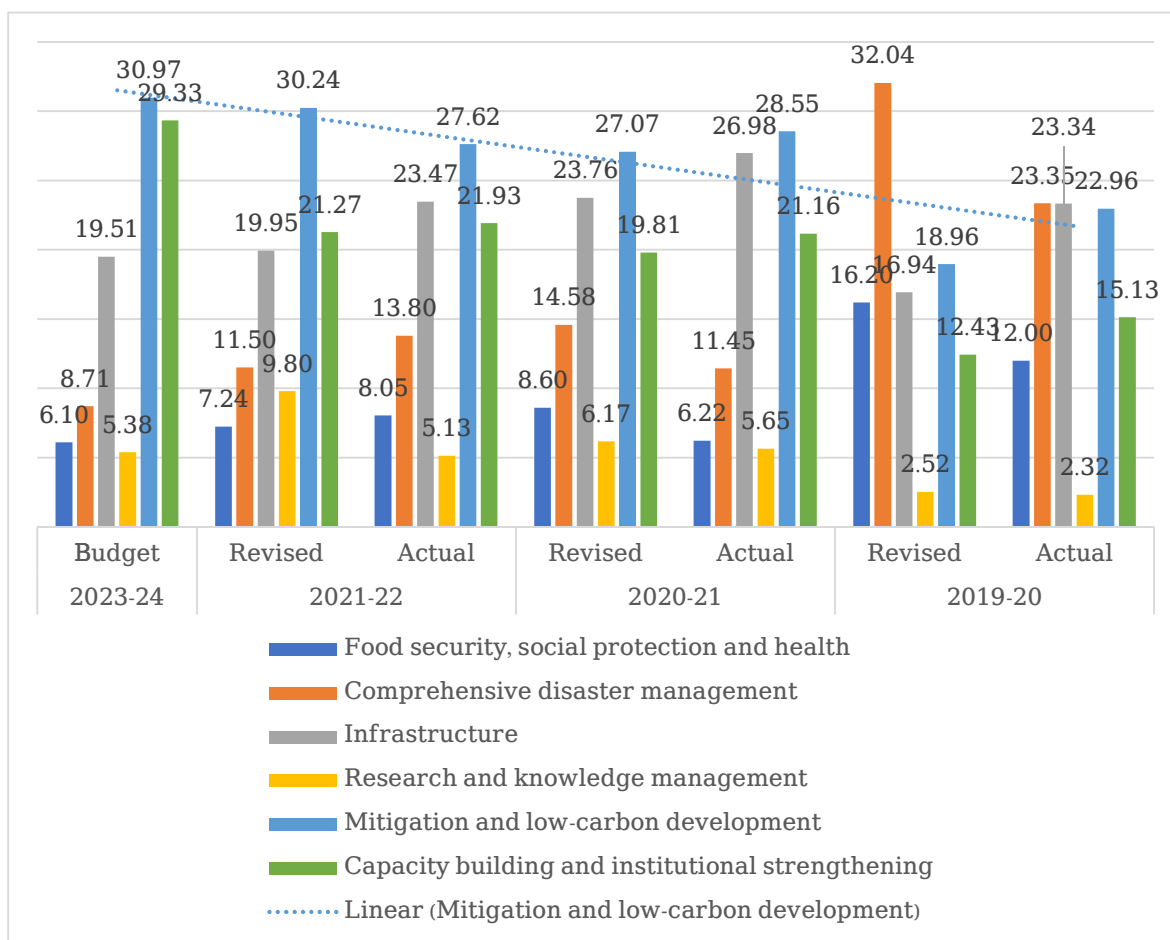


Figure-5 presents the comparison of the actual expenditure of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change for the FYs 2019-20 to 2021-22 along with the revised allocation based on thematic areas and only the budget allocation for the FY 2023-24. It is seen that the thematic area of 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' is the highest recipient with 30.97 percent allocation in FY 2023-24, and there is a steady increase in allocation and expenditure in this area during the period under consideration (except for the revised allocation in FY 2019-20). It is followed by 'Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening' and 'Infrastructure', according to the thematic areas of this Ministry. This gives an idea about the Ministry's priority areas in climate-related

activities. 'Research and Knowledge Management' is the least allocated sector; however, its allocation has increased from 4.3 percent in FY 2019-20 to 5.3 percent in FY 2023-24.

## 2.2.2 Ministry of Water Resources

Ensuring sustainable development of water resources through balanced and integrated management for the sake of lives and livelihood of the people is the stated mission of the Ministry of Water Resources. Four out of eight major functions of the Ministry listed in the FY2023-24 MBF directly address the adverse impacts of climate change; these are:

- Implementing Bangladesh Delta Plan, 2100;
- Formulating national policies and providing technical assistance for irrigation, flood control, removal of water logging, improvement of drainage systems, protection from river erosion, prevention of salinity and desertification;
- Executing all activities related to flood forecasting and warning, flood control infrastructures, identifying causes of flood and assessing damages done by flood; and
- Conducting basic and applied researches on river basin management and development, flood control infrastructures and holding hydrological survey for data collection.

Besides, construction of water conservation reservoirs, dams and barrages and increasing the water holding capacity of rivers, river dredging to prevent erosion and preservation and regeneration of water-related ecosystems are also related to climate change adaptation and climate-resilient development activities. Projects under the Ministry of Water Resources which are strongly related to climate change are: 'Char Development and Settlement Project-Bridging (Additional Funding)' and 'Water Management for Climate-Resilient Agriculture'. Besides, a project called 'Flood and River Erosion Risk Management Investment Program' has been taken up, and a project called 'Flood Management and Livelihood Improvement in Haor Area (BWDB Part)' is on-going.

**Table 5: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Water Resources Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>2449.84</b>	<b>2257.92</b>	<b>2223.07</b>	<b>1955.66</b>	<b>2046.91</b>	<b>2041.84</b>	<b>1675.82</b>	<b>1671.01</b>	<b>1661.18</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	975.95	900.37	886.70	778.13	816.09	815.27	666.33	664.75	662.31
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	39.84	39.88	39.89	39.79	39.87	39.93	39.76	39.78	39.87
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>7794.34</b>	<b>7938.15</b>	<b>11332.24</b>	<b>6870.92</b>	<b>7537.36</b>	<b>7358.37</b>	<b>6256.63</b>	<b>7098.58</b>	<b>4942.24</b>
<i>climate-relevant allocation</i>	2908.20	2583.73	3725.08	2055.77	2233.87	2070.29	2348.76	2367.55	1411.37
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	37.31	32.55	32.87	29.92	29.64	28.14	37.54	33.35	28.56
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>10244.18</b>	<b>10196.07</b>	<b>13555.31</b>	<b>8826.58</b>	<b>9584.27</b>	<b>9400.21</b>	<b>7932.45</b>	<b>8769.59</b>	<b>6603.42</b>
<i>Climate- relevant allocation</i>	3884.15	3484.10	4611.78	2833.90	3049.96	2885.56	3015.09	3032.30	2073.68
<i>as % of total budget</i>	37.92	34.17	34.02	32.11	31.82	30.70	38.01	34.58	31.40

Table-5 shows that climate-relevant allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources has increased significantly from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In the FY2019-20, this Ministry's climate-relevant allocation was about Tk. 3015 crore (about 38 percent of the total budget of the Ministry) which increased to Tk. 3884.15 crore (37.92 percent) in the FY2023-24. Compared with the FY2029-20, climate-relevant allocations in the development budget have increased by about 25 percent in the FY2023-24. It is also seen from the table that actual expenditure compared with the revised budget was 68.78 percent in FY2019-20 which increased to 94.60 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 6: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Water Resources**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC-Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>355.15</b>	<b>222.10</b>	<b>260.30</b>	<b>229.34</b>	<b>195.23</b>	<b>154.28</b>	<b>226.09</b>	<b>190.97</b>	<b>47.08</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	9.14	6.37	5.64	8.09	6.40	5.35	7.50	6.30	2.27
% of Ministry budget	3.47	2.18	1.92	2.60	2.04	1.64	2.85	2.18	0.71
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>638.14</b>	<b>489.31</b>	<b>376.89</b>	<b>324.97</b>	<b>300.29</b>	<b>257.11</b>	<b>271.91</b>	<b>248.83</b>	<b>196.91</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	16.43	14.04	8.17	11.47	9.85	8.91	9.02	8.21	9.50
% of Ministry budget	6.23	4.80	2.78	3.68	3.13	2.74	3.43	2.84	2.98
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>2,693.97</b>	<b>2,587.40</b>	<b>3,789.51</b>	<b>2,092.51</b>	<b>2,359.51</b>	<b>2,287.19</b>	<b>2,371.31</b>	<b>2,429.23</b>	<b>1,678.74</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	69.36	74.26	82.17	73.84	77.36	79.26	78.65	80.11	80.96
% of Ministry budget	26.30	25.38	27.96	23.71	24.62	24.33	29.89	27.70	25.42
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>27.36</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>30.71</b>	<b>49.79</b>	<b>52.03</b>	<b>44.96</b>	<b>23.72</b>	<b>30.15</b>	<b>28.44</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	0.70	0.81	0.67	1.76	1.71	1.56	0.79	0.99	1.37
% of Ministry budget	0.27	0.28	0.23	0.56	0.54	0.48	0.30	0.34	0.43
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>169.53</b>	<b>157.05</b>	<b>154.37</b>	<b>137.28</b>	<b>142.91</b>	<b>142.02</b>	<b>122.07</b>	<b>133.11</b>	<b>122.50</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	4.36	4.51	3.35	4.84	4.69	4.92	4.05	4.39	5.91
% of Ministry budget	1.65	1.54	1.14	1.56	1.49	1.51	1.54	1.52	1.86
<b>Total CC Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>3,884.15</b>	<b>3,484.11</b>	<b>4,611.78</b>	<b>2,833.89</b>	<b>3,049.97</b>	<b>2,885.56</b>	<b>3,015.10</b>	<b>3,032.29</b>	<b>2,073.67</b>
% of Total Budget	<b>37.92</b>	<b>34.17</b>	<b>34.02</b>	<b>32.11</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>38.01</b>	<b>34.58</b>	<b>31.40</b>

Table-6 shows the breakdown of climate-relevant allocations against the total budget of the Ministry of Water Resources from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 based on the thematic areas of BCCSAP. In FY2023-24, the highest allocation of Tk. 2,693 crore (69.36 percentage) has been given to the Ministry in the 'Infrastructure' thematic area. This is followed by the allocation on 'Comprehensive Disaster Management' area which is Tk. 638.14 crore (16.43 percent).

**Figure 6: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Water Resources**

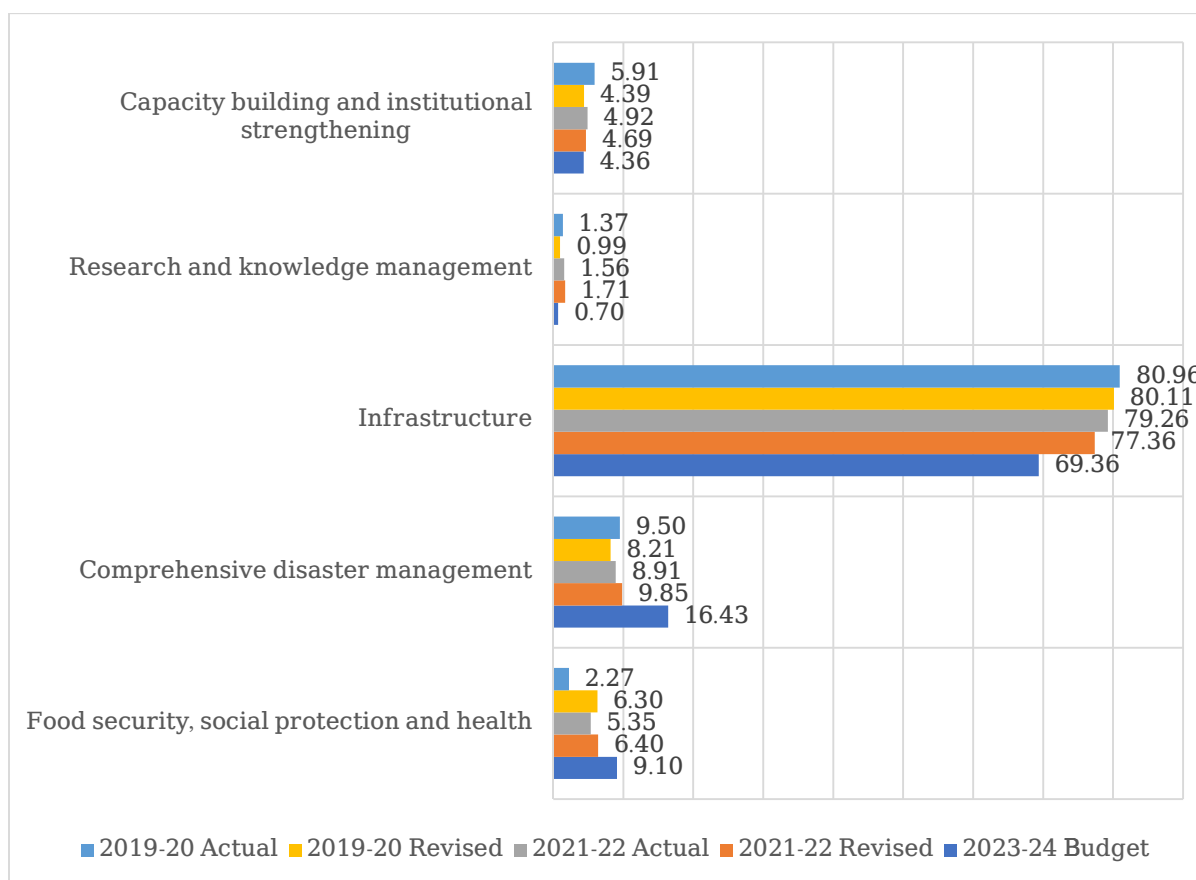


Figure-6 presents the comparison of the actual expenditure as well as the thematic area-wise revised budget allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources from FY2019-20 to FY2021-22 giving only the budget information for the FY2023-24. Climate-relevant allocations to the 'Infrastructure' area was the highest during this period, at around 80 per cent in the previous year, which declined to around 69 per cent in FY2023-24. It is to be noted that during the period under consideration, the allocation as a percentage to the 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' sector has gradually increased since the FY 2019-20, while the allocation to the 'Infrastructure' area has gradually decreased.

### 2.2.3 Ministry of Agriculture

Ensuring food security by enhancing productivity, increasing production in the crop sector, improving marketing system as well as diversifying crops and producing more crops with more nutrient value are the stipulated goals of the Ministry of Agriculture. The following five out of 8 major functions of the Ministry directly address the adverse impacts of climate change on agriculture:

- a. Agricultural research and education programme;
- b. Agricultural extension and training;



- c. Production, standardization, certification, preservation and distribution of quality seeds;
- d. Agricultural support and rehabilitation; and
- e. Minor irrigation programmes.

The Ministry has initiated many investment projects/programmes which are mostly climate-relevant. These projects and programmes focus mainly on increasing agricultural productivity and sustaining growth in the face of adverse effects of climate change.

**Table 7: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Agriculture Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>20774.51</b>	<b>19885.30</b>	<b>29709.15</b>	<b>13171.80</b>	<b>15746.20</b>	<b>18210.80</b>	<b>12123.02</b>	<b>11091.43</b>	<b>9811.84</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	8187.24	7802.38	11753.97	5114.17	6145.79	7161.75	4658.09	4255.74	3760.44
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	39.41	39.24	39.56	38.83	39.03	39.33	38.42	38.37	38.33
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>4347.97</b>	<b>4338.84</b>	<b>4100.41</b>	<b>3029.64</b>	<b>3197.58</b>	<b>3119.10</b>	<b>1930.38</b>	<b>1865.53</b>	<b>1721.36</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	1138.71	863.95	904.15	689.97	779.61	770.23	655.21	645.74	609.87
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	26.19	19.91	22.05	22.77	24.38	24.69	33.94	34.61	35.43
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>25122.48</b>	<b>24224.14</b>	<b>33809.56</b>	<b>16201.44</b>	<b>18943.78</b>	<b>21329.90</b>	<b>14053.40</b>	<b>12956.96</b>	<b>11533.20</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	9325.95	8666.33	12658.12	5804.14	6925.40	7931.98	5313.30	4901.48	4370.31
<i>as % of total budget</i>	37.12	35.78	37.44	35.82	36.56	37.19	37.81	37.83	37.89

Table-7 shows that the allocation of climate budget against the total budget of the Ministry of Agriculture from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 remained stable till FY2021-22 but increased significantly thereafter. It is seen that the climate-related budget allocation in FY2019-20 was Tk. 5313.30 crore which increased to Tk. 9325.95 crore in FY2023-24 – which is almost 76 percent more. However, despite the increase in monetary allocations, the percentage of climate allocations remained almost the same during the reporting period. Climate allocation in the development budget for FY2023-24 has increased significantly this time, which is more than 7.5 percent compared with last year. From FY2019-20 to FY2023-24, the percentage of actual expenditure against the revised budget increased from 89 percent in FY2019-20 to 114.53 percent in FY 2021-22.

**Table 8: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Agriculture**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC-Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>8,757.33</b>	<b>8,265.42</b>	<b>12,239.12</b>	<b>5,458.25</b>	<b>6,510.81</b>	<b>7,567.75</b>	<b>4,939.69</b>	<b>4,546.85</b>	<b>4,051.74</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	93.90	95.37	96.69	94.04	94.01	95.41	92.97	92.76	92.71
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	34.86	34.12	36.20	33.69	34.37	35.48	35.15	35.09	35.13
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>158.71</b>	<b>133.07</b>	<b>138.33</b>	<b>132.33</b>	<b>188.99</b>	<b>144.95</b>	<b>127.13</b>	<b>134.37</b>	<b>114.29</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	1.70	1.54	1.09	2.28	2.73	1.83	2.39	2.74	2.62

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC-Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.63	0.55	0.41	0.82	1.00	0.68	0.90	1.04	0.99
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>162.59</b>	<b>82.80</b>	<b>92.89</b>	<b>39.22</b>	<b>38.95</b>	<b>45.42</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>10.16</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	1.74	0.96	0.73	0.68	0.56	0.57	0.19	0.21	0.23
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.65	0.34	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.07	0.08	0.09
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>126.85</b>	<b>81.23</b>	<b>90.45</b>	<b>72.36</b>	<b>75.61</b>	<b>75.24</b>	<b>102.06</b>	<b>93.57</b>	<b>89.21</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	1.36	0.94	0.71	1.25	1.09	0.95	1.92	1.91	2.04
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.50	0.34	0.27	0.45	0.40	0.35	0.73	0.72	0.77
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>16.48</b>	<b>17.71</b>	<b>17.77</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>8.93</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	0.02	0.19	0.12	0.28	0.26	0.22	0.16	0.19	0.20
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>119.06</b>	<b>87.43</b>	<b>81.97</b>	<b>85.50</b>	<b>93.33</b>	<b>80.83</b>	<b>126.09</b>	<b>107.22</b>	<b>96.00</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	1.28	1.01	0.65	1.47	1.35	1.02	2.37	2.19	2.20
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.47	0.36	0.24	0.53	0.49	0.38	0.90	0.83	0.83
<b>Total CC Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>9,325.96</b>	<b>8,666.31</b>	<b>12,658.13</b>	<b>5,804.14</b>	<b>6,925.40</b>	<b>7,931.96</b>	<b>5,313.34</b>	<b>4,901.48</b>	<b>4,370.33</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>37.12</b>	<b>35.78</b>	<b>37.44</b>	<b>35.82</b>	<b>36.56</b>	<b>37.19</b>	<b>37.81</b>	<b>37.83</b>	<b>37.89</b>

Table-8 shows climate-relevant budget allocation as part of total budget of the Ministry of Agriculture against the BCCSAP thematic areas during the period from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area of the Ministry's climate-relevant budget, there has been an increase from Tk. 4939.69 crore or 92.97 percent in FY2019-20 to Tk. 8757.33 crore or 93.90 percent in FY 2023-24. During the period under consideration, the budget allocation in this area was about 94 percent on an average. Next is the 'Infrastructure' area which has been allocated 1.74 percent in FY2023-24. In other thematic areas, climate-relevant allocations were almost negligible during this period.

#### 2.2.4 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

The mission of this Ministry is to meet the demand of animal protein by enhancing production, productivity and value addition of fish and livestock products. Under the FY2023-24 budget framework, the Ministry's strategic objectives having climate relevance are as follows:

- Transformative livelihood resilience through increasing production and productivity of fisheries;
- Transformative livelihood resilience through increasing production and productivity of the livestock, dairy and poultry sectors;
- Human resource development and enhancement of livelihood security;
- Sustainable growth through prevention and control of fish and livestock diseases; and
- Conservation and development of livestock genetic resource.

To achieve the objectives listed in the Ministry's budget framework, there are several notable climate-relevant projects including Community Budgeted Climate-Resilient Aquaculture Development Project in Bangladesh, Climate-Smart Agriculture and Water Management Project (CSWAMP), Climate-Resilient Ecosystem and Livelihood (CREL) Project, Enhanced Coastal Fisheries (ECOFIS) Project, National Agricultural Technology Program Phase-II, South Western Livestock Development, Establishment of Local Poultry Breeding Farm with Hatchery (Phase 3), and Establishment of Fish Landing Centre in Haor Region.

**Table 9: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>1812.73</b>	<b>1726.61</b>	<b>1668.18</b>	<b>1649.42</b>	<b>1610.01</b>	<b>1009.16</b>	<b>1297.43</b>	<b>1502.78</b>	<b>970.68</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	333.63	328.27	302.90	310.17	308.94	262.36	286.96	283.91	256.03
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	18.40	19.01	18.16	18.80	19.19	26.00	22.12	18.89	26.38
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>2427.15</b>	<b>2081.45</b>	<b>1965.40</b>	<b>1787.80</b>	<b>1586.19</b>	<b>1474.23</b>	<b>1634.90</b>	<b>1028.47</b>	<b>801.18</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	1161.60	847.81	795.45	749.50	629.36	570.49	658.61	294.18	229.90
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	47.86	40.73	40.47	41.92	39.68	38.70	40.28	28.60	28.70
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>4239.88</b>	<b>3808.06</b>	<b>3633.58</b>	<b>3437.22</b>	<b>3196.20</b>	<b>2483.39</b>	<b>2932.33</b>	<b>2531.25</b>	<b>1771.86</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	1495.23	1176.08	1098.35	1059.67	938.30	832.85	945.57	578.09	485.93
<i>as % of total budget</i>	35.27	30.88	30.23	30.83	29.36	33.54	32.25	22.84	27.42

From table 9, it is seen that in the FY2019-20, climate-related budget allocation was Tk. 945.57 crore which has increased to Tk. 1495.23 crore in the FY2023-24. The percentage of climate-related allocations against the Ministry budget has been being increased since FY2020-21. In the FY2020-21, this rate was 32.25 percent, which stood at 35.27 percent in the FY2023-24. This increase has been more than one and a half times in terms of monetary value.

**Table 10: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>1,097.44</b>	<b>896.40</b>	<b>837.98</b>	<b>849.11</b>	<b>761.72</b>	<b>676.40</b>	<b>745.12</b>	<b>501.69</b>	<b>422.43</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	73.40	76.22	76.29	80.13	81.18	81.21	78.80	86.79	86.93
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	25.88	23.54	23.06	24.70	23.83	27.24	25.41	19.82	23.84
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>12.28</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>11.47</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	0.95	1.15	1.19	1.22	1.35	1.19	1.30	2.16	2.36
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.33	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.42	0.49	0.65
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>383.65</b>	<b>266.21</b>	<b>247.34</b>	<b>197.67</b>	<b>163.91</b>	<b>146.53</b>	<b>188.15</b>	<b>63.92</b>	<b>52.03</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	25.66	22.63	22.52	18.65	17.47	17.59	19.90	11.06	10.71
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	9.05	6.99	6.81	5.75	5.13	5.90	6.42	2.53	2.94
<b>Total CC Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>1,495.22</b>	<b>1,176.10</b>	<b>1,098.35</b>	<b>1,059.70</b>	<b>938.30</b>	<b>832.86</b>	<b>945.55</b>	<b>578.08</b>	<b>485.93</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>35.27</b>	<b>30.88</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>30.83</b>	<b>29.36</b>	<b>33.54</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>27.42</b>

Table-10 shows the budget allocation of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock against the thematic area of BCCSAP from the FY2019-20 to the FY2023-24. The highest climate-relevant allocation has been provided in FY2023-24 to the area of 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' at a total amount of Tk.1097.44 crore being 73.40 percent. 'Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening' is the second highest allocated sector - with a total allocation of Tk. 383.65 crore being 25.66 percent. Actual expenditure against revised budget was 84.03 percent in FY 2019-20 which increased to 88.76 percent in FY 2021-22.

**Figure 7: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock**

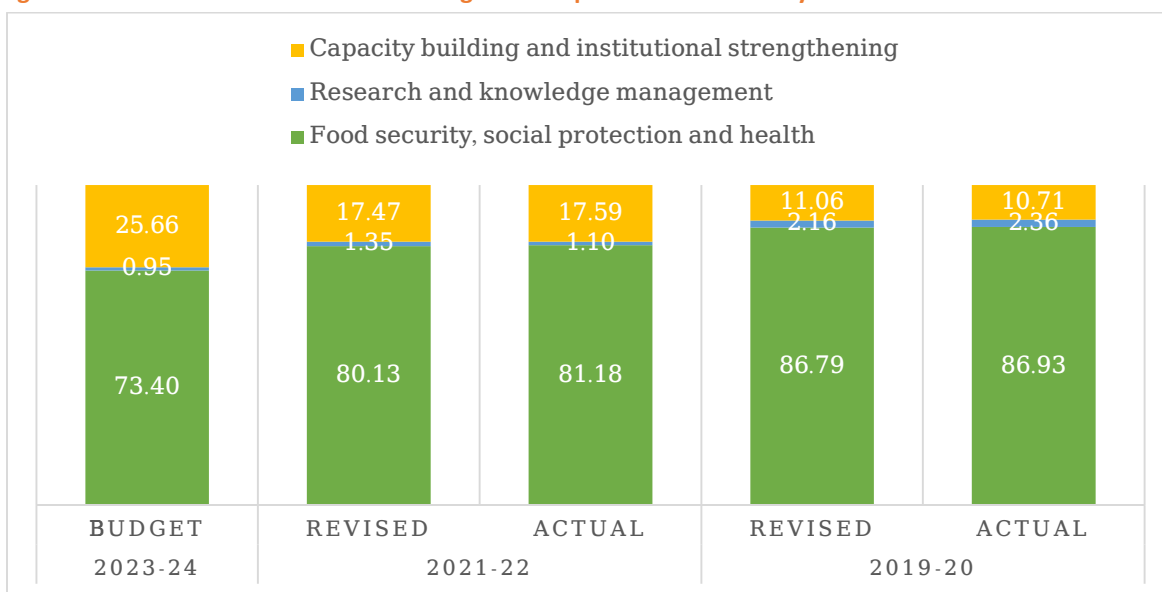


Figure-7 shows the actual expenditure against the revised budget of the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock for FY2019-20 and FY2021-22 and the thematic area-wise budget allocations of BCCSAP for FY2023-24. It is seen that the highest allocation has been given to 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area during the period under consideration. In FY2019-20, it was around 87 percent which increased to 73.40 percent in FY2023-24. The second highest allocated thematic area is 'Capacity Development and Institutional Strengthening', which has seen an increase of almost 2.5 times as a percentage of allocation compared with FY 2019-20. The 'Infrastructure' and 'Comprehensive Disaster Management' thematic areas are not shown due to lack of climate-relevant allocations at this time.

### 2.2.5 Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

The Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief aims at reducing risks of people, especially the poor and the vulnerable, during disasters by strengthening the overall capacity of disaster management and establishing an efficient and capable emergency disaster response system to face large-scale disasters. Major functions of the Ministry with climate relevance include preparation of disaster-risk reduction plan, taking up activities for training and research and coordination, monitoring and

evaluation among local, regional and international development partners. Apart from this, construction of small bridges/culverts, construction of infrastructure or shelters, construction of rural herringbone bond roads and construction of disaster-resilient houses for the ultra-poor and landless under the Asrayan-II project are some of the important functions of the Ministry to reduce disaster risk. Two of its strategic objectives with direct link to climate-relevant criteria are:

- a. Identification of internal risks and reducing loss of lives and properties through early warning; and
- b. Implementation of risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes.

Some of the projects implemented or being implemented that are climate-relevant include Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in Coastal Areas, Construction of Mujib Forts, Reforms and Development (1<sup>st</sup> Revised) Project, Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (Component-2 and Component-3), Construction of Flood Shelters in the Flood-Affected and River-Prone Areas (3rd Phase) Project, Strengthening of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Programme Administration, Procurement of Saline Water Treatment Plant, Urbane Resilience Project and so on.

**Table 11: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)									
	2023-24			2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>5532.37</b>	<b>5494.32</b>	<b>6233.32</b>	<b>5319.46</b>	<b>5565.64</b>	<b>4928.64</b>	<b>6418.68</b>	<b>6448.82</b>	<b>4279.08</b>	
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	984.06	974.70	1078.59	1007.12	995.75	807.56	1279.13	1102.08	646.08	
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	17.79	17.74	17.30	18.93	17.89	16.39	19.93	17.09	15.10	
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>4585.43</b>	<b>4734.57</b>	<b>4530.66</b>	<b>4631.37</b>	<b>4557.91</b>	<b>3718.46</b>	<b>3452.84</b>	<b>4655.23</b>	<b>3504.88</b>	
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	1328.54	1334.00	1223.25	1451.10	1343.76	1151.64	1018.53	1153.11	820.27	
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	28.97	28.18	27.00	31.33	29.48	30.97	29.50	24.77	23.40	
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>10117.80</b>	<b>10228.89</b>	<b>10763.98</b>	<b>9950.83</b>	<b>10123.55</b>	<b>8647.10</b>	<b>9871.52</b>	<b>11104.05</b>	<b>7783.96</b>	
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	2312.60	2308.70	2301.84	2458.22	2339.51	1959.20	2297.66	2255.19	1466.35	
<i>as % of total budget</i>	22.86	22.57	21.38	24.70	23.11	22.66	23.28	20.31	18.84	

From Table-11, it can be seen that from the FY2019-20 to the FY2021-22, climate-relevant allocation has gradually increased against the budget of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, which decreased in the FY2022-23, but increased slightly in the FY2023-24. In the FY2019-20 climate-related allocation was Tk. 2297.66 crore which increased to Tk.2312.60 crore in the FY2023-24; it was Tk.2458.22 crore in the FY 2021-22. The percentage of climate-relevant budget against the total budget has decreased slightly from 23.28 in FY2019-20 to 22.86 in FY2023-24. Besides, in revised budgets, the percentage of actual expenditure increased from 65 in FY 2019-20 to 83.74 in FY 2021-22.

**Table 12: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>860.14</b>	<b>839.39</b>	<b>836.82</b>	<b>864.91</b>	<b>824.30</b>	<b>639.74</b>	<b>747.53</b>	<b>808.78</b>	<b>425.69</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	37.19	36.36	36.35	35.18	35.23	32.65	32.53	35.86	29.03
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	8.50	8.21	7.77	8.69	8.14	7.40	7.57	7.28	5.47
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>826.23</b>	<b>791.88</b>	<b>820.89</b>	<b>814.50</b>	<b>744.27</b>	<b>555.41</b>	<b>968.58</b>	<b>794.74</b>	<b>538.01</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	35.73	34.30	35.66	33.13	31.81	28.35	42.16	35.24	36.69
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	8.17	7.74	7.63	8.19	7.35	6.42	9.81	7.16	6.91
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>537.69</b>	<b>582.60</b>	<b>538.68</b>	<b>683.71</b>	<b>695.10</b>	<b>694.91</b>	<b>477.54</b>	<b>564.91</b>	<b>448.46</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	23.25	25.24	23.40	27.81	29.71	35.47	20.78	25.05	30.58
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	5.31	5.70	5.00	6.87	6.87	8.04	4.84	5.09	5.76
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>55.58</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>78.65</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>49.06</b>	<b>47.14</b>	<b>89.05</b>	<b>56.93</b>	<b>33.99</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	2.40	2.19	3.42	2.06	2.10	2.41	3.88	2.52	2.32
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.55	0.49	0.73	0.51	0.48	0.55	0.90	0.51	0.44
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>32.96</b>	<b>44.28</b>	<b>26.79</b>	<b>44.49</b>	<b>26.79</b>	<b>22.01</b>	<b>14.96</b>	<b>29.83</b>	<b>20.19</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	1.43	1.92	1.16	1.81	1.15	1.12	0.65	1.32	1.38
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.33	0.43	0.25	0.45	0.26	0.25	0.15	0.27	0.26
<b>Total CC Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>2,312.60</b>	<b>2,308.69</b>	<b>2,301.83</b>	<b>2,458.23</b>	<b>2,339.52</b>	<b>1,959.21</b>	<b>2,297.66</b>	<b>2,255.19</b>	<b>1,466.34</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>22.57</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>24.70</b>	<b>23.11</b>	<b>22.66</b>	<b>23.28</b>	<b>20.31</b>	<b>18.84</b>

Table-12 shows the budget allocation of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief against the thematic areas of BCCSAP from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In terms of monetary value and share, 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' has received the highest allocation in FY2023-24, at Tk. 860.14 crore being 37.19 percent of total CC-relevant allocation. It is followed by 'Comprehensive Disaster Management' and 'Infrastructure' areas.

**Figure 8: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief**

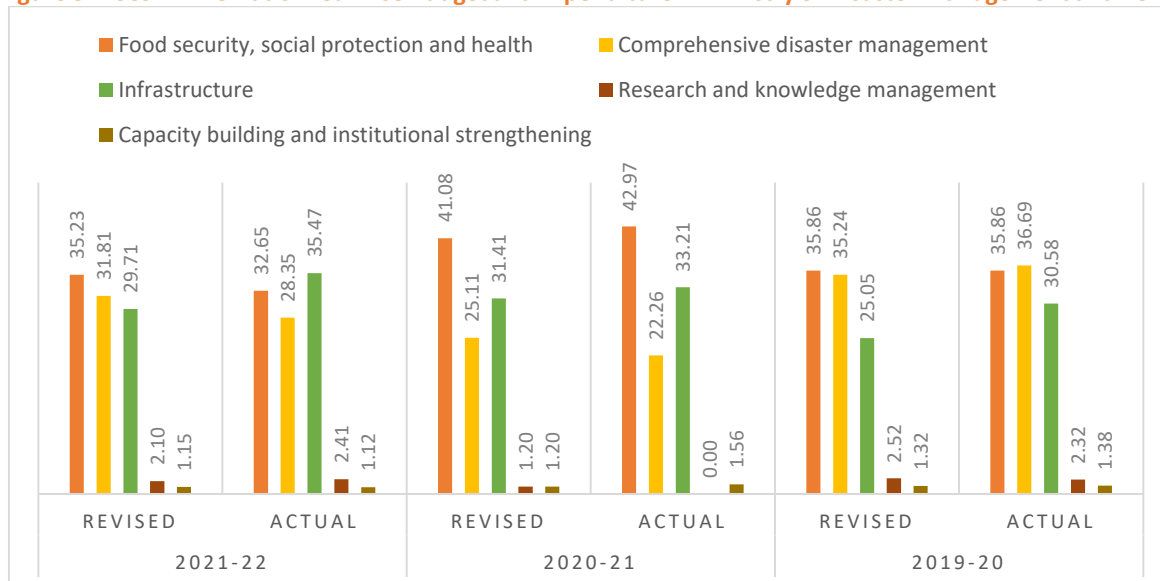


Figure-8 shows the thematic area-wise revised budget of BCCSAP from FY2019-20 to FY2021-22 and against it the actual expenditure of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief. It appears that during this period 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area received and spent the most allocations. The second highest allocation and expenditure area is 'Comprehensive Disaster Management', although 'Infrastructure' area appears sometimes.

## 2.2.6 Rural Development and Cooperatives Division

The mission statement of this Division is improving 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 its major functions. The climate relevance of its medium-term strategic objectives is given below:

- c. Developing socio-economic conditions of rural marginalised and deprived population;
- d. Creation of skilled human resources in rural and urban areas; and
- e. Strengthening policy framework for rural development.

Climate-relevant projects under the Department of Cooperatives, BRDB, BARD and RDA of this Division include Char Livelihood Programme 3<sup>rd</sup> Phase, Bangabandhu Model Village Pilot Project, Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh (EEP), Making Markets for the Chars 2<sup>nd</sup> Phase, Assistance to Small Farmers Development Foundation (2nd Phase), Poverty Alleviation through Re-excavation of Derelict/Abandoned Ponds for Community Retting cum Fish Culture, and Poverty Alleviation of Marginal and Small Farmers through Post-harvesting Support Programme of Grains Trading.

**Table 13: Trend of Climate Relevance in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>BCCSAP Thematic Areas</b>									
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>670.80</b>	<b>681.00</b>	<b>621.22</b>	<b>652.03</b>	<b>786.76</b>	<b>990.90</b>	<b>584.69</b>	<b>592.08</b>	<b>571.98</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	66.15	66.59	59.11	64.00	69.57	110.82	58.77	58.60	56.10
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	9.86	9.78	9.52	9.82	8.84	11.18	10.05	9.90	9.81
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>762.47</b>	<b>964.43</b>	<b>847.24</b>	<b>1139.33</b>	<b>814.97</b>	<b>780.68</b>	<b>1864.78</b>	<b>1637.16</b>	<b>1293.37</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	116.62	154.75	147.36	117.99	156.63	145.84	355.84	332.50	267.60
<i>as % of development budget</i>	15.30	16.05	17.39	10.36	19.22	18.68	19.08	20.31	20.69
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>1433.27</b>	<b>1645.43</b>	<b>1468.46</b>	<b>1791.36</b>	<b>1601.73</b>	<b>1771.58</b>	<b>2449.47</b>	<b>2229.24</b>	<b>1865.35</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	182.77	221.34	206.47	181.99	226.20	256.66	414.61	391.10	323.70
<i>as % of total budget</i>	12.75	13.45	14.06	10.16	14.12	14.49	16.93	17.54	17.35

Table-13 shows that climate relevant allocation against total budget has decreased gradually between FY2019-20 and FY2023-24 for the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division and from FY2020-21 to FY2021-22 it is relevantly quite low. The climate relevant allocation was Tk. 414.61 crore in FY2019-20 and it stood at Tk. 182.77 crore in FY2023-24. In the period under review, the budget amount in percentage terms has decreased gradually, from 16.93 percent in FY2019-20 to

10.16 percent in FY2021-22, and in FY2023-24, it comes down to 12.75 percent. The total budget allocated to climate relevant activities decreased Tk. 231 crore over this period. It is evident from the actual expenditure analysis of FY2019-20 to FY2021-2022 that the actual percentage of climate relevant budget was 82.76 of the revised climate budget of the FY2019-20 and it increased to 113.46 percent in the FY2021-22.

**Table 14: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Rural Development and Cooperative Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22		2019-20		
	Budget	Budget Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised
<b>Food security, social protection and health</b>	<b>129.47</b>	<b>155.97</b>	<b>141.12</b>	<b>123.88</b>	<b>148.53</b>	<b>132.89</b>	<b>356.05</b>	<b>331.53</b>	<b>275.59</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	70.84	70.47	68.35	68.07	65.66	51.78	85.88	84.87	85.14
% of Ministry/Division budget	9.03	9.48	9.61	6.92	9.27	7.50	14.54	14.87	14.77
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>3.99</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	0.00	2.21	2.54	3.23	1.64	1.45	1.73	1.38	1.23
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.00	0.30	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.21	0.29	0.24	0.21
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>16.16</b>	<b>15.52</b>	<b>15.94</b>	<b>12.59</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.49	1.31	6.30	3.74	4.08	3.89
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.18	0.91	0.63	0.72	0.67
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>53.29</b>	<b>60.48</b>	<b>60.12</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>96.39</b>	<b>35.87</b>	<b>38.24</b>	<b>31.52</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	29.16	27.32	29.12	25.22	31.39	37.56	8.65	9.78	9.74
% of Ministry/Division budget	3.72	3.68	4.09	2.56	4.43	5.44	1.46	1.72	1.69
<b>Total Climate Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>182.76</b>	<b>221.34</b>	<b>206.48</b>	<b>181.99</b>	<b>226.21</b>	<b>256.66</b>	<b>414.60</b>	<b>391.10</b>	<b>323.69</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>14.49</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>17.54</b>	<b>17.35</b>

Table-14 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. But in this area budget allocation has decreased from Tk. 356.05 crore in FY2019-20 to Tk. 129.47 crore in FY2023-24 which in percentage terms stands 86 percent in FY2019-21 to about 71 percent in FY2023-24. Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening area has received the second highest allocation which is almost threefold in comparison to FY2019-20 to FY2023-24.

### 2.2.7 Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Construction of sustainable and safe infrastructures through proper planning, adequate research and optimum use of land for cost effective housing and planned urbanization is the stated mission of the Ministry. While the major functions of the Ministry do not specifically state climate action, the climate relevance of each of the medium-term strategic objectives under this Ministry are as follows:

- Planned urbanisation;
- Ensuring affordable housing for people of different income groups; and
- Innovation of technology on sustainable and planned housing and construction techniques.



Climate-relevant projects under this Ministry are: Urban Resilience Project, Integrated Development of Hatirjheel Area including Begunbari Khal, Technical Development to Upgrade Structural Integrity of Buildings in Densely Populated Urban Areas and its Strategic Implementation towards Resilient Cities in Bangladesh (TSUIB), Ferrocement Technology Use in Rural Housing and Brick Alternative Innovation and Development, and Development of *Jatisongho Shobuz Uddayan* with modern amenities at Panchlaish, Chattogram Metropolitan Area.

**Table 15: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Housing and Public Works Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>1948.73</b>	<b>1891.87</b>	<b>1898.85</b>	<b>1802.62</b>	<b>1754.57</b>	<b>1597.89</b>	<b>1626.83</b>	<b>1614.15</b>	<b>1399.20</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	59.65	57.81	56.44	54.82	53.81	49.20	50.29	49.97	43.64
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.06	3.06	2.97	3.04	3.07	3.08	3.09	3.10	3.12
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>5479.47</b>	<b>4928.86</b>	<b>6798.40</b>	<b>4542.69</b>	<b>5088.37</b>	<b>4927.29</b>	<b>4977.01</b>	<b>5832.68</b>	<b>4096.53</b>
<i>climate-relevant allocation</i>	457.87	469.74	711.50	390.88	580.43	608.47	416.51	803.23	617.18
<i>as % of development budget</i>	8.36	9.53	10.47	8.60	11.41	12.35	8.37	13.77	15.07
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>7428.20</b>	<b>6820.73</b>	<b>8697.25</b>	<b>6345.31</b>	<b>6842.94</b>	<b>6525.18</b>	<b>6603.84</b>	<b>7446.83</b>	<b>5495.73</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	517.52	527.55	767.94	445.70	634.24	657.67	466.80	853.20	660.82
<i>as % of total budget</i>	6.97	7.73	8.83	7.02	9.27	10.08	7.07	11.46	12.02

Table-15 shows that climate relevant allocation against total budget has fluctuated between FY2019-20 and FY2023-24 for the Ministry of Housing and Public Works. Though the budget allocation decreased significantly in FY2021-22 in comparison to FY2019-20, it is on the increase from FY2022-23. The climate relevant budget which was Tk. 466.80 crore in FY2019-20 has risen to Tk. 517.52 crore in FY2023-24. But one aspect of the budget is clearly evident that the climate relevant allocation in revised budget of this ministry has increased over this period. For instance, though the percentage of climate relevant allocation was 7.73 of total budget, it became 8.83 percent in the revised budget, which was TK.240 crore more than the actual budget allocation of the last year. During the FY2012-22 it increased from 7.02 percent to 9.27 percent in the revised budgets. The same scenario is also present in FY2019-20 where climate relevant revised budget increased from 7.07 percent to 11.46 percent. Moreover, it is conspicuous from the trend of the real expenditure of climate relevant budget that whereas the actual expenditure was 77.45 percent in FY2019-20 it stood 103.53 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 16: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Housing and Public Works**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised
<b>Food security, social protection and health</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>1.99</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	0.31	1.18	0.57	0.81	0.78	0.72	0.82	0.33	0.30
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.02	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>486.49</b>	<b>495.86</b>	<b>734.23</b>	<b>416.84</b>	<b>605.66</b>	<b>631.27</b>	<b>439.47</b>	<b>827.38</b>	<b>640.13</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	94.01	93.99	95.61	93.52	95.49	95.99	94.15	96.97	96.87
% of Ministry/Division budget	6.55	7.27	8.44	6.57	8.85	9.67	6.65	11.11	11.65
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.21</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	0.90	0.48	0.59	0.64	0.20	0.18	0.69	0.24	0.18
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>19.74</b>	<b>19.63</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>18.12</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>15.83</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	4.25	4.01	2.57	4.40	3.10	2.76	3.82	2.10	2.40
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.30	0.31	0.23	0.31	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.29
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>1.66</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	0.54	0.35	0.66	0.62	0.42	0.36	0.53	0.35	0.25
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
<b>Total Climate Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>517.51</b>	<b>527.56</b>	<b>767.93</b>	<b>445.70</b>	<b>634.24</b>	<b>657.67</b>	<b>466.80</b>	<b>853.20</b>	<b>660.82</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>12.02</b>

Table-16 shows the budget allocation of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works against the BCCSAP thematic area from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In terms of total amount and percentage, the 'Infrastructure' area has received the highest allocation in FY2023-24. The total amount of this allocation is Tk. 486.49 crore which is 94.01 percent of the total climate-related budget allocation of this Ministry. The second highest allocation is to the 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' area, with a climate-relevant allocation rate of 4.25 percent.

### 2.2.8 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs

Establishing the rights of women and children and involving women in all mainstream development activities through women empowerment is the stated mission of the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs. Though there is no direct relevance of its businesses to climate change activities, this Ministry has a number of projects having relevance to adaptation in the climate sensitive areas. Food assistance activities are being continued to help the poor women under the banner of Vulnerable Women Development (VWD) programme throughout the country. Thus, the women in the climate change-affected areas are being helped to overcome 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 17: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>3778.71</b>	<b>3507.35</b>	<b>3608.37</b>	<b>3333.69</b>	<b>3299.92</b>	<b>3121.27</b>	<b>3101.00</b>	<b>3124.63</b>	<b>1248.52</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	422.91	383.75	403.80	393.68	383.78	366.22	354.17	358.99	24.92
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	11.19	10.94	11.19	11.81	11.63	11.73	11.42	11.49	2.00
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>976.32</b>	<b>783.44</b>	<b>794.47</b>	<b>857.46</b>	<b>803.23</b>	<b>770.86</b>	<b>647.80</b>	<b>664.15</b>	<b>395.31</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	197.30	162.94	149.09	153.34	132.08	133.93	71.29	98.36	55.70
<i>as % of development budget</i>	20.21	20.80	18.77	17.88	16.44	17.37	11.00	14.81	14.09
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>4755.03</b>	<b>4290.79</b>	<b>4402.84</b>	<b>4191.15</b>	<b>4103.15</b>	<b>3892.13</b>	<b>3748.80</b>	<b>3788.78</b>	<b>1643.83</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	620.21	546.69	552.89	547.02	515.86	500.15	425.46	457.35	80.62
<i>as % of total budget</i>	13.04	12.74	12.56	13.05	12.57	12.85	11.35	12.07	4.90

Table-17 shows that there has been a significant increase in climate-related allocations against this Ministry's total budget from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In the financial year 2019-20, the allocation was Tk. 425.46 crore which increased to Tk. 620.21 crore in the financial year 2023-24. Besides, from the FY 2019-20, about 13 percent of the total budget is being allocated for climate-relevant activities. Actual expenditure data from FY2019-20 to FY2021-22 shows that adjusted climate-relevant expenditure increased from 17.62 percent in FY2019-20 to nearly 97 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 18: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection and health</b>	<b>409.82</b>	<b>377.74</b>	<b>381.75</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>356.20</b>	<b>342.28</b>	<b>298.94</b>	<b>316.64</b>	<b>66.91</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	66.08	69.10	69.05	67.64	69.05	68.44	70.26	69.23	83.00
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	8.62	8.80	8.67	8.83	8.68	8.79	7.97	8.36	4.07
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>202.59</b>	<b>161.77</b>	<b>163.94</b>	<b>169.58</b>	<b>151.62</b>	<b>150.56</b>	<b>119.65</b>	<b>133.24</b>	<b>7.34</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	32.66	29.59	29.65	31.00	29.39	30.10	28.22	29.13	9.11
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	4.26	3.77	3.72	4.05	3.70	3.87	3.19	3.52	0.45
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>6.36</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	1.26	1.31	1.30	1.36	1.56	1.46	1.61	1.63	7.89
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.18	0.20	0.39
<b>Total Climate Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>620.21</b>	<b>546.68</b>	<b>552.90</b>	<b>547.02</b>	<b>515.85</b>	<b>500.15</b>	<b>425.45</b>	<b>457.35</b>	<b>80.61</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>12.56</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>12.57</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>4.90</b>

Table-18 shows the allocation across six BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received highest allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and in percentage terms during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 period, which is on average Tk. 410 crore or more than 66 percent. It is followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management thematic area in which around 30 percent was allocated on average over the years.

## 2.2.9 Energy and Mineral Resources Division

The stated mission of Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD) is to ensure energy security for the country through exploration, development, production, import, distribution and comprehensive management of different sources of energy and mineral resources that are environmentally sustainable and climate-friendly. Out of seven major functions of this Division as listed in its MBF for FY2023-24, the following two are relevant to climate change:

- Formulation of Acts and Rules related to oil, natural gas, liquid petroleum products and mineral resources in compliance with global climate change agreements and standards; and
- Formulation of policy related to energy, gas and different types of minerals except radioactive minerals.

Climate relevance of the Ministry's strategic objectives is as follows:

- Ensuring energy security following standardized environmental protocols;
- Ensuring efficient use of energy and its supply throughout the country through resource optimization and reducing system loss; and
- Exploration and production of non-oil-and-gas mineral resources.

Some of the climate relevant projects implemented or being implemented by the Ministry include: Installation of Wellhead Compressor at Location A of Titas Gas Field, Construction of Chattogram-Feni-Bakhrabad Gas Parallel Pipeline, Rehabilitation and Expansion of Existing Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) System of National Gas Grid under GTCL and Natural Gas Efficiency Pipeline.

**Table 19: Trend of Climate Relevance in Energy and Mineral Resources Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>82.87</b>	<b>72.07</b>	<b>60.53</b>	<b>68.57</b>	<b>65.74</b>	<b>74.43</b>	<b>69.84</b>	<b>63.19</b>	<b>1548.42</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	2.91	2.68	2.17	2.37	2.30	3.76	2.33	2.08	31.64
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.51	3.72	3.58	3.46	3.50	5.05	3.34	3.29	2.04
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>911.44</b>	<b>1797.65</b>	<b>1790.99</b>	<b>2017.92</b>	<b>1578.79</b>	<b>1438.98</b>	<b>1915.85</b>	<b>2417.07</b>	<b>2123.66</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	62.97	105.18	101.82	127.12	110.34	102.28	144.36	186.67	135.45
<i>as % of development budget</i>	6.91	5.85	5.69	6.30	6.99	7.11	7.54	7.72	6.38
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>994.31</b>	<b>1869.72</b>	<b>1851.52</b>	<b>2086.49</b>	<b>1644.53</b>	<b>1513.41</b>	<b>1985.69</b>	<b>2480.26</b>	<b>3672.08</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	65.88	107.86	103.99	129.49	112.64	106.04	146.69	188.75	167.09
<i>as % of total budget</i>	6.63	5.77	5.62	6.21	6.85	7.01	7.39	7.61	4.55

In Table-19, the budget analysis of the Department of Energy and Mineral Resources from FY 2019-20 to FY 2023-24 shows a significant decrease in climate-relevant allocations in FY2023-24 compared with previous years. The climate-related allocation has decreased from Tk.146.69 crore in FY2019-20 to Tk. 65.88 crore in FY2023-24. However, despite the decrease in the amount of money allocated, it is 6.63 percent of the climate-related allocation against the total budget of the Ministry, which is the second highest percentage after 7.39 of the FY 2019-20. It can be seen from the table that the actual climate-related expenditure in FY2019-20 is 88.52 percent of the revised budget which has increased to 94.14 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 20: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Energy and Mineral Resources Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>64.03</b>	<b>104.88</b>	<b>101.00</b>	<b>123.63</b>	<b>107.27</b>	<b>102.98</b>	<b>140.11</b>	<b>182.33</b>	<b>166.05</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	97.19	97.24	97.12	95.47	95.23	97.11	95.51	96.60	99.38
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	6.44	5.61	5.45	5.93	6.52	6.80	7.06	7.35	4.52
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	2.81	2.76	2.88	4.53	4.77	2.89	4.49	3.40	0.62
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	0.19	0.16	0.16	0.28	0.33	0.20	0.33	0.26	0.03
<b>Total Climate Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>65.88</b>	<b>107.86</b>	<b>103.99</b>	<b>129.49</b>	<b>112.64</b>	<b>106.04</b>	<b>146.69</b>	<b>188.75</b>	<b>167.08</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>4.55</b>

Table-20 shows the climate-relevant allocations in the budget of Energy and Mineral Resources Division for the period from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 under the 6 thematic areas of the BCCSAP. In FY2023-24, the highest climate-relevant allocation has been given to the thematic area of 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' which is Tk. 64.03 crore and 97.19 percent of total money respectively. It should be noted that in this thematic area, the rate of allocation is about 97 percent every year; this indicates that mitigation and low-carbon development is the main climate-related sector of this Ministry.

### 2.2.10 Local Government Division

Improving the living standard of the people by strengthening local government system, developing rural and urban infrastructure and implementing socio-economic activities are stated missions of Local Government Division. Out of its eight major functions, two are directly climate-relevant, namely managing matters relating to drinking water; and developing, maintaining and managing small-scale water resource infrastructures within the timeline determined by the Government. There are several activities undertaken by the Division linked to climate change; these are:

- c. Construction, reconstruction and maintenance of Upazila, Union and village level roads;
- d. Construction and maintenance of bridges and culverts in the village, union and upazila level roads;
- e. Construction of cyclone and flood shelter centres;
- f. Excavation and re-excavation of canals for drainage and irrigation;
- g. Construction and maintenance of regulators, cross dams and dams for flood management; and
- h. Waste collection and management in urban areas and hospitals.

Allocations have been made for the following projects in the FY2023-24:

- Char Development and Satellite Project-IV;
- Climate-Resilient Rural Infrastructure Project;
- Rural Infrastructure Development Project;
- Climate-Resilience Project for Coastal Cities;
- Integrated Sanitation Project in 25 Cities in Bangladesh; and
- Infrastructure development projects of Sylhet Metropolitan City for infrastructures damaged by excessive rains and flood.

As a result of these initiatives, adaptability of the climate-affected communities will increase, people will be protected from climate-related risks and thus the quality of their life will improve.

**Table 21: Trend of Climate Relevance in Local Government Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	6201.00	5861.86	5632.86	5321.69	5164.56	4641.45	4321.54	4317.44	3755.10
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	473.99	441.64	426.60	412.83	389.20	348.79	355.88	337.03	281.03
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	7.64	7.53	7.57	7.76	7.54	7.51	8.24	7.81	7.48
<b>Development Budget</b>	40502.92	35845.94	39566.87	33897.77	34446.88	28600.33	29919.66	32732.07	24796.29
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	6996.28	5195.78	5578.68	4892.06	4623.71	3436.34	4161.48	4141.76	2655.56
<i>as % of development budget</i>	17.27	14.49	14.10	14.43	13.42	12.02	13.91	12.65	10.71
<b>Total Budget</b>	46703.92	41707.80	45199.73	39219.46	39611.44	33241.78	34241.20	37049.51	28551.39
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	7470.27	5637.42	6005.28	5304.89	5012.91	3785.13	4517.36	4478.79	2936.59
<i>as % of total budget</i>	15.99	13.52	13.29	13.53	12.66	11.39	13.19	12.09	10.29

Table-21 shows that climate-related allocation has gradually increased from FY2019-20 to FY 2023-24 against the total budget allocation of Local Government Division. During this period the climate-related allocation has increased more than 1.5 times; where this allocation was Tk. 4517.36 crore in FY2019-20, it has increased to Tk. 7470.27 crore in FY2023-24. Excluding FY2020-21, more than 13 percent of the total budget has been allocated to climate-relevant works since FY2019-20. From the table it can be seen that the actual climate-related expenditure in FY2019-20 is 65.56 percent of the revised budget which has increased to 75.5 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 22: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Local Government Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection and health</b>	2517.41	1687.73	1782.08	1400.00	1069.37	900.94	1197.08	875.02	541.98
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	33.70	29.94	29.68	26.39	21.33	23.80	26.50	19.54	18.46
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	5.39	4.05	3.94	3.57	2.70	2.71	3.50	2.36	1.90

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>372.01</b>	<b>303.73</b>	<b>388.02</b>	<b>223.68</b>	<b>236.44</b>	<b>235.84</b>	<b>96.27</b>	<b>95.92</b>	<b>88.79</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	4.98	5.39	6.46	4.22	4.72	6.23	2.13	2.14	3.02
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.80	0.73	0.86	0.57	0.60	0.71	0.28	0.26	0.31
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>3371.19</b>	<b>2703.80</b>	<b>3076.84</b>	<b>2806.46</b>	<b>2669.39</b>	<b>2213.8</b>	<b>2380.33</b>	<b>3012.16</b>	<b>2056.24</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	45.13	47.96	51.24	52.90	53.25	58.49	52.69	67.25	<b>70.02</b>
% of Ministry/Division budget	7.22	6.48	6.81	7.16	6.74	6.66	6.95	8.13	<b>7.20</b>
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>841.82</b>	<b>753.18</b>	<b>539.36</b>	<b>745.97</b>	<b>860.72</b>	<b>245.65</b>	<b>767.94</b>	<b>428.77</b>	<b>190.21</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	11.27	13.36	8.98	14.06	17.17	6.49	17.00	9.57	<b>6.48</b>
% of Ministry/Division budget	1.80	1.81	1.19	1.90	2.17	0.74	2.24	1.16	<b>0.67</b>
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>367.83</b>	<b>188.96</b>	<b>218.97</b>	<b>128.75</b>	<b>176.96</b>	<b>188.84</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>66.92</b>	<b>59.36</b>
% of climate-relevant allocation	4.92	3.35	3.65	2.43	3.53	4.99	1.68	1.49	<b>2.02</b>
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.79	0.45	0.48	0.33	0.45	0.57	0.22	0.18	<b>0.21</b>
<b>Total Climate Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>7470.26</b>	<b>5637.40</b>	<b>6005.27</b>	<b>5304.86</b>	<b>5012.88</b>	<b>3785.14</b>	<b>4517.35</b>	<b>4478.79</b>	<b>2936.58</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>15.99</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>10.29</b>

Table-22 shows the climate-related allocations of Local Government Division according to the 6 thematic areas of BCCSAP for the period from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The highest allocation of Tk. 3371.19 crore has been provided in the 'Infrastructure' area in FY2023-24 among the 6 thematic areas, which is 45.13 percent of the total climate-relevant allocation. This is followed by an allocation of Tk.2517.41 crore for 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area which is 33.70 percent of the total climate-related allocation. Allocations to this thematic area have gradually increased over the period under review, while the allocation to the 'Infrastructure' area has decreased.

### 2.2.11 Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

The Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs has the mission to ensure political, social, educational and economic rights of the people living in the Chattogram Hills Tracts (CHT) region through implementation of welfare-oriented sustainable development programmes. CHT is considered as a backward region of Bangladesh in terms of people's access to education, health, diversified economy, agricultural services and other development initiatives. This region is susceptible to different climate change vulnerabilities, such as landslide, flash flood, and so on.

Some of the climate-relevant projects implemented or being implemented by this Ministry are: Construction of Rural Road Infrastructure in Different Upazilas of Bandarban Hill District, Development of Rural Infrastructure in Bandarban Hill District, Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chattogram Hill Tracts, Safe Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation System Development at Different Important Bazars with Surrounding Locality under Bandarban District, Construction of Rural Roads for connecting remote areas with Upazila headquarters for socio-economic development.

**Table 23: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>453.16</b>	<b>405.96</b>	<b>440.79</b>	<b>386.00</b>	<b>384.76</b>	<b>379.12</b>	<b>353.15</b>	<b>353.85</b>	<b>351.01</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	45.85	41.25	44.52	39.31	39.03	38.20	35.70	35.77	35.42
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	10.12	10.16	10.10	10.18	10.14	10.08	10.11	10.11	10.09
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>751.71</b>	<b>932.18</b>	<b>960.21</b>	<b>796.33</b>	<b>928.94</b>	<b>881.71</b>	<b>841.33</b>	<b>842.17</b>	<b>814.22</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	33.67	99.07	153.36	78.86	90.39	88.74	26.80	33.81	35.61
<i>as % of development budget</i>	4.48	10.63	15.97	9.90	9.73	10.06	3.19	4.01	4.37
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>1204.87</b>	<b>1338.14</b>	<b>1401.00</b>	<b>1182.33</b>	<b>1313.70</b>	<b>1260.83</b>	<b>1194.48</b>	<b>1196.02</b>	<b>1165.23</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	79.52	140.32	197.88	118.17	129.42	126.94	62.50	69.58	71.03
<i>as % of total budget</i>	6.60	10.49	14.12	9.99	9.85	10.07	5.23	5.82	6.10

Table-23 shows the climate allocation of the Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2019-20, the climate-relevant allocation was Tk. 62.50 crore, which stood at Tk. 79.52 crore in FY2023-24. Actual expenditure was 102 percent against the revised climate-relevant budget allocation in FY2019-20 which declined to 98 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 24: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection and health</b>	<b>20.60</b>	<b>30.49</b>	<b>37.64</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>37.33</b>	<b>36.97</b>	<b>37.34</b>	<b>42.82</b>	<b>45.04</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	25.91	21.73	19.02	23.55	28.84	29.12	59.75	61.55	63.41
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	1.71	2.28	2.69	2.35	2.84	2.93	3.13	3.58	3.87
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>27.43</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>27.10</b>	<b>23.14</b>	<b>23.29</b>	<b>23.28</b>	<b>21.41</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.51</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	34.49	17.44	13.70	19.58	18.00	18.34	34.26	30.93	30.28
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	2.28	1.83	1.93	1.96	1.77	1.85	1.79	1.80	1.85
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	33.43	11.29	8.00	1.42	2.92	2.98	0.00	0.17	0.00
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	2.21	1.18	1.13	0.14	0.29	0.30	0.00	0.01	0.00
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>64.80</b>	<b>113.24</b>	<b>60.75</b>	<b>60.75</b>	<b>59.46</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.17</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	0.00	46.18	57.23	51.41	46.94	46.84	0.00	2.10	1.65
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	0.00	4.84	8.08	5.14	4.62	4.72	0.00	0.12	0.10
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.31</b>
<i>% of climate-relevant allocation</i>	6.17	3.37	2.06	4.04	3.30	2.72	5.98	5.25	4.66
<i>% of Ministry/Division budget</i>	0.41	0.35	0.29	0.40	0.33	0.27	0.31	0.31	0.28
<b>Total Climate Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>79.52</b>	<b>140.33</b>	<b>197.88</b>	<b>118.17</b>	<b>129.42</b>	<b>126.94</b>	<b>62.49</b>	<b>69.57</b>	<b>71.03</b>
<i>% of Total Budget</i>	6.60	10.49	14.12	9.99	9.85	10.07	5.23	5.82	6.10



Table-24 shows the BCCSAP thematic area-wise budget allocation of the Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2023-24, the highest allocation has been given to the thematic area of 'Integrated Disaster Management'. In the thematic area 'Infrastructure', the second highest allocation has been given in the budget of the Ministry for the FY 2023-24. From 2019-20 to 2020-21 FY, the highest climate-relevant allocation has been given in the area of 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area.

## 2.2.12 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

Ensuring primary and basic education for all through improvement of the quality of education is the mission of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education. Though this Ministry's businesses are not directly related with climate change activities, it has a number of projects which has relevance to adaptation in the climate-sensitive areas. The School Feeding Programme in Poverty-Prone Areas covers the entire country including students in the climate affected areas and has direct impact on ensuring school attendance by the affected children. Similarly, multi-purpose schools constructed in coastal and flood prone areas serve as shelter to people affected by flood, cyclone and tidal surge.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	22703.83	20119.58	19918.12	18291.48	19015.35	16422.56	14771.35	14685.76	14162.03
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	779.06	703.96	699.68	625.30	666.67	613.72	565.83	566.17	549.92
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.43	3.50	3.51	3.42	3.51	3.74	3.83	3.86	3.88
<b>Development Budget</b>	12018.41	11641.55	7784.68	8022.49	9207.34	7039.65	9270.00	9016.24	6298.86
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	1607.88	1719.37	1164.96	1196.69	1391.66	1082.59	1216.75	1168.90	817.08
<i>as % of development budget</i>	13.38	14.77	14.96	14.92	15.11	15.38	13.13	12.96	12.97
<b>Total Budget</b>	34722.24	31761.13	27702.80	26313.97	28222.69	23462.21	24041.35	23702.00	20460.89
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	2386.94	2423.33	1864.64	1821.99	2058.33	1696.31	1782.58	1735.07	1367.00
<i>as % of total budget</i>	6.87	7.63	6.73	6.92	7.29	7.23	7.41	7.32	6.68

From Table-25, it can be seen that compared with FY2019-20, the climate-relevant allocation has increased significantly in FY2023-24 becoming almost 33.87 percent. In FY2019-20, the climate-relevant allocation of this Ministry was Tk. 1,782.58 crore, which stood at Tk. 2,386.94 crore in FY2023-24. However, despite the increase in the amount of money, the percentage of the allocation has gradually decreased in the years other than the FY2022-23. For example, compared with 7.41 percent in FY 2019-20, it has decreased to 6.87 percent in FY2023-24. Meanwhile, the climate-relevant allocation in the development budget has increased by 137.58 percent in FY2023-24 compared with FY2019-20. Actual climate-related expenditure in FY2019-20 is 78.79 percent of revised budget which increases to 82.41 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 26: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Primary and Mass Education**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24			2022-23			2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual			
<b>Food security, social protection and health</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>38.74</b>	<b>37.87</b>	<b>37.04</b>			
% of climate-relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	1.11	2.17	2.18	2.71			
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.16	0.18			
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>1607.88</b>	<b>1719.37</b>	<b>1164.96</b>	<b>1196.69</b>	<b>1381.17</b>	<b>1063.84</b>	<b>1177.29</b>	<b>1130.36</b>	<b>779.37</b>			
% of climate-relevant allocation	67.36	70.95	62.48	65.68	67.10	62.71	66.04	65.15	57.01			
% of Ministry/Division budget	4.63	5.41	4.21	4.55	4.89	4.53	4.90	4.77	3.81			
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>530.02</b>	<b>479.61</b>	<b>476.20</b>	<b>426.93</b>	<b>454.06</b>	<b>416.90</b>	<b>386.81</b>	<b>386.59</b>	<b>374.61</b>			
% of climate-relevant allocation	22.20	19.79	25.54	23.43	22.06	24.58	21.70	22.28	27.40			
% of Ministry/Division budget	1.53	1.51	1.72	1.62	1.61	1.78	1.61	1.63	1.83			
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>249.04</b>	<b>224.35</b>	<b>223.48</b>	<b>198.37</b>	<b>212.61</b>	<b>196.82</b>	<b>179.02</b>	<b>179.58</b>	<b>175.31</b>			
% of climate-relevant allocation	10.43	9.26	11.99	10.89	10.33	11.60	10.04	10.35	12.82			
% of Ministry/Division budget	0.72	0.71	0.81	0.75	0.75	0.84	0.74	0.76	0.86			
<b>Total Climate Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>2386.94</b>	<b>2423.33</b>	<b>1864.64</b>	<b>1821.99</b>	<b>2058.33</b>	<b>1696.31</b>	<b>1782.58</b>	<b>1735.07</b>	<b>1367.00</b>			
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>6.68</b>			

Table-26 shows the BCCAP thematic area-wise budget allocation of the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. From this, it is seen that the highest amount of money has been allocated to the thematic area of 'Infrastructure' in FY2023-24 (Tk.1607.88 crore and being 67.36 percent). The second and the third highest allocated thematic areas are 'Research and Knowledge Management' and 'Skill Development and Institutional Strengthening' receiving 22.20 percent and 10.43 percent of the total allocation respectively.

### 2.2.13 Ministry of Land

The optimal use of modern technology and techniques in land management is a key objective of the Ministry of Land for ensuring efficient land administration and sustainable land resources. In its budget of FY2023-24, two climate-relevant initiatives are mentioned, which are as follows:

- a. Integration of land management laws and regulations, and
- b. Digitization process.

The Ministry aims to achieve climate resilience through the aforementioned initiatives, with the following specific objectives:

- a. Identification of suitable agricultural land and allocation of land for landless people; and
- b. Resettlement and socio-economic rehabilitation of extremely poor and disadvantaged landless people.

The Ministry's ongoing projects related to climate adaptation and mitigation include Guchhagram (Climate Victim Rehabilitation) Phase 2 and Char Development and Settlement Project-4 (CDSP-4).

**Table 27: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Land Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	1534.04	1351.42	1331.89	1233.68	1233.49	1081.04	1094.42	1094.05	936.01
Climate-relevant allocation	19.92	17.00	16.65	15.31	15.34	13.67	13.79	13.52	11.67
as % of operating budget	1.30	1.26	1.25	1.24	1.24	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.25
Development Budget	925.54	1032.54	618.28	994.70	795.52	456.77	849.39	596.41	314.93
Climate-relevant allocation	48.04	67.05	26.64	92.63	88.96	72.61	100.47	26.81	18.77
as % of Development budget	5.19	6.49	4.31	9.31	11.18	15.90	11.83	4.50	5.96
Total Budget	2459.58	2383.96	1950.17	2228.38	2029.01	1537.81	1943.81	1690.46	1250.94
Climate-relevant allocation	67.96	84.05	43.29	107.94	104.30	86.28	114.26	40.33	30.44
as % of total budget	2.76	3.53	2.22	4.84	5.14	5.61	5.88	2.39	2.43

It can be observed from Table 27 that the allocated budget for climate-relevant expenditures in the Ministry of Land for FY2019-20 was Tk. 114.26 crore, which decreased to Tk. 67.96 crore in FY2023-24. The budget allocated for climate-relevant expenditures has gradually decreased in terms of percentage since the FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The actual expenditure against revised budget allocation for climate-relevant activities in FY2019-20 was 75.47 percent, which increased to 82.72 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 28: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Land**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>24.93</b>	<b>21.33</b>	<b>21.96</b>	<b>20.56</b>	<b>20.48</b>	<b>13.08</b>	<b>19.81</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>11.11</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	36.68	25.38	50.73	19.05	19.64	15.16	17.34	40.02	36.50
% of Ministry budget	1.01	0.89	1.13	0.92	1.01	0.85	1.02	0.95	0.89
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>12.23</b>	<b>18.24</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>27.39</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>24.57</b>	<b>30.68</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>6.28</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	18.00	21.70	16.54	25.38	27.14	28.48	26.85	21.57	20.63
% of Ministry budget	0.50	0.77	0.37	1.23	1.40	1.60	1.58	0.51	0.50
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>22.46</b>	<b>35.58</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>52.99</b>	<b>52.99</b>	<b>47.32</b>	<b>62.28</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>12.41</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	33.05	42.33	26.22	49.09	50.81	54.84	54.51	34.71	40.77
% of Ministry budget	0.91	1.49	0.58	2.38	2.61	3.08	3.20	0.83	0.99
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>8.90</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.64</b>
% of total CC-relevant allocation	12.27	10.59	6.51	6.49	2.42	1.52	1.30	3.69	2.10
% of Ministry budget	0.34	0.37	0.14	0.31	0.12	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.05
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>67.96</b>	<b>84.05</b>	<b>43.29</b>	<b>107.94</b>	<b>104.30</b>	<b>86.28</b>	<b>114.26</b>	<b>40.33</b>	<b>30.44</b>
% of Total Budget	2.76	3.53	2.22	4.84	5.14	5.61	5.88	2.39	2.43

Table 28 shows the climate-relevant expenditures of the Ministry of Land according to 6 thematic areas from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In the FY2023-24, the highest allocation in terms of both amount and percentage has been given to the thematic area of "Food Security, Social Protection, and Health." This thematic area accounts for approximately 36.68 percent of the total climate-relevant expenditures of the ministry and has consistently remained the highest throughout the given period. The second-highest allocation, about 33 percent, has been made to "Research and Knowledge Management" area during this time.

## 2.2.14 Ministry of Industries

The mission statement of the Ministry of Industries highlights the creation of employment through rapid industrialization, foreign currency earnings, and economic development. The adoption of climate-friendly industrial policies and ensuring environmentally sustainable industrialization is one of the main tasks of the Ministry. The Ministry has several projects that contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Among them, a noteworthy project is the construction of 13 new buffer warehouses in various districts with the goal of facilitating fertilizer distribution and addressing damages caused by climate change. In support of environmentally sustainable industrial establishment, the Ministry is involved in initiatives such as industrial waste treatment plants, greenhouse gas emission reduction, and assistance in climate change mitigation.

**Table 29: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Industries Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	370.65	376.37	331.89	358.43	592.97	584.53	338.32	586.37	575.57
Climate-relevant allocation	12.51	12.54	11.08	11.83	33.93	33.71	11.11	11.10	10.86
as % of operating budget	3.38	3.33	3.34	3.30	5.72	5.77	3.28	1.89	1.89
Development Budget	2652.95	1144.78	1890.58	1226.47	1618.52	1550.28	1217.59	1419.73	1229.95
Climate-relevant allocation	238.95	58.55	133.46	42.36	34.20	30.05	55.42	40.04	38.66
as % of Development budget	9.01	5.11	7.06	3.45	2.11	1.94	4.55	2.82	3.14
Total Budget	3023.60	1521.15	2222.47	1584.90	2211.49	2134.81	1555.91	2006.10	1805.52
Climate-relevant allocation	251.46	71.09	144.54	54.19	68.13	63.76	66.53	51.14	49.52
as % of total budget	8.32	4.67	6.50	3.42	3.08	2.99	4.28	2.55	2.74

It can be observed from Table-29 that the budget for climate-relevant expenditures in the Ministry of Industries has significantly increased from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2019-20, the budget allocation for climate-relevant expenditures in this Ministry was Tk. 66.53 crore, which increased to Tk.251.46 crore in FY 2022-23. In contrast, the actual expenditure for climate-relevant activities in the revised budget of the FY2019-20 was 96.83 percent, which decreased to 93.58 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 30: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Industries**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised
Food security, social protection, and health	244.46	51.83	126.22	41.43	53.63	49.57	23.90	26.65	26.09
% of total CC-relevant allocation	97.22	72.90	87.33	76.45	78.72	77.74	35.92	52.11	52.70
% of Ministry budget	8.09	3.41	5.68	2.61	2.43	2.32	1.54	1.33	1.45
Comprehensive disaster management	3.02	15.86	15.11	9.07	10.58	10.58	30.22	15.11	15.11
% of total CC-relevant allocation	1.20	22.31	10.45	16.74	15.53	16.59	45.42	29.55	30.52
% of Ministry budget	0.10	1.04	0.68	0.57	0.48	0.50	1.94	0.75	0.84
Research and knowledge management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
% of total CC-relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mitigation and low-carbon development	0.38	0.39	0.22	0.50	0.47	0.40	10.30	7.77	6.90
% of total CC-relevant allocation	0.15	0.55	0.15	0.92	0.69	0.63	15.48	15.19	13.94
% of Ministry budget	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.66	0.39	0.38
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	3.60	3.02	2.99	3.19	3.45	3.21	2.11	1.61	1.40
% of total CC-relevant allocation	1.43	4.25	2.07	5.89	5.06	5.03	3.17	3.15	2.83
% of Ministry budget	0.12	0.20	0.13	0.20	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.08	0.08
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>251.46</b>	<b>71.10</b>	<b>144.54</b>	<b>54.19</b>	<b>68.13</b>	<b>63.76</b>	<b>66.53</b>	<b>51.14</b>	<b>49.51</b>
% of Total Budget	8.32	4.67	6.50	3.42	3.08	2.99	4.28	2.55	2.74

Table-30 shows that the budget allocation for the Ministry of Industries in the BCCSAP thematic areas has been increased from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2023-24, the highest allocation of 97.22 percent has been provided in the 'Food Security, Social Protection, and Health' thematic area, surpassing all other thematic areas. The allocation for this area has increased from 35.9 percent in FY2019-20.

### 2.2.15 Health Services Division

Ensuring affordable and culturally appropriate healthcare services for all through the development of health, nutrition, and population sectors is mentioned as the mission statement of Health Services Division to establish a healthy, robust, and productive community. With the aim of keeping the population capable and healthy, Health Services Division emphasizes climate resilience, climate change adaptation, and health risks in the context of ensuring health security. To achieve this objective, various activities have been undertaken in this sector to make it climate-responsive, benefiting particularly vulnerable populations, especially impoverished women and children who need these services the most. In combating the adverse effects of climate change, assistance is provided in implementing maternal health voucher programmes in 53 vulnerable upazilas to support pregnant and underprivileged women. Community clinics and specialized hospitals provide medical services to the most marginalized population in society who are the most affected by climate change. Measures are being taken to control vector-borne diseases such as dengue, which have seen an increase due to climate change. Training is provided at the grassroots level to ensure competent healthcare delivery enabling effective response to climate-relevant health risks for the poorest and most vulnerable communities.

**Table 31: Trend of Climate Relevance in Health Services Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	17220.50	13430.34	13143.36	12913.78	13151.16	10449.98	10007.50	10943.96	8482.50
Climate-relevant allocation	196.23	162.42	155.57	162.07	160.07	126.93	138.02	142.24	107.83
as % of operating budget	1.14	1.21	1.18	1.26	1.22	1.21	1.38	1.30	1.27
Development Budget	12209.07	15851.47	9780.96	13000.19	13013.62	10057.71	9936.80	7667.39	5442.51
Climate-relevant allocation	397.19	601.04	319.04	547.03	575.76	428.03	377.93	351.30	208.62
as % of Development budget	3.25	3.79	3.26	4.21	4.42	4.26	3.80	4.58	3.83
Total Budget	29429.57	29281.81	22924.32	25913.97	26164.78	20507.69	19944.30	18611.35	13925.01
Climate relevant allocation	593.42	763.46	474.61	709.10	735.83	554.96	515.95	493.54	316.45
as % of total budget	2.02	2.61	2.07	2.74	2.81	2.71	2.59	2.65	2.27

It can be observed from Table-31 that the climate-relevant budget allocation of Health Services Division has increased from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2019-20, the climate-relevant budget allocation was Tk. 515.95 crore, which has now reached at Tk. 593.42 crore for FY2023-24. During this period, the climate-relevant budget allocation of this division has always been above two percent. In FY2019-20, the actual climate-relevant expenditure in revised budget allocation was 64.11 percent, which increased to 75.42 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 32: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Health Services Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	363.92	373.73	333.22	409.37	360.91	254.86	445.03	422.15	282.09
% of total CC-relevant allocation	61.32	48.95	70.21	57.73	49.05	45.92	86.25	85.54	89.14
% of Ministry budget	1.24	1.28	1.45	1.58	1.38	1.24	2.23	2.27	2.03
Comprehensive disaster management	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.30	1.70	1.70
% of total CC-relevant allocation	0.04	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.34	0.54
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Research and knowledge management	100.50	95.51	71.09	100.68	72.05	45.01	44.51	42.04	26.00
% of total CC-relevant allocation	16.94	12.51	14.98	14.20	9.79	8.11	8.63	8.52	8.22
% of Ministry budget	0.34	0.33	0.31	0.39	0.28	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.19
Mitigation and low-carbon development	49.44	9.20	11.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44
% of total CC-relevant allocation	8.33	1.21	2.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
% of Ministry budget	0.17	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	79.32	284.66	58.34	198.69	302.52	254.74	26.11	27.65	6.22
% of total CC-relevant allocation	13.37	37.29	12.29	28.02	41.11	45.90	5.06	5.60	1.97
% of Ministry budget	0.27	0.97	0.25	0.77	1.16	1.24	0.13	0.15	0.04
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	593.43	763.46	474.62	709.10	735.84	554.97	515.95	493.54	316.45
% of Total Budget	2.02	2.61	2.06	2.74	2.81	2.71	2.59	2.65	2.27

According to Table-32, the budget allocation of Health Services Division has increased in the thematic area of BCCSAP during the period from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The highest allocation has been made in the area of 'Food Safety, Social Protection and Health' in FY2023-24 in terms of total amount and percentage. The allocation for this area declined from FY2019-20 to FY2022-23, but in FY2023-24, it has increased again and stands at 61 percent. The second-highest allocation has been received by the Research and Knowledge Management area, which accounts for approximately 17 percent.

## 2.2.16 Power Division

The mission of Power Division is to ensure reliable and uninterrupted electricity supply to everyone at affordable prices through development of electricity generation, transmission, and distribution infrastructure. The Division has eight main functions – some of which are related to climate change; they are: various aspects of electricity, including hydroelectric power, operation and maintenance of power sources, renewable energy sources, efficiency and conservation, and research on electricity supply, power capacity, and power generation efficiency. This Division's medium-term objectives are related with climate change adaptation and mitigation; they are: improvement in generation, transmission, and distribution systems for ensuring uninterrupted supply of electricity compliant with requisite standard, development of sustainable and renewable energy sector and enhancing institutional capacity for achieving efficiency, establishing transparency and ensuring accountability in the electricity sector.

Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) has successfully generated 21.3 megawatts of electricity from renewable sources through various initiatives. In addition to commercial power sources, plans have been made to generate electricity from environment-friendly renewable energy sources as a supplement. The target is to achieve 10 percent of total electricity production from renewable energy sources by 2021, and plans are underway to generate 3,100 megawatts of electricity from such sources. The National Solar Energy Roadmap, 2021-2041, is being implemented under the SREPGen project to support these efforts, which will eventually lead to self-sufficiency. Through the use of renewable energy sources, it will be possible to supply electricity to remote areas where grid extension is economically unfeasible.

**Table 33: Trend of Climate Relevance in Power Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2022-23			2021-22			2019-20		
	2023-24 Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	50.06	56.77	62.64	49.08	46.62	42.24	50.25	41.89	6313.10
Climate-relevant allocation	17.06	18.50	15.21	16.70	15.23	14.69	16.45	14.90	323.61
as % of operating budget	34.08	32.59	24.28	34.03	32.67	34.78	32.74	35.57	5.13
Development Budget	33775.04	24139.11	25246.65	25348.76	22827.41	21198.87	26014.44	23631.78	23147.24
Climate-relevant allocation	1842.49	891.49	979.58	1054.04	701.75	627.04	767.26	757.28	757.71
as % of Development budget	5.46	3.69	3.88	4.16	3.07	2.96	2.95	3.20	3.27
Total Budget	33825.10	24195.88	25309.29	25397.84	22874.03	21241.11	26064.69	23673.67	29460.34
Climate-relevant allocation	1859.55	909.99	994.79	1070.74	716.98	641.73	783.71	772.18	1081.32
as % of total budget	5.50	3.76	3.93	4.22	3.13	3.02	3.01	3.26	3.67

From Table-33, it can be observed that Power Division's allocation associated with climate has increased by a factor of 2.37 from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2019-20, the allocation associated with climate for this Division was Tk. 783.71 crore which has increased to Tk.1859.55 crore in FY2023-24. During the reporting period, there is a significant improvement in the percentage of climate-relevant allocation, which was a minimum of 3.01 percent in FY2019-20 and has now reached a maximum of 5.50% in FY2023-24.

**Table 34: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Power Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Mitigation and low-carbon development	1,849.11	903.69	985.94	1,064.46	709.70	636.28	762.25	752.81	1,067.38
% of total CC-relevant allocation	99.44	99.31	99.11	99.41	98.98	99.15	97.26	97.49	98.71
% of Ministry budget	5.47	3.73	3.90	4.19	3.10	3.00	2.92	3.18	3.62
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	10.44	6.30	8.85	6.27	7.28	5.46	21.46	19.37	13.94
% of total CC-relevant allocation	0.56	0.69	0.89	0.59	1.02	0.85	2.74	2.51	1.29
% of Ministry budget	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.08	0.05
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1,859.55	909.99	994.79	1,070.73	716.98	641.74	783.71	772.18	1,081.32
% of Total Budget	5.50	3.76	3.93	4.22	3.13	3.02	3.01	3.26	3.67

Table-34 shows the budget allocation of Power Division against six BCCSAP thematic areas from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. During this period, both in terms of total amount and percentage, the highest allocation was given in the 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' area. Nearly the whole amount of this Division's climate-relevant allocation is spent in this area which is approximately 98 to 99 percent. The second highest allocation is made in the area of 'Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening'.

### 2.2.17 Ministry of Food

Through sustainable food management, the Ministry of Food ensures food security for all citizens. Within this ministry, various medium-term objectives are established in relation to climate resilience, including:

- a. Ensuring fair pricing for consumers and farmers in food security;
- b. Ensuring accessibility of food for vulnerable populations;
- c. Implementation of food policy and modernization of food management; and
- d. Establishment of efficient food preservation systems, including technology and climate resilience.

One of the climate-relevant projects under this Ministry is the establishment of a secure food protection system, construction of new food warehouses with a capacity of 1.05 lakh metric tons, and the development of modern food preservation facilities.



**Table 35: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Food Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	21321.25	18991.22	22227.30	17102.27	19474.91	18463.17	16264.16	15810.87	14128.91
Climate-relevant allocation	550.18	474.75	522.65	442.27	545.88	502.39	400.63	439.90	422.86
as % of operating budget	2.58	2.50	2.35	2.59	2.80	2.72	2.46	2.78	2.99
Development Budget	932.05	1336.45	987.02	679.38	641.16	613.33	888.84	463.97	216.04
Climate-relevant allocation	57.68	76.07	56.95	26.37	25.64	24.34	52.15	26.14	11.18
as % of Development budget	6.19	5.69	5.77	3.88	4.00	3.97	5.87	5.63	5.17
Total Budget	22253.30	20327.67	23214.32	17781.65	20116.07	19076.50	17153.00	16274.84	14344.95
Climate-relevant allocation	607.86	550.82	579.60	468.64	571.52	526.73	452.78	466.04	434.04
as % of total budget	2.73	2.71	2.50	2.64	2.84	2.76	2.64	2.86	3.03

According to Table-35, it can be observed that the budget allocation for the Ministry of Food related to climate has increased by 1.34 times from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2019-20, the budget allocation for climate-relevant activities in this Ministry was Tk. 452.78 crore, which has increased to Tk. 607.86 crore in FY2023-24. However, the percentage share of climate-relevant budget allocation as a proportion of the total budget has seen a slight increase compared with FY2019-20. Based on an analysis of the nature of budget expenditures, it can be seen that in the revised budget for FY2021-22, the actual expenditure was 92 percent compared to 93 percent in FY2019-20.

**Table 36: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Food**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	537.80	464.47	512.99	432.03	535.58	494.74	390.38	430.58	415.60
% of total CC-relevant allocation	88.47	84.32	88.51	92.19	93.71	93.93	86.22	92.39	95.75
% of Ministry budget	2.42	2.28	2.21	2.43	2.66	2.59	2.28	2.65	2.90
Infrastructure	57.68	76.07	56.95	26.37	25.64	24.34	52.15	26.14	11.18
% of total CC-relevant allocation	9.49	13.81	9.83	5.63	4.49	4.62	11.52	5.61	2.58
% of Ministry budget	0.26	0.37	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.30	0.16	0.08
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	12.38	10.28	9.66	10.24	10.30	7.65	10.25	9.32	7.26
% of total CC-relevant allocation	2.04	1.87	1.67	2.19	1.80	1.45	2.26	2.00	1.67
% of Ministry budget	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.05
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	607.86	550.82	579.60	468.64	571.52	526.73	452.78	466.04	434.04
% of Total Budget	2.73	2.71	2.50	2.64	2.84	2.76	2.64	2.86	3.03

In Table-36, the budget allocation of the Ministry of Food has been shown based on the thematic areas of BCCSAP from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY2023-24, the highest allocation of budget has been made in the thematic area of "Food Security, Social Protection, and Health," which accounts for

approximately 88 percent of the total budget allocation related to climate. The second-highest allocation in FY2023-24 is made in the thematic area of "Infrastructure," which is 9.49 percent of the total climate-relevant allocation.

### 2.2.18 Secondary and Higher Education Division

The mission of this Division is to create educated, skilled, and ethically sound human resources through the integration of general science and technology-based education and training. Among the eight main objectives of this Division, one of the tasks related to climate is the implementation of policies and reforms in secondary and higher education.

Expansion of quality secondary education with a focus on climate is among the medium-term objective of this Division. In areas vulnerable to climate risks, if new secondary schools are established, the school buildings can be used as shelters during disasters. At the same time, these schools will function as permanent information centres in emergency situations.

Under this Division, several projects are being implemented for the sustainable development and implementation of climate-relevant initiatives. These projects include the development of infrastructure and expansion of science education opportunities in Government colleges, the development projects of Government secondary schools, and the projects for establishment of nine Government secondary schools.

**Table 37: Trend of Climate Relevance in Secondary and Higher Education Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	25933.27	23361.75	23587.59	22167.73	21753.96	20527.42	19697.23	19251.76	18398.13
Climate-relevant allocation	240.56	216.23	208.84	189.17	191.62	166.94	154.56	151.87	135.13
as % of operating budget	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.85	0.88	0.81	0.78	0.79	0.73
Development Budget	16905.71	16600.54	10064.60	14319.51	10659.73	8443.57	9927.67	9149.51	7471.43
Climate-relevant allocation	336.40	334.21	159.69	320.41	185.93	136.23	226.05	150.46	114.60
as % of Development budget	1.99	2.01	1.59	2.24	1.74	1.61	2.28	1.64	1.53
Total Budget	42838.98	39962.29	33652.19	36487.24	32413.69	28970.99	29624.90	28401.27	25869.56
Climate-relevant allocation	576.96	550.44	368.53	509.58	377.55	303.17	380.61	302.33	249.73
as % of total budget	1.35	1.38	1.10	1.40	1.16	1.05	1.28	1.06	0.97

In Table-37, it can be observed that the allocation for climate-relevant expenditure in the budget of the Secondary and Higher Education Division has increased gradually from FY 2019-20 to FY2022-23. In FY2019-20, the budget allocation for climate-relevant expenditure was Tk. 380.61 crore, which has increased to Tk. 576.96 crore in FY2023-24. However, during the same period, the actual expenditure against revised budget allocation for climate-relevant purposes decreased by 82.6 percent in FY2019-20 and 80.23 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 38: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Secondary and Higher Education Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised
Comprehensive disaster management	67.74	53.08	20.54	39.40	22.44	16.24	39.42	38.53	20.64
% of total CC-relevant allocation	11.74	9.64	5.57	7.73	5.94	5.36	10.36	12.74	8.26
% of Ministry budget	0.16	0.13	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.13	0.14	0.08
Infrastructure	28.25	24.67	24.67	17.92	17.87	17.82	10.90	12.15	11.68
% of total CC-relevant allocation	4.90	4.48	6.69	3.52	4.73	5.88	2.86	4.02	4.68
% of Ministry budget	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05
Research and knowledge management	102.67	110.33	108.13	107.25	100.12	88.04	93.78	77.03	72.86
% of total CC-relevant allocation	17.79	20.04	29.34	21.05	26.52	29.04	24.64	25.48	29.18
% of Ministry budget	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.29	0.31	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.28
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	378.31	362.35	215.18	345.00	237.12	181.06	236.45	174.11	144.29
% of total CC relevant allocation	65.57	65.83	58.39	67.70	62.80	59.72	62.12	57.59	57.78
% of Ministry budget	0.88	0.91	0.64	0.95	0.73	0.62	0.80	0.61	0.56
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	576.97	550.43	368.52	509.57	377.55	303.16	380.62	302.32	249.73
% of Total Budget	1.35	1.38	1.10	1.40	1.16	1.05	1.28	1.06	0.97

Table-38 shows the budget allocation in the Secondary and Higher Education Division based on the BCCSAP thematic areas from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. In FY 2023-24, the highest allocation has been provided for the thematic area of 'Skill Development and Institutional Strengthening', amounting to Tk. 378.31 crore (65.57 percent). The second-highest allocation of Tk.102.67 crore (17.79 percent) has been provided for the thematic area of 'Research and Knowledge Management'.

### 2.2.19 Ministry of Social Welfare

The stated mission of this Ministry is ensuring development and well-being of disadvantaged sections of the society including marginalized people, the helpless and the disabled by reducing social disparity and establishing social justice. The climate-relevant medium-term strategic objectives and activities as stated in MBF are listed below:

- Building resilience through equitable socio-economic development
- Empowerment and social protection for the disadvantaged people
- Transformative resilience through inclusion and social justice to extreme vulnerable groups

Basically, one of the objectives of these activities is to increase the adaptive capacity of the population in climate-prone areas by bringing them under the social safety net.

Climate change-relevant programmes under the Ministry of Social Welfare as mentioned in its MBF include Interest-free microcredit programme, Urban Management of Internal Migration due to Climate Change (UMIMCC), allowance for widows, distressed women and women oppressed by husband and so on.

**Table 39: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Social Welfare Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>11033.19</b>	<b>9401.18</b>	<b>9325.47</b>	<b>6555.32</b>	<b>6632.64</b>	<b>6480.83</b>	<b>6555.32</b>	<b>6632.64</b>	<b>6480.83</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	57.18	54.25	48.90	44.21	41.47	33.11	44.21	41.47	33.11
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.52	0.58	0.52	0.67	0.63	0.51	0.67	0.63	0.51
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>1183.65</b>	<b>798.81</b>	<b>698.41</b>	<b>325.95</b>	<b>261.41</b>	<b>191.33</b>	<b>325.95</b>	<b>261.41</b>	<b>191.33</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	50.90	54.84	46.39	26.50	23.64	16.07	26.50	23.64	16.07
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	4.30	6.87	6.64	8.13	9.04	8.40	8.13	9.04	8.40
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>12216.84</b>	<b>10199.99</b>	<b>10023.88</b>	<b>6881.27</b>	<b>6894.05</b>	<b>6672.16</b>	<b>6881.27</b>	<b>6894.05</b>	<b>6672.16</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	108.08	109.09	95.29	73.62	80.61	68.34	70.71	65.11	49.18
<i>as % of total budget</i>	0.88	1.07	0.95	0.81	0.89	0.79	1.03	0.94	0.74

Table-39 above shows that climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Social Welfare has gradually increased from the FY2019-20 to the FY2023-24. In the FY2019-20, climate-related allocation of this Ministry was Tk. 70.71 crore. In the FY2023-24, it increased to Tk.108.08 crore. The allocation related to climate was close to 1 percent of the total allocation of this ministry in the FY2019-20, which decreased to 0.81 percent in the FY2021-22 and increased slightly to 0.88 percent in the FY2023-24. It can also be seen from the table that in the FY2019-20, the actual expenditure was 75.53 percent of the revised budget which increased to 84.77 percent in the FY2021-22.

**Table 40: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Social Welfare**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>53.85</b>	<b>63.96</b>	<b>62.68</b>	<b>47.74</b>	<b>54.74</b>	<b>46.10</b>	<b>43.62</b>	<b>40.81</b>	<b>35.01</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	49.82	58.63	65.79	64.85	67.91	67.46	61.69	62.68	71.19
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.44	0.63	0.63	0.52	0.61	0.53	0.63	0.59	0.52
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>39.69</b>	<b>24.08</b>	<b>16.41</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>10.66</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>4.23</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	36.72	22.07	17.22	10.64	15.20	15.60	20.00	15.30	8.60
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.32	0.24	0.16	0.09	0.14	0.12	0.21	0.14	0.06
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	1.39	1.29	1.46	1.79	1.63	1.42	1.54	1.67	1.71
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>19.64</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>16.73</b>	<b>12.31</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>11.86</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>9.10</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	12.07	18.00	15.53	22.72	15.27	15.53	16.77	20.35	18.50
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.11	0.19	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.17	0.19	0.14
<b>Total CC Relevance (Tk.)</b>	<b>108.08</b>	<b>109.09</b>	<b>95.28</b>	<b>73.62</b>	<b>80.61</b>	<b>68.34</b>	<b>70.71</b>	<b>65.11</b>	<b>49.18</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.74</b>

Table-40 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of the Ministry of Social Welfare during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The highest allocation (Tk. 53.85 crore and 49.82 percent) has been provided to the thematic area of 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' in the FY2023-24 in terms of total amount and percentage. The second highest allocation (Tk. 39.69 crore and 36.72 percent) was given to the thematic area of 'Comprehensive Disaster Management'.

## 2.2.20 Road Transport and Highways Division

The Division's mission is to build a sustainable highway infrastructure through development, expansion and maintenance, and to build a safe road system with integrated urban public transport through up-gradation of transport services. Roads and highways plans are being implemented considering the localized highest danger level of floods. In the case of road construction and reconstruction, adequate number of bridges and culverts are being built since these structures do not obstruct the natural flow of water, which may cause water logging. The Division also aims to introduce and operate integrated mass rapid transit system that promotes lower carbon emission. The development, expansion and maintenance of highway networks, the modernization of motor vehicle systems and the construction, operation and maintenance of modern mass rapid transit are directly linked to climate change.

**Table 41: Trend of Climate Relevance in Road Transport and Highways Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>5647.82</b>	<b>5352.00</b>	<b>5351.69</b>	<b>4900.31</b>	<b>4704.42</b>	<b>3723.35</b>	<b>4110.72</b>	<b>4090.23</b>	<b>3389.77</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	2.15	1.33	1.09	1.71	1.30	1.04	2.26	2.24	1.20
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.04
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>34062.21</b>	<b>31295.87</b>	<b>29896.58</b>	<b>28041.67</b>	<b>28292.12</b>	<b>26128.23</b>	<b>25163.36</b>	<b>23959.80</b>	<b>20196.32</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	1275.32	782.16	930.18	253.84	178.63	147.21	153.03	143.34	101.92
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	3.74	2.50	3.11	0.91	0.63	0.56	0.61	0.60	0.50
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>39710.03</b>	<b>36647.87</b>	<b>35248.27</b>	<b>32941.98</b>	<b>32996.54</b>	<b>29851.58</b>	<b>29274.08</b>	<b>28050.03</b>	<b>23586.09</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	1277.47	783.49	931.27	255.55	179.93	148.25	155.29	145.58	103.12
<i>as % of total budget</i>	3.22	2.14	2.64	0.78	0.55	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.44

Table 41 shows that there has been a gradual increase in climate-relevant budget allocation of Road Transport and Highways Division in FY2023-24 as compared to FY2019-20. In the FY2019-20, the climate-relevant allocation of this Division was Tk.155.29 crore, which has increased almost eight times to Tk.1277.47 crore in FY2023-24. As a percentage, the climate-relevant allocation has increased from 0.44 to 3.22 during this period. Climate-relevant allocations in the development budget have increased more than eightfold during the period under review. Actual climate related expenditure was 70.83 percent of the revised budget in FY2019-20 which increased to over 82.39 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 42: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Road Transport and Highways Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)									
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>128.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>22.93</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	10.05	0.00	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.32	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>832.67</b>	<b>507.59</b>	<b>709.63</b>	<b>37.82</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>37.82</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>14.04</b>	
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	65.18	64.79	76.20	14.80	17.94	25.51	10.21	10.49	13.62	
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.10	1.39	2.01	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.05	0.05	0.06	
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.25</b>	
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.32	0.36	0.13	0.75	0.82	0.24	
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>313.50</b>	<b>274.28</b>	<b>196.10</b>	<b>215.87</b>	<b>146.26</b>	<b>109.31</b>	<b>137.18</b>	<b>128.03</b>	<b>87.88</b>	
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	24.54	35.01	21.06	84.47	81.29	73.73	88.34	87.94	85.22	
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.79	0.75	0.56	0.66	0.44	0.37	0.47	0.46	0.37	
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.95</b>	
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	0.18	0.12	0.22	0.40	0.41	0.63	0.70	0.74	0.92	
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>1,277.47</b>	<b>783.49</b>	<b>931.27</b>	<b>255.55</b>	<b>179.93</b>	<b>148.25</b>	<b>155.29</b>	<b>145.58</b>	<b>103.12</b>	
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.44</b>	

Table-42 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Road Transport and Highways Division during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. While the thematic area of 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' had the highest allocation in other years, it came second in FY2023-24, from 88.34 per cent in FY2019-20 to only 24.54 per cent in FY2023-24. The highest allocation is in the 'Infrastructure' area which is the highest 65.18 percent in FY2023-24 and Tk. 832.67 crore which is 52 times higher than FY2019-20. That is, since last year 'Infrastructure' thematic area has been getting the highest climate-relevant allocation in this Ministry, the opposite picture is seen in mitigation and low-carbon development where the amount and percentage of allocation has decreased, and the allocation has come to the second highest place.

### 2.2.21 Ministry of Shipping

Modernisation of seaports, river ports and land ports, conservation of navigability of waterways, creation of skilled manpower in maritime sector, affordable and safe passenger and commodity transportation and assistance for expansion of foreign trade are the missions of the Ministry of Shipping. The climate-relevant medium-term strategic objectives and activities as stated in the MBF are listed below:

- Ensure fast and natural drainage of storm water in the coastal/port areas by increasing navigability through capital dredging and conservation of rivers; and
- Ensure less carbon emission compared to other modes of transport by use of relatively less fossil fuel and transporting large volumes of passengers and freight on inland waterways.

This Ministry's climate-relevant projects are: 'Capital dredging in Possur channel from Mongla port to Rampal power plant' project,' Capital dredging of 53 river-routes in inland waterways' project, 'Dredging on 12 important river routes' project, and so on.

**Table 43: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Shipping Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>846.28</b>	<b>821.42</b>	<b>776.25</b>	<b>783.28</b>	<b>764.05</b>	<b>717.04</b>	<b>719.33</b>	<b>723.91</b>	<b>697.10</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	89.76	89.75	88.64	87.53	87.13	85.85	81.26	82.54	80.83
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	10.61	10.93	11.42	11.17	11.40	11.97	11.30	11.40	11.60
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>9954.72</b>	<b>6402.48</b>	<b>4697.71</b>	<b>4354.05</b>	<b>3716.68</b>	<b>3424.11</b>	<b>3113.44</b>	<b>3182.13</b>	<b>2669.00</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	681.73	422.70	609.22	526.14	558.68	428.17	339.21	341.55	308.97
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	6.85	6.60	12.97	12.08	15.03	12.50	10.90	10.73	11.58
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>10801.00</b>	<b>7223.90</b>	<b>5473.96</b>	<b>5137.33</b>	<b>4480.73</b>	<b>4141.15</b>	<b>3832.77</b>	<b>3906.04</b>	<b>3366.10</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	771.49	512.45	697.86	613.67	645.81	514.02	420.47	424.09	389.80
<i>as % of total budget</i>	7.14	7.09	12.75	11.95	14.41	12.41	10.97	10.86	11.58

The budget analysis from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 in Table 43 shows that the share of climate-related allocation against the total budget of the Ministry of Shipping has been fluctuating. In FY2019-20, climate relevant allocation was Tk. 420.47 crore which increased to Tk. 771.49 crore in FY2023-24, but as a percentage this allocation has decreased. Actual expenditure against climate-relevant revised allocation was 91.74 percent in FY2019-20 which declined to about 80 percent in FY2021-22.

**Table 44: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Shipping**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	0.00	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.16	0.08	0.09
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>598.20</b>	<b>354.94</b>	<b>568.81</b>	<b>485.78</b>	<b>531.20</b>	<b>403.02</b>	<b>320.94</b>	<b>334.67</b>	<b>305.09</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	77.54	69.26	81.51	79.16	82.25	78.41	76.33	78.91	78.27
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	5.54	4.91	10.39	9.46	11.86	9.73	8.37	8.57	9.06
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>135.27</b>	<b>112.63</b>	<b>92.44</b>	<b>98.84</b>	<b>85.42</b>	<b>83.31</b>	<b>77.28</b>	<b>77.69</b>	<b>76.90</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	17.53	21.98	13.25	16.11	13.23	16.21	18.38	18.32	19.73
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.25	1.56	1.69	1.92	1.91	2.01	2.02	1.99	2.28
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>38.03</b>	<b>44.57</b>	<b>36.11</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>28.43</b>	<b>27.39</b>	<b>21.57</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>7.47</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	4.93	8.70	5.17	4.67	4.40	5.33	5.13	2.69	1.92
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.35	0.62	0.66	0.56	0.63	0.66	0.56	0.29	0.22
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>771.50</b>	<b>512.45</b>	<b>697.86</b>	<b>613.68</b>	<b>645.81</b>	<b>514.02</b>	<b>420.46</b>	<b>424.09</b>	<b>389.80</b>
<i>% of Total Budget</i>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>11.58</b>

Table-44 shows the budget allocation of the Ministry of Shipping against the BCCSAP thematic areas from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The highest climate-relevant allocation (Tk. 598.20 crore or 77.54 percent) has been provided to the 'Infrastructure' area in FY2023-24 in terms of total taka and percentage. Next among the allocated sectors is 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' thematic area against which climate relevant allocation is Tk.135.27 crore and 17.53 percent. From FY2019-20 to FY2023-24, climate-relevant allocations have averaged close to 9 percent of the total budget.

## 2.2.22 Ministry of Defence

The mission of the Ministry of Defence is to uphold the sovereignty of the motherland by enhancing capacity and effectiveness of the Armed Forces, Inter-Services Departments and other defence-related departments and organizations. The climate relevant medium-term strategic objectives and activities set out in the MBF of this Ministry are the following:

- Preparedness for Natural Disaster Response: Daily weather monitoring by SPARSO by analysing satellite images received at the satellite geostationary centre and forecasting and alerting of applicable hazards; Climate change data collection.
- Forecasting and warning of natural calamities such as cyclones, avalanches, tornadoes, heavy rains, non-rainfalls, cold flows and so on, and monitoring of these issues, publishing report for the information of users, policy makers and concerned departments and ministries along with analysed geo-satellite images of daily weather.
- Collecting and supplying information on climate related to agriculture and providing multi-purpose services related to agriculture such as monitoring of crop growth and condition, crop nature identification, satellite based remote sensing, crop habitat assessment in the country using GIS/GNSS technology and regular monitoring of agricultural crops.

The Ministry's Climate Integration projects are 'Densification of GNSS CORS network and the modernization of tidal stations in Bangladesh (1st Revision), and the project for Improvement of Meteorological Radar System in Dhaka and Rangpur (1st Revision).

**Table 45: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Defence Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)									
	2023-24	2022-23			2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>40553.09</b>	<b>38475.28</b>	<b>34811.97</b>	<b>35859.41</b>	<b>35752.87</b>	<b>34177.18</b>	<b>31040.11</b>	<b>31424.61</b>	<b>35115.98</b>	
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	88.47	50.73	46.55	48.93	48.28	39.68	76.47	42.56	39.48	
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.22	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.25	0.14	0.11	
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>1542.25</b>	<b>1885.00</b>	<b>1837.91</b>	<b>1831.54</b>	<b>1780.35</b>	<b>1451.50</b>	<b>1479.94</b>	<b>1550.34</b>	<b>62.02</b>	
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	75.29	74.39	94.81	94.30	64.69	60.13	144.01	25.24	22.84	
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	4.88	3.95	5.16	5.15	3.63	4.14	9.73	1.63	36.83	
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>42095.34</b>	<b>40360.28</b>	<b>36649.88</b>	<b>37690.95</b>	<b>37533.22</b>	<b>35628.68</b>	<b>32520.05</b>	<b>32974.95</b>	<b>35178.00</b>	
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	163.76	125.12	141.36	143.23	112.97	99.81	220.48	67.80	62.32	
<i>as % of total budget</i>	0.39	0.31	0.39	0.38	0.30	0.28	0.68	0.21	0.18	

Table-45 shows that climate-relevant allocation against total budget has significantly risen between FY2019-20 and FY2023-24. In the revised budget for FY2019-20, the climate-relevant allocation was Tk. 67.80 crore, which increased to Tk.141.36 crore in FY2022-23, and in the original budget for



FY2023-24, it stood at Tk.163.76 crore. Actual climate-relevant expenditure was 91.92 percent of the revised budget in FY2019-20 which declined to 88.35 percent in FY 2021-22.

**Table 46: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Defence**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.28</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	6.89	2.27	2.58	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.22	0.69	0.45
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	<b>144.21</b>	<b>117.57</b>	<b>131.46</b>	<b>138.63</b>	<b>108.62</b>	<b>95.50</b>	<b>215.13</b>	<b>63.56</b>	<b>58.28</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	88.06	93.97	92.99	96.79	96.15	95.67	97.57	93.76	93.50
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.34	0.29	0.36	0.37	0.29	0.27	0.66	0.19	0.17
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	2.25	0.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.77</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	2.80	3.76	2.83	3.10	3.75	4.25	2.21	5.55	6.05
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>163.77</b>	<b>125.11</b>	<b>141.37</b>	<b>143.23</b>	<b>112.97</b>	<b>99.82</b>	<b>220.49</b>	<b>67.79</b>	<b>62.33</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.18</b>

Table-46 shows the climate relevant allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of the Ministry of Defence during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The thematic area on ‘Comprehensive Disaster Management’ received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2023-24, which is Tk.144.21 crore and 88.06 percent respectively. The second highest allocated area is food security, social protection and health.

### 2.2.23 Ministry of Textiles and Jute

The vision of the Ministry of Textiles and Jute is the economic development of the country by increasing the productivity and marketing of textile and jute sector and creating partnerships among stakeholders. Among the medium-term strategic objectives and activities of this Ministry are climate-related diversification of textile and jute products, export and market expansion and strengthening of technological and innovative research. Innovation of charcoal production from jute stick has created the possibility for multifaceted usage of jute which is playing an important role in enhancing climate change adaptation. Burning jute sticks at a certain temperature in a specialised technique for 8/10 hours and then compression is leading to charcoal production which contributes to climate change mitigation. In this process wood is not burned directly; as a result, less carbon dioxide is produced. Biodegradable and environment-friendly polybags are being produced by obtaining cellulose from jute and mixing various environment-friendly substances with it. The produced bags have more than 50 percent cellulose; as a result, within 2-3 months these bags decompose in the soil which plays a dual role of environment conservation and climate change adaptation.

**Table 47: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Textiles and Jute Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>215.83</b>	<b>209.84</b>	<b>194.49</b>	<b>207.05</b>	<b>422.49</b>	<b>401.76</b>	<b>200.16</b>	<b>703.02</b>	<b>729.48</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	6.36	6.52	5.79	6.66	6.11	5.48	6.84	6.46	7.41
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	2.95	3.11	2.98	3.22	1.45	1.36	3.42	0.92	1.02
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>390.38</b>	<b>419.00</b>	<b>409.00</b>	<b>484.50</b>	<b>416.14</b>	<b>381.01</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>656.62</b>	<b>319.07</b>
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	16.50	22.64	24.23	27.89	23.09	20.67	19.85	13.63	9.70
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	4.23	5.40	5.92	5.76	5.55	5.43	3.31	2.08	3.04
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>606.21</b>	<b>628.84</b>	<b>603.49</b>	<b>691.55</b>	<b>838.63</b>	<b>782.77</b>	<b>800.16</b>	<b>1359.64</b>	<b>1048.55</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	22.86	29.16	30.02	34.55	29.20	26.15	26.69	20.09	17.11
<i>as % of total budget</i>	3.77	4.64	4.97	5.00	3.48	3.34	3.34	1.48	1.63

Table-47 shows that climate relevant allocation of the Ministry of Textiles and Jute from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24 has fluctuated against the total budget. In FY2019-20, the climate-relevant budget allocation was Tk.26.69 crore, which increased to Tk. 34.55 crore in FY2021-22, but decreased to Tk. 30 crore in FY2022-23 and further decreased to Tk.22.86 crore in FY2023-24. In FY2019-20, actual climate-relevant expenditure was around 85 percent of the revised budget, but in FY2021-22, it increased to around 90 percent.

**Table 48: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Textiles and Jute**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>26.28</b>	<b>22.51</b>	<b>20.14</b>	<b>19.68</b>	<b>15.62</b>	<b>13.79</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	72.79	77.98	75.98	76.09	77.12	77.02	73.74	77.71	80.55
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	2.74	3.62	3.78	3.80	2.68	2.57	2.46	1.15	1.32
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>3.33</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	27.21	22.02	24.02	23.91	22.88	22.98	26.26	22.29	19.45
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	1.03	1.02	1.19	1.19	0.80	0.77	0.88	0.33	0.32
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>29.16</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>34.54</b>	<b>29.19</b>	<b>26.15</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>20.10</b>	<b>17.12</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.63</b>

Table-48 shows the climate-relevant budget allocation of the Ministry of Textiles and Jute against the BCCSAP thematic areas from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The highest allocation in terms of total amount (Tk.16.64 crore) and percentage (72.79 percent) has been given to 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' area in FY2023-24. This is followed by 'Capacity building and institutional strengthening' (Tk. 6.22 crore and 27.21 per cent). The allocation in this thematic area has increased as a percentage in FY2023-24 as compared with previous years.

## 2.2.24 Ministry of Science and Technology

The main objective of the Ministry of Science and Technology is to support the country and the nation to achieve overall socio-economic prosperity through the peaceful use, promotion, expansion and successful application of nuclear energy, including research on science and technology, technology innovation and development and nuclear power generation. The following strategic objectives and activities of the Ministry are climate-relevant:

- Contributing to the reduction of damage and loss caused by disasters and enhancing people's adaptive capacity through aiding for innovation of new climate-resilient technologies;
- Helping in attaining the nationally determined carbon emission targets through the peaceful use of nuclear power and producing electricity from nuclear sources as it does not emit carbon dioxide; and
- Aiding the creation of climate-resilient livelihood opportunities for the climate vulnerable communities through the innovation of improved technology in fields such as solar electricity electrification, small biogas plants and so on

**Table 49: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Science and Technology Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24		2022-23		2021-22			2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>627.42</b>	<b>602.43</b>	<b>577.94</b>	<b>570.19</b>	<b>563.56</b>	<b>553.28</b>	<b>530.38</b>	<b>530.38</b>	<b>516.51</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	<i>103.21</i>	<i>119.91</i>	<i>117.11</i>	<i>114.99</i>	<i>114.43</i>	<i>113.48</i>	<i>109.49</i>	<i>108.61</i>	<i>107.30</i>
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	<i>16.45</i>	<i>19.90</i>	<i>20.26</i>	<i>20.17</i>	<i>20.30</i>	<i>20.51</i>	<i>20.64</i>	<i>20.48</i>	<i>20.77</i>
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>12980.13</b>	<b>16011.46</b>	<b>12243.27</b>	<b>20633.86</b>	<b>15894.15</b>	<b>14517.31</b>	<b>15908.47</b>	<b>15908.47</b>	<b>12164.05</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	<i>1468.25</i>	<i>1862.76</i>	<i>1553.45</i>	<i>2561.18</i>	<i>2056.41</i>	<i>1879.49</i>	<i>2075.25</i>	<i>2046.38</i>	<i>1553.17</i>
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	<i>11.31</i>	<i>11.63</i>	<i>12.69</i>	<i>12.41</i>	<i>12.94</i>	<i>12.95</i>	<i>13.04</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>12.77</i>
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>13607.55</b>	<b>16613.89</b>	<b>12821.21</b>	<b>21204.05</b>	<b>16457.71</b>	<b>15070.59</b>	<b>16438.85</b>	<b>16438.85</b>	<b>12680.56</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	<i>1571.46</i>	<i>1982.67</i>	<i>1670.56</i>	<i>2676.17</i>	<i>2170.84</i>	<i>1992.97</i>	<i>2184.74</i>	<i>2154.99</i>	<i>1660.47</i>
<i>as % of total budget</i>	<i>11.55</i>	<i>11.93</i>	<i>13.03</i>	<i>12.62</i>	<i>13.19</i>	<i>13.22</i>	<i>13.29</i>	<i>13.11</i>	<i>13.09</i>

As shown in Table 49, the climate-relevant allocation against the total budget of the Ministry of Science and Technology in FY2023-24 decreased compared with FY2019-20. The climate-relevant allocation in FY2019-20 was Tk. 2,184.74 crore, which has come down to Tk. 1,571.46 crore in FY2023-24. However, the climate-relevant allocation at the time under consideration was always close to 13 percent of the total budget except for FY2023-24. Moreover, the Table also shows that the actual expenditure on climate in FY2019-20 was 77 percent of the revised budget which increased to 91.80 per cent in FY2021-22.

**Table 50: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Ministry of Science and Technology**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>69.26</b>	<b>41.96</b>	<b>32.85</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>35.57</b>	<b>33.86</b>	<b>37.31</b>	<b>27.26</b>	<b>16.02</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	4.41	2.12	1.97	1.85	1.64	1.70	1.71	1.26	0.96
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.51	0.25	0.26	0.23	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.17	0.13
<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	<b>87.13</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	5.54	0.02	0.37	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.64	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	<b>1,378.60</b>	<b>1,895.79</b>	<b>1,588.36</b>	<b>2,583.12</b>	<b>2,093.43</b>	<b>1,918.09</b>	<b>2,109.28</b>	<b>2,089.22</b>	<b>1,606.71</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	87.73	95.62	95.08	96.52	96.43	96.24	96.55	96.95	96.76
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	10.13	11.41	12.39	12.18	12.72	12.73	12.83	12.71	12.67
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>36.46</b>	<b>44.44</b>	<b>43.12</b>	<b>43.25</b>	<b>41.48</b>	<b>40.75</b>	<b>37.87</b>	<b>38.24</b>	<b>37.51</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	2.32	2.24	2.58	1.62	1.91	2.04	1.73	1.77	2.26
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.27	0.27	0.34	0.20	0.25	0.27	0.23	0.23	0.30
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>1,571.45</b>	<b>1,982.67</b>	<b>1,670.55</b>	<b>2,676.17</b>	<b>2,170.84</b>	<b>1,992.97</b>	<b>2,184.73</b>	<b>2,154.99</b>	<b>1,660.47</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>13.22</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>13.11</b>	<b>13.09</b>

Table-50 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of the Ministry of Science and Technology during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The thematic area on 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' received the highest allocation both in terms of absolute numbers (TK.1,378.6 crore) and percentage (87.73 percent) in FY2023-24. This has been the case for all the preceding years as well.

### 2.2.25 Technical and Madrasa Education Division

The mission of Technical and Madrasa Education Division is to create efficient and skilled human resources with moral values through combination of technical and vocational, science and technology-based education and training. The climate-relevant strategic objectives and activities of Technical and Madrasa Education Division include the following:

- It will be possible to use newly constructed madrasas being set up in climate vulnerable areas as shelters during emergencies caused by climate change. These can also be used as permanent communication centres for preparedness for climate change-induced emergency situations. In addition, creating water bodies in educational institutions, planting trees and developing environment-friendly infrastructure play a supportive role in addressing the impacts of climate change.
- Generation of skilled human resources for domestic and international labour markets through technical, professional and vocational trainings expanding climate-adaptive livelihoods.

**Table 51: Trend of Climate Relevance in Technical and Madrasa Education Division Budget and Expenditure**

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Operating Budget</b>	<b>7779.22</b>	<b>7170.82</b>	<b>7065.68</b>	<b>6843.84</b>	<b>6636.47</b>	<b>5928.42</b>	<b>5940.45</b>	<b>5952.46</b>	<b>5044.99</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	23.51	20.35	17.99	18.61	16.31	11.85	21.20	21.01	9.42
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.30	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.25	0.20	0.36	0.35	0.19
<b>Development Budget</b>	<b>2822.81</b>	<b>2557.00</b>	<b>2086.00</b>	<b>2310.46</b>	<b>2373.16</b>	<b>2068.70</b>	<b>1513.15</b>	<b>1354.79</b>	<b>1002.74</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	45.86	43.89	27.05	26.78	27.96	15.95	62.00	60.84	26.21
<i>as % of Development budget</i>	1.62	1.72	1.30	1.16	1.18	0.77	4.10	4.49	2.61
<b>Total Budget</b>	<b>10602.03</b>	<b>9727.82</b>	<b>9151.68</b>	<b>9154.30</b>	<b>9009.63</b>	<b>7997.12</b>	<b>7453.60</b>	<b>7307.25</b>	<b>6047.73</b>
<i>Climate-relevant allocation</i>	69.37	64.24	45.04	45.39	44.27	27.80	83.20	81.85	35.63
<i>as % of total budget</i>	0.65	0.66	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.35	1.12	1.12	0.59

Table 51 presents the climate-relevant allocation in the budget of Technical and Madrasa Education Division from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The climate-relevant allocation was Tk. 83.20 crore against the total budget of the Division in FY2019-20, which came down to Tk. 69.37 crore in FY2023-24. Against the revised climate budget, the actual expenditure in FY2019-20 was 43.53 percent which increased to 62.8 per cent in FY2021-22.

**Table 52: BCCSAP Thematic Area-wise Budget and Expenditure in Technical and Madrasa Education Division**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>Food security, social protection, and health</b>	<b>19.61</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>49.96</b>	<b>47.28</b>	<b>23.57</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	28.26	25.89	41.50	54.36	55.29	52.88	60.05	57.76	66.17
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.18	0.17	0.20	0.27	0.27	0.18	0.67	0.65	0.39
<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	<b>49.77</b>	<b>47.61</b>	<b>26.35</b>	<b>20.72</b>	<b>19.79</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>33.24</b>	<b>34.57</b>	<b>12.05</b>
<i>% of total CC-relevant allocation</i>	71.74	74.11	58.50	45.64	44.71	47.12	39.95	42.24	33.83
<i>% of Ministry budget</i>	0.47	0.49	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.16	0.45	0.47	0.20
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>69.38</b>	<b>64.24</b>	<b>45.04</b>	<b>45.40</b>	<b>44.26</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>83.20</b>	<b>81.85</b>	<b>35.62</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.59</b>

Table-52 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Technical and Madrasa Education Division during FY2019-20 to FY2023-24. The thematic area on 'Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening' received the highest allocation in terms of total amount and percentage in 2023-24, which is 71.74 percent of the total climate-relevant allocation. The second highest sector in terms of climate-relevant allocation is 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health', which had the highest allocation in FY2019-20 but has come second with an allocation of 28.25 percent this FY.

### 3. Climate-relevant Plans and Funds

For implementation and management of climate change-related programmes, it is crucial to consider the options adopted and the funds created. The objective is to attract the attention of stakeholders to Government's commitment to implementing these programmes and managing the funds. In this regard, it is crucial to illuminate the resources required for the implementation of the programmes and the amount of resources allocated for specific purposes. The following are the main programmes and funds related to climate change, and a brief description of their sources and their impact is presented in this chapter.

- National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023-2050
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC updated in 2021)
- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Adaptation Fund
- Least Developed Countries Fund
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100

#### 3.1 National Adaptation Plan (NAP: 2023-2050)

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2023-2050 has been adopted in 2022 with the goal of reducing the adverse impacts and enhancing resilience to climate change. The plan encompasses eight sectors: water resources; disaster, social safety and protection; agriculture; fisheries, aquaculture, and livestock; urban area ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity; policy and institutions; and capacity development, research and innovation. A total of 113 interventions (90 high priority and 23 medium-to-high priority) have been identified in these thematic areas within the NAP. This NAP is crucial for identifying areas of adaptation, assessing resource requirements for each sector and each of the major interventions; such adaptation planning is also vital to the necessary climate financing. The estimated cost for implementing these 113 activities outlined in the comprehensive climate change adaptation plan over a 27-year period is approximately 230 billion US dollars. To mobilize such substantial resources for the implementation of the NAP, the importance of managing and involving private sector accounts among other sources of funding has been highlighted. A brief investment plan for the National Adaptation Plan (2023-2050) as well as the identified key adaptation areas are presented in Appendix 3.

#### 3.2 Assessing funding needs for climate adaptation and mitigation activities included in the Implementation Guide to Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)

In Bangladesh, the NDC Roadmap and Action Plan for Implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) were adopted in 2018. The NDC Roadmap covers the period from 2016 to 2025, with a focus on the year 2020. It includes only the electricity generation, industry, and transportation sectors. The NDC serves as a living document, which will be updated to include new sectors in the future. In 2021, the updated NDC was submitted, encompassing all sectors of Bangladesh's economy. Since the National Adaptation Plan has been prepared separately, the updated NDC does not assess or elaborate on adaptation plans and funding needs.

Bangladesh has already implemented several crucial adaptation programmes in response to urgent needs. The prioritized programmes mentioned in the NDC are of utmost importance for enhancing resilience to climate impacts. For the effective implementation of these programmes, a total of Tk. 3,52,800 crore, or an annual requirement of Tk.23,520 crore, is needed from 2015 to 2030. Additionally, for the implementation of the adaptation projects included in the NDC, a total of Tk.2,26,800 crore, or an annual requirement of Tk.11,340 crore, has been estimated for the period 2011 to 2030.

**Table: 53 Mitigation Action Plan described in NDC**

Mitigation measures		Estimated cost required (million USD, 2021-2030)	
		Unconditional	Conditional
<b>Energy sector</b>			
Setting up of fuel-efficient coal power plants		9905.00	13204.00
Implementation of renewable energy projects	Grid connected solar	1208.00	1845.00
	Air	333.00	600.00
	Biomass	35.40	71.00
	Organic gas	32.10	64.00
	Hydro	204.00	2166.00
	Miniature solar grids	260.50	260.50
Re-energizing old power plants		561.50	561.50
Installation of prepaid electricity metres		870.00	1305.00
Implementation of EECMP targets		1500.00	1500.00
Transportation Plan Preparation, Policy Initiatives and ITS		70.00	500.00
Implementation of MRT and BRT		4200.00	12470.00
Multi-modal hub development		800.00	200.00
Widening of roads, improving road quality and construction of NMT and bicycle lanes		1500.00	700.00
Construction of expressways			1000.00
Introduction of charging station networks and electric buses in major cities			60000.00
Purchase of modern rolling stock and signalling system for railways		5000.00	5000.00
Electrification of railway systems and construction of double tracks			20000.00
Expansion and development of inland water transport		3000.00	10000.00
Installation of solar irrigation pumps		0.40	420.80
Installation of prepaid gas metres		1397.00	5588.50
HCFC gradually reduced			2.00

Mitigation measures	Estimated cost required (million USD, 2021-2030)	
<b>Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) Sectors</b>		
Implementation of AW in paddy fields in dry season	17.65	35.29
Varietal improvement	79.65	153.82
Land management	1.23	3.69
Fertilizer management (placement at depth in paddy fields)	2.40	7.20
Bringing more areas under pulses cultivation	5.29	0.00
Replacing low-productive animals with high-productivity crossbred cows	8.15	16.29
Feed development	138.70	275.68
Development of Manure Management (Establishment, Maintenance, Training and Awareness of Small Bio-Gas Plants)	16.47	14.71
Forest-related activities	500.00	2000.00
<b>Garbage sector</b>		
Installation of combustion reactor	608.00	1791.00
Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility		6.00
Setting up of wastewater treatment plant		1958.00
Regional Integrated Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility	2.70	8.50

### 3.3 Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund

In 2009, the Government of Bangladesh established the Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) to address the insufficient climate financing received from bilateral and multilateral sources. To provide a legal basis for the provision of funds, the Climate Change Trust Act, 2010 (BCCTA) was enacted. The objective of establishing BCCTF is to mobilize resources through project implementation within the thematic areas and programmes of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, 2009 (BCCSAP) aiming to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Until 2022-23, a total of Tk. 3,955 crore was allocated from both Government and non-Government sources to implement the climate change agenda under this fund. As of December 2022, 851 projects were approved under this fund, with 790 projects being implemented by various Ministries/Divisions and the remaining 61 projects being implemented by different NGOs under the supervision of the Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). Among these Ministries/Divisions, Local Government Division received the highest allocation of Tk.1,397.613 crore, followed by the Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at Tk.1,057.965 crore and Tk. 485.515 crore respectively (Table 54).



**Table: 54- Allocation for Ministry-based Projects from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund**

Serial	Name of Ministry/Division	Number of Projects	Allocation (Crore Tk.)
1	Ministry of Water Resources	135.00	1057.965
2	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives	479	1397.613
3	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	78	485.52
4	Ministry of Agriculture	23	131.52
5	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	9	140.52
6	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	3	56.02
7	Ministry of Shipping	2	44.61
8	Ministry of Education	35	91.39
9	Ministry of Defence	12	55.21
10	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	3	22.11
11	Ministry of Science and Technology	2	19.31
12	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	3	9.25
13	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	2	7.53
14	Ministry of Textiles and Jute	1	9.60
15	Ministry of Home Affairs	1	2.00
16	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism	1	1.00
17	Ministry of Public Administration	1	0.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>3531.713</b>

On the basis of Division-wise project allocations, Barisal Division received the highest allocation followed by Dhaka and Chattogram Divisions respectively. On the other hand, Mymensingh Division ranks last in terms of number of projects and allocation, where against 37 projects, the amount of allocation is Tk.118 crore (Table 55).

**Table: 55 Allocations for Division-wise Projects from Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund**

Division	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost (Tk. 1 crore)
Dhaka	141	640.47
Chattogram	142	639.60
Barishal	139	707.52
Khulna	83	300.65
Rajshahi	80	211.38
Rangpur	63	180.28
Sylhet	45	172.88
Mymensingh	37	117.92
More than one Division	60	560.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>3531.71</b>

A breakdown of the number of projects and allocations by BCCSAP thematic areas shows that the 'Infrastructure' sector stands at the top with 59 percent allocation and 402 projects. This is followed by 'Mitigation and Low-Carbon Development' and 'Food Security, Social Protection and Health' sectors with allocations of 22 and 13 percent respectively (Table 56).

**Table 56: BCCSAP Thematic Area Based Allocation from the Climate Change Trust Fund**

Thematic areas	Number of Projects	Total Allocation (Tk. 1 crore)	Percentage of Allocation
Food security, social protection, and health	102	442.92	13.00
Integrated disaster management	7	32.24	1.00
Infrastructure	402	2095.41	59.00
Research and knowledge management	38	134.83	4.00
Mitigation and low-carbon development	231	760.69	23.00
Skill development and institutional strengthening	10	68.62	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>3531.72</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: BCCTAF, 2023

### 3.4 Green Climate Fund

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

In view of extreme threats caused by climate change, it demands to reconsider the conditions of receiving funds from GCF for Bangladesh, taking into consideration the existing financial management system and process. What is important to mention in this context is that the fiduciary performance of the country has greatly improved as a result of reforming budgeting, accounting and Government auditing systems over the past two decades. Currently GCF has six projects running in Bangladesh. The details of these projects are given in Appendix 8. The total funding amount for the projects is 553.01 million US dollars of which 12.73 million US dollars is received as grants while the remaining 540.28 million dollars is categorised as Government loans/co-financing.

### 3.5 Adaptation Fund

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

Since 2010, the fund has committed US\$998 million to climate adaptation, including 100 visible adaptation projects. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change is the designated authority for receiving these funds. In March 2019, the Fund received a grant of US\$9.995 million from a project titled 'Adaptation Initiative for Climate Vulnerable Offshore Small Islands and Riverine Char Land in Bangladesh' implemented by the Department of Environment to increase the climate resilience of vulnerable people living in coastal islands and riverine grasslands in Bangladesh.

### 3.6 Least Developed Countries Fund

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) was established under the UNFCCC in 2001 to support the LDC work programme. Bangladesh has so far received grants from this fund for 7 projects with a total amount of US\$34.405 million. Among these, the project concept paper titled 'Building Climate Resilient Livelihoods in Vulnerable Landscapes in Bangladesh' has been approved and a grant of US\$8.93 million is under process.

### 3.7 Bangladesh Delta Plan-2100

The Government approved the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP-2100) in September 2018 to protect the future of the country's water resources and reduce the potential damaging effects of climate change and natural disasters. It is a long-term integrated and holistic plan aimed at supporting Bangladesh's long-term development through sound water management, climate change and environmental challenges. BDP 2100 sets 3 high-level national goals and 6 specific goals for the delta region. Six hotspots have been identified in this plan: (1) Coastal areas (27,738 sq km), (2) Barendra and drought-prone areas (22,848 sq km), (3) Haor and flash flood-prone areas (16,574 sq km), (4) Chittagong Hill Tracts (13,295 sq km), (5) Riverine areas and estuaries (35,204 sq km), and (6) Urban areas (19,823 sq km). As estimated in BDP-2100, Bangladesh was supposed to be able to achieve a gross domestic product (GDP) growth of 8 percent by 2020 and maintain an average growth rate of 9 percent through 2041.

In the investment plan of BDP-2100, 80 projects have been selected for implementation in the first phase till 2040. Of these, 65 are related to physical infrastructure and the remaining 15 are related to institutional capacity and capacity building and research-related projects. A total of USD\$37 billion will be needed by 2030 to implement the BDP-2100 ambitions of ensuring food and water security and disaster preparedness. The plan will be implemented in three phases – short-term plan up to 2030, medium-term plan up to 2050, and long-term plan up to 2100. Currently, the Government spends 0.8 percent of GDP on projects and programmes related to delta management. Implementation of the planned 80 projects will require at least a three-fold increase in expenditure amounting to 2.5 percent of GDP. Through effective efforts to achieve this goal, Bangladesh can receive US\$2.0 billion annually from the Green Climate Fund. The remaining expenditure will be met

through other development partners, foreign direct investment and private sector assistance. As per estimation of BDP 2100, there is potential to attract significant amount of investment from the private sector. According to this estimate, it will be possible to supply at least 0.5 percent of the total domestic product every year from the private sector.

A total of 34 projects under various climate hotspots are eligible for climate finance out of the 80 projects selected for implementation of the Delta Plan (Appendix 7). Among them, the project under the 'Urban Areas' hotspot, 'Navigation Protection including Restoration of River Environment around Dhaka City' has both climate finance and private sector financing opportunities. A list of hotspot-based climate related projects selected in the Delta Plan is shown in Table 57.

**Table: 57 List of hotspot-based climate-relevant projects**

Serial	Climate hotspots	Total number of projects	Number of climate-relevant projects
1	Coastal areas	23	13.00
2	River areas and estuary	7	5.00
3	Urban areas	12	5.00
4	Barendra and drought-prone areas	9	0.00
5	Chittagong Hill Tracts region	8	2.00
6	Haor and areas prone to flash floods	6	4.00
7	Cross cutting areas	15	5.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>34</b>

(Source: BDP-2100, Part-II: Investment Plan)

## Conclusion

Among the countries affected by climate change, Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable. The development trajectory of Bangladesh faces tremendous challenges due to climate change-induced natural disasters such as cyclones, floods, droughts, salinity intrusion, sea-level rise, and soil salinity increase. Ensuring sustainable and inclusive development is a major challenge while dealing with climate change impacts. Bangladesh is politically committed to addressing the vulnerabilities and multiple risks created due to global climate change. To fulfil this commitment, various policies, plans, and strategies have been adopted by the Government in line with the country's legal framework.

This is the sixth report prepared specifically for climate financing for sustainable development, building upon the insights and experiences of previous reports. The report presents analyses that highlight the severity of the impacts of climate change on the affected population, emphasizing the Government's commitment to fulfilling its promises in terms of resource allocation to reduce climate vulnerabilities. As an example, it is stated that climate-relevant budget allocation has increased by 1.6 times in the past eight years. From Tk.12,163 crore (approximately 1.44 billion dollars) in the FY 2016-17, it has reached at Tk. 37,051 crore (approximately \$3.40 billion) in the FY 2023-24.

In FY2023-24, the total climate-relevant budget allocation of the 25 ministries/divisions accounts for 54.09 percent of the total budget of these ministries/divisions. Of the total budget of 25 climate relevant ministries/divisions, 8.99 percent is specifically for climate-relevant expenditures. The total climate change-relevant budget for these 25 ministries/ divisions in the FY2023-24 decreased slightly by Tk. 167.23 crore. However, compared to the revised climate budget of FY2022-23, the allocation in FY 2023-24 is Tk. 5,643 crore more than the main climate relevant budget allocation in FY2022-23. The climate-relevant allocation for operational budget increased from 6.88 percent in FY2019-20 to 7.04 percent in FY2023-24. In the same period, the development budget allocation for climate change increased from 9.83 percent to 10.84 percent. In numerical terms, the climate-relevant allocation increased from Tk. 25,650.28 crore to Tk. 37,051.94 crore over the five-year period i.e. from FY2019-20 to FY2023-24, which accounted for 0.74 percent of the GDP in FY2023-24.

Bangladesh is facing the challenge of mitigating the adverse effects of climate change with limited resources while striving to fulfil its commitments regarding climate change adaptation. However, the implementation of identified adaptation actions in recent initiatives, such as the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2022, updated NDC, and CFF poses a significant challenge in terms of necessary financing. Particularly, to effectively implement NAP 2022 and NDC, it is essential to mobilize international sources and increase our expertise in climate finance and project implementation beyond domestic resources. Additionally, the adoption/implementation of necessary policy measures will be required to involve the private sector in climate adaptation financing.

This report is intended to provide a clear picture of climate-relevant challenges and the financial implications associated with climate change, contributing to the Government's efforts in addressing climate change-induced vulnerabilities and resource constraints. This report, while serving as a resource for climate finance research, will assist in the future policy formulation on climate change.



# Appendices

## Appendix 1: Methodology for Climate Finance Tracking

### A. Conceptual Framework:

OECD DAC established Rio Markers for mitigation in 1998 and for adaptation in 2010 to monitor the development financial flows bearing in mind the objectives of Rio convention on biodiversity, climate change and desertification. These were intended to help members with the preparation of their National Communications to the Rio Conventions. The Handbook on OECD-DAC Rio Markers for climate change defines that an activity “should be classified as climate-change-related” if it “...contributes to the integration of climate change concerns with the recipient countries’ development objectives through institution building, capacity development, strengthening the regulatory and policy framework, or research...”. Coders have three options: that adaptation/mitigation is a “principle objective”, “significant objective”, or “not targeted to the policy objective”. For an activity to be classified as having adaptation/mitigation as a “principle objective”, it must be established that it “would not have been funded but for that [adaptation/mitigation] objective”. This is in contrast to activities categorized as having adaptation/mitigation as a “significant objective” which have “other prime objectives, but have been formulated or adjusted to help meet climate concerns.”<sup>3</sup>

**Adaptation Finance Tracking** – Adaptation implies reduction in the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate variability related risks by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. In general, an activity is considered as an adaptation activity if it:

- a) Reduces the risk, exposure or sensitivity of human or natural systems to climate change and climate variability;
- b) Increases the potential or capability of a system to adapt to effects and impact of climate stimuli;
- c) Builds problem solving capacity to develop responses to climate variability and change;
- d) Incorporates climate risk information into decision-making.

**Mitigation Finance Tracking** – Mitigation implies either reduction in emissions of GHGs into the atmosphere or absorption of them from the atmosphere. An activity is considered mitigation if it:

- a) Contributes to the reduction of GHG intensity per unit of output;
- b) Limits the burning of fossil fuels for energy and uses lower carbon or renewable sources;
- c) Plans transport systems and urban development appropriately;
- d) Reduces emissions from poor forest and land use practices; or
- e) Stores carbon in the soil through conserving forests and managing land more sustainably.

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<sup>3</sup> ‘Handbook on Rio Markers for Climate’ published in 2010 by OECD-DAC

## B. Steps:

The tracking methodology is devised of five systematic steps:

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

First, defining and classifying climate expenditures. This includes developing guidance for identifying what is and what is not climate relevant, typically drawing on the national climate change policy. And also defining a typology for climate change expenditure – which may for example be simply into two categories, adaptation and mitigation, or may be a more elaborate structure of climate change interventions as in BCCSAP 2009.

The Programmes identified under the BCCSAP Thematic Areas (44 Programmes under 6 Thematic Areas) is used as the Climate Relevance Criteria to be used for tracking climate public finance. The relevance criteria proposed in the Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF 2014) is also aligned with the BCCSAP thematic areas and programmes for harmonized climate finance reporting.

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

Second, assessing and “weighting” the climate relevance of those expenditures is critical. Categorizing fully targeted climate relevant activities are fairly easy but the methodology is designed in such a way that a lower proportion of the allocation on less relevant activities is also captured along with the allocations on more highly relevant activities.

Identify key relevant interventions under each climate relevance criteria and rate each of those in terms of (a) Climate Sensitivity, and (b) Climate Change Relevance.<sup>4</sup> The relevance weight for key interventions (c) are then calculated by deducting the assigned weight for climate sensitivity from the weight for climate change dimension of an intervention.

For multiple interventions under a climate relevance criteria, the climate relevance weight for the interventions is calculated by subtracting the standard deviation of the relevance weights from the maximum relevance weight of the interventions. Formulas to calculate climate relevance weight are:

- i) Maximum relevance weight from the selected interventions under a climate relevance criteria:

$$\text{MAX} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$$

- ii) Standard Deviation of the relevance weight:

$$\sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

- iii) Climate relevance weight of a ‘Climate Relevance Criteria’:

$$\text{MAX} (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) - \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x - \bar{x})^2}{n - 1}}$$

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<sup>4</sup> The negative values/allocation, investments causing additional emission and maladaptation was not counted. This will be counted as the system evolves

### Step 3: Relevance of Projects and Programmes

If a project or programme addresses only one relevance criteria, the climate relevant finance should be calculated as percentage (of climate relevance) of the annual project allocation for the project/programme. But the projects/programmes are usually complex in nature and may have finances that match with more than one climate relevance criteria. It is considered up to 3 climate relevance criteria (including the 'non-climate finance' criteria, if deemed fit) against a project or programme based on the amount of budget allocation for each relevance area (descending order). The project/programme relevance is then calculated following the same formula of deducting sample standard deviation from the maximum relevance weight percentage, as in Step-2.

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

From the overall project or programme relevance weight worked out in Step-3 should now be distributed among the multiple matching relevance criteria according to the amount of budget allocation for each relevance area. As the criterias are already ranked (descending order) in Step-3, the statistical formula to distribute the climate finance among the relevance criteria:

- i) Weighted Reciprocal Rank for multiple relevance criteria

$$WRR_i = \frac{1}{R_i} / \sum_{i=1}^n 1/R_i$$

Relevance	Rank	Reciprocal Rank	Individual Weight: 3 (Three) Relevance	Individual Weight: 2 (Two) Relevance	Individual Weight: 1 (One) Relevance
Relevance-1	1	1.00	0.55	0.67	1
Relevance-2	2	0.50	0.27	0.33	-
Relevance-3	3	0.33	0.18	-	-

Therefore, for projects and programmes with three Relevance the percentages are 55 percent, 27 percent and 18 percent for Relevance-1, Relevance-2, and Relevance-3 respectively. For projects and programmes with two Relevance the percentages are 67percent and 33percent for Relevance-1 and Relevance-2 respectively. For the projects and programmes with one Relevance Criteria, 100 percent of the allocation and expenditure is climate relevant. This is to note that part of the allocation may be not climate relevant and the remaining may address up to two more relevance criteria, totalling maximum three criteria for a project or activity.

### Step 5: Establishing climate finance weight for 'Operating Budget' of the Ministries/Divisions and associated agencies

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



## Appendix 2: Climate Relevance Criteria for Projects and Programmes of selected ministry/division.

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
<b>01</b>	<b>Food security, social protection and health</b>	
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
<b>02</b>	<b>Comprehensive disaster management</b>	
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 cyclone 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
<b>03</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
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
<b>04</b>	<b>Research and knowledge management</b>	
0401	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or research and knowledge management related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100

<b>Code</b>	<b>Climate Relevance Criteria</b>	<b>CC Relevance (%)</b>
0402	Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	70
0403	Climate Change Modelling at National and sub-national levels	90
0404	Preparatory studies for adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	84
0405	Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	40
0406	Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	83
0407	Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	48
0408	Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	32
<b>05</b>	<b>Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>	
0501	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	
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
<b>06</b>	<b>Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>	
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
<b>07</b>	<b>Not Climate Relevant</b>	
0701	Not Climate Relevant	0

## Appendix 3: Adaptation Interventions Identified in NAP (2023-2050)

### 1. Water Resources

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
<b>WRM1</b>	Integrated management of coastal polders, sea dikes and cyclone shelters against tropical cyclone, sea level rise and storm surges	SWM   SEE   CHI	2212	
<b>WRM2</b>	Management of freshwater resources and monitoring of salinity for reducing vulnerabilities in existing and potential salinity-prone areas	SWM   SEE   CHI 59 BWDB	59	BWDB
<b>WRM3</b>	Protection and management of potentially vulnerable areas due to tropical cyclone, sea level rise, extreme storm surges and flooding	SWM   SEE   CHI	271	BWDB
<b>WRM4</b>	Strengthen early warning and dissemination services for climate change-induced slow onset and sudden extreme water hazards using ICT and artificial intelligence	Nationwide	91	BWDB, BMD
<b>WRM5</b>	Community-based rainwater harvesting through indigenous techniques and conservation of wetlands, reservoirs and natural springs for drinking water supplies in hard-to-reach and water-stressed areas	SWM   SEE   CHT   DBA CBL   NNW   CHI   URB	30	BWDB, BMDA, LGD, CHTDB
<b>WRM6</b>	Dredging of all major and medium rivers for accommodating the smooth drainage of excess floods during climate-induced extreme events	FPE   HFF	1,501	BWDB
<b>WRM7</b>	Construction and rehabilitation of flood and drainage management measures with co-engineering solutions	FPE   HFF	754 B	BWD
<b>WRM8</b>	Drainage management of economic/industrial zones and critical infrastructure, and enforced climate resilience through risk assessment	SWM   SEE   FPE   HFF   URB	326	BEZA
<b>WRM9</b>	Internal drainage management and climate-resilient development of the <i>char</i> and islands areas	CHI	461	BWDB

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
<b>WRM10</b>	Protection against flash floods, wave action, erosion and sedimentation	FPE   HFF   CHI	1,909	BWDB
<b>WRM11</b>	Erosion risk management through erosion prediction, improved early warning and its dissemination	FPE   HFF	7	BWDB
<b>WRM12</b>	Sustainable shoreline erosion management based on eco- or bioengineering measures	SWM   SEE   CHT   HFF   NNW	755	BWDB
<b>WRM13</b>	Reclamation and development of lands for the expansion of afforestation, agriculture, shrimp cultivation and settlements	SEE   CHI	490	BWDB
<b>WRM14</b>	River management through bank Stabilization and other ancillary works	FPE   HFF	587	BWDB
<b>WRM15</b>	Ecosystembased sediment Management along coasts and in estuaries	SWM   SEE   CHI	83	BWDB
<b>WRM16</b>	Drought management measures for enhanced groundwater recharge and increased soil moisture in water-stressed areas	DBA NNW  CBL CHT SWM	99	BADC, BMDA, CHTDB
<b>WRM17</b>	Development of a national drought monitoring system	Nationwide	6	BADC
<b>WRM18</b>	Planned, participatory and coordinated land and water resources management	SWM   SEE   CHT   FPE   HFF   DBA   CBL NNW  CHI URB	170	BWDB
<b>WRM19</b>	Transboundary river basin management and basin-level cooperation	Nationwide	9	JRC
<b>WRM20</b>	Development of a basinwide and participatory Watershed management framework to restore, harvest and optimize the use of water resources	SWM   CHT   FPE   HFF   DBA   CBL  NNW	21	BWDB
<b>WRM21</b>	Remodelling of waterregulating and cross-rainage structures considering climate change scenarios	Nationwide	542	BWDB
<b>Total expenditure for water resource</b>			<b>10383</b>	

## 2: Disaster, social safety and security

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CDM1	Construction and rehabilitation of gender-, age- and disability-sensitive multipurpose climate-resilient and accessible cyclone and flood shelters with safe drinking water, sanitation and livestock shelter facilities	SWM SEE  CHI  FPE HFF	592	DDM,LGED
CDM2	Landslide early warning systems and risk management measures based on eco- or bioengineering measures	CHT HFF NNW	19	DDM
CDM3	Implementation of thunderstorm and lightning risk management measures in highly susceptible areas	Nationwide	14	DDM
CDM4	Protection and enhanced resilience of climate migrants with a particular focus on gender and disability	Nationwide	124	DDM
CDM5	Gender-, age- and disability-responsive, Youth-led disaster preparedness and emergency rescue and evacuation services	SWM   SEE  CHT   FPE  HFF   CBL  NNW  CHI   URB	20	DDM
CDM6	Increase the resilience of vulnerable poor communities by introducing gender-, age- and disability-responsive Diversified livelihoods, effective insurance mechanisms and climate resilience funds	Nationwide	535	DDM, LGD
CDM7	Behavioural change and development of awareness among vulnerable communities for emergency responses and livelihood protection from climate-induced disasters	Nationwide	3	DDM
CDM8	Increase the coverage of social security/social safety net programmes for building community-based resilience and adaptive capacity	Nationwide	625	DDM, DSS, DWA
CDM9	Halt child abuse, early marriage and domestic violence triggered by climate-induced disasters	Nationwide	7	DDM, DSS, DWA

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CDM10	Accelerated livelihood improvements for women, people with disabilities and young entrepreneurs through vocational training on adaptation practices and ICT	Nationwide	230	DWA, ICT, DYD, PPPA
CDM11	Introduction of risk transfer and insurance mechanisms for protection of critical and disaster protection infrastructure, vulnerable MSMEs and farmers	Nationwide	23	DDM, MoF
CDM12	Building climate resilient houses, education & Communication infrastructure in areas with high climate risk	Nationwide	160	DDM, LGED, EED, RHD
	<b>Total expenditure for disaster, social safety and security</b>		<b>2352</b>	

### 3: Agriculture

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
CSA1	Extension of climate-smart technologies for increasing irrigation water use efficiency	SWM   SEE   CHT   FPE   HFF   DBA   CBL   NNW   CHI   URB	313	BADC and BMDA
CSA2	Augmentation of surface water for irrigation and multipurpose Use	SWM   SEE   CHT   FPE   HFF   DBA   CBL   NNW   CHI	846	DP1.1, DP1.2, DP1.4
CSA3	Extension of stress-tolerant, pest and disease-resistant rice and non-rice crops	SWM   SEE   CHT   FPE   HFF   DBA   CBL   NNW   CHI   URB	20	DAE
CSA4	Introduction and scaling up of innovative and Indigenous agriculture	Nationwide	15	DAE
CSA5	Crop diversification/intensification for Natural resources optimization and reduction of climate stress	SWM   SEE   CHT   FPE   HFF   DBA   CBL   NNW   CHI	15	DAE

<b>Code</b>	<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Domain</b>	<b>Cost (billion BDT)</b>	<b>Implementing entity</b>
<b>CSA6</b>	Farm modernization n/mechanization to reduce climate vulnerability	SWM   SEE  CHT   FPE  HFF   DBA CBL   NNW  CHI	106	BADC, BMDA, DAE
<b>CSA7</b>	Increased fertilizer use efficiency for enhancing production	SWM   SEE  CHT   FPE  HFF   DBA CBL   NNW  CHI	103	BADC, SRDI
<b>CSA8</b>	Extension of Good agricultural practices, modern agricultural technology and sloping Agricultural land Technology	SWM   SEE  CHT   FPE  HFF   DBA CBL   NNW  CHI	25	DAE, CHTDB
<b>CSA9</b>	Strengthening and development of pactbased Early warning systems and data management For agriculture	Nationwide	15	DAE
<b>CSA10</b>	Improvement of storage or post-harvest facilities, transport, communications and ecommercebased market facilities for agricultural products	Nationwide	145	BADC, DAM, DAE
<b>CSA11</b>	Development of agrofood processing industries based on climate-sensitive crop Zoning	Nationwide	52	BADC,DAM, DAE
<b>CSA12</b>	Development of ecommerce and engagement of women people with disabilities and youth in e-commercebased entrepreneurship	Nationwide	11	DAM, DAE, ICT
<b>Total expenditure for Agriculture</b>			<b>1666</b>	

#### 4: Fisheries, aquaculture and livestock

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
<b>CFL1</b>	Extension of climateresilient technology for combating climaterelated stresses in aquaculture	SWM   SEE   CHT   FPE   HFF   DBA   CBL   NNW   CHI   URB	162	DoF
<b>CFL2</b>	Development of climateready open water Fisheries management	SWM   SEE   HFF   DBA   CBL   NNW   CHI   BoB   URB	88	DoF
<b>CFL3</b>	Development and management of coastal and marine fisheries to foster the blue economy	SWM   SEE   BoB	45	DoF
<b>CFL4</b>	Validation and extension of indigenous knowledge based adaptation techniques to combatclimatic effects on fisheries	SWM   SEE   CHT   HFF   DBA   CBL   NNW	14	DoF
<b>CFL5</b>	Monitoring, evaluation and enforcement to ensure the conservation of fish biodiversity	SWM   SEE   CHT   DBA   CBL   NNW   CHI   BoB   URB	246	DoF
<b>CFL6</b>	Development of shrimp culture planning and zoning	SWM   SEE   BoB	7	DoF
<b>CFL7</b>	Improvement of postharvest facilities and e-commercebased market facilities for fisheries and aquaculture	Nationwide	288	BFDC, DoF
<b>CFL8</b>	Development of fish Industries based on climatesensitive crop zones	Nationwide	46	BFDC
<b>CFL9</b>	Extension of Climatestresstolerant livestock and poultry breeds, farms, feed and fodder	Nationwide	41	DLS
<b>CFL10</b>	Development of a national livestock and poultry database and information	Nationwide	11	DLS
<b>CFL11</b>	Extension of indigenous and advanced livestock and poultry farming practices	Nationwide	120	DLS
<b>CFL12</b>	Climateresilient infrastructure development for the safety of livestock and poultry during disasters	Nationwide	207	DLS
<b>CFL13</b>	Development of livestock product processing Industries and transportation systems	Nationwide	135	DLS
<b>Total expenditure for fisheries, aquaculture and livestock</b>			<b>1410</b>	



## 5: Urban areas

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
<b>CRC1</b>	Improvement of natural and artificial Stormwater drainage networks for reducing vulnerabilities to urban flooding and drainage congestion	URB	1,914	LGD
<b>CRC2</b>	Expansion and conservation of green and Blue infrastructure for improvement of urban environments and drainage system	URB	189	LGD
<b>CRC3</b>	Stormwater management in cities through attenuating peak flow and allowing infiltration in line with the concept of low-impact development	URB	37	LGD
<b>CRC4</b>	Development of city climate action plans for major urban and peri-urban areas emphasizing the resilience of urban-poor communities and climate migrants	URB	4	LGD
<b>CRC5</b>	Expand innovative climateresilient, gender-, ageand disabilitysensitive WASH technologies and facilities for urban communities	URB	65	LGD
<b>CRC6</b>	Increase access to water supply, anitation and hygiene services in cities for reducing exposure to flooding and waterborne diseases during or after extreme weather events	URB	593	LGD
<b>CRC7</b>	Adopt integrated water management for urban and peri-urban areas	URB	13	LGD
<b>CRC8</b>	Carry out initiatives to improve the well-being of children and youth and reduce the effects of climate stress	URB	138	LGD,DYD
<b>CRC9</b>	Improvement of surveillance, early warning systems and monitoring of psychosocial impacts and mental health risks from extreme weather events	URB	52	DGHS
<b>CRC10</b>	Extension of resilient and eco-friendly materials and engagement of the private sector through incentives and tax rebates for climateresilient infrastructure development in urban areas	URB	58	LGD
<b>CRC11</b>	Establishment of climateresilient health-care facilities in urban areas	URB	214	HED
<b>CRC12</b>	Development of heatwave and disease Outbreak advisory services for city dwellers	URB	30	DGHS
<b>Total expenditure for Urban areas</b>			<b>3307</b>	

## 6: Ecosystems, wetlands and biodiversity

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

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
<b>EWB11</b>	Conservation of agroecosystems through Expanded agroforestry, good agricultural practices and regenerative agriculture	SWM   SEE   CHT   FPE   HFF CBL   NNW  CHI	13	DAE
<b>EWB12</b>	Development of a participatory wetlands Management framework for the sustainable management of wetlands	SWM   SEE   CHT   HFF   CBL   URB	8	DBHWD
<b>EWB13</b>	Conservation of village common forests Through communitybased spring, tershed and agricultural landscape management, and soil conservation in the Chattogram Hill tracts	CHT	38	CHTDB
<b>EWB14</b>	Halda River ecosystem restoration and conservation	SEE   CHT	52	BWDB
<b>EWB15</b>	Watershed management of Kaptai Lake for ecosystem resilience and water retention	CHT   SEE	24	BWDB
<b>EWB16</b>	Monitoring of sea surface temperature and other physical and biological parameters and the marine species composition in the Bay of Bengal	BoB	8	DoE
<b>EWB17</b>	Develop and update ocean ecosystem management policies, guidelines and Institutional capacities for management of the blue economy	BoB	9	DoE, BORI
<b>EWB18</b>	Development of species or gene inventories and recovery plans for endangered species due to climate change	Nationwide	37	BFRI
<b>EWB19</b>	Restoration of the coral reef ecosystem And associated fish and benthic communities in the St. Martin Islands	CHI   BoB	21	DoE, BFD
<b>EWB20</b>	Revitalization of natural springs and sustainable management of waterbodies for reducing water scarcity, and the restoration and conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity	CHT  DBA	13	BMDA, CHTDB, LGD
<b>EWB21</b>	Development of a national management system for wetlands, biodiversity, oceans and coastal information for supporting monitoring and surveillance	Nationwide	7	DoE
<b>Total expenditure for ecosystem, wetlands and biodiversity</b>			<b>483</b>	

## 7: Policies and institutions

Code	Interventions	Domain	Cost (billion BDT)	Implementing entity
<b>PIN1</b>	Preparation of a roadmap for implementing the NAP	Nationwide	2.2	MoEFCC, MoP, MoF
<b>PIN2</b>	Development of a regulatory and institutional Framework for advancing the NAP	Nationwide	9	MoEFCC
<b>PIN3</b>	Update and reform policies and plans for mainstreaming climate change adaptation	Nationwide	6.85	MoEFCC, MoP
<b>PIN4</b>	Operationalize the NAP monitoring, evaluation and learning framework based on a theory of change.	Nationwide	6.5	MoEFCC, IMED
<b>PIN5</b>	Reform local government institutes towards the inclusion of community-based organizations, women, people with disabilities and youth in the implementation of locally led adaptation	Nationwide	34.3	LGD, MoP
<b>PIN6</b>	Innovative, appropriate and enhanced financial instruments for supporting climate Change adaptation	Nationwide	72.4	MoF
<b>PIN7</b>	Private sector finance in leading the implementation of climate change adaptation	Nationwide	8.5	MoF
<b>Total expenditure for policies and Institution</b>			<b>139.75</b>	

## 8: Capacity development, research and innovation

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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Domain</b>	<b>Cost (billion BDT)</b>	<b>Implementing entity</b>
<b>CDR3</b>	Coordinated research, fieldlevel demonstrations, knowledge management and communication of adaptation at the local level	Nationwide	3 44.5	Government and nongovernmental research and knowledge institutes
<b>CDR4</b>	Capacity development for the implementation of aturebased solutions and locally led adaptation	Nationwide	4.5	MoEFCC
<b>CDR5</b>	Generation of national, regional and local-level evidence and scenario-based climate information Through climate downscaling and publication of a national climate outlook, risk and vulnerability	Nationwide	5	MoEFCC
<b>CDR6</b>	Research on the impact of climate change on land and Water resources	Nationwide	3.5	BWDB
<b>CDR7</b>	Action research and field demonstrations on climatesmart agriculture	Nationwide	60	BARC
<b>CDR8</b>	Research and innovation related to climateresilient fisheries and aquaculture	Nationwide	15	BFRI
<b>CDR9</b>	Research and innovation related to climate-smart livestock and poultry	Nationwide	54	BLRI
<b>CDR10</b>	Action research for locally led and indigenous climate change adaptation	Nationwide	4.5	MoEFCC
<b>CDR11</b>	Action research for developing and exploring the potential use of ecosystembased adaptation and nature-based solutions	Nationwide	8	MoEFCC
<b>CDR12</b>	Research on climate change impacts on land, water and ocean ecosystems	Nationwide	15	BWDB, BORI, BFRI
<b>CDR13</b>	Research and popularize climate-stresstolerant plant species	Nationwide	21	BFRI

<b>Code</b>	<b>Interventions</b>	<b>Domain</b>	<b>Cost (billion BDT)</b>	<b>Implementing entity</b>
<b>CDR14</b>	Research on and piloting of climateresilient infrastructure, improved health measures and WASH technologies	Nationwide	6	LGD
<b>CDR15</b>	Action research for low-impact development echniques, green infrastructure and integrated drainage management for smart city development	Nationwide	4	LGD
<b>Total expenditure for capacity development, research and innovation</b>			<b>568.7</b>	



**Appendix-4: Climate Relevant Allocation and Expenditure across BCCSAP Programme Areas in Selected 25 Ministries/Divisions**

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	24.53	33.91	10.64	43.41	18.16	17.16	33.32	24.40	18.43	39.16	33.26	20.68
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	196.36	188.24	155.47	170.71	139.67	118.23	140.39	104.14	95.09	140.02	92.35	76.86
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	4,879.82	4,412.20	6,643.16	2,886.25	3,454.74	4,013.03	2,847.13	2,618.03	2,270.36	2,661.82	2,431.41	2,134.56
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	3,059.87	3,001.12	4,151.16	2,202.78	2,467.84	2,712.89	2,105.79	1,954.34	1,843.83	1,894.94	1,785.86	1,483.95
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	423.94	353.08	316.88	369.55	324.62	286.94	311.32	269.83	247.94	305.84	221.54	179.01
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	553.53	429.19	395.58	357.65	299.53	270.96	370.48	479.76	421.84	339.97	195.38	168.78
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	549.29	526.75	471.73	517.24	477.03	332.57	556.71	629.98	405.64	598.10	571.11	335.47
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	1,671.81	1,333.22	1,341.23	1,093.43	811.47	717.38	1,011.33	688.25	538.78	946.09	676.04	490.09
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	352.26	107.00	167.32	118.23	110.02	101.55	184.35	205.92	174.11	206.62	197.32	141.49
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	3,954.59	3,202.32	4,071.08	2,666.27	2,966.82	2,870.55	2,841.17	2,685.51	2,452.38	2,590.33	2,580.13	1,761.08
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>15,666.00</b>	<b>13,587.03</b>	<b>17,724.25</b>	<b>10,425.52</b>	<b>11,069.90</b>	<b>11,441.26</b>	<b>10,401.99</b>	<b>9,660.16</b>	<b>8,468.40</b>	<b>9,722.89</b>	<b>8,784.40</b>	<b>6,791.97</b>



BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>02-Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	291.12	246.72	158.70	207.59	192.01	134.40	129.63	90.68	66.39	180.93	78.77	42.08
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	94.25	56.73	55.46	65.88	70.74	63.62	60.95	47.48	40.66	109.34	47.19	45.61
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	527.78	486.17	439.59	429.56	382.87	333.11	385.78	296.20	234.40	361.10	309.70	237.78
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	1,646.10	1,410.80	1,519.46	1,274.85	1,248.84	1,068.40	1,235.50	946.39	790.01	1,484.47	1,331.52	849.46
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>2,559.25</b>	<b>2,200.42</b>	<b>2,173.21</b>	<b>1,977.88</b>	<b>1,894.46</b>	<b>1,599.53</b>	<b>1,811.86</b>	<b>1,380.75</b>	<b>1,131.46</b>	<b>2,135.84</b>	<b>1,767.18</b>	<b>1,174.93</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0301- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Infrastructure related activities funded from the Climate Fund	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	212.94	157.07	306.89	49.29	73.30	80.83	7.66	22.00	16.03	10.53	15.59	9.57
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	450.03	464.21	469.85	411.16	384.16	284.40	319.72	381.65	322.07	428.67	426.81	285.25
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	1,135.03	746.49	832.61	658.07	649.88	638.59	365.85	883.28	510.73	925.14	810.65	268.33
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	1,529.40	1,308.24	1,587.36	1,568.81	1,583.58	1,375.07	1,517.74	1,832.47	1,275.32	1,136.61	1,972.01	1,246.01
0306- Adaptation against floods	3,394.92	2,898.85	3,192.82	1,933.50	2,107.21	1,905.11	1,732.33	1,985.26	1,644.06	1,782.83	1,952.60	1,602.71
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	1,604.90	1,518.31	1,200.35	1,233.58	1,321.02	1,007.27	1,357.44	1,151.31	915.27	1,399.89	1,362.24	942.87
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	466.02	351.40	758.87	356.19	430.54	421.51	323.38	406.32	366.17	302.51	369.03	290.01
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	1,755.69	1,847.31	2,561.37	1,718.59	1,930.84	1,828.12	1,552.56	1,690.04	1,405.68	1,384.09	1,565.30	1,416.12
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>10,556.97</b>	<b>9,291.88</b>	<b>10,910.12</b>	<b>7,929.19</b>	<b>8,480.53</b>	<b>7,540.90</b>	<b>7,176.68</b>	<b>8,352.33</b>	<b>6,455.33</b>	<b>7,370.27</b>	<b>8,474.23</b>	<b>6,060.87</b>

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	775.74	736.36	711.73	663.00	687.30	621.59	634.46	623.41	591.02	633.25	606.45	574.86
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	7.84	8.34	6.89	6.83	6.72	6.18	6.97	6.22	5.74	7.14	5.94	5.00
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	157.32	36.69	57.66	56.81	61.59	51.44	58.55	51.93	44.18	42.28	37.87	31.33
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	94.74	65.59	59.05	73.80	44.01	29.23	24.55	33.91	13.90	19.43	18.11	9.98
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	82.68	87.05	90.93	103.61	102.05	94.46	91.48	53.22	22.48	151.33	70.93	46.40
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	1.13	3.30	5.20	6.57	4.79	3.41	7.72	3.65	2.90	5.51	3.33	1.78
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>1,119.45</b>	<b>937.33</b>	<b>931.46</b>	<b>910.62</b>	<b>933.51</b>	<b>806.31</b>	<b>823.73</b>	<b>772.34</b>	<b>680.22</b>	<b>858.94</b>	<b>742.63</b>	<b>669.35</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0501- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	11.77	11.79	11.10	11.57	9.85	9.85	11.81	7.90	7.90	11.78	10.99	8.26
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	2,745.60	2,404.40	2,026.76	3,182.95	2,704.55	2,394.25	2,913.54	2,020.26	2,001.63	2,859.38	2,812.05	2,322.15
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.88	0.83	0.71	17.05	16.38	16.01	33.34	57.14	43.55	76.92	160.73	132.43
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	210.77	154.41	176.38	149.98	151.15	181.68	104.28	101.64	156.56	84.16	80.12	95.82

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0505- Renewable energy development	357.08	548.07	662.85	571.46	215.57	203.37	530.87	87.87	53.12	66.88	33.86	334.38
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	20.85	7.18	4.68	1.54	34.13	1.42	1.96	2.16	1.75	1.62	1.79	1.40
0507- Management of urban waste	669.36	536.31	432.86	715.16	778.12	219.47	544.14	206.62	180.54	747.28	411.71	178.90
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	204.63	174.01	176.65	145.96	139.95	130.31	160.55	122.65	112.02	168.64	118.40	100.11
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	87.29	6.45	17.71	3.79	5.10	5.09	2.27	3.47	1.49	17.98	14.84	12.92
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	87.60	54.89	47.64	56.34	56.88	51.30	32.74	31.67	27.32	31.32	30.64	26.17
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	497.92	441.70	289.92	226.91	168.84	128.82	180.61	173.54	166.23	151.62	155.74	129.27
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>4,893.75</b>	<b>4,340.04</b>	<b>3,847.26</b>	<b>5,082.71</b>	<b>4,280.52</b>	<b>3,341.57</b>	<b>4,516.11</b>	<b>2,814.92</b>	<b>2,752.11</b>	<b>4,217.58</b>	<b>3,830.87</b>	<b>3,341.81</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	34.84	36.32	28.48	34.51	29.50	23.00	38.00	28.11	20.06	36.60	35.55	25.94
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	459.53	428.86	436.96	390.81	413.96	378.03	319.09	327.72	303.32	311.24	292.87	252.26
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	842.10	762.39	694.81	614.37	595.38	519.44	575.90	567.19	504.05	625.08	459.12	388.69
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	9.86	9.91	10.18	11.28	12.05	44.59	11.28	13.21	24.71	14.06	11.91	9.61
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	910.18	814.71	462.44	633.22	653.50	583.21	424.10	687.07	396.68	357.77	254.47	202.94
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>2,256.51</b>	<b>2,052.19</b>	<b>1,632.87</b>	<b>1,684.19</b>	<b>1,704.39</b>	<b>1,548.27</b>	<b>1,368.37</b>	<b>1,623.30</b>	<b>1,248.82</b>	<b>1,344.75</b>	<b>1,053.92</b>	<b>879.44</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>37,051.93</b>	<b>32,408.89</b>	<b>37,219.17</b>	<b>28,010.11</b>	<b>28,363.31</b>	<b>26,277.84</b>	<b>26,098.74</b>	<b>24,603.80</b>	<b>20,736.34</b>	<b>25,650.27</b>	<b>24,653.23</b>	<b>18,918.37</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>8.99</b>	<b>8.56</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>8.09</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>8.47</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>8.44</b>	<b>8.17</b>	<b>7.10</b>

## Appendix 5: Climate Relevant Allocation and Expenditure across BCCSAP Programme Areas

### 5.1 Ministry of Defence

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	9.48	2.84	2.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	1.81	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.11	0.08	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.49	0.47	0.28
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.28</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	72.14	83.40	96.53	92.92	74.35	65.33	79.29	45.38	35.23	123.93	36.07	33.35
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	72.07	34.17	34.93	45.71	34.27	30.17	39.24	28.25	21.77	91.20	27.49	24.93
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>144.21</b>	<b>117.57</b>	<b>131.46</b>	<b>138.63</b>	<b>108.62</b>	<b>95.50</b>	<b>118.53</b>	<b>73.63</b>	<b>57.00</b>	<b>215.13</b>	<b>63.56</b>	<b>58.28</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	3.68	0.00	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	4.59	4.70	4.00	4.44	4.24	4.24	4.54	4.16	4.17	4.87	3.76	3.77
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>4.59</b>	<b>4.70</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.24</b>	<b>4.54</b>	<b>4.16</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>4.87</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.77</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>163.77</b>	<b>125.11</b>	<b>141.37</b>	<b>143.23</b>	<b>112.97</b>	<b>99.82</b>	<b>123.28</b>	<b>77.98</b>	<b>61.33</b>	<b>220.49</b>	<b>67.79</b>	<b>62.33</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.18</b>

## 5.2 Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49	18.75	22.18	47.85	43.09	37.27	36.51	35.68
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	1.36	1.36
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>18.75</b>	<b>22.18</b>	<b>47.85</b>	<b>43.09</b>	<b>38.74</b>	<b>37.87</b>	<b>37.04</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0302- Adaptation against floods	721.72	786.77	516.58	587.35	665.45	523.98	602.66	515.31	404.75	546.97	577.30	443.53
0303- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	886.16	932.60	648.38	609.34	715.72	539.86	618.34	476.48	371.94	630.32	553.06	335.84
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>1,607.88</b>	<b>1,719.37</b>	<b>1,164.96</b>	<b>1,196.69</b>	<b>1,381.17</b>	<b>1,063.84</b>	<b>1,221.00</b>	<b>991.79</b>	<b>776.69</b>	<b>1,177.29</b>	<b>1,130.36</b>	<b>779.37</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0404- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	530.02	479.61	476.20	426.93	454.06	416.90	406.18	404.37	384.57	386.81	386.59	374.61
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>530.02</b>	<b>479.61</b>	<b>476.20</b>	<b>426.93</b>	<b>454.06</b>	<b>416.90</b>	<b>406.18</b>	<b>404.37</b>	<b>384.57</b>	<b>386.81</b>	<b>386.59</b>	<b>374.61</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.72	0.67	0.67
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.72</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.67</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.31	0.29	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.17	0.29	0.25	0.18	0.27	0.26	0.18
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.63	0.59	0.54	0.54	0.51	0.35	0.58	0.50	0.36	0.55	0.53	0.36
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	248.10	223.47	222.68	197.56	211.85	196.30	187.92	188.56	181.55	178.20	178.79	174.77
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>249.04</b>	<b>224.35</b>	<b>223.48</b>	<b>198.37</b>	<b>212.61</b>	<b>196.82</b>	<b>188.79</b>	<b>189.31</b>	<b>182.09</b>	<b>179.02</b>	<b>179.58</b>	<b>175.31</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>2,386.94</b>	<b>2,423.33</b>	<b>1,864.64</b>	<b>1,821.99</b>	<b>2,058.33</b>	<b>1,696.31</b>	<b>1,838.15</b>	<b>1,633.32</b>	<b>1,386.44</b>	<b>1,782.58</b>	<b>1,735.07</b>	<b>1,367.00</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>6.87</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>7.23</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>5.97</b>	<b>7.41</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>6.68</b>

## 5.3 Secondary and Higher Education Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.43	0.26
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.26</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	10.07	13.90	9.28	24.14	14.73	12.35	18.70	22.67	12.32	39.42	38.53	20.64
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	57.67	39.18	11.26	15.26	7.71	3.89	1.12	0.40	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>67.74</b>	<b>53.08</b>	<b>20.54</b>	<b>39.40</b>	<b>22.44</b>	<b>16.24</b>	<b>19.82</b>	<b>23.07</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>39.42</b>	<b>38.53</b>	<b>20.64</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	28.25	24.67	24.67	17.92	17.87	17.82	12.98	12.98	13.38	10.90	12.15	11.68
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>24.67</b>	<b>24.67</b>	<b>17.92</b>	<b>17.87</b>	<b>17.82</b>	<b>12.98</b>	<b>12.98</b>	<b>13.38</b>	<b>10.90</b>	<b>12.15</b>	<b>11.68</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	102.67	110.33	108.13	107.25	100.12	88.04	90.10	75.99	67.52	93.78	77.03	72.86
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>102.67</b>	<b>110.33</b>	<b>108.13</b>	<b>107.25</b>	<b>100.12</b>	<b>88.04</b>	<b>90.10</b>	<b>75.99</b>	<b>67.52</b>	<b>93.78</b>	<b>77.03</b>	<b>72.86</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.86	1.04	0.84	0.80	0.79	0.73	0.64	0.64	0.56	0.75	0.68	0.72
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	35.33	36.64	34.58	30.18	32.87	27.62	27.41	33.99	28.00	25.05	24.82	17.40

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	159.77	192.64	146.55	163.18	138.76	114.99	125.15	114.40	98.56	144.63	108.99	93.15
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	182.35	132.03	33.21	150.84	64.70	37.72	79.22	61.62	13.22	66.02	39.62	33.02
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>378.31</b>	<b>362.35</b>	<b>215.18</b>	<b>345.00</b>	<b>237.12</b>	<b>181.06</b>	<b>232.42</b>	<b>210.65</b>	<b>140.34</b>	<b>236.45</b>	<b>174.11</b>	<b>144.29</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>576.97</b>	<b>550.43</b>	<b>368.52</b>	<b>509.57</b>	<b>377.55</b>	<b>303.16</b>	<b>355.61</b>	<b>322.99</b>	<b>234.16</b>	<b>380.62</b>	<b>302.32</b>	<b>249.73</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>1.35</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>1.10</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.99</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>1.28</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>0.97</b>

## 5.4 Ministry of Science and Technology

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	0.00	10.71	10.08	23.79	13.74	12.74	15.00	8.70	8.70	14.77	13.73	7.54
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	15.10	29.98	17.48	24.41	20.63	19.92	15.62	9.64	8.31	21.49	12.48	7.43
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	0.91	0.85	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.73	0.73	0.70	0.70	0.70
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	53.25	0.42	4.48	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.35	0.35	0.35
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>69.26</b>	<b>41.96</b>	<b>32.85</b>	<b>49.40</b>	<b>35.57</b>	<b>33.86</b>	<b>31.67</b>	<b>19.43</b>	<b>18.10</b>	<b>37.31</b>	<b>27.26</b>	<b>16.02</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	2.19	0.48	0.36	0.40	0.36	0.27	0.44	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.23
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	84.94	0.00	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>87.13</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.23</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	1,377.99	1,893.58	1,586.16	2,577.14	2,089.07	1,913.76	2,208.49	1,454.18	1,485.85	2,106.26	2,085.55	1,603.12
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.10
0505- Renewable energy development	0.34	0.32	0.32	0.29	0.28	0.27	0.22	0.22	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.19
0507- Management of urban waste	0.00	0.62	0.61	2.06	1.45	1.45	1.94	0.98	0.98	0.99	1.24	1.22
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	0.00	1.01	1.01	3.39	2.39	2.39	3.19	1.62	1.61	1.63	2.03	2.02
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>1,378.60</b>	<b>1,895.79</b>	<b>1,588.36</b>	<b>2,583.12</b>	<b>2,093.43</b>	<b>1,918.09</b>	<b>2,214.02</b>	<b>1,457.18</b>	<b>1,488.80</b>	<b>2,109.28</b>	<b>2,089.22</b>	<b>1,606.71</b>



BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	11.16	9.95	9.86	8.37	7.97	7.91	8.21	8.15	8.10	8.13	8.13	8.08
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	25.30	34.49	33.26	34.88	33.51	32.84	34.17	30.47	30.45	29.74	30.11	29.43
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>36.46</b>	<b>44.44</b>	<b>43.12</b>	<b>43.25</b>	<b>41.48</b>	<b>40.75</b>	<b>42.38</b>	<b>38.62</b>	<b>38.55</b>	<b>37.87</b>	<b>38.24</b>	<b>37.51</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>1,571.45</b>	<b>1,982.67</b>	<b>1,670.55</b>	<b>2,676.17</b>	<b>2,170.84</b>	<b>1,992.97</b>	<b>2,288.51</b>	<b>1,515.53</b>	<b>1,545.69</b>	<b>2,184.73</b>	<b>2,154.99</b>	<b>1,660.47</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>11.55</b>	<b>11.93</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>12.62</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>13.22</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>13.24</b>	<b>13.34</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>13.11</b>	<b>13.09</b>

## 5.5 Health Services Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	363.92	373.73	333.22	409.37	360.91	254.86	494.98	460.11	320.58	445.03	422.15	281.20
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.89
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>363.92</b>	<b>373.73</b>	<b>333.22</b>	<b>409.37</b>	<b>360.91</b>	<b>254.86</b>	<b>494.98</b>	<b>460.11</b>	<b>320.88</b>	<b>445.03</b>	<b>422.15</b>	<b>282.09</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.36	1.92	1.92	1.92	0.30	1.70	1.70
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>1.70</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	25.96	31.33	20.14	28.20	29.35	16.75	30.84	32.61	30.47	26.47	25.32	17.16
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	74.54	64.18	50.95	72.48	42.70	28.26	23.34	32.68	12.95	18.04	16.72	8.84
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>100.50</b>	<b>95.51</b>	<b>71.09</b>	<b>100.68</b>	<b>72.05</b>	<b>45.01</b>	<b>54.18</b>	<b>65.29</b>	<b>43.42</b>	<b>44.51</b>	<b>42.04</b>	<b>26.00</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0507- Management of urban waste	49.44	9.20	11.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.44
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>49.44</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>11.61</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.44</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	3.81	2.85	2.11	4.99	4.22	2.80	10.21	4.65	1.35	5.40	3.31	1.08
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	7.74	5.79	4.28	10.12	8.58	5.68	20.72	9.44	2.75	10.97	6.72	2.19
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	5.72	4.66	4.11	8.00	10.42	5.10	10.71	7.86	5.14	9.74	4.43	2.92
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	62.05	271.36	47.84	175.58	279.30	241.16	26.08	192.55	9.60	0.00	13.19	0.03
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>79.32</b>	<b>284.66</b>	<b>58.34</b>	<b>198.69</b>	<b>302.52</b>	<b>254.74</b>	<b>67.72</b>	<b>214.50</b>	<b>18.84</b>	<b>26.11</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>6.22</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>593.43</b>	<b>763.46</b>	<b>474.62</b>	<b>709.10</b>	<b>735.84</b>	<b>554.97</b>	<b>618.80</b>	<b>741.82</b>	<b>385.21</b>	<b>515.95</b>	<b>493.54</b>	<b>316.45</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.59</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>2.27</b>

## 5.6 Ministry of Social Welfare

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	0.00	2.76	4.30	1.67	0.68	0.99	0.00	0.61	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.14
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.66	3.80	2.84	0.00	0.39	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	52.95	57.19	55.32	45.87	53.47	41.81	44.57	48.97	39.51	43.45	40.64	34.87
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>53.85</b>	<b>63.96</b>	<b>62.68</b>	<b>47.74</b>	<b>54.74</b>	<b>46.10</b>	<b>44.76</b>	<b>49.75</b>	<b>39.70</b>	<b>43.62</b>	<b>40.81</b>	<b>35.01</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	39.69	22.00	16.24	6.64	9.52	8.11	1.56	7.08	2.20	9.38	5.64	0.03
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	0.00	2.08	0.17	1.19	2.73	2.55	2.96	5.10	4.69	4.76	4.32	4.20
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>39.69</b>	<b>24.08</b>	<b>16.41</b>	<b>7.83</b>	<b>12.25</b>	<b>10.66</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>12.18</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>14.14</b>	<b>9.96</b>	<b>4.23</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	1.50	1.41	1.39	1.32	1.31	0.97	1.21	1.23	0.95	1.09	1.09	0.84
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.41</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>1.32</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>0.84</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.55	2.54	0.80	2.50	1.07	1.06	1.87	0.61	0.42	1.48	1.38	0.56
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	5.17	5.17	1.63	5.08	2.17	2.14	3.80	1.24	0.86	3.00	2.79	1.13
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	4.23	3.96	3.96	3.48	3.60	2.79	3.31	3.60	2.90	2.86	3.57	2.50

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	1.09	1.36	2.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	6.61	6.23	5.67	5.47	4.62	5.11	8.40	5.48	4.52	5.51	4.91
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>19.64</b>	<b>14.80</b>	<b>16.73</b>	<b>12.31</b>	<b>10.61</b>	<b>14.09</b>	<b>13.85</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>11.86</b>	<b>13.25</b>	<b>9.10</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>108.08</b>	<b>109.09</b>	<b>95.28</b>	<b>73.62</b>	<b>80.61</b>	<b>68.34</b>	<b>64.58</b>	<b>77.01</b>	<b>57.20</b>	<b>70.71</b>	<b>65.11</b>	<b>49.18</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.74</b>

## 5.7 Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	7.88	5.59	5.91	7.27	7.23	7.23	9.85	7.31	6.44	11.33	8.57	7.99
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	1.80	1.67	1.66	1.58	1.59	1.45	1.52	1.42	1.28	1.46	1.46	1.32
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	12.92	17.04	12.63	20.97	13.56	13.17	21.65	8.75	5.14	0.00	5.48	0.02
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	387.22	353.44	361.55	340.18	333.82	320.43	298.04	308.04	292.03	286.15	301.13	57.58
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>409.82</b>	<b>377.74</b>	<b>381.75</b>	<b>370.00</b>	<b>356.20</b>	<b>342.28</b>	<b>331.06</b>	<b>325.52</b>	<b>304.89</b>	<b>298.94</b>	<b>316.64</b>	<b>66.91</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	42.44	5.39	9.89	1.41	1.85	5.23	0.95	5.11	5.01	3.62	3.60	0.43
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	160.15	156.38	154.05	168.17	149.77	145.33	160.65	142.38	134.92	116.03	129.64	6.91
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>202.59</b>	<b>161.77</b>	<b>163.94</b>	<b>169.58</b>	<b>151.62</b>	<b>150.56</b>	<b>161.60</b>	<b>147.49</b>	<b>139.93</b>	<b>119.65</b>	<b>133.24</b>	<b>7.34</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.35	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.24
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.71	0.68	0.72	0.73	0.65	0.57	0.60	0.58	0.49	0.55	0.54	0.48
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.39	0.32	0.32	0.73	0.71	0.65	0.88	0.84	0.77	0.81	0.81	0.36
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	6.35	5.84	5.81	5.62	6.35	5.81	5.75	5.43	5.19	5.23	5.86	5.28
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>7.80</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>7.31</b>	<b>7.52</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>6.86</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>6.36</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>620.21</b>	<b>546.68</b>	<b>552.90</b>	<b>547.02</b>	<b>515.85</b>	<b>500.15</b>	<b>500.18</b>	<b>480.15</b>	<b>451.51</b>	<b>425.45</b>	<b>457.35</b>	<b>80.61</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>12.56</b>	<b>13.05</b>	<b>12.57</b>	<b>12.85</b>	<b>12.96</b>	<b>12.68</b>	<b>12.58</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>12.07</b>	<b>4.90</b>

## 5.8 Ministry of Housing and Public Works

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	1.60	6.21	4.41	3.61	4.97	4.74	1.72	6.32	4.94	3.81	2.81	1.99
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>1.60</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>4.41</b>	<b>3.61</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>1.72</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>4.94</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>1.99</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	362.40	318.13	560.89	230.16	397.42	425.99	438.20	460.18	436.26	328.55	607.20	501.05
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	40.15	34.25	33.20	32.40	32.03	29.07	31.80	29.80	28.39	29.51	29.60	25.64
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	83.94	143.48	140.14	154.28	176.21	176.21	178.43	191.62	109.32	81.41	190.58	113.44
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>486.49</b>	<b>495.86</b>	<b>734.23</b>	<b>416.84</b>	<b>605.66</b>	<b>631.27</b>	<b>648.43</b>	<b>681.60</b>	<b>573.97</b>	<b>439.47</b>	<b>827.38</b>	<b>640.13</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	4.64	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	0.00	1.60	3.59	2.87	1.27	1.19	3.53	1.30	0.59	3.20	2.04	1.21
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>2.53</b>	<b>4.52</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>1.27</b>	<b>1.19</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>2.04</b>	<b>1.21</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	21.99	21.13	19.74	19.63	19.67	18.12	19.29	17.81	17.02	17.84	17.95	15.83
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>21.99</b>	<b>21.13</b>	<b>19.74</b>	<b>19.63</b>	<b>19.67</b>	<b>18.12</b>	<b>19.29</b>	<b>17.81</b>	<b>17.02</b>	<b>17.84</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>15.83</b>

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.30	0.30	1.30	0.38	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.08
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	2.36	1.40	3.60	2.24	2.38	2.08	1.63	0.97	0.66	2.23	2.77	1.46
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.10	0.15	0.15	0.12
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>2.79</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>2.75</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>1.66</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>517.51</b>	<b>527.56</b>	<b>767.93</b>	<b>445.70</b>	<b>634.24</b>	<b>657.67</b>	<b>674.93</b>	<b>708.21</b>	<b>597.36</b>	<b>466.80</b>	<b>853.20</b>	<b>660.82</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>7.73</b>	<b>8.83</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>9.27</b>	<b>10.08</b>	<b>9.73</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>11.46</b>	<b>12.02</b>

## 5.9 Local Government Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	21.48	0.00	6.98	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	75.50	74.77	74.77	62.08	55.85	54.53	13.11	11.55	6.81	18.18	18.43	13.92
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	124.00	146.80	127.90	100.00	97.80	51.15	29.16	114.14	34.98	100.98	100.46	7.31
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	1,651.31	1,291.76	1,301.07	1,056.84	760.21	674.52	955.31	639.28	506.14	917.76	628.64	466.79
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	645.12	174.40	271.36	181.08	155.51	120.74	176.49	164.25	139.55	160.16	127.49	53.96
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>2,517.41</b>	<b>1,687.73</b>	<b>1,782.08</b>	<b>1,400.00</b>	<b>1,069.37</b>	<b>900.94</b>	<b>1,174.07</b>	<b>929.22</b>	<b>687.48</b>	<b>1,197.08</b>	<b>875.02</b>	<b>541.98</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	262.98	250.28	261.43	174.68	180.44	175.95	83.46	81.70	70.94	82.05	93.81	88.67
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	109.03	53.45	126.59	49.00	56.00	59.89	16.13	17.86	13.44	14.22	2.11	0.12
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>372.01</b>	<b>303.73</b>	<b>388.02</b>	<b>223.68</b>	<b>236.44</b>	<b>235.84</b>	<b>99.59</b>	<b>99.56</b>	<b>84.38</b>	<b>96.27</b>	<b>95.92</b>	<b>88.79</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	73.31	64.19	97.12	21.26	37.85	43.38	0.00	9.22	6.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	450.03	464.21	469.85	411.15	372.26	276.10	319.71	333.97	285.88	281.67	253.21	160.97
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	383.05	203.01	304.17	69.98	122.29	141.21	0.89	32.80	22.19	42.95	46.80	31.93
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	1,146.14	971.99	997.08	1,330.03	1,175.41	937.70	1,069.38	1,354.47	821.56	798.93	1,355.05	736.41
0306- Adaptation against floods	892.46	706.39	905.37	646.79	653.42	621.49	707.47	793.83	631.34	788.00	897.43	840.31
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	230.58	206.66	237.99	263.88	253.29	143.31	277.74	299.59	222.16	427.73	428.62	262.47
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	35.52	23.05	0.17	13.45	1.55	1.50	4.80	1.44	0.67	9.60	0.36	0.35
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	160.10	64.30	65.09	49.92	53.32	49.18	30.21	52.16	35.66	31.45	30.69	23.80
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>3,371.19</b>	<b>2,703.80</b>	<b>3,076.84</b>	<b>2,806.46</b>	<b>2,669.39</b>	<b>2,213.87</b>	<b>2,410.20</b>	<b>2,877.48</b>	<b>2,025.58</b>	<b>2,380.33</b>	<b>3,012.16</b>	<b>2,056.24</b>



BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	52.21	69.23	50.26	14.92	68.42	15.56	12.00	15.74	11.77	10.00	5.80	2.73
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	1.90	1.90	5.21	3.32	2.40	2.78	2.23	2.38	0.00	1.38	0.91
0507- Management of urban waste	613.30	525.90	420.05	712.14	776.27	217.69	542.13	205.61	179.40	746.29	410.47	177.24
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	36.31	15.38	14.36	13.70	12.71	10.00	12.65	12.47	9.68	11.65	11.12	9.33
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	140.00	140.77	52.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>841.82</b>	<b>753.18</b>	<b>539.36</b>	<b>745.97</b>	<b>860.72</b>	<b>245.65</b>	<b>569.56</b>	<b>236.05</b>	<b>203.23</b>	<b>767.94</b>	<b>428.77</b>	<b>190.21</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	1.23	0.99	0.96	0.94	0.72	0.46	0.49	0.65	0.44	0.40	0.39	0.27
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	121.30	85.72	117.40	66.15	71.22	64.69	11.60	49.46	42.01	10.67	10.68	9.25
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	3.24	2.93	2.77	2.21	2.56	1.09	1.69	1.34	0.80	2.08	1.58	0.85
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.64	8.44	0.00	2.78	1.65	4.24	1.95	1.12
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	242.06	99.32	97.84	57.87	100.82	114.16	46.10	137.81	103.29	58.34	52.32	47.87
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>367.83</b>	<b>188.96</b>	<b>218.97</b>	<b>128.75</b>	<b>176.96</b>	<b>188.84</b>	<b>59.88</b>	<b>192.04</b>	<b>148.19</b>	<b>75.73</b>	<b>66.92</b>	<b>59.36</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>7,470.26</b>	<b>5,637.40</b>	<b>6,005.27</b>	<b>5,304.86</b>	<b>5,012.88</b>	<b>3,785.14</b>	<b>4,313.30</b>	<b>4,334.35</b>	<b>3,148.86</b>	<b>4,517.35</b>	<b>4,478.79</b>	<b>2,936.58</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>15.99</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>13.29</b>	<b>13.53</b>	<b>12.66</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>13.19</b>	<b>12.09</b>	<b>10.29</b>

## 5.10 Rural Development and Cooperative Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	24.53	23.20	0.56	19.62	4.42	4.42	15.70	9.66	3.69	11.77	9.33	2.94
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.31	0.29	1.38	1.38	1.04
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	12.98	14.98	20.86	25.67	25.41	22.42	19.12	15.91	15.32	21.56	19.84	15.10
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.27	3.29	1.28	4.27	4.19	2.14
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	3.30	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.04	87.38	77.71	80.33	75.62	65.51
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	88.66	117.78	119.59	78.58	118.69	106.04	204.62	234.14	209.45	236.73	221.16	188.85
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>129.47</b>	<b>155.97</b>	<b>141.12</b>	<b>123.88</b>	<b>148.53</b>	<b>132.89</b>	<b>315.82</b>	<b>350.70</b>	<b>307.75</b>	<b>356.05</b>	<b>331.53</b>	<b>275.59</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>7.50</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0306- Adaptation against floods	0.00	4.89	5.24	5.87	3.72	3.72	3.92	2.94	2.94	5.06	3.33	2.94
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.10	1.62	0.63	2.10	2.06	1.05
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>5.87</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>3.57</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>3.99</b>

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.35	2.96	16.16	5.00	5.52	9.10	11.68	12.12	9.75
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.99	0.00	3.84	3.82	2.84
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>16.16</b>	<b>5.15</b>	<b>6.51</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>15.52</b>	<b>15.94</b>	<b>12.59</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	1.57	1.79	1.59	1.63	1.46	1.17	1.56	1.38	0.98	1.47	1.37	1.09
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	25.80	24.47	23.85	23.54	30.34	29.99	23.23	22.83	29.92	20.90	21.85	21.62
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	25.21	32.80	33.48	13.48	32.25	31.48	10.06	7.95	7.08	8.61	9.05	5.65
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.80	0.00	0.00	13.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.71	1.42	1.20	7.24	6.95	6.95	1.96	5.37	3.71	4.89	5.97	3.16
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>53.29</b>	<b>60.48</b>	<b>60.12</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>96.39</b>	<b>36.81</b>	<b>37.53</b>	<b>55.09</b>	<b>35.87</b>	<b>38.24</b>	<b>31.52</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>182.76</b>	<b>221.34</b>	<b>206.48</b>	<b>181.99</b>	<b>226.21</b>	<b>256.66</b>	<b>363.80</b>	<b>399.30</b>	<b>383.06</b>	<b>414.60</b>	<b>391.10</b>	<b>323.69</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>14.06</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>14.49</b>	<b>16.27</b>	<b>17.85</b>	<b>16.91</b>	<b>16.93</b>	<b>17.54</b>	<b>17.35</b>

## 5.11 Ministry of Industries

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	233.04	40.62	115.79	31.14	20.99	16.93	17.60	67.59	6.93	13.54	16.25	15.71
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	11.42	11.21	10.43	10.29	32.64	32.64	10.43	9.90	22.28	10.36	10.40	10.38
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>244.46</b>	<b>51.83</b>	<b>126.22</b>	<b>41.43</b>	<b>53.63</b>	<b>49.57</b>	<b>28.03</b>	<b>77.49</b>	<b>29.21</b>	<b>23.90</b>	<b>26.65</b>	<b>26.09</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	3.02	15.86	15.11	9.07	10.58	10.58	8.76	10.73	9.00	30.22	15.11	15.11
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>15.86</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>9.07</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>10.58</b>	<b>8.76</b>	<b>10.73</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>30.22</b>	<b>15.11</b>	<b>15.11</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.01</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.38	0.39	0.22	0.32	0.27	0.24	0.32	0.15	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.05
0507- Management of urban waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.20	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.11	10.23	7.68	6.85
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>7.77</b>	<b>6.90</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.51	0.49	0.42	0.50	0.44	0.39	0.50	0.37	0.31	0.41	0.40	0.34
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	1.04	1.00	0.85	1.02	0.90	0.78	1.01	0.75	0.62	0.83	0.81	0.70

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	1.86	1.34	1.58	1.53	1.99	1.94	0.42	0.97	0.77	0.74	0.27	0.27
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.10	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.13	0.09
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>3.19</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>3.21</b>	<b>2.07</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>1.78</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>1.61</b>	<b>1.40</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>251.46</b>	<b>71.10</b>	<b>144.54</b>	<b>54.19</b>	<b>68.13</b>	<b>63.76</b>	<b>39.25</b>	<b>90.90</b>	<b>40.21</b>	<b>66.53</b>	<b>51.14</b>	<b>49.51</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>8.32</b>	<b>4.67</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>2.48</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.74</b>

## 5.12 Ministry of Textiles and Jute

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	1.71	1.71	1.47	1.69	1.47	1.20	1.53	1.29	1.17	1.65	1.53	2.27
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	13.05	11.35	12.97	15.08	13.21	11.78	11.14	13.10	10.06	13.25	9.98	8.69
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.00	2.74	2.73	4.28	2.64	2.44	1.37	1.83	1.55	2.53	1.62	0.63
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	1.88	6.94	5.64	5.23	5.19	4.72	4.85	3.92	3.55	2.25	2.49	2.20
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>16.64</b>	<b>22.74</b>	<b>22.81</b>	<b>26.28</b>	<b>22.51</b>	<b>20.14</b>	<b>18.89</b>	<b>20.14</b>	<b>16.33</b>	<b>19.68</b>	<b>15.62</b>	<b>13.79</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	6.22	6.42	7.21	8.26	6.68	6.01	5.23	6.31	4.68	7.01	4.48	3.33
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>6.22</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>7.21</b>	<b>8.26</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>4.48</b>	<b>3.33</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>29.16</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>34.54</b>	<b>29.19</b>	<b>26.15</b>	<b>24.12</b>	<b>26.45</b>	<b>21.01</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>20.10</b>	<b>17.12</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>3.77</b>	<b>4.64</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>4.99</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>3.37</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>3.34</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.63</b>

## 5.13 Energy and Mineral Resources Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	57.93	100.14	90.59	108.46	91.66	87.19	72.01	78.90	53.55	69.22	21.71	33.78
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.71	0.58	0.48	14.90	15.32	15.53	30.48	53.28	43.31	70.60	160.36	132.07
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.27	0.26	0.23	0.29	0.23	0.22	0.29	0.26	0.20
0505- Renewable energy development	5.04	3.88	9.69	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>64.03</b>	<b>104.88</b>	<b>101.00</b>	<b>123.63</b>	<b>107.27</b>	<b>102.98</b>	<b>102.78</b>	<b>132.41</b>	<b>97.08</b>	<b>140.11</b>	<b>182.33</b>	<b>166.05</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.61	0.60	0.48	0.51	0.50	1.01	0.47	0.43	0.37	0.48	0.43	0.34
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	1.24	2.38	2.51	5.35	4.87	2.05	4.04	3.95	0.75	6.10	5.99	0.69
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.98</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>3.06</b>	<b>4.51</b>	<b>4.38</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>6.42</b>	<b>1.03</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>65.88</b>	<b>107.86</b>	<b>103.99</b>	<b>129.49</b>	<b>112.64</b>	<b>106.04</b>	<b>107.29</b>	<b>136.79</b>	<b>98.20</b>	<b>146.69</b>	<b>188.75</b>	<b>167.08</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>5.77</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>6.21</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>7.01</b>	<b>5.63</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>7.39</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>4.55</b>

## 5.14 Ministry of Agriculture

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	6.04	6.04	12.62	10.20	10.20
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	53.33	71.37	66.08	62.87	57.17	50.13	70.47	58.56	52.71	76.12	68.71	62.78
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	4,440.02	4,318.48	6,467.81	2,808.78	3,388.25	3,954.69	2,791.15	2,513.59	2,232.31	2,606.22	2,378.24	2,089.39
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	2,762.87	2,707.66	3,816.28	1,883.87	2,184.83	2,469.36	1,859.87	1,738.29	1,643.46	1,593.32	1,505.98	1,365.23
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	2.92	2.85	2.80
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	15.29	23.52	25.57	14.43	20.18	22.29	0.00	8.92	8.88	0.46	0.46	0.46
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	280.48	5.77	53.78	5.62	5.79	4.69	5.88	6.89	6.07	9.86	10.19	9.51
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	1,205.34	1,138.62	1,809.60	682.68	854.59	1,066.59	672.45	600.94	543.60	638.17	570.22	511.37
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>8,757.33</b>	<b>8,265.42</b>	<b>12,239.12</b>	<b>5,458.25</b>	<b>6,510.81</b>	<b>7,567.75</b>	<b>5,402.44</b>	<b>4,933.27</b>	<b>4,493.11</b>	<b>4,939.69</b>	<b>4,546.85</b>	<b>4,051.74</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warningsystems	9.20	10.90	7.71	6.73	42.24	36.11	9.73	4.69	4.01	5.76	6.10	8.07
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	4.53	5.37	3.80	3.31	20.81	17.79	4.79	2.31	1.97	2.84	3.00	3.98
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	98.92	116.80	112.60	122.29	125.94	91.05	123.93	120.62	92.97	116.32	123.09	100.16
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	46.06	0.00	14.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.05	2.21	2.18	2.08
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>158.71</b>	<b>133.07</b>	<b>138.33</b>	<b>132.33</b>	<b>188.99</b>	<b>144.95</b>	<b>138.57</b>	<b>127.68</b>	<b>99.00</b>	<b>127.13</b>	<b>134.37</b>	<b>114.29</b>



BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	40.76	43.83	45.20	21.19	19.14	22.78	0.00	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
0305- Improvement of urbandrainage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.36	3.44	3.44	7.57	7.57	7.57
0306- Adaptation against floods	7.01	5.89	3.31	0.62	0.62	0.62	1.76	1.76	1.76	0.95	1.02	1.02
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	68.02	0.00	2.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.42	0.42
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	46.80	33.08	41.57	17.41	19.19	22.02	0.00	5.45	5.45	1.15	1.15	1.15
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>162.59</b>	<b>82.80</b>	<b>92.89</b>	<b>39.22</b>	<b>38.95</b>	<b>45.42</b>	<b>3.12</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>12.93</b>	<b>10.09</b>	<b>10.16</b>	<b>10.16</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	81.81	81.23	78.26	72.36	75.61	75.24	81.80	86.48	86.43	101.76	93.27	88.91
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	26.34	0.00	5.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	18.70	0.00	6.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>126.85</b>	<b>81.23</b>	<b>90.45</b>	<b>72.36</b>	<b>75.61</b>	<b>75.24</b>	<b>81.80</b>	<b>86.48</b>	<b>86.43</b>	<b>102.06</b>	<b>93.57</b>	<b>89.21</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.00	10.00	8.75	10.98	11.72	12.07	4.48	3.53	3.44	4.48	4.94	4.84
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	4.94	5.32	4.13	4.63	4.50	5.20	5.11	5.11	2.66	3.06	2.95
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	1.42	1.42	1.30	1.37	1.36	1.20	1.65	1.63	1.47	1.14	1.31	1.14
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>16.36</b>	<b>15.37</b>	<b>16.48</b>	<b>17.71</b>	<b>17.77</b>	<b>11.33</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>8.28</b>	<b>9.31</b>	<b>8.93</b>

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	6.29	7.53	5.83	4.65	5.42	3.96	5.40	3.34	2.52	3.14	2.91	1.79
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	13.62	36.97	30.99	47.30	52.84	47.72	39.41	29.70	26.95	58.58	45.07	40.08
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	17.01	18.89	17.21	17.59	18.11	13.76	17.95	21.04	16.71	19.64	18.82	15.14
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.41	0.31	1.84	1.95	1.82	3.08	2.93	2.67	2.22	1.72	1.55
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	82.14	23.63	27.63	14.12	15.01	13.57	23.18	16.30	15.90	42.51	38.70	37.44
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>119.06</b>	<b>87.43</b>	<b>81.97</b>	<b>85.50</b>	<b>93.33</b>	<b>80.83</b>	<b>89.02</b>	<b>73.31</b>	<b>64.75</b>	<b>126.09</b>	<b>107.22</b>	<b>96.00</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>9,325.96</b>	<b>8,666.31</b>	<b>12,658.13</b>	<b>5,804.14</b>	<b>6,925.40</b>	<b>7,931.96</b>	<b>5,726.28</b>	<b>5,243.94</b>	<b>4,766.24</b>	<b>5,313.34</b>	<b>4,901.48</b>	<b>4,370.33</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>37.12</b>	<b>35.78</b>	<b>37.44</b>	<b>35.82</b>	<b>36.56</b>	<b>37.19</b>	<b>37.08</b>	<b>36.89</b>	<b>36.87</b>	<b>37.81</b>	<b>37.83</b>	<b>37.89</b>

## 5.15 Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	126.22	85.18	70.44	81.74	60.40	46.98	52.49	34.04	32.31	39.38	7.82	3.08
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	0.00	3.85	5.79	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.73	2.73	2.51	3.36	3.36	3.08
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	412.02	341.16	301.97	366.76	322.80	285.43	299.77	256.24	239.66	281.49	201.51	169.13
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	486.27	380.95	368.42	303.17	278.65	253.41	313.39	462.54	411.88	321.79	193.54	168.27
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	17.87	23.26	36.79	25.89	26.78	26.90	30.23	28.58	26.52	31.25	28.12	18.63
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	55.06	62.00	54.57	69.15	70.69	61.28	68.18	67.73	55.84	67.85	67.34	60.24
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>1,097.44</b>	<b>896.40</b>	<b>837.98</b>	<b>849.11</b>	<b>761.72</b>	<b>676.40</b>	<b>766.79</b>	<b>851.86</b>	<b>768.72</b>	<b>745.12</b>	<b>501.69</b>	<b>422.43</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	14.13	13.49	12.81	12.92	12.67	9.93	11.82	11.97	10.72	11.07	11.19	10.36
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.21	1.28	1.11
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>14.13</b>	<b>13.49</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>12.92</b>	<b>12.67</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>12.02</b>	<b>10.77</b>	<b>12.28</b>	<b>12.47</b>	<b>11.47</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.09	2.16	1.86	2.60	1.80	1.43	2.31	1.66	1.34	1.79	1.56	1.33
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	18.91	19.49	16.10	18.64	18.33	14.05	18.43	16.47	13.84	16.90	16.64	13.37
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	110.64	73.76	69.94	47.63	40.30	38.39	53.52	101.69	93.39	53.22	14.24	12.36
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	252.01	170.80	159.44	128.80	103.48	92.66	121.15	189.29	174.29	116.24	31.48	24.97
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>383.65</b>	<b>266.21</b>	<b>247.34</b>	<b>197.67</b>	<b>163.91</b>	<b>146.53</b>	<b>195.41</b>	<b>309.11</b>	<b>282.86</b>	<b>188.15</b>	<b>63.92</b>	<b>52.03</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>1,495.22</b>	<b>1,176.10</b>	<b>1,098.35</b>	<b>1,059.70</b>	<b>938.30</b>	<b>832.86</b>	<b>974.07</b>	<b>1,172.99</b>	<b>1,062.35</b>	<b>945.55</b>	<b>578.08</b>	<b>485.93</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>35.27</b>	<b>30.88</b>	<b>30.23</b>	<b>30.83</b>	<b>29.36</b>	<b>33.54</b>	<b>30.51</b>	<b>33.27</b>	<b>39.24</b>	<b>32.25</b>	<b>22.84</b>	<b>27.42</b>

## 5.16 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	22.24	99.00	99.00	50.16
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.35	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	12.09	9.84	8.59	12.24	8.08	5.20	7.97	6.20	2.28	2.58	2.62	2.16
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	1.86	2.67	2.67	0.95	0.78	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>46.95</b>	<b>45.78</b>	<b>44.53</b>	<b>46.54</b>	<b>42.19</b>	<b>39.09</b>	<b>40.97</b>	<b>39.52</b>	<b>24.52</b>	<b>101.58</b>	<b>101.62</b>	<b>52.32</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	66.97	67.00	67.00	45.12	201.00	201.00	101.84
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>66.97</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>67.00</b>	<b>45.12</b>	<b>201.00</b>	<b>201.00</b>	<b>101.84</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	147.49	136.05	129.62	118.32	116.26	113.90	112.78	109.14	106.32	107.24	106.29	101.79
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>150.10</b>	<b>136.05</b>	<b>129.62</b>	<b>118.32</b>	<b>116.26</b>	<b>113.90</b>	<b>112.78</b>	<b>109.14</b>	<b>106.32</b>	<b>107.24</b>	<b>106.29</b>	<b>101.79</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.79	0.81	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.52	0.75	0.61	0.48	0.79	0.72	0.55
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	3.25	3.64	2.89	2.39	2.48	1.94	2.43	2.06	1.57	2.27	2.18	1.23
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	36.20	26.87	29.94	20.43	23.34	20.23	27.66	23.32	17.91	28.48	17.30	11.70
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	1.13	1.70	1.61	3.70	3.52	2.22	4.19	2.35	2.31	2.31	1.29	0.57
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>41.37</b>	<b>33.02</b>	<b>35.19</b>	<b>27.22</b>	<b>57.09</b>	<b>24.91</b>	<b>35.03</b>	<b>28.34</b>	<b>22.27</b>	<b>33.85</b>	<b>21.49</b>	<b>14.05</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	19.43	5.76	3.38	0.17	32.77	0.22	0.31	0.53	0.28	0.48	0.48	0.26
0507- Management of urban waste	6.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	204.63	174.01	176.65	145.96	139.95	130.31	160.42	122.23	111.66	168.64	116.94	98.94
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	7.37	3.59	3.50	0.39	2.88	2.88	0.00	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.59	0.56	0.63	0.73	1.32	0.56	1.76	1.50	0.95
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>238.19</b>	<b>183.71</b>	<b>183.88</b>	<b>147.11</b>	<b>176.16</b>	<b>134.04</b>	<b>161.46</b>	<b>124.37</b>	<b>112.50</b>	<b>170.88</b>	<b>118.92</b>	<b>100.15</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	6.27	6.71	4.43	5.70	5.28	3.59	4.63	4.26	3.06	4.50	4.50	3.17
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	24.84	25.31	22.42	17.71	21.57	19.30	13.69	13.00	10.44	13.92	13.66	9.78
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	188.93	130.72	140.03	108.66	93.20	80.62	102.74	66.43	63.24	148.73	55.91	49.80
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	5.53	4.82	6.14	4.31	3.87	2.93	5.28	7.32	6.64	5.54	3.91	3.26
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>225.57</b>	<b>167.56</b>	<b>173.02</b>	<b>136.38</b>	<b>123.92</b>	<b>106.44</b>	<b>126.34</b>	<b>91.01</b>	<b>83.38</b>	<b>172.69</b>	<b>77.98</b>	<b>66.01</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>769.18</b>	<b>633.12</b>	<b>633.24</b>	<b>542.57</b>	<b>582.62</b>	<b>485.35</b>	<b>543.58</b>	<b>459.38</b>	<b>394.11</b>	<b>787.24</b>	<b>627.30</b>	<b>436.16</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>46.91</b>	<b>42.17</b>	<b>46.63</b>	<b>44.38</b>	<b>47.61</b>	<b>46.17</b>	<b>43.57</b>	<b>44.30</b>	<b>43.75</b>	<b>52.61</b>	<b>58.28</b>	<b>52.70</b>

## 5.17 Ministry of Land

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	0.58	0.35	0.77	0.64	1.09	0.62	0.98	1.71	0.85	0.00	0.89	0.08
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	17.20	14.48	14.34	13.41	13.59	12.46	12.89	12.76	11.53	12.30	12.03	11.03
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	7.15	6.50	6.85	6.51	5.80	0.00	6.17	5.90	0.00	7.51	3.22	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>24.93</b>	<b>21.33</b>	<b>21.96</b>	<b>20.56</b>	<b>20.48</b>	<b>13.08</b>	<b>20.04</b>	<b>20.37</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>19.81</b>	<b>16.14</b>	<b>11.11</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	12.23	18.24	7.16	27.39	28.31	24.57	23.42	17.36	12.79	30.68	8.70	6.28
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>12.23</b>	<b>18.24</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>27.39</b>	<b>28.31</b>	<b>24.57</b>	<b>23.42</b>	<b>17.36</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>30.68</b>	<b>8.70</b>	<b>6.28</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	22.46	35.58	11.35	52.99	52.99	47.32	43.53	28.21	22.48	62.28	14.00	12.41
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>22.46</b>	<b>35.58</b>	<b>11.35</b>	<b>52.99</b>	<b>52.99</b>	<b>47.32</b>	<b>43.53</b>	<b>28.21</b>	<b>22.48</b>	<b>62.28</b>	<b>14.00</b>	<b>12.41</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.67	0.63	0.57	0.44	0.40	0.28	0.39	0.36	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.12
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	1.89	1.76	1.61	1.35	1.24	0.85	1.19	1.08	0.88	1.07	1.07	0.45
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	5.62	6.38	0.51	5.10	0.77	0.10	0.00	1.64	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>8.34</b>	<b>8.90</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>7.00</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>1.31</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>0.64</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>67.96</b>	<b>84.05</b>	<b>43.29</b>	<b>107.94</b>	<b>104.30</b>	<b>86.28</b>	<b>88.65</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>48.90</b>	<b>114.26</b>	<b>40.33</b>	<b>30.44</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>5.61</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>3.79</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>2.43</b>

## 5.18 Ministry of Water Resources

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	152.99	18.37	9.08	0.00	1.49	1.12	2.79	3.61	2.63	2.46	2.31	2.15
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	151.00	143.42	186.25	185.32	154.64	122.29	162.36	134.17	138.55	148.05	126.99	23.17
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	11.92	11.92	14.91	2.79	1.82	1.51	7.28	10.30	7.00	20.08	15.84	7.74
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	9.47	6.63	15.15	12.31	10.42	28.40	12.31	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.57
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	9.30	16.85	16.62	26.08	23.71	17.90	16.74	36.57	33.28	47.93	38.26	6.45
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	29.94	22.07	26.81	0.00	1.26	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>355.15</b>	<b>222.10</b>	<b>260.30</b>	<b>229.34</b>	<b>195.23</b>	<b>154.28</b>	<b>217.57</b>	<b>196.96</b>	<b>189.03</b>	<b>226.09</b>	<b>190.97</b>	<b>47.08</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	209.78	152.42	54.46	107.94	75.42	32.96	40.61	40.61	27.15	51.24	36.60	0.66
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	428.36	336.89	322.43	217.03	224.87	224.15	209.66	212.03	205.54	220.67	212.23	196.25
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>638.14</b>	<b>489.31</b>	<b>376.89</b>	<b>324.97</b>	<b>300.29</b>	<b>257.11</b>	<b>250.27</b>	<b>252.64</b>	<b>232.69</b>	<b>271.91</b>	<b>248.83</b>	<b>196.91</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	89.82	42.92	159.73	0.00	10.67	10.10	0.42	4.14	3.02	3.34	8.39	4.67
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	738.84	538.94	525.59	574.71	526.33	497.38	356.45	839.58	478.00	871.21	753.80	227.52
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	10.93	13.01	26.00	2.95	6.21	7.02	2.95	5.31	4.42	0.00	0.12	0.00
0306- Adaptation against floods	394.92	344.69	439.77	84.55	117.17	125.13	74.46	115.53	102.29	139.50	131.87	52.71
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	35.11	39.57	28.14	24.23	67.11	41.10	155.64	141.46	110.24	117.73	160.65	133.01
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	415.42	320.94	751.29	335.34	420.66	411.68	315.10	401.43	362.55	289.13	364.89	286.72

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	1,008.93	1,287.33	1,858.99	1,070.73	1,211.36	1,194.78	1,064.66	1,128.21	1,019.53	950.40	1,009.51	974.11
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>2,693.97</b>	<b>2,587.40</b>	<b>3,789.51</b>	<b>2,092.51</b>	<b>2,359.51</b>	<b>2,287.19</b>	<b>1,969.68</b>	<b>2,635.66</b>	<b>2,080.05</b>	<b>2,371.31</b>	<b>2,429.23</b>	<b>1,678.74</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	17.52	18.43	14.55	13.41	13.78	13.75	11.45	10.38	10.36	11.13	10.86	9.92
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	9.84	9.82	16.16	36.38	38.25	31.21	30.84	28.56	26.22	12.59	19.29	18.52
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>27.36</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>30.71</b>	<b>49.79</b>	<b>52.03</b>	<b>44.96</b>	<b>42.29</b>	<b>38.94</b>	<b>36.58</b>	<b>23.72</b>	<b>30.15</b>	<b>28.44</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.74	3.45	2.95	3.69	2.67	2.22	4.08	2.60	2.35	2.49	2.15	1.82
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	166.79	153.60	151.42	133.59	140.24	139.80	124.94	120.56	120.17	114.48	114.14	113.43
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	2.85	2.85	0.85	3.49	1.31
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.91	10.88	5.60	4.25	13.33	5.94
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>169.53</b>	<b>157.05</b>	<b>154.37</b>	<b>137.28</b>	<b>142.91</b>	<b>142.02</b>	<b>159.00</b>	<b>136.89</b>	<b>130.97</b>	<b>122.07</b>	<b>133.11</b>	<b>122.50</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>3,884.15</b>	<b>3,484.11</b>	<b>4,611.78</b>	<b>2,833.89</b>	<b>3,049.97</b>	<b>2,885.56</b>	<b>2,638.81</b>	<b>3,261.09</b>	<b>2,669.32</b>	<b>3,015.10</b>	<b>3,032.29</b>	<b>2,073.67</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>37.92</b>	<b>34.17</b>	<b>34.02</b>	<b>32.11</b>	<b>31.82</b>	<b>30.70</b>	<b>32.62</b>	<b>35.72</b>	<b>34.14</b>	<b>38.01</b>	<b>34.58</b>	<b>31.40</b>



## 5.19 Ministry of Food

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	36.92	38.07	34.30	35.47	36.03	30.69	33.74	32.89	29.41	33.03	31.21	28.31
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	500.88	426.40	478.69	396.56	499.55	464.05	481.72	384.00	362.44	357.35	399.37	387.29
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>537.80</b>	<b>464.47</b>	<b>512.99</b>	<b>432.03</b>	<b>535.58</b>	<b>494.74</b>	<b>515.46</b>	<b>416.89</b>	<b>391.85</b>	<b>390.38</b>	<b>430.58</b>	<b>415.60</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0306- Adaptation against floods	57.68	76.07	56.95	26.37	25.64	24.34	27.82	20.30	4.84	52.15	26.14	11.18
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>57.68</b>	<b>76.07</b>	<b>56.95</b>	<b>26.37</b>	<b>25.64</b>	<b>24.34</b>	<b>27.82</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>4.84</b>	<b>52.15</b>	<b>26.14</b>	<b>11.18</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.37	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.30	0.28	0.33	0.26	0.23	0.33	0.30	0.24
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	12.01	9.93	9.36	9.92	10.00	7.37	9.77	8.14	10.73	9.92	9.02	7.02
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>12.38</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>10.24</b>	<b>10.30</b>	<b>7.65</b>	<b>10.10</b>	<b>8.40</b>	<b>10.96</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>9.32</b>	<b>7.26</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>607.86</b>	<b>550.82</b>	<b>579.60</b>	<b>468.64</b>	<b>571.52</b>	<b>526.73</b>	<b>553.38</b>	<b>445.59</b>	<b>407.65</b>	<b>452.78</b>	<b>466.04</b>	<b>434.04</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>2.71</b>	<b>2.50</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>2.87</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.57</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>3.03</b>

## 5.20 Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	54.48	45.40	24.52	54.48	20.88	17.55	57.02	17.22	9.96	18.16	1.82	0.51
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.70	0.21	23.66	18.69	8.68	12.84	32.39	8.37
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	805.66	793.99	812.30	810.43	795.72	621.98	824.84	823.18	753.91	716.53	774.57	416.81
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>860.14</b>	<b>839.39</b>	<b>836.82</b>	<b>864.91</b>	<b>824.30</b>	<b>639.74</b>	<b>905.52</b>	<b>859.09</b>	<b>772.55</b>	<b>747.53</b>	<b>808.78</b>	<b>425.69</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	17.40	16.83	16.37	16.50	15.30	15.30	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	73.68	77.80	30.15	100.40	50.39	40.42	157.18	59.02	50.96	110.31	45.03	27.85
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	735.15	697.25	774.37	697.60	678.58	499.69	723.54	451.01	334.21	843.27	734.71	495.16
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>826.23</b>	<b>791.88</b>	<b>820.89</b>	<b>814.50</b>	<b>744.27</b>	<b>555.41</b>	<b>895.72</b>	<b>525.03</b>	<b>400.17</b>	<b>968.58</b>	<b>794.74</b>	<b>538.01</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	6.44	6.13	4.84	6.84	5.64	4.57	7.24	6.36	4.61	7.19	7.20	4.90
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.90	8.30	0.01	47.68	36.19	147.00	173.60	124.28
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	0.00	0.67	0.44	0.69	0.69	0.66	1.70	1.35	2.52	1.56	1.60	0.69
0306- Adaptation against floods	387.31	438.49	438.49	515.22	560.88	561.92	314.24	523.74	495.02	250.20	315.51	251.02
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	143.94	137.31	94.91	160.95	115.99	119.46	143.98	77.68	58.66	71.59	67.00	67.57
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>537.69</b>	<b>582.60</b>	<b>538.68</b>	<b>683.71</b>	<b>695.10</b>	<b>694.91</b>	<b>467.17</b>	<b>656.81</b>	<b>597.00</b>	<b>477.54</b>	<b>564.91</b>	<b>448.46</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	55.58	50.54	78.65	50.62	49.06	47.14	47.95	25.01	0.00	89.05	56.93	33.99
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>55.58</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>78.65</b>	<b>50.62</b>	<b>49.06</b>	<b>47.14</b>	<b>47.95</b>	<b>25.01</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>89.05</b>	<b>56.93</b>	<b>33.99</b>

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.44	2.72	2.11	2.70	2.36	2.07	2.80	2.69	2.18	2.34	2.66	1.37
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	11.85	11.29	9.02	10.52	9.83	7.89	11.12	10.06	7.69	10.04	10.94	8.37
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	5.36	9.23	4.55	9.58	4.12	3.41	9.48	3.42	5.42	0.07	4.57	2.90
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	2.42	2.30	1.88	2.24	2.11	1.72	2.45	2.07	1.80	2.37	2.38	1.66
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	10.89	18.74	9.23	19.45	8.37	6.92	19.26	6.94	11.01	0.14	9.28	5.89
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>32.96</b>	<b>44.28</b>	<b>26.79</b>	<b>44.49</b>	<b>26.79</b>	<b>22.01</b>	<b>45.11</b>	<b>25.18</b>	<b>28.10</b>	<b>14.96</b>	<b>29.83</b>	<b>20.19</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>2,312.60</b>	<b>2,308.69</b>	<b>2,301.83</b>	<b>2,458.23</b>	<b>2,339.52</b>	<b>1,959.21</b>	<b>2,361.47</b>	<b>2,091.12</b>	<b>1,797.83</b>	<b>2,297.66</b>	<b>2,255.19</b>	<b>1,466.34</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>22.86</b>	<b>22.57</b>	<b>21.38</b>	<b>24.70</b>	<b>23.11</b>	<b>22.66</b>	<b>24.01</b>	<b>22.45</b>	<b>22.51</b>	<b>23.28</b>	<b>20.31</b>	<b>18.84</b>

## 5.21 Road Transport and Highways Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	128.33	0.00	22.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>128.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>22.93</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	13.14	4.54	2.85	13.38	1.26	0.00	8.51	10.90	10.54	10.98	10.05	8.88
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	9.37	2.60	1.12	3.30	2.17	2.02	2.95	5.33	5.32	0.00	0.35	0.29
0306- Adaptation against floods	806.22	496.74	701.95	10.89	21.46	28.41	0.00	3.59	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.54	2.75	2.75	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.87	4.87	4.87
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	3.94	3.71	3.71	3.71	4.64	4.64	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>832.67</b>	<b>507.59</b>	<b>709.63</b>	<b>37.82</b>	<b>32.28</b>	<b>37.82</b>	<b>15.64</b>	<b>24.70</b>	<b>21.86</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>14.04</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.65	0.65	0.53	0.83	0.65	0.19	1.08	0.70	0.17	1.17	1.20	0.25
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.25</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	47.39	56.87	40.89	70.23	58.21	61.08	54.80	53.28	47.61	61.80	50.34	36.59
0507- Management of urban waste	0.18	0.59	0.59	0.78	0.20	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	265.93	216.82	154.62	144.86	87.85	48.06	100.40	95.48	88.25	75.38	77.69	51.29
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>313.50</b>	<b>274.28</b>	<b>196.10</b>	<b>215.87</b>	<b>146.26</b>	<b>109.31</b>	<b>155.20</b>	<b>148.77</b>	<b>135.87</b>	<b>137.18</b>	<b>128.03</b>	<b>87.88</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.35	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.83	0.57	0.48	0.55	0.35	0.78	0.60	0.38	2.30	0.46	0.43	0.78
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	1.14	0.32	1.53	0.41	0.32	0.09	0.52	0.33	0.08	0.56	0.58	0.12
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>0.97</b>	<b>2.08</b>	<b>1.03</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>1.23</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>1.08</b>	<b>0.95</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>1,277.47</b>	<b>783.49</b>	<b>931.27</b>	<b>255.55</b>	<b>179.93</b>	<b>148.25</b>	<b>173.15</b>	<b>174.95</b>	<b>160.33</b>	<b>155.29</b>	<b>145.58</b>	<b>103.12</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.44</b>

## 5.22 Ministry of Shipping

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.31	0.50	0.40	0.76	0.30	0.71	0.36	0.36	0.67	0.34	0.34
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>0.71</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.34</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0306- Adaptation against floods	109.62	24.92	111.16	55.84	56.75	13.40	0.00	8.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	25.20	7.20	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	11.14	3.70	3.70	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.48	2.75	2.25	3.36	3.36	2.52
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	452.24	319.12	453.32	426.25	470.76	385.93	277.16	310.98	235.09	317.58	331.31	302.57
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>598.20</b>	<b>354.94</b>	<b>568.81</b>	<b>485.78</b>	<b>531.20</b>	<b>403.02</b>	<b>280.64</b>	<b>321.99</b>	<b>237.34</b>	<b>320.94</b>	<b>334.67</b>	<b>305.09</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	43.28	29.53	10.94	20.18	6.82	4.94	2.03	2.58	1.96	2.67	1.67	0.94
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	91.99	83.10	81.50	78.66	78.60	78.37	77.02	76.44	76.37	74.61	76.02	75.96
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>135.27</b>	<b>112.63</b>	<b>92.44</b>	<b>98.84</b>	<b>85.42</b>	<b>83.31</b>	<b>79.05</b>	<b>79.02</b>	<b>78.33</b>	<b>77.28</b>	<b>77.69</b>	<b>76.90</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	3.06	3.11	2.42	2.74	2.51	1.60	1.28	5.01	3.92	5.74	6.62	2.94
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	34.97	41.46	33.69	25.92	25.92	25.79	26.36	12.97	12.57	15.83	4.77	4.53
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>38.03</b>	<b>44.57</b>	<b>36.11</b>	<b>28.66</b>	<b>28.43</b>	<b>27.39</b>	<b>27.64</b>	<b>17.98</b>	<b>16.49</b>	<b>21.57</b>	<b>11.39</b>	<b>7.47</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>771.50</b>	<b>512.45</b>	<b>697.86</b>	<b>613.68</b>	<b>645.81</b>	<b>514.02</b>	<b>388.04</b>	<b>419.35</b>	<b>332.52</b>	<b>420.46</b>	<b>424.09</b>	<b>389.80</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>7.14</b>	<b>7.09</b>	<b>12.75</b>	<b>11.95</b>	<b>14.41</b>	<b>12.41</b>	<b>9.70</b>	<b>8.97</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>10.86</b>	<b>11.58</b>

## 5.23 Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	5.35	4.79	4.56	3.11	3.91	4.30	4.63	2.89	2.34	4.09	4.09	2.82
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	3.41	3.11	0.00	0.62	0.62	0.04	1.00	0.99
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	1.74	13.22	19.00	9.58	15.37	15.59	15.37	16.77	9.87	19.35	22.91	27.27
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	13.51	12.48	14.08	14.08	14.64	13.97	14.55	14.62	14.48	13.86	14.82	13.96
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>20.60</b>	<b>30.49</b>	<b>37.64</b>	<b>27.83</b>	<b>37.33</b>	<b>36.97</b>	<b>34.55</b>	<b>34.90</b>	<b>27.31</b>	<b>37.34</b>	<b>42.82</b>	<b>45.04</b>
<b>02- Comprehensive disaster management</b>												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	27.43	24.47	27.10	23.14	23.29	23.28	22.14	22.46	22.45	21.41	21.52	21.51
<b>Sub Total: 02</b>	<b>27.43</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>27.10</b>	<b>23.14</b>	<b>23.29</b>	<b>23.28</b>	<b>22.14</b>	<b>22.46</b>	<b>22.45</b>	<b>21.41</b>	<b>21.52</b>	<b>21.51</b>
<b>03- Infrastructure</b>												
0301- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Infrastructure related activities funded from the Climate Fund	8.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	0.56	1.84	1.83	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.20	2.39	1.80	0.00	0.12	0.00
0306- Adaptation against floods	17.98	14.00	14.00	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 03</b>	<b>26.58</b>	<b>15.84</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>3.78</b>	<b>1.20</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>04- Research and knowledge management</b>												
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 04</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	64.80	113.24	60.75	60.75	59.46	0.00	8.10	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.42	0.36	0.00	1.46	1.17
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>64.80</b>	<b>113.24</b>	<b>60.75</b>	<b>60.75</b>	<b>59.46</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>8.52</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.17</b>

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.86	0.84	0.71	0.80	0.72	0.45	0.76	0.66	0.42	0.50	0.53	0.42
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	4.05	3.89	3.36	3.97	3.55	3.00	3.90	3.37	2.87	3.24	3.12	2.89
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>4.73</b>	<b>4.07</b>	<b>4.77</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>3.45</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>3.74</b>	<b>3.65</b>	<b>3.31</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>79.52</b>	<b>140.33</b>	<b>197.88</b>	<b>118.17</b>	<b>129.42</b>	<b>126.94</b>	<b>62.68</b>	<b>72.30</b>	<b>55.25</b>	<b>62.49</b>	<b>69.57</b>	<b>71.03</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>6.60</b>	<b>10.49</b>	<b>14.12</b>	<b>9.99</b>	<b>9.85</b>	<b>10.07</b>	<b>5.07</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>5.48</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>5.82</b>	<b>6.10</b>



## 5.24 Power Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>05- Mitigation and low-carbon development</b>												
0501- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	11.77	11.79	11.10	11.57	9.85	9.85	11.81	7.90	7.90	11.78	10.99	8.26
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	1,166.42	244.66	238.95	380.72	378.38	299.41	559.41	411.90	397.34	604.88	641.95	640.10
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.00	0.09	0.07	2.00	0.91	0.34	2.75	3.75	0.14	6.21	0.26	0.26
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	210.42	154.13	176.14	149.71	150.89	181.45	103.99	101.41	156.34	83.87	79.86	95.62
0505- Renewable energy development	351.70	472.23	532.38	494.73	143.60	120.55	517.67	66.69	36.29	51.60	16.41	319.91
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	79.92	2.86	14.21	3.40	2.22	2.21	2.12	1.87	1.38	3.91	3.34	3.23
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	28.88	17.93	13.09	22.33	23.85	22.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub Total: 05</b>	<b>1,849.11</b>	<b>903.69</b>	<b>985.94</b>	<b>1,064.46</b>	<b>709.70</b>	<b>636.28</b>	<b>1,197.75</b>	<b>593.52</b>	<b>599.39</b>	<b>762.25</b>	<b>752.81</b>	<b>1,067.38</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening</b>												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.66	0.63	0.53	0.66	0.55	0.45	0.70	2.84	2.68	10.06	11.94	10.73
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	3.42	2.21	2.24	2.31	1.52	1.32	1.42	1.25	1.03	1.78	1.28	0.81
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	6.36	3.46	6.08	3.30	5.21	3.69	7.18	5.41	4.84	9.62	6.15	2.40
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>6.30</b>	<b>8.85</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>9.30</b>	<b>9.50</b>	<b>8.55</b>	<b>21.46</b>	<b>19.37</b>	<b>13.94</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>1,859.55</b>	<b>909.99</b>	<b>994.79</b>	<b>1,070.73</b>	<b>716.98</b>	<b>641.74</b>	<b>1,207.05</b>	<b>603.02</b>	<b>607.94</b>	<b>783.71</b>	<b>772.18</b>	<b>1,081.32</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>5.50</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>3.93</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>3.13</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>4.86</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>2.84</b>	<b>3.01</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.67</b>

## 5.25 Technical and Madrasa Education Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21			2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
<b>01- Food security, social protection, and health</b>												
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	19.61	16.63	18.69	24.68	24.47	14.70	34.26	19.92	15.74	49.96	47.28	23.57
<b>Sub Total: 01</b>	<b>19.61</b>	<b>16.63</b>	<b>18.69</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>24.47</b>	<b>14.70</b>	<b>34.26</b>	<b>19.92</b>	<b>15.74</b>	<b>49.96</b>	<b>47.28</b>	<b>23.57</b>
<b>06- Capacity building and institutionalstrengthening</b>												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	49.77	47.61	26.35	20.72	19.79	13.10	35.52	26.25	7.92	33.24	34.57	12.05
<b>Sub Total: 06</b>	<b>49.77</b>	<b>47.61</b>	<b>26.35</b>	<b>20.72</b>	<b>19.79</b>	<b>13.10</b>	<b>35.52</b>	<b>26.25</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>33.24</b>	<b>34.57</b>	<b>12.05</b>
<b>Total CC Relevance (TK.)</b>	<b>69.38</b>	<b>64.24</b>	<b>45.04</b>	<b>45.40</b>	<b>44.26</b>	<b>27.80</b>	<b>69.78</b>	<b>46.17</b>	<b>23.66</b>	<b>83.20</b>	<b>81.85</b>	<b>35.62</b>
<b>% of Total Budget</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>0.59</b>

## Appendix 6: Climate Relevant Allocation and Expenditure in Selected Ministries/Divisions

### Climate Relevant Allocation and Expenditure in Selected 25 Ministries/Divisions

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)										2019-20		
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21						
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget			Revised
Ministry of Defence													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	42,095.34	40,360.28	36,649.88	37,690.95	37,533.22	35,628.68	34,841.61	33,915.95	35,558.88	32,520.05	32,974.95	35,178.01	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	163.77	125.11	141.37	143.23	112.97	99.82	123.28	77.98	61.33	220.49	67.79	62.33	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	0.39	0.31	0.39	0.38	0.30	0.28	0.35	0.23	0.17	0.68	0.21	0.18	
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	34,722.24	31,761.13	27,702.80	26,313.97	28,222.69	23,462.21	24,939.50	25,944.65	23,212.13	24,041.35	23,702.00	20,460.89	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	2,386.94	2,423.33	1,864.64	1,821.99	2,058.33	1,696.31	1,838.15	1,633.32	1,386.44	1,782.58	1,735.07	1,367.00	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	6.87	7.63	6.73	6.92	7.29	7.23	7.37	6.30	5.97	7.41	7.32	6.68	
Secondary and Higher Education Division													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	42,838.98	39,962.29	33,652.19	36,487.24	32,413.69	28,970.99	33,119.70	32,685.76	29,614.63	29,624.90	28,401.27	25,869.56	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	576.97	550.43	368.52	509.57	377.55	303.16	355.61	322.99	234.16	380.62	302.32	249.73	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	1.35	1.38	1.10	1.40	1.16	1.05	1.07	0.99	0.79	1.28	1.06	0.97	
Ministry of Science and Technology													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	13,607.55	16,613.89	12,821.21	21,204.05	16,457.71	15,070.59	17,945.76	11,445.77	11,586.59	16,438.85	16,438.85	12,680.56	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	1,571.45	1,982.67	1,670.55	2,676.17	2,170.84	1,992.97	2,288.51	1,515.53	1,545.69	2,184.73	2,154.99	1,660.47	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	11.55	11.93	13.03	12.62	13.19	13.22	12.75	13.24	13.34	13.29	13.11	13.09	
Health Services Division													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	29,429.57	29,281.81	22,924.32	25,913.97	26,164.78	20,507.69	22,883.86	25,734.34	17,188.64	19,944.30	18,611.35	13,922.89	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	593.43	763.46	474.62	709.10	735.84	554.97	618.80	741.82	385.21	515.95	493.54	316.45	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	2.02	2.61	2.07	2.74	2.81	2.71	2.70	2.88	2.24	2.59	2.65	2.27	

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21				2019-20		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	
Ministry of Social Welfare													
<i>Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)</i>	12,216.84	10,199.99	10,023.88	9,125.47	9,022.76	8,683.54	7,921.13	7,921.10	7,594.08	6,881.27	6,894.05	6,672.16	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)</i>	108.08	109.09	95.28	73.62	80.61	68.34	64.58	77.01	57.20	70.71	65.11	49.18	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (%)</i>	0.88	1.07	0.95	0.81	0.89	0.79	0.82	0.97	0.75	1.03	0.94	0.74	
Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs													
<i>Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)</i>	4,755.03	4,290.79	4,402.85	4,191.15	4,103.15	3,892.13	3,859.91	3,785.47	3,588.70	3,748.80	3,788.78	1,643.83	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)</i>	620.21	546.68	552.90	547.02	515.85	500.15	500.18	480.15	451.51	425.45	457.35	80.61	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (%)</i>	13.04	12.74	12.56	13.05	12.57	12.85	12.96	12.68	12.58	11.35	12.07	4.90	
Ministry of Housing and Public Works													
<i>Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)</i>	7,428.20	6,820.73	8,697.25	6,345.31	6,842.94	6,525.19	6,936.79	7,426.16	6,418.48	6,603.84	7,446.83	5,495.73	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)</i>	517.51	527.56	767.93	445.70	634.24	657.67	674.93	708.21	597.36	466.80	853.20	660.82	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (%)</i>	6.97	7.73	8.83	7.02	9.27	10.08	9.73	9.54	9.31	7.07	11.46	12.02	
Local Government Division													
<i>Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)</i>	46,703.92	41,707.80	45,199.73	39,219.46	39,611.44	33,241.77	36,103.01	38,993.46	31,871.05	34,241.20	37,049.51	28,551.39	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)</i>	7,470.26	5,637.40	6,005.27	5,304.86	5,012.88	3,785.14	4,313.30	4,334.35	3,148.86	4,517.35	4,478.79	2,936.58	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (%)</i>	15.99	13.52	13.29	13.53	12.66	11.39	11.95	11.12	9.88	13.19	12.09	10.29	
Rural Development and Cooperative Division													
<i>Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)</i>	1,433.27	1,645.43	1,468.46	1,791.36	1,601.73	1,771.59	2,235.87	2,237.28	2,265.72	2,449.47	2,229.24	1,865.36	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)</i>	182.76	221.34	206.48	181.99	226.21	256.66	363.80	399.30	383.06	414.60	391.10	323.69	
<i>Climate Relevant Allocation (%)</i>	12.75	13.45	14.06	10.16	14.12	14.49	16.27	17.85	16.91	16.93	17.54	17.35	

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21				2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Ministry of Industries												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	3,023.60	1,521.15	2,222.47	1,584.90	2,211.50	2,134.80	1,614.44	2,179.81	1,619.75	1,555.91	2,006.10	1,805.52
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	251.46	71.10	144.54	54.19	68.13	63.76	39.25	90.90	40.21	66.53	51.14	49.51
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	8.32	4.67	6.50	3.42	3.08	2.99	2.43	4.17	2.48	4.28	2.55	2.74
Ministry of Textiles and Jute												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	606.21	628.84	603.49	691.55	838.63	782.76	714.81	2,620.49	2,360.92	800.16	1,359.64	1,048.54
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	22.86	29.16	30.02	34.54	29.19	26.15	24.12	26.45	21.01	26.69	20.10	17.12
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	3.77	4.64	4.97	4.99	3.48	3.34	3.37	1.01	0.89	3.34	1.48	1.63
Energy and Mineral Resources Division												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	994.31	1,869.72	1,851.52	2,086.49	1,644.53	1,513.41	1,905.29	1,805.95	1,457.01	1,985.69	2,480.26	3,672.08
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	65.88	107.86	103.99	129.49	112.64	106.04	107.29	136.79	98.20	146.69	188.75	167.08
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	6.63	5.77	5.62	6.21	6.85	7.01	5.63	7.57	6.74	7.39	7.61	4.55
Ministry of Agriculture												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	25,122.48	24,224.14	33,809.56	16,201.44	18,943.79	21,329.90	15,441.83	14,215.17	12,928.66	14,053.40	12,956.95	11,533.21
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	9,325.96	8,666.31	12,658.13	5,804.14	6,925.40	7,931.96	5,726.28	5,243.94	4,766.24	5,313.34	4,901.48	4,370.33
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	37.12	35.78	37.44	35.82	36.56	37.19	37.08	36.89	36.87	37.81	37.83	37.89
Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	4,239.88	3,808.06	3,633.58	3,437.22	3,196.20	2,483.39	3,192.64	3,525.42	2,707.48	2,932.33	2,531.25	1,771.86
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	1,495.22	1,176.10	1,098.35	1,059.70	938.30	832.86	974.07	1,172.99	1,062.35	945.55	578.08	485.93
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	35.27	30.88	30.23	30.83	29.36	33.54	30.51	33.27	39.24	32.25	22.84	27.42
Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	1,639.55	1,501.26	1,357.94	1,222.64	1,223.78	1,051.18	1,247.49	1,037.08	900.75	1,496.31	1,076.34	827.61
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	769.18	633.12	633.24	542.57	582.62	485.35	543.58	459.38	394.11	787.24	627.30	436.16
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	46.91	42.17	46.63	44.38	47.61	46.17	43.57	44.30	43.75	52.61	58.28	52.70

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21				2019-20	
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Ministry of Land												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	2,459.58	2,383.96	1,950.16	2,228.38	2,029.00	1,537.82	2,016.94	1,825.55	1,407.01	1,943.81	1,690.46	1,250.94
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	67.96	84.05	43.29	107.94	104.30	86.28	88.65	69.10	48.90	114.26	40.33	30.44
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	2.76	3.53	2.22	4.84	5.14	5.61	4.40	3.79	3.48	5.88	2.39	2.43
Ministry of Water Resources												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	10,244.18	10,196.07	13,555.31	8,826.58	9,584.27	9,400.22	8,089.48	9,129.47	7,817.77	7,932.45	8,769.59	6,603.42
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	3,884.15	3,484.11	4,611.78	2,833.89	3,049.97	2,885.56	2,638.81	3,261.09	2,669.32	3,015.10	3,032.29	2,073.67
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	37.92	34.17	34.02	32.11	31.82	30.70	32.62	35.72	34.14	38.01	34.58	31.40
Ministry of Food												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	22,253.30	20,327.67	23,214.32	17,781.65	20,116.07	19,076.50	19,264.16	17,384.43	15,878.06	17,153.00	16,274.84	14,344.95
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	607.86	550.82	579.60	468.64	571.52	526.73	553.38	445.59	407.65	452.78	466.04	434.04
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	2.73	2.71	2.50	2.64	2.84	2.76	2.87	2.56	2.57	2.64	2.86	3.03
Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	10,117.80	10,228.89	10,763.97	9,950.83	10,123.55	8,647.10	9,835.73	9,313.04	7,987.96	9,871.52	11,104.05	7,783.96
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	2,312.60	2,308.69	2,301.83	2,458.23	2,339.52	1,959.21	2,361.47	2,091.12	1,797.83	2,297.66	2,255.19	1,466.34
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	22.86	22.57	21.38	24.70	23.11	22.66	24.01	22.45	22.51	23.28	20.31	18.84
Road Transport and Highways Division												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	39,710.03	36,647.87	35,248.27	32,941.98	32,996.54	29,851.58	29,442.12	30,118.74	26,332.79	29,274.08	28,050.03	23,586.10
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	1,277.47	783.49	931.27	255.55	179.93	148.25	173.15	174.95	160.33	155.29	145.58	103.12
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	3.22	2.14	2.64	0.78	0.55	0.50	0.59	0.58	0.61	0.53	0.52	0.44
Ministry of Shipping												
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	10,801.00	7,223.90	5,473.96	5,137.33	4,480.73	4,141.15	3,999.65	4,676.32	3,899.11	3,832.77	3,906.04	3,366.10
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	771.50	512.45	697.86	613.68	645.81	514.02	388.04	419.35	332.52	420.46	424.09	389.80
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	7.14	7.09	12.75	11.95	14.41	12.41	9.70	8.97	8.53	10.97	10.86	11.58

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	Climate Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)										2019-20		
	2023-24	2022-23		2021-22			2020-21						
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget			Revised
Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	1,204.87	1,338.14	1,401.00	1,182.33	1,313.70	1,260.83	1,235.17	1,194.98	1,008.31	1,194.48	1,196.02	1,165.23	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	79.52	140.33	197.88	118.17	129.42	126.94	62.68	72.30	55.25	62.49	69.57	71.03	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	6.60	10.49	14.12	9.99	9.85	10.07	5.07	6.05	5.48	5.23	5.82	6.10	
Power Division													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	33,825.10	24,195.88	25,309.29	25,397.84	22,874.03	21,241.12	24,853.30	21,971.40	21,383.09	26,064.69	23,673.67	29,460.33	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	1,859.55	909.99	994.79	1,070.73	716.98	641.74	1,207.05	603.02	607.94	783.71	772.18	1,081.32	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	5.50	3.76	3.93	4.22	3.13	3.02	4.86	2.74	2.84	3.01	3.26	3.67	
Technical and Madrasa Education Division													
Ministry/Division Budget (TK.)	10,602.03	9,727.82	9,151.68	9,154.30	9,009.63	7,997.12	8,344.83	7,576.97	6,654.06	7,453.60	7,307.25	6,047.73	
Climate Relevant Allocation (TK.)	69.38	64.24	45.04	45.40	44.26	27.80	69.78	46.17	23.66	83.20	81.85	35.62	
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	0.65	0.66	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.35	0.84	0.61	0.36	1.12	1.12	0.59	
Total Allocation (TK.)- 25 Ministries	412,074.86	378,467.51	373,089.09	346,108.39	342,560.06	310,203.26	321,985.02	318,664.76	283,241.63	304,038.23	301,919.32	266,607.96	
Total CC Relevance (TK.)- 25 Ministries	37,051.93	32,408.89	37,219.17	28,010.11	28,363.31	26,277.84	26,098.74	24,603.80	20,736.34	25,650.27	24,653.23	18,918.37	
CC Relevant Allocation (%) in Total Budget	8.99	8.56	9.98	8.09	8.28	8.47	8.11	7.72	7.32	8.44	8.17	7.10	

## Appendix 7: Global Environmental Fund (GEF) Financed on-going projects

No.	Name of the Project	Development partner	GEF Amount (USD)	Co-financing
01	Ecosystem-based Approaches to adaptation (EbA) in Drought-prone Barind tract and Haor Wetland Area	UNEP/GEF	5,200,00	59,712,617
02	“Bangladesh: First Biennial Update Report (BUR1) to the UNFCCC”	UNDP/GEF/ USAID	3,52,000	1,37,000 USD
03	‘Strengthening National-Level capacities of country Parties for UNCCD monitoring and 2022 reporting’	UNEP/GEF	91,324	
04	Environmentally-sound Development of the Power Sector with the Final Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	UNIDO/GEF	30,00,000	
05	“Bangladesh: Enabling Activities for the Preparation of a combined Initial Biennial Transparency Report and Fourth National Communication (BTR1/NC4) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)”	UNEP/GEF	633,000	
06	Community-based Climate Resilient Fisheries and Aquaculture Development in Bangladesh	GEF (FAO)	5,425,114	16,350,000
07	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh	GEF (FAO)	8,295,000	33,743,050
08	Strengthening capacity for monitoring environmental emissions under Paris Agreement in Bangladesh (MSP) (FSP)	GEF (FAO)	863,242	1,000,000
09	Building climate resilient livelihoods in vulnerable landscapes in Bangladesh (FSP)	GEF (FAO)	8,932,420	47,460,000
<b>Total = 09</b>		<b>Total GEF Amount= 28,112,100 USD (28.11 Million)</b>		<b>Total Co-financing= 158,402,667 USD (158.40 Million)</b>

Source: Economic Relation Division (ERD)



## Appendix 8: GCF on-going projects

(Million USD)

No	Name of the Project	Development Partner	Total Amount	Co-Financing
01	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Mainstreaming (CRIM)	GCF, KfW	80.00	GoB: 25.00 KfW: 15.00
02	Enhancing adaptive capacities of coastal communities, especially women to cope with climate change induced salinity	GCF, UNDP	32.98	GoB: 8.0
03	Global Clean Cooking Program - Bangladesh	GCF, WB	40.00	WB: 20.0
04	Promoting private sector investment through large scale adoption of energy saving technologies and equipment for Textile and Readymade Garment (RMG) Sectors of Bangladesh	GCF	340.50	IDCOL: 84.00
05	Extended Community Climate Change Project-Flood (ECCCP-Flood)	GCF	13.30	PKSF: 3.60
06	Cooling Facility	GCF, WB	46.25	
<b>Total</b>			<b>553.01</b>	

Source : Economic Relation Division (ERD)

## Appendix 9: Climate Relevant Projects under the Delta Plan

No.	Project Name	Total Expenditure	
		Million Tk.	Million USD
Hotspot: Coastal Regions			
1	West Gopalganj Integrated Water Management Project	2735.00	34.00
2	Water Drainage System Development Project in Bhabadah Area	1557.00	20.00
3	Development of Water Management Infrastructure in Bhola Island Region	14651.00	185.00
4	Char Development and Settlement Project-5	1138.00	14.00
5	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Gomti-Muhuri Basin	13998.00	176.00
6	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Garai-Pashur Basin	14570.00	184.00
7	Rationalization of polders in Boleshwar-Tentulia Basin	158502.00	1997.00
8	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Baleshwar-Tentulia Basin	8800.00	111.00
9	Rationalization of polders in Gomti-Muhuri Basin	64328.00	811.00
10	Rationalization of Water Management Infrastructure in Bhola District	23419.00	295.00
11	Study on Integrated Management of Drainage Congestion for Greater Noakhali	16.00	0.20
12	Study on Tidal River Management	1250.00	16.00
13	Construction of Ganges Barrage and Ancillary Works	408713.00	5150.00
Hotspots: Riverine Regions and Estuaries			
14	Pre-Feasibility Study on Integrated River System Management and Protection of Accreted Land	3854.00	49.00
15	River Bank Improvement Programme	140694.00	1773.00
16	Integrated Yamuna-Padma Rivers Stabilization and Land Reclamation Project	318780.00	3750.35
17	Development of Chandana-Barashia River Basin System	472.00	5.55
18	Enhancement of Agricultural Productivity Towards Food Security in Char Lands	16543.00	194.62
Hotspot: Urban areas			
19	Drainage Improvement Project of Dhaka-Narayanganj-Demra Project (Phase-II)	5711.00	72.00

No.	Project Name	Total Expenditure	
		Million Tk.	Million USD
20	Improvement of Drainage Congestion, Canal Dredging and Flood Control for Burial City Corporation Area	38805.00	388.00
21	Improvement of Drainage Network, Flood Control and Solid Waste Management for Khulna City	73226.00	923.00
22	Project for Improvement of Storm Water Drainage Activities in the City Corporation Area	11545.00	145.00
23	Protection of River System around Dhaka City with its Ecological Restoration	14788.00	186.00
<b>Hotspot: Chittagong Hill Tracts</b>			
24	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Chittagong Coastal Plain Basin	811.00	10.00
25	Rationalization of polders in Chittagong Coastal Plain Basin	42376.00	534.00
<b>Hotspot: Haor and Flash Flood Prone Areas</b>			
26	Village Protection Against Wave Action in Haor Area and Improved Water Management in Haor Basin	7286.00	92.00
27	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Upper Meghna Basin	5780.00	73.00
28	Elevated Village Platforms for the Haor Areas	3942.00	50.00
29	Management of Commercially Important Wetland Ecosystems	417.00	5.00
<b>Hotspot: Cross Cutting Region</b>			
30	Improvement of Urban Drainage and District and Upazila Level Municipalities of Bangladesh	157650.00	1986.00
31	Integrated Agricultural Development in Moderately Cyclone Affected Areas	16398.00	207.00
32	Development/Improvement of Multipurpose Disaster Shelters and its Management Information System	307624.00	3876.00
33	Project for Improvement of Storm Water Drainage Facilities in Municipalities (Phase 1)	23485.00	296.00
34	Project for Improvement of Water Supply and Sanitation Facilities in Char Area	9720.00	122.00

# Glossary

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

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

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

**Climate Change:** refers to a change in the state of the climate that can be identified by changes in the mean and/or the variability of its properties, and that persists for an extended period, typically decades or longer. The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) defines climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere and which is in addition to natural climate variability observed over comparable time periods.” Thus, climate change may be due to natural internal processes or external forces such as modulations of the solar cycles, volcanic eruptions, and persistent anthropogenic changes in the composition of the atmosphere or in land use. In general climate change is viewed as the alteration of global atmosphere due to excessive emission of greenhouse gases by human activities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Kyoto Protocol** is an international agreement linked to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which commits its Parties by setting internationally binding emission reduction targets. The Protocol places a heavier burden on developed nations under the principle of "common

but differentiated responsibilities" as they are the major emitters of greenhouse gases. It was adopted in Kyoto, Japan on 11 December 1997 and it entered into force on 16 February 2005.

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

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

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

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

**Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** is an action under UNFCCC designated to combat climate change, especially for reduction of greenhouse gas emission by all country Parties. In its NDC Bangladesh committed to reduce GHG emissions in the power, industry and transport sectors by 5 percent below 'business-as-usual' GHG emissions by 2030 using only domestic resources, or by 15 percent below 'business-as-usual' GHG emissions by 2030 if sufficient and appropriate support is received from developed countries. Bangladesh has prepared implementation roadmap for the NDC to manage growing emissions without compromising the required development and to allow Bangladesh to play its role in global efforts to limit temperature rise to two degrees or preferably 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

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

**The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are a collection of 17 global Goals along with 169 targets under them adopted by world leaders on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015 at 70<sup>th</sup> UN Summit to ensure peace, prosperity and sustainable development of people across the globe. The SDGs officially came into force on 1 January 2016 which are to be achieved by 2030. The Goals are: (1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere, (2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, (3) Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages (4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning, opportunities for all, (5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, (6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, (7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all, (8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, (9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, (10) Reduce inequality within and among countries, (11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, (12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, (13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, (14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development, (15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, (16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, (17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

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

**Perspective Plan of Bangladesh 2021-2041** is a vision of the government to transform the country from a lower middle-income county to Upper Middle-Income Country by 2031 and a high-income country by 2041 while outlining the importance of eradication of extreme poverty by 2031 and zero poverty by 2041.

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

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

**Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS):** CCS involves the capture of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from power generation or industrial processes, such as steel and cement production. This carbon (CO<sub>2</sub>) is then compressed and transported via pipelines, road transport or ships to a site for storage stored deep underground in geological formations. then stored in an underground geological formation.

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

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



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