**Grant No. 42**

**145 - Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change**

**Medium Term Expenditure**

(Taka in Thousands)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Description | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| Operating Expenditure |  |  |  |
| Development Expenditure |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |
|  | | | |
| Recurrent |  |  |  |
| Capital |  |  |  |
| Financial Asset |  |  |  |
| Liability |  |  |  |
| **Total** |  |  |  |

**1. 0 Mission Statement and Major Functions**

**1.1 Mission Statement**

Ensuring a sustainable and livable environment for the present and future generations of the country through the conservation of ecosystems and the environment, as well as addressing the impacts of climate change.

**1.2 Major Functions**

1.2.1 Plantation of trees and afforestation in newly formed landmasses, known as accreted chars, as well as the implementation of social forest initiatives.

1.2.2 Conservation, expansion, and sustainable development of forest resources, along with the compilation of comprehensive lists of flora.

1.2.3 Extraction of forest resources, the establishment of forest resource-based industries, and effective marketing of their products.

1.2.4 Conservation and improvement of the environment, including the control of environmental pollution.

1.2.5 Undertaking research and providing training on environmental, forestry, and climate change issues.

1.2.6 Incorporating and implementing relevant clauses from regional and international conventions, agreements, and protocols pertaining to the environment, forestry, climate change, and wildlife.

1.2.7 Preserving wildlife and promoting biodiversity conservation, while also expanding eco-tourism opportunities and protected areas.

1.2.8 Ensuring the maintenance of botanical gardens, preserving the genetic diversity of plant species, and conducting surveys to identify different plant varieties.

1.2.9 Taking proactive measures to manage the environment, and ecosystems, and mitigate the impacts of climate change.

**2.0 Medium-Term Strategic Objectives and Activities**

| Medium-Term Strategic Objectives | Activities | Implementing Departments/Agencies |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 1. Mitigating the adverse effects of climate change | * Implementation of Clean Development Mechanism program (CDM) in sadar upazilas of 6 districts to reduce carbon emission from organic waste. * Undertake awareness-raising activities to enhance the adaptation and mitigation capacity of the people to face the challenges of climate change and conduct research/studies in these areas. * Increase the use of improved technologies for brick kilns to reduce carbon emission | * Department of Environment |
| * Stabilize new chars raised at sea and river estuaries through coastal afforestation activities and create green belts to combat marine cyclones. | * Department of Forest |
| * Undertake CDM activities and install renewable power plants to implement mitigation and carbon emission reduction * Develop stress and salt-tolerant rice and other crop varieties and supply safe drinking water for maintaining food and health security as well as social safety, * Undertake programs for building environment-friendly infrastructures; * Undertake activities under research and knowledge * Update of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) | * Secretariat |
| 1. Conservation and sustainable management of forest resources | * Creation and management of block garden and strip plantation, restoration of the forest through Assisted Natural Regeneration / Enrichment plantation in degraded forest. * Sale and distribution of seedlings for afforestation. * Distribute benefits among the local people engaged in social forestry program. * Strengthen afforestation and forest management by restoring government-occupied forest lands to increase afforestation, prevent degradation, conserve biodiversity and increase the removal of carbon from the atmosphere. * Conduct Forest inventory to determine the forest and tree coverage status in the country. | * Department of Forest |
| * Creation of gardens of different forest tree species for research * Production of improved quality bamboo and medicinal plants by tissue culture. * Organize training/workshops/ seminars to transfer BFRI invented technologies, and conduct field research. | * Bangladesh Forest Research Institute |
| 1. Control   of Pollution | * Conduct mobile courts against the production and use of harmful polythene. * Reduce the emission of motor vehicles, reduce/control noise pollution, reduce air pollution, and prevent industrial pollution by ensuring the use of modern technology and through enforcement activities in necessary cases. | * Department of Environment |
| 1. Conservation of eco-system and bio-diversity | * Increase people's awareness of the conservation of biodiversity | * Department of Environment |
| * Expand protected areas to conserve biodiversity. * Raise and plant seedlings for the expansion of endangered plant species * Raise awareness among local people for protecting wildlife | * Department of Forest |
| * Undertake programs on the botanical survey, plant identification and preservation of plant specimens, research on plant taxonomy and floristic publication | * Bangladesh National Herbarium |

**3.0 Poverty, Gender and Climate Change Reporting**

**3.1 Impact of Medium Term Strategic Objectives on Poverty Reduction, Women's Advancement and Climate Change**

**3.1.1 Mitigating the adverse effects of climate change**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Due to the adaption of various adaptation actions to combat the adverse effects of climate change, there will be increased tolerance against natural disasters, which will indirectly help in reducing the risk of poverty, and the adoption of various mitigation activities will lead to the introduction of new green technologies, which will create employment opportunities along with contributing to human resources development. On the other hand, the training of technicians on the reduction of emissions from ozone-depleting substances is contributing to their employment. People's participation in the activities of coastal garden creation will create scope for employment and increase the quality of life and livelihood

**Impact on women’s advancement:** Climate change poses a significant threat to water and agriculture, with the potential for adverse effects. In such scenarios, women are disproportionately affected. Adaptation and mitigation measures are crucial in reducing risks and protecting women's health and financial stability. Women have been actively included in training programs aimed at reducing emissions of ozone-depleting gases in the refrigeration sector, creating employment opportunities and increasing their income. By ensuring a 50% participation rate of women in cooperative plantation activities, their income can be enhanced. This will contribute to meeting their basic needs, including food security, safe housing, employment, and healthcare to some extent.

**Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation:** Implementation of climate change-related risk-reducing activities regarding adaptation and mitigation will help combat the adverse effects of climate change.

**3.1.2 Conservation and sustainable management of forest resources**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Involve local people as a beneficiary for conservation, sustainable management and expansion of forest and the creation of participatory block, strip and fruit plantations under the social forestry program; they will receive intermediate crops and benefits. Alternative livelihood will create through collaborative forest management. Alternative livelihood and received benefits will have a direct impact on increasing the income of the poor. Local people involved in social forestry program will increase their role in the production of forest resources through training along with increasing social awareness.

**Impact on Women's Advancement:** Women will get opportunities for self-employment and income-generating activities by involving themselves in participatory plantation and training, raising and distribution of different fruits, wood, and medicinal plants in the homestead. This will contribute to uplifting social status and empowerment of women.

**Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation:** The involvement of local people as a beneficiary in the conservation, sustainable management and expansion of forests and the creation of participatory block and strip forest and fruit plantations; will play an effective role in mitigating and adapting adverse effects of climate change.

**3.1.3 Control of Pollution**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** Control of environmental pollution has a positive impact on reducing the adverse effects on public health, and therefore, health expenditures are decreasing. Thus control of environmental pollution is indirectly impacting poverty reduction. Reduction in waste production is indirectly impacting poverty reduction and treating waste as resources by producing organic fertilizers and recycled goods has financial benefits. Waste management programs are helping to improve public health and creating employment opportunities for the poor by engaging them in waste management activities.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement:** Controlling pollution plays a significant role in the protection of women's health, especially reproductive health, as half of the country's population is female. Indoor air pollution is being reduced by the installation of Improved Cook Stoves. As a result, women's and child health is being protected from indoor air pollution. Moreover, women and mass people are being benefited as water and air pollution are being reduced by using effluent treatment plants and air treatment plants in industry and factories.

**Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation:** Reduction in air pollution is contributing to decreasing the emission of carbon dioxide along with greenhouse gases, which will prevent the adverse effect of climate change.

**3.1.4 Conservation of Ecology and Biodiversity**

**Impact on Poverty Reduction:** An opportunity has been created to involve local people through Co-management activities in established and expanded protected areas for biodiversity conservation. The development of ecotourism in protected areas has significantly increased local economic activity. As a result, there will be an opportunity of increasing the income of a large number of people in the country and it will play an important role in poverty alleviation.

**Impact on Women’s Advancement:** Keeping opportunity for 50% of the destitute and poor women in participatory plantation and wildlife conservation activities as well as the Involvement of 30% as women representatives in Village Conservation Forum will create scope for increasing income of women that will indirectly uplift their social status.

**Impact on Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation:** Climate change adversely affects human life as well as biodiversity. Through the conservation of biodiversity, particularly through the conservation of plants, the negative impacts of climate change can be tackled. In this context, biodiversity conservation will play a role in reducing the adverse effects of climate change, risks for forest-dependent people will be reduced and climate-resilient livelihoods will be strengthened through Co-management activities in protected areas.

**3.2 Poverty Reduction, Women’s Advancement and Climate ChangeRelated Spending**

(Taka in Thousand)

| Description | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| Poverty Reduction |  |  |  |
| Gender |  |  |  |
| Climate Change |  |  |  |

**4.1 Priority Spending Areas/Programmes**

| Priority Spending Areas/Programmes | Related Strategic Objectives |
| --- | --- |
| **1. Tackling the risks arising from climate change**  Bangladesh is one of the most affected countries in the world by climate change. Therefore, activities related to coping with the adverse effects of climate change, building people’s awareness and adapting to the changing situation have been given the highest priority | * Mitigating the adverse effects of climate change |
| **2. Conservation and sustainable management of forest resources**  Considering the importance of the prevention of soil erosion and degeneration of forest land, increasing the sustainability of newly created Chars, improvement of the quality of soil, protection of properties and lives from the adverse effects of climate change, improvement of biodiversity of plants and animals, reduction of poverty through increasing the area of forest land, restoration of environmental balance by reducing carbon emission under REED+ Program, Eco-system services, recovery of forest and carbon sequestration have been given the second priority. | * Conservation and sustainable management of forest resources |
| 1. **Control of pollution**   Considering the importance of environmental protection through the control of water and air pollution and management of all kinds of hazardous wastes including solid waste management under the Environment Protection Act 1995 (Amended 2010) and this area has been given the third priority | * Control of pollution |
| **4. Conservation of ecology and biodiversity**  Growing population, climate change and demands for livelihood are taking a heavy toll on biodiversity. Biodiversity is needed for environmental protection. This sector is given priority considering the importance of the expansion and development of protected forest areas, protection of near-extinct plants and animals, protection of existing flora and fauna, development of ecological systems, the undertaking of surveys on forest and wild animals, eco-tourism, restoration of balance in the Food Chain, reducing the pressures on the exploitation of endangered plants and animals by creating alternative means of earning a livelihood. This area has been given the fourth priority | * Conservation of ecology and biodiversity |

**4.2 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates and Projection (2024-25 to 2026-27)**

**4.2.1 Expenditure by Department/Agencies/Institutional Units**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Description | Budget | Revised | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**4.2.2 Expenditure by Economic Group Wise**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Economic  Group | Description | Budget | Revised | Budget  2024-25 | Projection | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**5.0 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**

| Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised  Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| 1. Expansion of Tree Coverage | 2 | % | 22.37 |  | 22.37 |  | 24 | 24 |  |
| 1. Pollution Control |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Coverage of the Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) at the industries | 1.3 | g/m3\* | 85 |  | 85 |  | 86 | 87 |  |
| 1. Presence of particulate matter (Pm10/Pm2.5) in City Air Pollution | 130  78 |  | 125  75 |  | 120  73 | 118  71 |  |
| 1. Use of ozone Protecting Substance-HCFC (ODP) | 1.3 | ODP\*Ton | 47.20 |  | 47.20 |  | 35.10 | 23.61 |  |

\* g/m3=Micro Gram per meter Cube

\* ODP= Ozone depletion Potential

**6.0 Recent Achievements, Activities, Output Indicators, Targets and Expenditure Estimates of the Departments/Agencies**

**6.1 Secretariat**

**6.1.1 Recent Achievements:** To enhance the adaptability of the affected people due to climate change and to improve their living standard, Tk 500 crore has been allocated in the last three years under Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF). Trustee Board has approved 192 projects with an estimated cost of about 469.16725 Crore Taka, undertaken by 66% of the allocated fund and interest of the fund. Among them, 115 projects have been completed. With a view to the sustainable development of natural rubber, Bangladesh Rubber Board has taken Membership in the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) and International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB).

**6.1.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Undertake CDM activities and install renewable power plants with a view to implementing mitigation and carbon emission reduction | Project | 1 | Number | 20 |  | 10 |  | 12 | 13 |  |
| 1. Develop stress and salt-tolerant rice and other crop varieties and supply safe drinking water for maintaining food and health security as well as social safety | Project | 1 | Number | 8 |  | 10 |  | 12 | 13 |  |
| 1. Undertake programs for building environment-friendly infrastructures | Project | 1 | Number | 10 |  | 11 |  | 12 | 12 |  |
| 1. Undertake activities under research and knowledge | Project | 1 | Number | 13 |  | 14 |  | 15 | 16 |  |
| 1. Update of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) | Document | 1 | Number | 1 (Draft) |  | 1 (Final) |  | - | - |  |

**6.1.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.2 Department of Environment**

**6.2.1 Recent Achievements:** Bangladesh has received a certificate of appreciation in recognition of its significant contribution to the protection of the ozone layer. The tannery industry of Hazaribagh has been shifted to Harindhara in Savar to protect river pollution on all sides of Dhaka. Hazardous waste (E-waste) management rules, 2021, Solid waste management rules, 2021 and Air pollution (control) rules, 2022 have been formulated to control environmental pollution and protect the environment. During the last three fiscal years, legal measures have been taken by conducting enforcement activities against 4793 industrial establishments including collecting compensation of tk 49.8 crore from the polluters. Online application processes and ‘Digital environment clearance’ have been introduced to simplify and digitize the environmental clearance process.

**6.2.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Implementation of Clean Development Mechanism program (CDM) in 6 districts to reduce carbon emissions from organic waste. | Pourashavas under CDM implementation | 1 | Number | 6 |  | 6 |  | 7 | 8 |  |
| 1. Undertake awareness-raising activities to enhance the adaptation and mitigation capacity of the people to face the challenges of climate change and conduct research/studies in these areas | Distributed books, leaflets,  directives | 1 | Number | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 | 1 |  |
| Research/  Study | 1 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1. Increase the use of improved technologies for brick kilns to reduce carbon emission | Brick kilns with improved technology | 1.3 | Number  (in thousand | 6.5 |  | 6.5 |  | 6.5 | 6.5 |  |
| 1. Conduct mobile courts against the production and use of harmful polythene. | Mobile Court | 3 | Number | 450 |  | 500 |  | 550 | 600 |  |
| 1. Reduce the emission of the motor vehicle, reduce/control noise pollution, reduce air pollution, and prevent industrial pollution by ensuring the use of modern technology and taking enforcement activities in necessary case | Enforcement to reduce pollution from Motor vehicles | 3 | Number of vehicles (enforcement) | 150 |  | 150 |  | 150 | 150 |  |
| Enforcement to reduce sound pollution | Enforcement Number of place | 150 |  | 200 |  | 225 | 250 |  |
| Enforcement to reduce pollution from industries | Number of Enforcement | 2000 |  | 2100 |  | 2200 | 2300 |  |
| Enforcement/Mobile Court against polluting Brick Kilns |  | Number | 250 |  | 275 |  | 300 | 300 |  |
| 1. Increase people's awareness of the conservation of biodiversity | Aware/Trained people | 4 | Person  (in thousands) | 4300 |  | 4350 |  | 4400 | 4450 |  |

**6.2.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.3 Department of Forest**

**6.3.1 Recent Achievements:** During the last three years, the Forest Department have created 48,155 hectares of block plantation, 33,360 hectares of mangrove plantation and 5,539 km of strip plantation in order to increase the forest cover and prevent deforestation in order to address economic development and mitigation of climate change risk in the country. To inspire afforestation, 1, 00,00,000 saplings have been distributed across the country on the occasion of the birth centenary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Intending to identify the conditions of carbon emissions and carbon conservation in the forest sector, the Forest Department has prepared Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) and REDD + Strategy has been approved by the Ministry to take action accordingly. To ensure the participation of the rural poor people in government resources and to build self-reliance through social forestry programs, Forest Department has distributed an amount of TK. 55, 07, 32000 among 42,748 beneficiaries from the sale of the harvested trees. Besides, 6 areas have been declared as protected areas for wildlife and biodiversity conservation.

**6.3.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Stabilize new chars raised at sea and river estuaries through coastal afforestation activities and create green belts to combat marine cyclones. | Created mangrove gardens | 1 | Hectare  (in thousands) | 4.6 |  | 3.25 |  | 3.0 | 2.5 |  |
| 1. Create and manage participatory block gardens and strip gardens and restoration of the forest through Assisted Natural Regeneration / Enrichment plantation in degraded forest | Created  Block gardens | 2 | Hectare  (in thousands) | 8.9 |  | 1.8 |  | 1.5 | 1.2 |  |
| Created  strip gardens | Km  (in thousands) | 0.8 |  | 0.7 |  | 0.45 | 0.4 |  |
| 1. Sale and distribution of seedlings to people for afforestation in private lands | Sold and distributed seedlings | 2 | Number  (in lakh) | 14 |  | 16 |  | 18 | 20 |  |
| 1. Distribution of dividends to the beneficiaries of social forestry. | Amount of the dividends distributed | 2 | Crore Tk | 35 |  | 37 |  | 38 | 40 |  |
| 1. Strengthening afforestation and forest management by reclaiming government-encroached forest land to reduce deforestation, prevent degradation, conserve biodiversity and increase carbon dioxide removal from the atmosphere. | Recovery of encroached forests | 2 | Hector | 850 |  | 900 |  | 950 | 1000 |  |
| 1. Expansion of protected areas to conserve biodiversity | Extended protected area | 4 | Hector | 2200 |  | 1000 |  | 1000 | 700 |  |
| 1. Raising and planting seedlings for the expansion of endangered plant species. | Listed species for preservation | 4 | Number | 4000 |  | 4500 |  | 5000 | 5500 |  |
| 1. Building awareness among local people for wildlife conservation. | Training | 4 | Number | - |  | 300 |  | 350 | 400 |  |
| 1. Conducting a survey to know the status of forest and tree coverage | Survey Report | 2 | Number | 01 |  | 01 |  | 01 | - |  |

**6.3.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.4 Bangladesh Forest Research Institute**

**6.4.1 Recent Achievements:** Bangladesh Forest Research Institute has developed 12 technologies through the implementation of research programs in the last three years. Germplasm collection and conservation of 24 medicinal plants, 5 host plants viz., Aarhar, Jhau, Nishinda, Kalokadai and Bakul have been identified as suitable for development of nursery and orchard cultivation techniques of white sandalwood. The technique of raising seedlings of the forest tree Nalita or Jigni (Trema orientalis) has been developed. 3 new lines of high-yielding bamboos have been developed and expanded in the field. 7 fungi and 2 insects associated with neem blight have been identified. A book titled “Research Achievement of Bangladesh Forest Research Institute” which contains a summary of total of 1137 research articles and 66 technologies of Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, published in the country and abroad, was unveiled by the Honorable Prime Minister which will play an important role in the field of research.

**6.4.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Create research gardens of different species of forest trees. | Created research/laboratory Garden | 2 | Hectare | 21.96 |  | 22.00 |  | 22.05 | 22.10 |  |
| 1. Production of improved quality bamboo and medicinal plants by tissue culture. | Produced saplings | 2 | Lakh | 1.83 |  | 1.84 |  | 1.86 | 1.88 |  |
| 1. Organize training/workshops/ seminars to transfer invented technologies and to inform about services, as well as conduct field research. | Conducted training-workshops-seminars | 2 | Number | 42 |  | 43 |  | 45 | 46 |  |
| Transferred Technology | 18 |  | 18 |  | 19 | 20 |  |
| Conducted Field study | 71 |  | 72 |  | 72 | 72 |  |

**6.4.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**6.5 Bangladesh National Herbarium**

**6.5.1 Recent Achievements:** Bangladesh National Herbarium (BNH) has collected 4478 plant specimens with up-to-date information and photographs by conducting plant survey activities in different forest areas and areas of the country in the past three fiscal years to strengthen scientific research activities and enrich the collection. Through plant taxonomic research, the scientific officers of the institute have identified a total of 3861 plant samples collected under their regular plant survey program and including samples of students and researchers of different institutions and published new records by discovering 05 plant species that are new to Bangladesh. A computer database has been prepared to contain information on 4585 preserved plant specimens. In recent years the institution has published 09 issues of the 'Flora of Bangladesh series and 2 issues of ‘The Bulletin of Bangladesh National Herbarium’. In order to achieve the target of SDG (15.5.1 index), with the technical assistance of IUCN, under Sufal project national red list has been prepared by assessing the status of 370 plant species and 17 Invasive Alien Species (IAS) has been identified in five selected protected forest areas and their management strategy paper has been developed.

5**.5.2 Activities, Output Indicators and Targets**

| Activities | Output Indicator | Related Strategic Objectives | Unit | Revised Target | Actual | Target | Revised Target | Medium Term Targets | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2022-23 | | 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| 1. Implement programs on the botanical survey, plant identification and preservation of plant specimens, research on plant taxonomy and floristic publication | Collected and preserved plant specimen | 4 | Number | 10000 |  | 40000 |  | 20000 | 1600 |  |
| Identified  plant specimens | 5000 |  | 25000 |  | 30000 | 1300 |  |
| Floristic Publications | 3 |  | 5 |  | 6 | 3 |  |
| Preparing a database of herbarium specimens | 6000 |  | 8000 |  | 9000 | 10000 |  |

**6.5.3 Medium Term Expenditure Estimates by Institutional Unit, Schemes and Projects**

(Taka in Thousands)

| Name of the Institutional Unit/Scheme/ Project | Related Activity | Actual  2022-23 | Budget | Revised | Medium Term Expenditure Estimates | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2023-24 | | 2024-25 | 2025-26 | 2026-27 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |