



CLIMATE FINANCING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BUDGET REPORT 2019-20

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Finance Division, Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
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Budget Report 2019-20

(25 Ministries/Divisions)

June 2019

**Finance Division
Ministry of Finance**
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FOREWORD

Over the past two decades, sustained and inclusive growth together with impressive social indicators have been the unique features of Bangladesh's economy. Not only the country's per capita income has consistently increased, its poverty rate has also gone down significantly over successive years thanks to the appropriate policy interventions of the Government. Following the stellar performance in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the country has embraced Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as its new development framework. Meeting the eligibility criteria for LDC graduation is another significant milestone that the country achieved last year.

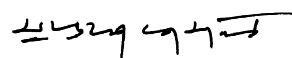
While we have every reason to relish these achievements, there is a unanimity among the development thinkers and practitioners that one of the most critical development challenges Bangladesh is confronting arises from the adverse effects of climate change which is causing havoc on the lives and livelihoods of the communities at large, in particular, those who are the most vulnerable- women, children, indigenous people, people with disabilities and others.

The Government is fully committed to address the vulnerabilities arising from climate change and its commitments are well articulated in its overarching national plans and climate policy framework. As an innocent victim of climate change, Bangladesh played the role of a trailblazer on many counts and spearheaded many tasks to set examples for others to emulate. Adoption of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) reflecting its changing development priorities and creation of Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) from its own resources to finance projects for implementation of BCCSAP represent the Government's pledge and readiness to reduce climate vulnerabilities. In addition, adoption of a Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) for Bangladesh in 2014 to provide a roadmap for climate finance in the country's public financial management systems is yet another significant step towards linking climate policies and strategies with the resource allocation process. Recently, we have adopted Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 which looks at 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. All these landmark initiatives are mainly attributable to Hon'ble Prime Minister's strong leadership and innovative guidance for which she earned global recognition.

I am indeed delighted that the Finance Division, inspired by the success of its climate budget reports in the last two years, is bringing out the third report this year reflecting climate expenditure of 25 Ministries/Divisions having projects and programs with climate relevance. As in the last two years, this initiative is being supported by Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) Project of Finance Division funded by UNDP.

Using the insights gathered from the previous attempts, this year's report has been made more comprehensive to meet the expectations of the wider audience. I am hopeful that its analytical rigor will continue to improve further in the coming years as learning from the previous attempts are taken on board.

I am confident that the NGOs, CSOs, media International Organizations, policy makers and all other stakeholders working on climate change will find this report **Climate Financing for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2019-20** immensely useful. I would like to thank all relevant officials from the Finance Division, IBFCR project and concerned Ministries as well as UNDP for putting in their unrelenting endeavours in bringing out the report on time.



(A H M Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP)

Minister

Ministry of Finance

PREFACE

Bangladesh is prone to disaster and climate variability because of its geographical location in the world's largest low-lying delta ecosystem on the confluence of three river systems and therefore it is widely known as one of the most climate vulnerable countries in the world. The adversities arising from climate change bring in its wake a range of issues and challenges that may hold back the pace of our development. Strong and appropriate policy actions to confront them are, therefore, inevitable.

The Government of Bangladesh is committed to address the climate change induced risks and vulnerabilities because of their significant impact on our development pursuit. This commitment is well-articulated in several land mark initiatives taken by the Government which are aimed at reducing the climate vulnerabilities. One of which is the adoption of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2008 (revised in 2009) in response to the global call to action. Another one is the creation of Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) from its own sources to finance projects taken up by the relevant Ministries and other agencies that fall within the thematic areas and programmes identified in BCCSAP. As part of the process of integrating the climate policies and strategies with public finance, Bangladesh conducted Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) in 2012 and analysed the policy and institutional context together with the financial management arrangements of the agencies involved in climate activity in Bangladesh and delivered very useful recommendations. In 2014, Bangladesh adopted its Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) to make our public financial management (PFM) system climate inclusive. The CFF prompted more specific interventions to embed climate dimension in our budgeting exercise under MTBF as well as in the fiscal policies. Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) Project, being implemented by the Finance Division with support from UNDP, has included in its agenda the relevant actions.

This publication **Climate Financing for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2019-20** is the third climate budget report covering 25 Ministries/Divisions. In the previous two reports analytics were provided only on climate budget allocations. In this report analytics on both budget allocation and actual expenditures have been presented. The data and analytics presented in this report, will certainly provide an important basis for taking informed decisions on climate relevant resource allocations. This will also help reinforce the ongoing endeavours of mainstreaming climate finance in our PFM system.

I trust that this publication will deliver useful insights to policy makers, NGOs, media, civil societies, international organizations, researchers and relevant stakeholders in appreciating the Government pledge and commitment to address this pressing issue.

I deeply appreciate the endeavours put in by my colleagues from the Finance Division, concerned Ministries, IBFCR Project and UNDP for bringing out this publication on time amidst a range of constraints. Any suggestion for its further improvement is most welcome.



(Abdur Rouf Talukder)

Secretary
Finance Division

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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
BC	Budget 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
CIP-EFCC	Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change
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	Fiscal 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 Contribution
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NIE	National Implementing Entity
OCAG	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 Textiles and Jute
24. Ministry of Science and Technology
25. Technical and Madrasa Education Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate Financing for Sustainable Development: Budget Report 2019-20 is the third annual climate budget report of Bangladesh. It provides data and analytics of climate change relevant allocations of twenty-five Ministries/Divisions of the government, in relation to their total budget allocation for five years from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 together with climate relevant expenditure for the period from FY2015-16 to FY2017-18.

The cumulative budget allocation of these twenty-five Ministries/Divisions accounts for 58.11 percent of the total national budget of FY2019-20. Out of this total allocation 7.81 percent is climate relevant. For these Ministries/Divisions, the total CC relevant allocation increased slightly from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 by 0.15 percentage point. The climate relevant allocation for operating budget decreased from 8.54 percent in FY2015-16 to 6.86 percent in FY2019-20 while that for development budget increased from 6.63 percent to 8.67 percent over the same period. In absolute terms, over these five years the climate relevant allocation increased from TK. 12163.36 crore to TK. 23748.53 crore, which is 0.8 percent of GDP of FY2019-20.

The report also provides breakdown of allocation for each Ministry/Division by the BCCSAP thematic areas, and it shows that among the six thematic areas, maximum allocation was made to Food Security, Social Security and Health, followed by Infrastructure and Mitigation and Low Carbon Development.

Alongside the climate relevant allocation, the report brings to light actual expenditure during the period from FY2015-16 to FY2017-18. It will be seen that during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 85 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

An improved climate public finance tracking methodology supported by the new budget classification system and the robust IT platform of integrated budget and accounting system (iBAS++) has been used in tracking climate expenditure subsumed in the budget allocation of the twenty-five Ministries/Divisions covered. The Ministry Budget Frameworks (MBFs) of the Ministries/Divisions covered in the report are the main data source used for analysis.

The report also highlights the alignment of Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (CIP-EFCC), and Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) with BCCSAP, and tracks allocations under different pillars and programmes. In this report the financing requirement of 34 climate relevant projects as listed in Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100' has been highlighted.

In addition, it provides an overview of Bangladesh's overall vulnerability to climate change, relevant conventions, protocols and agreements, the legal and policy environment, the global climate financing landscape and the state of climate financing and governance of climate funds in Bangladesh, including the climate fiscal framework.

With its expanded coverage this year, the report will be able to draw the attention of wider stakeholders to the pattern of resource allocation and expenditure by government to address climate vulnerabilities, satisfy their demands for information from public domain regarding climate finance. It will also bring to the fore the government's commitment for establishing enhanced transparency in all public spheres while providing assurance to the citizens that it is committed to allocate resources to build climate resilience.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Bangladesh's extreme vulnerabilities to climate change is widely acknowledged though it is an innocent victim. Its location at the low-lying land at the end of one of the world's largest river delta systems makes Bangladesh prone to natural disasters like flash flood, monsoon flood, landslide, cyclone, storm surge, salinity intrusion, drought and unpredictable rainfall. In addition, while the country is surrounded by active Asian monsoon zone, sixty percent of its land is barely 5 metres above sea level. According to an estimate of Hadley Centre for Climate Prediction and Research (HCCPR), the sea level in Bangladesh will rise about 40 cm (15 inches) by 2080 (Streatfield, 2008) which is a major threat to the country's ecosystem. Germanwatch, a non-profit research organisation in its 2019 Global Climate Change Risk Index over the period 1998-2017 ranked Bangladesh ninth among the countries most affected by climate change induced natural disasters.

Different research organisations projected the climatic condition of this region by numerous studies. According to PRECIS (Providing Regional Climates for Impact Studies) projections, the annual average rainfall will increase about 4 percent, 2.3 percent and 6.7 percent in 2030, 2050 and 2070 respectively with reference to observed baseline period 1961-1990. The same study while making projections on temperature indicated that the monthly average maximum temperature will change from -1.2° to 4.7° Celsius in 2030, -1.2° to 2.5° Celsius in 2050 and -1.2° to 3.0° Celsius in 2070. Another study conducted by SAARC Meteorological Research Centre (SMRC) came up with a projection that the average increase in temperature would be 1.3° Celsius and 2.6° Celsius for the years 2030 and 2070, respectively. While indicating the seasonal variation, the study said the temperature change would be 1.4° Celsius in the winter and 0.7° Celsius in the monsoon months in 2030. Such variation in 2070 would be 2.1° Celsius and 1.7° Celsius for winter and monsoon, respectively. It was also found that there would be excessive rainfall in the monsoon causing floods and very little to no rainfall in the winter, leading to drought. According to General Circulation Model (GCM) projections for Bangladesh, temperature will increase by 2.4° Celsius and annual rainfall will increase by 9.7 percent in 2100. The studies' figures may slightly vary but the data are enough to raise concerns about the future climatic condition of the country.

A World Bank (2010) report noted that up to two-thirds of Bangladesh is inundated by floods that cause extensive damage to infrastructure, housing, agriculture, and livelihoods once in every three to five years. Low-lying coastal areas are also at risk from cyclones and storm surges, the frequency and intensity of which are increasing. On average once in every three years, a severe cyclone makes landfall on the Bangladesh coastline, either before or after the monsoon, creating storm surges that are sometimes more than 10 meters high. Crops and the livelihoods of the rural poor in low-lying coastal areas are also devastated by saline water intrusion into aquifers and groundwater and land submergence. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that by 2050, Bangladesh is on course to lose 17 percent of its land and 30 percent of its food production (Planetizen, 2008; The Independent, 2008). The impact of higher rainfall will be particularly acute in urban areas, where drainage is already a serious problem. As the availability of arable lands decline, the rural poor will in many cases be forced to leave their rural homes and lands for urban areas and slums. This will create even more stress on the overpopulated cities of Bangladesh, especially Dhaka.

Regarding the investment scenario, the aforesaid World Bank study report reveals that since the sixties, the Bangladesh Government has invested US\$10 billion on structural (polders, cyclone shelters, cyclone-resistant housing) and non-structural (early warning and awareness raising systems) disaster reduction measures and enhanced its disaster preparedness systems. These investments have significantly reduced damages and losses from extreme climatic events over time, especially in terms of deaths and injuries.

Despite the increased resilience, climate related disasters continue to result in large economic losses by reducing economic growth and slowing progress in reducing poverty. The 1998 monsoon flood inundated over two-thirds of Bangladesh and resulted in damages and losses of over US\$2 billion, or 4.8 percent of GDP. Similarly, cyclone *Sidr* resulted in damages and losses of US\$1.7 billion, or 2.6 percent of GDP in FY2007. When averaged over the past decade, the direct annual costs from natural disasters to the national economy in terms of damages to infrastructure and livelihoods and losses from forgone production have been estimated at 0.5 percent to 1 percent of GDP. These statistics do not include the significant loss of life that has also occurred during these events. These damages and losses are geographically concentrated in areas that also have higher concentrations of the poor, affecting them disproportionately.

The study went on to observe that the existing investments, which have reduced the impacts of cyclone-induced storm surges, provide a solid foundation to undertake additional measures to reduce potential damages. However, these investments are not sufficient to address the existing risks, much less the future risk from climate change. By 2050, total investments of US\$5,516 million and US\$112 million in annual recurrent costs will be needed to protect against storm surge risk, including that from climate change.

The Government of Bangladesh is fully aware of the threats coming from climate change and has been developing relevant plans, policies and strategies and also allocating resources as part of its preparedness. This is aptly reflected in the government's move to create a climate change trust fund by channelling resources from its own revenues.

The Government finalised its national strategy called Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) in 2009 covering all facets of interventions for building stronger climate resilience. It also conducted Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) in FY2012, which analysed the policy and institutional context together with the financial management arrangements of the agencies involved in climate activity in Bangladesh and advanced recommendations for next steps. Following CPEIR recommendations, the Government formulated a Climate Fiscal Framework (CFF) in 2014 aiming at (a) establishing greater national ownership of climate finance, (b) promoting Government - NGO - Private Sector Partnership harmonization, (c) enhancing result management, (d) increasing mutual accountability, and (e) broadening the opportunity for resilient development and green growth in Bangladesh. The CFF essentially laid the foundation for pursuing the agenda of a climate inclusive public financial management (PFM) system in Bangladesh through a project titled Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) being implemented by Finance Division.

1.2. CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, PROTOCOLS AND AGREEMENTS

GHG emission, deforestation and destruction of natural resources due to a few nation's frenzied bid to further accelerate economic growth have become a major issue of concern. Over the past few decades, numerous studies on factors responsible for climate change have been carried out. Since 1990, the global communities' move for reversing the trend of using fossil fuels and destroying nature for short-term economic growth has been gaining ground. International organisations, NGOs, social and voluntary organisations and independent institutions have made several moves to rally support around the globe for raising voices against the adverse impacts of development dependent on fossil fuel.

As early as in 1972 the UN took up the environmental issue and set up United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to oversee environmental issues for UN agencies. Representatives from 154 nations at Rio Earth Summit held in 1992 where Bangladesh attended as a country party, signed the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) which highlighted the need for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as a global response, to climate change. Article 3(1) of the Convention unequivocally states that Parties should act to protect the climate system based on "common but differentiated responsibilities", and that developed country Parties should "take the lead" in addressing the adverse effects of climate change. The UNFCCC formally came into being in March 1994 which was followed by the establishment of Kyoto Protocol. In December 11, 1997, at a meeting of the UNFCCC in Kyoto, Japan, industrialized nations agreed to cut their GHG emissions to a level below the level of 1990 percentage which was chosen as the baseline year.

The second outcome of Rio Earth Summit is the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) which stressed the need for protection on climate in the interest of preservation of biological diversity. The Paris conference recognized that cooperation among communities dealing with biodiversity, climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster reduction results in greater ability to design interventions that deliver multiple benefits. It also recognised raising awareness, particularly among decision makers in relevant sectors and at different levels of government about ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation, mitigation and disaster risk reduction plays an important role.

The third outcome of Rio is the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) which was established in 1994. It aimed at forging "a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability". The Convention's 195 parties agreed to work together to improve the living conditions of people in dry lands, maintain and restore land and soil productivity, and to mitigate the effects of drought. Gradual increase of desertification made this issue pertinent to the wider issue of climate change.

Since UNFCCC formally came into effect, the international community met on different occasions to reinforce global response and provide new solutions to the issues and challenges arising from climate change. Some of the landmark engagements of international community include Durban Platform for Enhanced Action in 2011, 19th Conference of Parties (COP) in 2013 in Warsaw, and COP 21 in Paris in 2015 which prompted the parties to take concrete actions to adopt nationally appropriate climate change mitigation and adaptation plans. In COP 24 held in December 2018 at Katowice, Poland, the country Parties noted with concern the current, urgent and emerging needs related to extreme weather events and slow onset events in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change while laying emphasis on the urgency of enhanced ambition in order to ensure the highest possible mitigation and adaptation efforts by all Parties. They also recognised the urgent need to enhance the provision of finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties, in a predictable manner, to enable enhanced action by developing country Parties.

1.3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK OF BANGLADESH

In order to put in place a strong legal and policy framework, Bangladesh over the last couple of decades has adopted and framed a number of policies, plans laws, rules and regulations for conservation of environment, biodiversity and protection of people against the adverse effects of climate change. The most relevant of them are:

Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act (BECA), 1995 empowers the Director General (DG) of the Department of Environment (DoE) to take such measures as s/he considers necessary and expedient for the conservation of the environment and improvement of environmental standards and s/he may issue necessary directions in writing to any person for the discharge of his duties under 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 other measures for disposing the case.

Climate Change Trust Fund Act 2010 (CCTFA) was introduced in response to the need for a specific law for handling Climate Change Trust Fund (CCTF) of the Government of Bangladesh with transparency so that the benefits accruing from CCTF-financed projects reach the intended beneficiaries. Other objectives of CCTF include, enhancing the adaptability of the people within an area endangered by climate change, making and implementing plans to combat long term risks of climate change, and taking necessary steps to ensure adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer and finance and investment to combat the adverse effect of climate change. In support of this law, there are rules, regulations and guidelines which provide operational procedures for submission, approval and amendment of project proposals as well as release and utilisation of fund.

The Perspective Plan (2010-2021) highlights the government's commitment of following a low carbon path in pursuing its development agenda, without compromising the need for accelerated economic growth and poverty reduction. The major environmental, climate change and disaster risk reduction strategies have been articulated in the plan.

7th Five Year Plan (2016-2020) proposes several activities for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). Important among those are, promoting a whole-of government approach for climate change, enhancing understanding, knowledge, capacity and coordination, prioritising programmes and projects, enhancing CCA financing, integrating gender sensitivity in project design, managing hazards and disasters etc.

Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) was formulated in 2008 and revised in 2009. It elaborates the 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 embankment, 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. The strategy identifies a total of 44 programmes for relevant interventions under these pillars.

Bangladesh Country Investment Plan for Environment Forestry and Climate Change (CIP-EFCC) 2016-2021, launched in December 2017, provides a strategic framework for planning and coordination of national and international investments for environment, forestry and climate change (EFCC) sectors in Bangladesh. It is a 5-year framework that identifies areas for investment under EFCC. It also specifies the actions and targets that the Government has submitted to the UNFCCC in pursuance of the Paris Agreement. The overall goal of the CIPCC is to increase the contribution of the EFCC sectors

to sustainable development of the country, help reduce poverty, improve environmental and human health and increase resilience to climate change. Enhanced utilisation of natural resources, pollution control, climate change mitigation and adaptation and efficient environmental stewardship will be the means through which the goals will be attained. The CIP-EFCC identifies 14 coherent and coordinated investment programmes under 4 pillars: Pillar 1 Sustainable Development and Management of Natural Resources; Pillar 2 Environmental Pollution Reduction and Control; Pillar 3 Adaptation and Resilience to, and Mitigation of Climate Change; and Pillar 4 Environment Governance, Gender and Human and Institutional Capacity Development. The total cost of the CIP has been estimated at US\$11.7 billion of which 40 percent has already been financed through the government's own sources and contributions from development partners. The financing gaps, therefore, stands at US\$7 billion of the total cost of CIP.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)- According to the Climate Change Vulnerability Index of 2019 constructed by Germanwatch, Bangladesh's economy is more at risk than any other country. For example, in the Climate Risk Index (CRI) for 1998-2017, Bangladesh ranks 9th in fatalities among all countries analysed in this study, 41st in fatalities per 100 000 inhabitants, 11th in losses and 29th in losses per unit GDP. Moreover, only six countries have a lower CRI Score for 1998-2017, hence Bangladesh ranks 7th in this index category.¹ With per capita Gross National Income (GNI) US\$1,610 in FY2016-17 (BBS 2017), the economic losses due to climate change in Bangladesh over the past 40 years were at an estimated US\$12 billion, depressing GDP annually by 0.5 to 1 percent.²

Consequently, Bangladesh is adopting a two-fold strategy against climate change impacts. The main focus of Bangladesh's activities is on increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change. At the same time, the country is also working to achieve lower greenhouse gas (GHG) emission as well as more resilient development. The Government of Bangladesh prepared the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP) for adaptation and Low Carbon Development (LCD), which is an overarching document on climate change and is now being updated. The Seventh Five Year Plan included green growth and within this, it articulated three themes, one of which is climate change management and resilience.

With this in mind, Bangladesh has prepared a ten-year Implementation Roadmap for the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2016-2025 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.³ Bangladesh's NDC describes its plans for tackling greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapting to unavoidable climate change. This recognises two important factors:

- On the one hand, as a climate vulnerable country, adaptation remains the priority for Bangladesh. Bangladesh's NDC therefore has an adaptation component that describes what Bangladesh has already done on adaptation and what the priorities are going forward.
- On the other hand, Bangladesh is committed to taking a progressive approach to developing its economy on a low carbon pathway. In the 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, or by 15 percent below 'business-as-usual' GHG emissions by 2030 if enough and appropriate support is received from developed countries.

¹ GERMANWATCH (2019) GLOBAL CLIMATE RISK INDEX 2019: Who Suffers Most from Extreme Weather Events? Weather-related Loss Events in 2017 and 1998 to 2017.

² Roadmap and Action Plan for Implementing Bangladesh NDC for 2016-25

³ ibid

NDC Sectoral Action Plans have been produced for the power, industry and transport sectors to deliver the GHG emissions reductions required to meet the overall NDC GHG reduction targets. The NDC implementation roadmap covers the period 2016-2019 and 2020 to 2025. It is expected that this will be a 'living' document to be updated over time to take on board the emerging realities.

Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100 (BDP 2100)- has been developed by the Government in view of the special long-term challenges presented by climate change to the Bangladesh delta. The BDP 2100 seeks to integrate the short to medium term aspirations of Bangladesh to achieve Upper Middle-Income Country (UMIC) status by 2030 and being a prosperous country by eliminating extreme poverty by 2041. The plan also looks at 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. Aggressive investment policy is required to counter the negative impacts on environment. With appropriate investments and policies to address the impact of climate change and associated natural disasters, Bangladesh can become an upper middle-income country by 2030. It is estimated that an additional investment of about 1.7 percent of GDP each year will be required for the purpose of adaptation against climate change and other environmental impacts.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- Bangladesh began its journey with the agenda to implement the SDGs (17 goals and 169 targets), in response to a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Building on the successes of MDGs, these goals include new areas such as climate action (SDG 13), economic inequality, innovation, responsible consumption, and peace and justice, among other priorities. The goals are interconnected - often the key to success on one will involve tackling issues more commonly associated with another. The Government has adopted "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 spearhead the process, 'SDGs Implementation and Monitoring Committee' has been formed at the Prime Minister's Office to facilitate and implement of SDGs Action Plan.

1.4. LANDSCAPE OF GLOBAL CLIMATE PUBLIC FINANCE

Generally, climate finance refers to the flow of funds that is required to support activities aimed at carbon mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change. The international climate finance landscape is quite complex. Several entities- think-tanks, banks and other financial institutions, international institutions, governments, and public-sector agencies are involved in myriad 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), which is the main global vehicle for disbursing climate finance from developed countries to poorer nations.

Bangladesh is one of the largest climate finance recipients in the world according to Carbon Brief, second only to India. And Japan is the largest climate finance donor, followed by Germany, France and the UK. The funding Bangladesh has received so far to tackle climate change from some of the key international climate finance sources is highlighted below.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF)- The GEF, which aims to tackle the planet's most pressing environmental issues, has funded 43 projects in Bangladesh, with a total of US\$160 million in grant financing and US\$1037 million in additional co financing. GEF also manages the UNFCCC funds including the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and the Adaptation Fund.

Green Climate Fund- The main vehicle for channelling international climate funds is the recently created Green Climate Fund (GCF). From Bangladesh, a World Bank project on clean cook stoves has received US\$20 million in grant, a UNDP project on enhancing adaptive capacity of coastal communities has received US\$25 million in grant and both the grants were approved in 2018. Previously, a climate resilient infrastructure mainstreaming project of KfW approved in 2015 received US\$40 million in grant from the GCF.

Climate Investment Funds (CIF)- A total of US\$110 million in grants and near-zero interest credits from the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is improving climate resilient agriculture and food security; strengthening the security and reliability of fresh water supply, sanitation, and infrastructure; and enhancing the resilience of coastal communities and infrastructure in Bangladesh. Another US\$75 million in grants and low-cost financing from the Scaling up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries Programme (SREP) is helping to kick-start investment in utility-scale renewable energy projects and expand off-grid solar markets. There are 9 CIF funded projects in Bangladesh.

Bilateral and Multilateral Channels- In addition to these funds, other significant channels of climate funding for Bangladesh are bilateral development assistance from agencies such as DFID of the United Kingdom, USAID of the United States, Swedish SIDA and GIZ of 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 can be a challenging task; the complicated architecture of international climate finance appears to be a kind of barrier for countries such as Bangladesh in terms of accessibility. Fund delivery modalities induce competitive environment for the developing countries and their delivery partners in managing their shares in international climate finance. Enhanced institutional capacity is a pre-condition to overcome the access barriers as most of these funds follow high standard fiduciary systems and environmental and social safeguards. Good management practice, transparency, and track records all are essential to gain direct access to international climate finance.

Many multi-lateral development partners run global readiness programmed 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 National Designated Authority(NDA), identifying the potential National Implementing Entities(NIE) and their capacity building and developing strategic framework or project pipeline for the funds. 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 going ahead. This is primarily because the investment community is realizing that they are living in a volatile condition and climate change can amplify that risk element. However, given the profit motive which drives private investments, they will mostly be interested in mitigation rather than in adaptation as it is quite difficult to generate revenue from adaptation interventions.

1.5. STATE OF CLIMATE FINANCE IN BANGLADESH

In the context of Bangladesh, climate finance basically refers to flow of funds to programmes on adaptation and to a limited extent to those on mitigation.⁴ However, the Government of Bangladesh has demonstrated its commitment to undertake both adaptation and mitigation efforts as part of its agenda for sustainable development. It is evidenced by the fact that every year the Government channels a lot of resources for significant investment in projects/programs for ensuring climate resilience. It currently

⁴ *Climate Fiscal Framework 2014*. Finance Division, Dhaka.

spends US\$1 billion a year, around 6 to 7 per cent of its annual budget, on climate change adaptation, which is nearly a fifth of the US\$5.7 billion that the World Bank estimates Bangladesh will need as adaptation finance by 2050. Three-quarters of money spent on climate change in the country comes directly from the government, while the rest comes from international development partners. The government also encourages mitigation efforts by embarking on solar energy projects, afforestation programs in climate hotspots, programs for promoting the use of new technology to replace coal-fired kilns, etc.

A Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR) of Bangladesh, was conducted in October 2012 following a study carried out by the General Economics Division of Bangladesh Planning Commission. The CPEIR analysed the policy, institutional and financial arrangements of the agencies engaged in climate activities in Bangladesh. Although the review focused mainly on government's financial policy and activities, it acknowledged at the same time the role played by the civil society and international organisations.

1.6. CLIMATE FISCAL FRAMEWORK: BANGLADESH'S EXPERIENCE

The challenges being posed by climate change are indeed grave and formidable. Threats to lives and livelihoods apart, the destabilizing effects of climate change on the economy are quite staggering. An estimate reveals that by 2050 climate change induced disasters 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 1996-2015, Bangladesh sustained US\$2.283 billion in damages wrought by a variety of natural disasters. Challenged nations such as Bangladesh are, therefore, increasingly mobilizing domestic and international finances and channelling them 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.

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. CFF is 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, (iv) increase mutual accountability; and (v) broaden the opportunity for climate resilient development in Bangladesh.

Since the adoption of the existing CFF in 2014, the government worked on a five-year comprehensive Public Financial Management (PFM) reform strategy and finally adopted it in 2016. This has changed the whole PFM landscape upon which the CFF was built. In particular, the following changes have taken place:

- a. **Changes in Climate Finance Landscape of the country:** This includes adoption of SDG in 2015 as a new development framework, changes with climate policies and strategies, such as the launching of Bangladesh Climate Investment Plan for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (CIP-EFCC), implementation roadmap for nationally determined contribution (NDC), and Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. In tandem, there have been new developments with public financial management reforms, such as the introduction of new budget and accounting classification system (BACS) supported by a robust IT system called iBAS++.
- b. **Developments in international arena:** In 2014, Bangladesh presented the world's first CFF, but now other countries have developed their climate fiscal frameworks with new insights prompting an update of Bangladesh's CFF.

Besides these, while reviewing CFF 2014 some gaps have been identified which includes several substantive issues such as limited attention to fiscal policy, private sector issues and oversight and governance of climate finance as well as procedural issues such as inadequate consultation with some Ministries.

Therefore, there is an overriding need to tune the CFF with the changes. Accordingly, the task of updating the document has been completed by the Inclusive Budgeting and Financing for Climate Resilience (IBFCR) project of the Finance Division supported by UNDP.

The updated CFF broadens its remit to include the role of private sector, NGOs and CSOs in an attempt to make it more citizen-centric and thereby raises its profile. In addition, together with highlighting the fiscal policies like tax, VAT, subsidy and pricing, it also brings to focus some policies, namely lending policy and insurance policy as these are linked with the fiscal policies of the government. The updated CFF, therefore, brings to sharper focus the supply side of climate finance given the country's vulnerability to the risks of loss and damage arising from climate change.

Moreover, with the intention of localizing the CFF, the project spearheaded two pilots for in two lowest tier local government institutions (Union Parishads) located in climate hotspots of the country in an attempt to improve the climate adaptive livelihood of the most vulnerable and marginalized community, in particular the women. Once successfully implemented, these pilots will be rolled out to other Union Parishads (UPs) in partnership with a project called Local Government Initiative on Climate Change (LoGIC) recently taken up for implementation by the Local Government Division (LGD) to scale up the intervention.

1.7. CLIMATE FINANCE GOVERNANCE

The World Bank defines climate finance as “resources to catalyse the climate-smart transformation of development trajectories by covering the additional cost and risks of climate action, creating an enabling environment and building capacity in support of adaptation and mitigation as well as encouraging research, development, and deployment of new technologies”. However, major challenges preventing climate finance from achieving its stated goals include deficiency in public financial management systems and a lack of transparency and public disclosure. This calls for good governance of climate finance by inclusion of climate dimension in budget setting process together with macroeconomic framework, monitoring mechanisms of spending Ministries/agencies and oversight functions of supreme audit institution, and parliamentary financial committees. This may also include media, CSOs and NGOs. To address the issue of transparency, it is important to proactively disclose the information on disbursement and management of climate finance on institutional websites and make available audit and evaluation reports to the public. This will ensure greater accountability in climate finance delivery at the national level. In this regard, the Government of Bangladesh with technical assistance from IBFCR Project funded by UNDP has embedded climate dimension in Macro-economic Framework together with the Ministry Budget Frameworks (MBFs) of twenty-five Ministries/Divisions as part of the MTBF process, introduced climate performance audit protocol in the auditing practice of the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (OCAG).

1.8. ALIGNING CLIMATE POLICIES AND STRATEGIES WITH BUDGET SETTING PROCESS

As part of the process of strengthening climate finance governance in Bangladesh, it is extremely important to align climate policies and strategies with the budget setting process. CPEIR 2012 identified thirty-seven Ministries and Divisions of the Government together with hundreds of government agencies as part of climate finance. In the CFF 2014, it was therefore recommended that the existing structure of MBF should be changed to accommodate climate dimension in the budget setting process of these

Ministries. 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 be 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 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 2019-20 presents the share of climate-related spending subsumed in total public expenditure, with the purpose of demonstrating the Government's commitment to address the adverse effects of climate change. The report also intends to add to the knowledge and understanding of climate finance among wider stakeholders in Bangladesh, so they can be better engaged with and contribute to policy development and monitoring and hold the decision makers to account. The report consists of budget and expenditure analyses of twenty-five selected Ministries/Divisions for the fiscal years 2015-16 to 2019-20.

1.10. METHODOLOGY, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Methodology for Tracking Climate Finance

The Climate Budget Report published in FY2018-19 presented in detail the approach and methodology applied while carrying out the tracking exercise. This year the same approach and methodology has been applied in tracking climate relevant allocation (**Appendix-1**). However, the main features of the methodology are summed up below to facilitate the readers' understanding:

- Climate Relevance has been aligned with the thematic areas and programmes of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP 2009)
- All targeted climate projects and programmes have been considered 100% climate relevant. There are, therefore, 51 climate relevance criteria that include '44 programmes of the BCCSAP', a climate criteria for 'Targeted Climate Change Projects/Programme' in each thematic area and a criteria to capture 'non-climate relevant finance'
- Climate relevance weight has been assigned based on climate dimension and climate sensitivity (based on climate cost component) of the relevance criteria
- The climate relevance category used for the criteria based assessment are a) Strongly Relevant (81 to 100 percent), b) Significantly Relevant (61 to 80 percent), c) Moderately Relevant (41 to 60 percent), d) Somewhat Relevant (21 to 40 percent), e) Implicitly Relevant (6 to 20 percent), and f) Not Relevant (0 to 5 percent)
- Projects and programmes that may match with more than one climate relevance criteria are selected based on a priority (criteria with maximum climate allocation comes first). A non-climate finance criteria has also been included for those projects/programme which do not have climate relevance
- Statistical methods (sample distribution, standard deviation, weighted reciprocal ranking) were used to establish a representative relevance weight. In addition, climate finance in a project with multiple relevance criteria is distributed as per the weighted reciprocal ranking

- Both the 'development budget' (projects and programmes) and 'operating budget' are considered for climate finance tracking
- Climate relevance for Ministry Operating Budget (General, Support Activities, Special Activities, and LG Transfer) has been established on the basis of their 'Allocation of Business', portfolio of projects and programmes, and contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation

It is to be noted that at this stage, only public finance is considered for tracking. Once the private sector financing is systematically introduced in the updated CFF, this methodology is robust enough to extend its scope beyond public finance.

Scope

The report covers a total of 25 (twenty-five) Ministries/Divisions having climate actions and priorities. These Ministries/Divisions include Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Local Government Division, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, Ministry of Food, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Housing and Public Works, Health Services Division, Secondary and Higher Education Division, Rural Development and Cooperatives Division, Energy and Mineral Resources Division, Power Division, Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Ministry of Industries, Ministry of Social Welfare, Road Transport and Highways Division, Ministry of Shipping, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Textile and Jute, Ministry of Science and Technology, and Technical and Madrasa Education Division. The report provides analyses on climate relevant allocation for FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 and actual expenditure for FY2015-16 to FY2017-18.

Limitations

Due care has been taken to minimize errors and omissions in the report. Despite that since time available to complete the report after the finalization of budget was too short, some minor errors might have crept into it. Efforts to the farthest point will be made to further minimize them in future publication of the report.

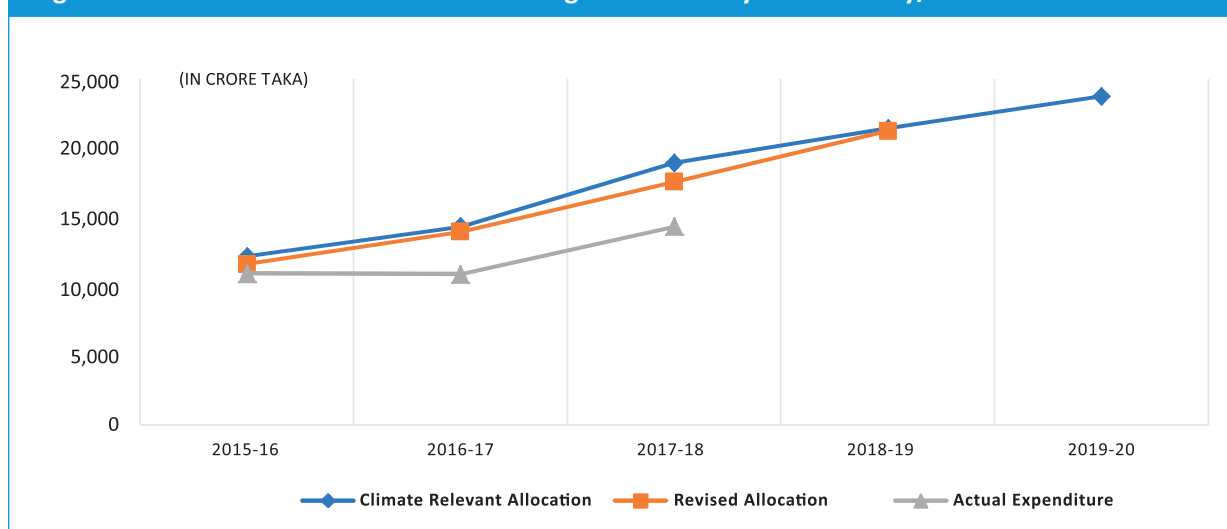
2. BUDGET ANALYSIS OF SELECTED MINISTRIES/DIVISIONS

2.1. OVERVIEW

This chapter of the report aims at reviewing the CC related allocation and expenditure trend of twenty-five Ministries/Divisions which have climate actions and priorities of varying scale covering the period from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The total budget allocation of these twenty-five Ministries/Divisions accounts for 58.11 percent of the national budget of FY2019-20. 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 FY2019-20 has declined to 7.81 percent as compared to last year's allocation of 8.82 percent for twenty Ministries/Divisions.⁵ This is mainly attributable to the lower intensity and scale of climate actions of additional five Ministries/Divisions with higher allocations for some Ministries. For example, climate relevant allocation against total budget of TK. 29,274.08 crore for Road Transport and Highways Division is 0.32 percent only, and for Technical and Madrasa Education Division it is 1.12 percent of TK. 7,453.6 crore. Although data for FY2016-17 have not been provided in the tables due to limited space, the appendices to the report have been populated with detailed data for that year.

Figure-1: Trend of Climate Relevance in Budgets for Twenty-five Ministry/Division



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-1 shows the trend of CC relevant allocation and expenditure since FY2015-16 for the selected twenty-five Ministries/Divisions. The total CC relevant allocation shows an increase from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 by 95.25 percent. Actual expenditure against climate relevant allocation for these Ministries/Divisions stood at around 90 percent in FY2015-16 while in FY2017-18 it was around 76 percent. The data on actual expenditure for the whole year are yet to be finalized for FY2018-19.

⁵ In FY2019-20 five new Ministries/Divisions i.e. Ministry of Shipping, Science and Technology, Textile and June, Defence, and Technical and Madrasa Education Division have been included in addition to the 20 Ministries/Divisions covered in FY2018-19

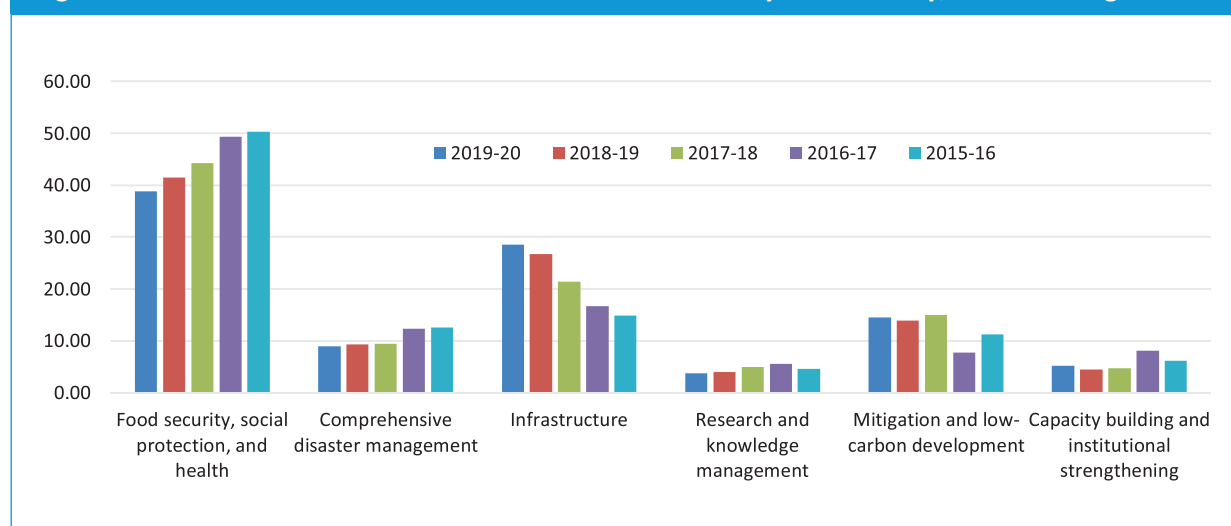
Table 1: Trend of Climate Relevance in Budgets for Twenty-five Ministry/Division

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	144712.0	132361.3	134579.7	120010.5	118827.7	108115.7	85862.5	94917.2	92397.2
climate relevant allocation	9933.0	9580.3	9158.1	8948.9	7582.8	6655.7	7336.9	7101.6	6789.2
as % of operating budget	6.9	7.2	6.8	7.5	6.4	6.2	8.5	7.5	7.4
Development Budget	159326.2	133734.5	133325.1	116229.7	114874.5	95031.8	72835.1	71526.1	66706.7
climate relevant allocation	13815.5	11850.4	12095.2	9976.7	9987.0	7673.3	4826.5	4518.8	4135.9
as % of development budget	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.1	6.6	6.3	6.2
Total Budget	304038.2	266095.8	267904.9	236240.2	233702.2	203147.5	158697.5	166443.2	159103.9
climate relevant allocation	23748.5	21430.8	21253.2	18925.7	17569.8	14329.0	12163.4	11620.4	10925.1
as % of total budget	7.8	8.1	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.7	7.0	6.9
as % of GDP	0.8	0.8		0.8			0.7		

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-1 shows that in FY2015-16 the CC relevant allocation was TK.12,163.36 crore in absolute terms and stood at TK. 23,748.53 crore in FY2019-20, which is 0.7 percent and 0.8 percent of GDP respectively. The CC allocation has increased in development budget by around 119 percent and the operating budget by around 69 percent since FY2015-16. During FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 85 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation. This reflects the government’s commitment to higher public investment in climate change related activities.

Figure 2: Allocation across BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Twenty-five Ministry/Division Budgets



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-2 shows the CC related allocation percentage of the total ministry/division budget in accordance with the six BCCSAP thematic areas since FY2015-16. Among the thematic areas, maximum allocation was made to Food Security, Social Security and Health followed by Infrastructure.

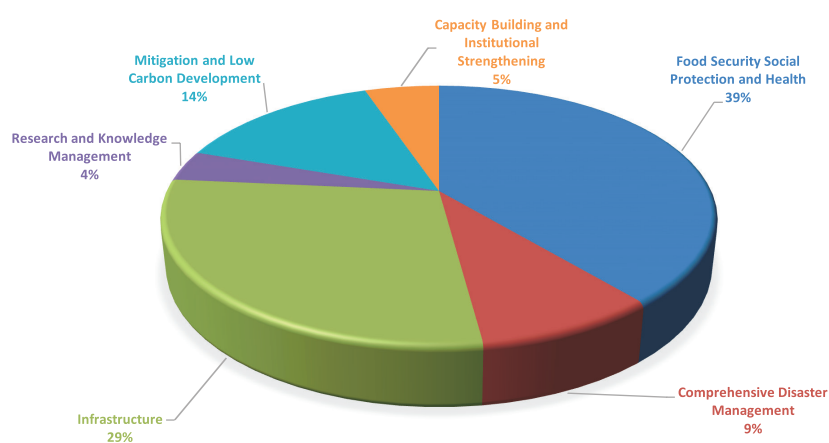
Table 2: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Budget for Twenty-five Ministries/Divisions

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	9236.62	8890.86	8475.52	8392.94	7094.16	5923.01	6125.19	5623.76	5256.33
% of total CC relevant allocation	38.89	41.49	39.88	44.35	40.38	41.34	50.36	48.40	48.11
% of Ministry budget	3.04	3.34	3.16	3.55	3.04	2.92	3.86	3.38	3.30
Comprehensive disaster management	2133.99	1997.43	1824.28	1785.24	1846.24	1022.73	1531.35	1357.66	1022.09
% of total CC relevant allocation	8.99	9.32	8.58	9.43	10.51	7.14	12.59	11.68	9.36
% of Ministry budget	0.70	0.75	0.68	0.76	0.79	0.50	0.96	0.82	0.64
Infrastructure	6795.02	5726.53	5900.85	4063.87	3923.41	3721.88	1811.19	2004.14	2018.01
% of total CC relevant allocation	28.61	26.72	27.76	21.47	22.33	25.97	14.89	17.25	18.47
% of Ministry budget	2.23	2.15	2.20	1.72	1.68	1.83	1.14	1.20	1.27
Research and knowledge management	894.38	857.82	883.54	944.04	980.74	746.57	562.54	694.57	633.83
% of total CC relevant allocation	3.77	4.00	4.16	4.99	5.58	5.21	4.62	5.98	5.80
% of Ministry budget	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.40	0.42	0.37	0.35	0.42	0.40
Mitigation and low-carbon development	3454.13	2987.12	3261.30	2848.53	2825.97	2026.83	1375.20	1083.19	1045.34
% of total CC relevant allocation	14.54	13.94	15.34	15.05	16.08	14.14	11.31	9.32	9.57
% of Ministry budget	1.14	1.12	1.22	1.21	1.21	1.00	0.87	0.65	0.66
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	1234.37	971.05	907.74	891.01	899.29	888.03	757.85	857.00	949.48
% of total CC relevant allocation	5.20	4.53	4.27	4.71	5.12	6.20	6.23	7.38	8.69
% of Ministry budget	0.41	0.36	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.44	0.48	0.51	0.60
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	23748.51	21430.81	21253.23	18925.63	17569.81	14329.05	12163.32	11620.32	10925.08
% of Total Budget	7.81	8.05	7.93	8.01	7.52	7.05	7.66	6.98	6.87

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-2 shows allocation according to BCCSAP thematic areas for FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 of selected Ministries. Of the six thematic areas, Food Security, Social Protection and Health across the years under review received the highest allocation followed by Infrastructure. It appears that out of the total CC relevant allocation, the share of Food Security, Social Protection and Health is 38.89 percent and that of Infrastructure is 28.61 percent in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 96 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 82 percent.

Figure 3: Climate Relevant Allocation (%) across BCCSAP Thematic Areas for FY2019-20



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-3 shows the distribution of allocation as per the BCCSAP thematic areas in FY2019-20 for twenty-five selected Ministries. Out of total allocation, 7.81 percent is CC relevant. This allocation is further distributed across six thematic areas where the largest share of 39 percent goes to Food Security, Social Protection and Health. It appears that the CC relevant allocation for Research and Knowledge Management and Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening remain as low as 4 percent and 5 percent respectively.

The summary table (Appendix-4, 5 and 6) shows details of budget allocation and actual expenditure of the selected twenty-five Ministries/Divisions and their CC relevance in their budget over the years from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. Among the twenty-five Ministries, five top climate spending Ministries (Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Disaster and Relief; and Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock) allocated around 35 percent of their total budget for climate change relevant activities.

2.2. CLIMATE RELEVANT ALLOCATION BY THE MINISTRIES/DIVISIONS

2.2.1 Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

The importance of Ministry of Environment, Forest, and Climate Change in the battle against adverse effect of climate change lies in its central role as the lead ministry for framing rules, regulations and policies relating to CC. Ensuring habitable and sustainable environment for the present and the future generations of the country is the mission of this ministry. Its two major functions amply illustrate its role as the lead ministry of the government for protection, conservation and improvement of the environment and its quality, and control of environmental pollution and to undertake adaptation and implementation of appropriate clauses contained in different regional and international conventions, agreements, and protocols relating to environment, forestry and wild life. 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 CC relevant criteria. The MoEFCC selected the following priority areas/programmes in the MBF in line with Medium-Term Strategic Objectives:

- Tackling the risks arising from climate change
- Conservation and sustainable management of forest
- Control of pollution
- Conservation of bio-diversity

Most of the projects undertaken by this Ministry are CC 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 and Climate Resilient Ecosystem and Livelihoods (CREL) belong to the category of Strongly Relevant criterion of climate dimension. Other projects are small, but they are also in the margin of 'Strongly Climate Relevant'.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	820.29	789.68	820.34	535.97	548.41	507.81	531.75	550.16	494.98
climate relevant allocation	496.54	486.86	498.93	270.60	275.61	259.65	270.08	276.66	254.70
as % of operating budget	60.53	61.65	60.82	50.49	50.26	51.13	50.79	50.29	51.46
Development Budget	676.02	481.37	520.08	584.59	343.34	209.86	488.50	433.61	392.43
climate relevant allocation	290.84	182.69	225.28	149.32	139.96	82.92	69.24	90.58	80.50
as % of development budget	43.02	37.95	43.32	25.54	40.76	39.51	14.17	20.89	20.51
Total Budget	1496.31	1271.05	1340.42	1120.56	891.75	717.67	1020.25	983.77	887.41
climate relevant allocation	787.38	669.55	724.21	419.92	415.57	342.57	339.32	367.24	335.20
as % of total budget	52.62	52.68	54.03	37.47	46.60	47.73	33.26	37.33	37.77

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

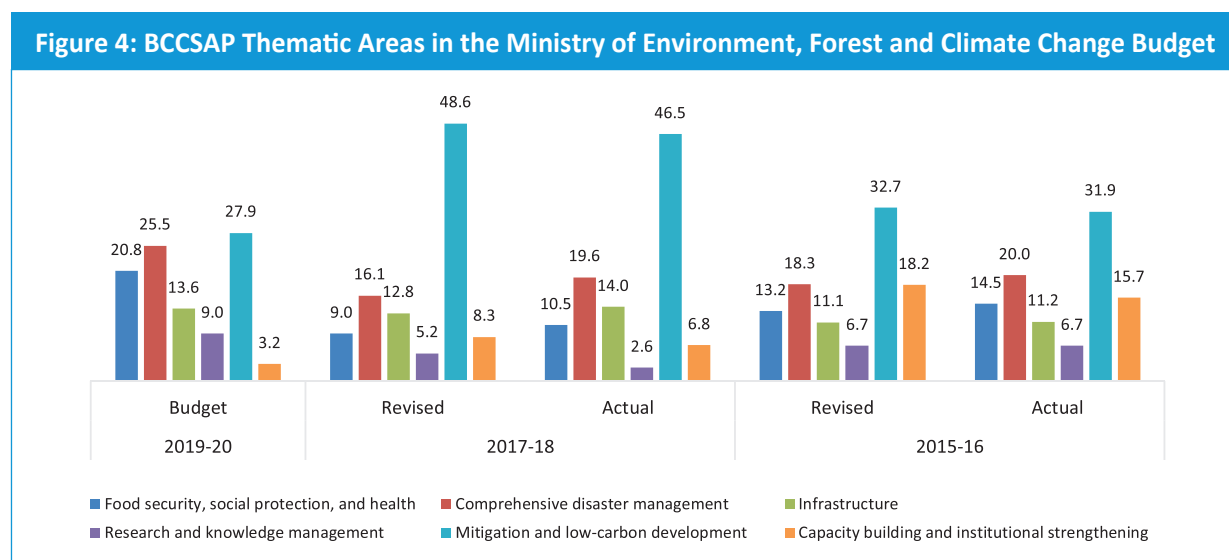
Table-3 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK.339.32 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK.787.38 crore in FY2019-20. In FY2019-20, 52.62 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. During FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 90 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 4: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	163.53	102.54	109.27	38.01	37.31	36.10	33.10	48.48	48.74
% of total CC relevant allocation	20.77	15.31	15.09	9.05	8.98	10.54	9.75	13.20	14.54
% of Ministry budget	10.93	8.07	8.15	3.39	4.18	5.03	3.24	4.93	5.49
Comprehensive disaster management	201.00	201.00	201.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	25.53	30.02	27.75	15.96	16.12	19.56	19.75	18.25	19.99
% of Ministry budget	13.43	15.81	15.00	5.98	7.51	9.34	6.57	6.81	7.55
Infrastructure	107.24	103.63	111.73	51.56	53.18	47.91	30.58	40.66	37.48
% of total CC relevant allocation	13.62	15.48	15.43	12.28	12.80	13.99	9.01	11.07	11.18
% of Ministry budget	7.17	8.15	8.34	4.60	5.96	6.68	3.00	4.13	4.22
Research and knowledge management	70.47	30.37	48.58	20.43	21.69	8.82	5.49	24.42	22.33
% of total CC relevant allocation	8.95	4.54	6.71	4.87	5.22	2.57	1.62	6.65	6.66
% of Ministry budget	4.71	2.39	3.62	1.82	2.43	1.23	0.54	2.48	2.52
Mitigation and low-carbon development	219.93	204.22	226.55	209.69	201.78	159.42	115.85	120.00	107.03
% of total CC relevant allocation	27.93	30.50	31.28	49.94	48.55	46.54	34.14	32.68	31.93
% of Ministry budget	14.70	16.07	16.90	18.71	22.63	22.21	11.36	12.20	12.06
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	25.21	27.81	27.08	33.23	34.62	23.32	87.30	66.66	52.62
% of total CC relevant allocation	3.20	4.15	3.74	7.91	8.33	6.81	25.73	18.15	15.70
% of Ministry budget	1.68	2.19	2.02	2.97	3.88	3.25	8.56	6.78	5.93
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	787.38	669.57	724.21	419.92	415.58	342.57	339.32	367.22	335.20
% of Total Budget	52.62	52.68	54.03	37.47	46.60	47.73	33.26	37.33	37.77

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-4 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on ‘Mitigation and Low Carbon Development’ received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage during the reporting period followed by ‘Comprehensive Disaster Management’. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 91.28 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 82.43 percent.



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-4 illustrates the distribution of CC relevant allocation together with actual expenditure among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2015-16, FY2017-18 and FY2019-20. In FY2019-20, the thematic area on Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received highest CC relevant allocation of 27.9 percent. Allocation for Research and Knowledge Management had a significant rise from 6.7 percent in FY2015-16 to 9.0 percent in FY2019-20. Actual expenditure is also shown in the above figure for FY2015-16 and FY2017-18 as well.

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. Three out of eight major functions of the ministry listed in the FY2019-20 MBF directly address the adverse impact of climate change. These are:

- Formulate national policy and provide technical assistance for irrigation, flood control, removal of water logging, improvement of drainage systems, protection from river erosion, prevention of salinity and desertification;
- Execute all activities related to flood forecasting and warning, flood control infrastructures, identification of causes of flood and assessment of the damage done by flood; and
- Conduct basic and applied researches on river basin management and development, flood control infrastructures and conduct hydrological survey for data collection.

Projects strongly relevant to climate change under this Ministry include Char development and settlement project-4, Flood control and drainage improvement for removal of drainage congestion in Noakhali area, Climate smart agricultural water management, and Planning for flood management in Bangladesh (Ganges and Brahmaputra Basin).

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	1675.82	1486.80	1530.14	1251.73	1370.93	1366.44	824.00	930.25	927.52
climate relevant allocation	666.33	590.85	607.85	498.02	543.39	542.63	327.36	369.08	368.63
as % of operating budget	39.76	39.74	39.73	39.79	39.64	39.71	39.73	39.68	39.74
Development Budget	6256.63	5606.00	5856.31	4674.71	4750.98	4659.83	3062.00	2861.33	2718.43
climate relevant allocation	2348.76	2337.62	2260.45	1869.10	1905.66	1916.49	650.22	555.91	480.75
as % of development budget	37.54	41.70	38.60	39.98	40.11	41.13	21.24	19.43	17.68
Total Budget	7932.45	7092.80	7386.45	5926.44	6121.91	6026.27	3886.00	3791.58	3645.95
climate relevant allocation	3015.09	2928.47	2868.30	2367.12	2449.05	2459.12	977.58	924.99	849.38
as % of total budget	38.01	41.29	38.83	39.94	40.00	40.81	25.16	24.40	23.30

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

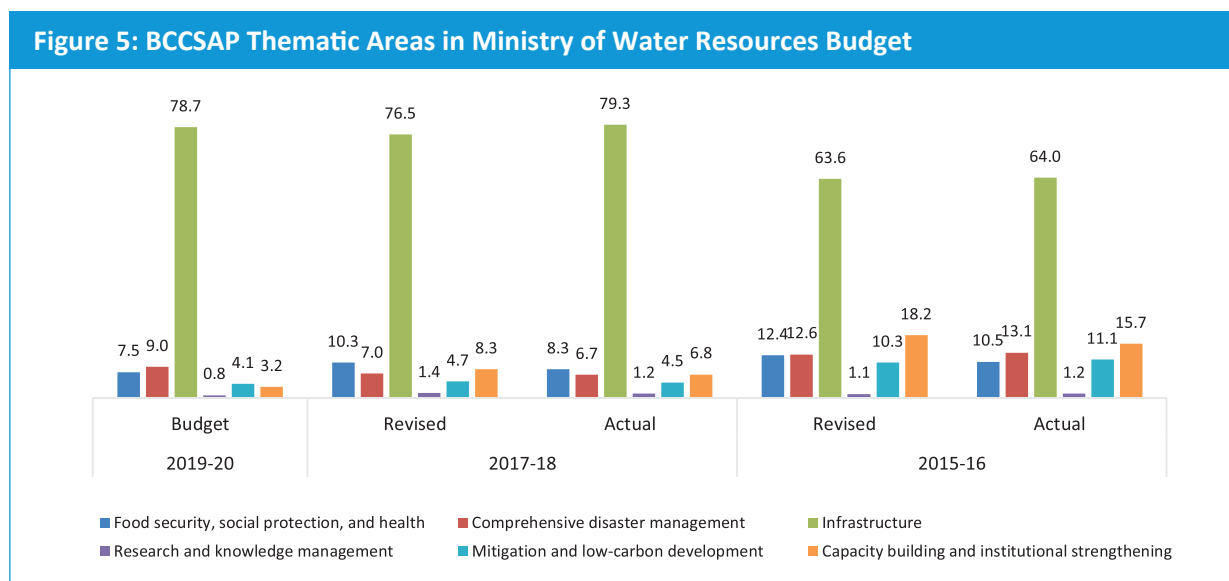
Table-5 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK.977.58 crore (25.16 percent) in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK.3,015.09 crore (38.01 percent) in FY2019-20. The CC relevant allocation for development budget increased more than two-fold from FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. During FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 97 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 6: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Water Resources Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	226.09	214.36	209.35	242.03	251.97	202.96	114.00	114.43	89.54
% of total CC relevant allocation	7.50	7.32	7.30	10.22	10.29	8.25	11.66	12.37	10.54
% of Ministry budget	2.85	3.02	2.83	4.08	4.12	3.37	2.93	3.02	2.46
Comprehensive disaster management	271.91	228.37	215.21	177.57	171.94	165.12	110.27	116.74	111.62
% of total CC relevant allocation	9.02	7.80	7.50	7.50	7.02	6.71	11.28	12.62	13.14
% of Ministry budget	3.43	3.22	2.91	3.00	2.81	2.74	2.84	3.08	3.06
Infrastructure	2,371.31	2,336.94	2,295.51	1,813.06	1,874.48	1,950.35	654.49	588.35	543.32
% of total CC relevant allocation	78.65	79.80	80.03	76.59	76.54	79.31	66.95	63.61	63.97
% of Ministry budget	29.89	32.95	31.08	30.59	30.62	32.36	16.84	15.52	14.90
Research and knowledge management	23.72	28.59	28.45	26.06	34.46	29.90	9.48	10.52	10.45
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.79	0.98	0.99	1.10	1.41	1.22	0.97	1.14	1.23
% of Ministry budget	0.30	0.40	0.39	0.44	0.56	0.50	0.24	0.28	0.29
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	122.07	120.22	119.79	108.41	116.20	110.78	89.35	94.96	94.42
% of total CC relevant allocation	4.05	4.11	4.18	4.58	4.74	4.50	9.14	10.27	11.12
% of Ministry budget	1.54	1.69	1.62	1.83	1.90	1.84	2.30	2.50	2.59
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	3,015.10	2,928.48	2,868.31	2,367.13	2,449.05	2,459.11	977.59	925.00	849.35
% of Total Budget	38.01	41.29	38.83	39.94	40.00	40.81	25.16	24.40	23.30

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-6 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Water Resources during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Infrastructure received the highest allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage followed by 'Comprehensive Disaster Management' in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 92.82 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 100 percent.



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-5 illustrates the distribution of CC relevant allocation together with actual expenditure among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2015-16, FY2017-18 and FY2019-20. In FY2019-20, the thematic area on Infrastructure received highest CC relevant allocation of 78.7 percent. Actual expenditure is also shown in the above figure for FY2015-16 and FY2017-18 as well.

2.2.3 Ministry of Agriculture

Ensuring food security by enhancing productivity, increasing production in the crop sector, improving marketing system as well as diversification of crops and production of 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 impact of climate change on agriculture:

- Agricultural research and education program;
- Agricultural extension and training;
- Production, standardisation, certification, preservation and distribution of quality seeds;
- Agricultural support and rehabilitation;
- Minor irrigation programs.

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 effect of climate change.

Table 7: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Agriculture Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	12123.02	11955.51	10886.74	11710.86	8732.54	7785.01	10725.04	9279.83	8967.81
climate relevant allocation	4658.09	4589.88	4166.24	4537.99	3342.21	2960.45	4194.79	3574.88	3423.92
as % of operating budget	38.42	38.39	38.27	38.75	38.27	38.03	39.11	38.52	38.18
Development Budget	1930.38	1959.16	1905.77	1893.30	1586.92	1452.68	1978.51	1862.74	1773.94
climate relevant allocation	650.71	864.90	830.09	783.88	665.33	628.23	318.59	333.78	313.70
as % of development budget	33.71	44.15	43.56	41.40	41.93	43.25	16.10	17.92	17.68
Total Budget	14053.40	13914.67	12792.51	13604.16	10319.46	9237.69	12703.55	11142.57	10741.75
climate relevant allocation	5308.80	5454.78	4996.33	5321.87	4007.54	3588.68	4513.38	3908.66	3737.62
as % of total budget	37.78	39.20	39.06	39.12	38.83	38.85	35.53	35.08	34.80

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

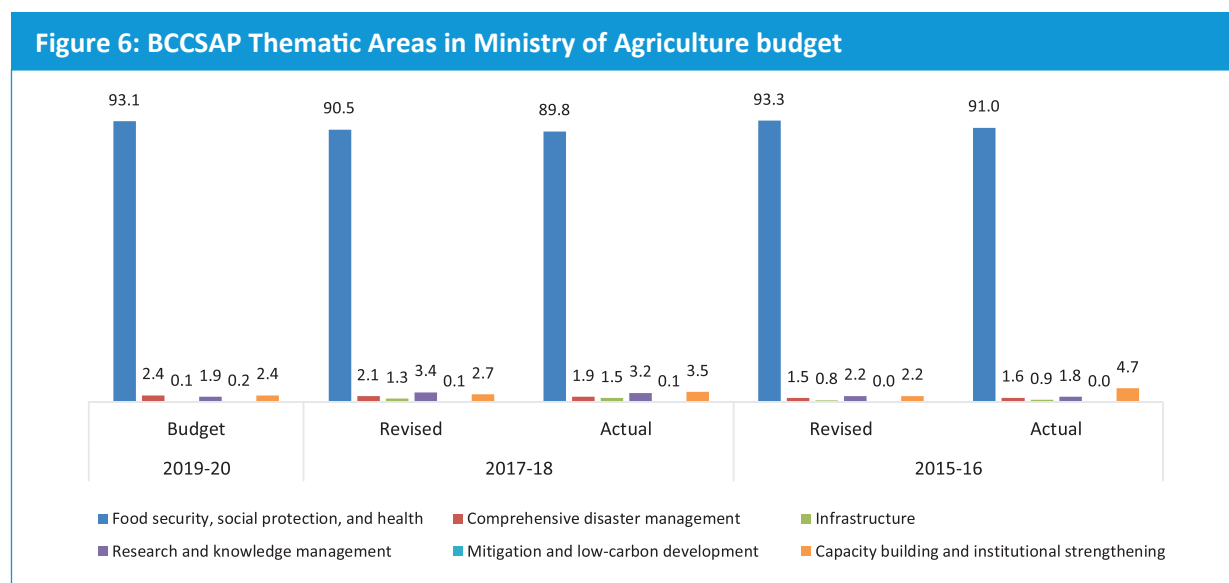
Table-7 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 4,513.38 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 5,308.80 crore in FY2019-20. Over the period under review, the climate relevant percentage increased gradually. Climate relevant allocation in development budget has doubled over the period under review. During FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 86 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 8: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Agriculture Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	4,942.27	5,070.61	4,613.14	4,903.66	3,624.71	3,223.01	4,289.21	3,648.49	3,402.60
% of total CC relevant allocation	93.10	92.96	92.33	92.14	90.45	89.81	95.03	93.34	91.04
% of Ministry budget	35.17	36.44	36.06	36.05	35.12	34.89	33.76	32.74	31.68
Comprehensive disaster management	125.28	154.53	138.10	89.44	83.01	68.93	44.02	58.79	58.54
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.36	2.83	2.76	1.68	2.07	1.92	0.98	1.50	1.57
% of Ministry budget	0.89	1.11	1.08	0.66	0.80	0.75	0.35	0.53	0.54
Infrastructure	7.57	10.03	10.02	52.45	52.00	53.78	31.17	30.89	31.78
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.99	1.30	1.50	0.69	0.79	0.85
% of Ministry budget	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.39	0.50	0.58	0.25	0.28	0.30
Research and knowledge management	100.88	114.28	119.33	141.92	135.83	115.17	71.32	84.31	67.96
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.90	2.10	2.39	2.67	3.39	3.21	1.58	2.16	1.82
% of Ministry budget	0.72	0.82	0.93	1.04	1.32	1.25	0.56	0.76	0.63
Mitigation and low-carbon development	8.28	7.12	7.53	0.94	2.49	2.19	0.55	0.74	0.69
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.16	0.13	0.15	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02
% of Ministry budget	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	124.54	98.22	108.23	133.45	109.50	125.59	77.11	85.45	176.07
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.35	1.80	2.17	2.51	2.73	3.50	1.71	2.19	4.71
% of Ministry budget	0.89	0.71	0.85	0.98	1.06	1.36	0.61	0.77	1.64
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	5,308.82	5,454.79	4,996.35	5,321.86	4,007.54	3,588.67	4,513.38	3,908.67	3,737.64
% of Total Budget	37.78	39.20	39.06	39.12	38.83	38.85	35.53	35.08	34.80

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-8 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Agriculture during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20 followed by 'Comprehensive Disaster Management'. Allocation against Food Security, Social Protection and Health remained above 90 percent throughout the period under review. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 95.62 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 90 percent.



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-6 illustrates the distribution of CC relevant allocation together with actual expenditure among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2015-16, FY2017-18 and FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health got the highest allocation of 93.1 percent of the ministry budget in FY2019-20. The climate relevant allocation among the other thematic areas remained relatively low over the reporting period. Actual expenditure is also shown in the above figure for FY2015-16 and FY2017-18 as well.

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. Climate relevance of the ministry's strategic objectives 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
- Conservation and development of livestock genetic resource

Some climate relevant projects under this Ministry implemented/being implemented include Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL), Enhanced Coastal Fisheries (ECOFISH BD) - National Agricultural Technology Program Phase-2 Project (NATP-2), National Agricultural Technology Program Phase-2 Project, South West Region Livestock Development Project, Establishment of Regional

Duck Breeding Farm along with Hatchery (3rd Phase), Scavenging (Deshi) Poultry Conservation and Development Project, and Establishment of Fish Landing Centres in Haor Area.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	1297.43	985.00	1006.38	914.34	937.29	901.94	688.98	842.51	878.01
climate relevant allocation	286.96	260.52	268.80	236.86	241.40	233.24	179.68	224.63	235.92
as % of operating budget	22.12	26.45	26.71	25.91	25.76	25.86	26.08	26.66	26.87
Development Budget	1634.90	883.67	776.10	1014.75	824.25	614.34	800.43	704.75	685.80
climate relevant allocation	658.61	185.30	196.18	232.99	209.17	145.38	136.46	137.61	134.35
as % of development budget	40.28	20.97	25.28	22.96	25.38	23.66	17.05	19.53	19.59
Total Budget	2932.33	1868.67	1782.48	1929.09	1761.54	1516.28	1489.41	1547.26	1563.81
climate relevant allocation	945.57	445.82	464.98	469.85	450.57	378.62	316.14	362.24	370.27
as % of total budget	32.25	23.86	26.09	24.36	25.58	24.97	21.23	23.41	23.68

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-9 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget significantly increased between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20 for the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 316.14 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 945.57 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, around 25 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities until FY2018-19. In FY2019-20, the CC relevant allocation has increased sharply to 32.25 percent of the ministry budget. During FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 95 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

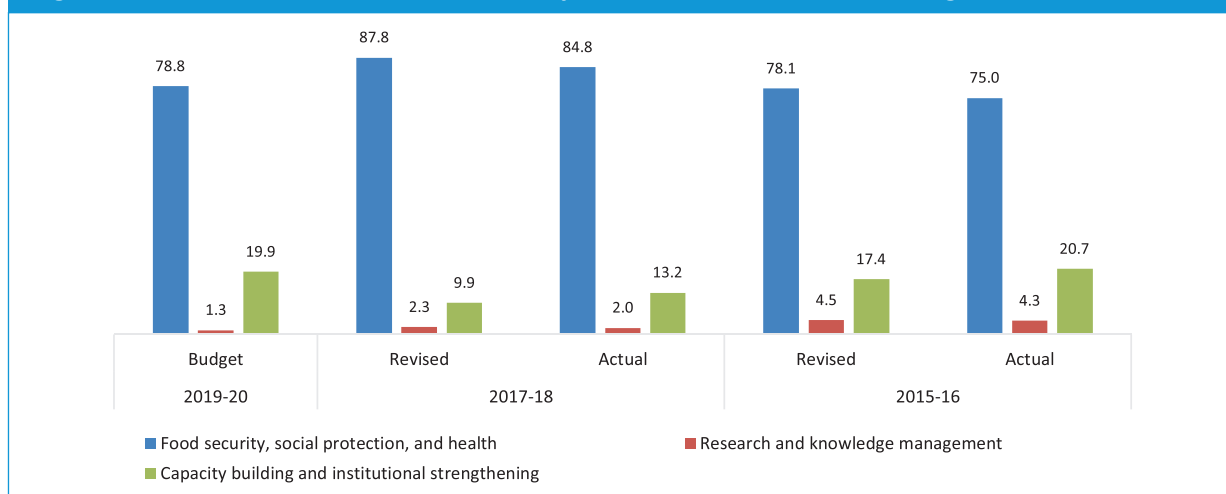
Table 10: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	745.12	407.38	425.62	414.35	395.49	321.09	236.89	282.83	277.68
% of total CC relevant allocation	78.80	91.38	91.54	88.19	87.78	84.81	74.93	78.08	74.99
% of Ministry budget	25.41	21.80	23.88	21.48	22.45	21.18	15.90	18.28	17.76
Research and knowledge management	12.28	12.11	14.43	10.00	10.28	7.71	18.29	16.26	15.84
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.30	2.72	3.10	2.13	2.28	2.04	5.79	4.49	4.28
% of Ministry budget	0.42	0.65	0.81	0.52	0.58	0.51	1.23	1.05	1.01
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	188.15	26.33	24.90	45.48	44.80	49.82	60.96	63.15	76.75
% of total CC relevant allocation	19.90	5.91	5.36	9.68	9.94	13.16	19.28	17.43	20.73
% of Ministry budget	6.42	1.41	1.40	2.36	2.54	3.29	4.09	4.08	4.91
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	945.55	445.82	464.95	469.83	450.57	378.62	316.14	362.24	370.27
% of Total Budget	32.25	23.86	26.08	24.36	25.58	24.97	21.23	23.41	23.68

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-10 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock during FY2015-16 to 2019-20. Food security, social protection and health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20. Capacity building and institutional strengthening received the second highest allocation. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was around 100 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was 84.03 percent.

Figure 7: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Budget



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-7 illustrates the distribution of CC relevant allocation together with actual expenditure among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2015-16, FY2017-18 and FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health has been allocated 78.8 percent of the ministry budget in FY2019-20, followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening with 19.9 percent. Actual expenditure is also shown in the above figure for FY2015-16 and FY2017-18 as well.

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 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. Two of the strategic objectives with direct link to CC relevance criteria are:

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

Some of the projects implemented or being implemented that are climate relevant include Construction of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters in Coastal Areas and Construction of Flood Shelter in Flood Prone Areas across the Country, with TK. 147 crore fall within the category of strong CC relevance. Similarly, The Disaster Risk Management Enhancement Project (Component-2 and Component-3), Construction of Flood Shelter in the Flood Affected and River Prone Area - 3rd Phase, Strengthening of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Program Administration (1st Rev), Procurement of Saline Water Treatment Plant (2 Ton truck mounted) (1st Rev) are climate relevant projects.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	6418.68	6162.76	6166.80	5866.83	5612.43	3555.24	5109.85	5136.25	4445.73
climate relevant allocation	1279.13	1252.12	1264.38	1187.07	1107.71	650.66	1035.66	1043.73	948.02
as % of operating budget	19.93	20.32	20.50	20.23	19.74	18.30	20.27	20.32	21.32
Development Budget	3452.84	3495.75	3478.95	2986.30	3069.57	2195.30	2330.65	2634.62	2338.96
climate relevant allocation	1018.53	1070.65	918.59	684.15	764.96	560.57	474.19	445.09	437.42
as % of development budget	29.50	30.63	26.40	22.91	24.92	25.54	20.35	16.89	18.70
Total Budget	9871.52	9658.51	9645.75	8853.13	8682.00	5750.54	7440.50	7770.87	6784.69
climate relevant allocation	2297.66	2322.77	2182.97	1871.22	1872.67	1211.23	1509.85	1488.82	1385.44
as % of total budget	23.28	24.05	22.63	21.14	21.57	21.06	20.29	19.16	20.42

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

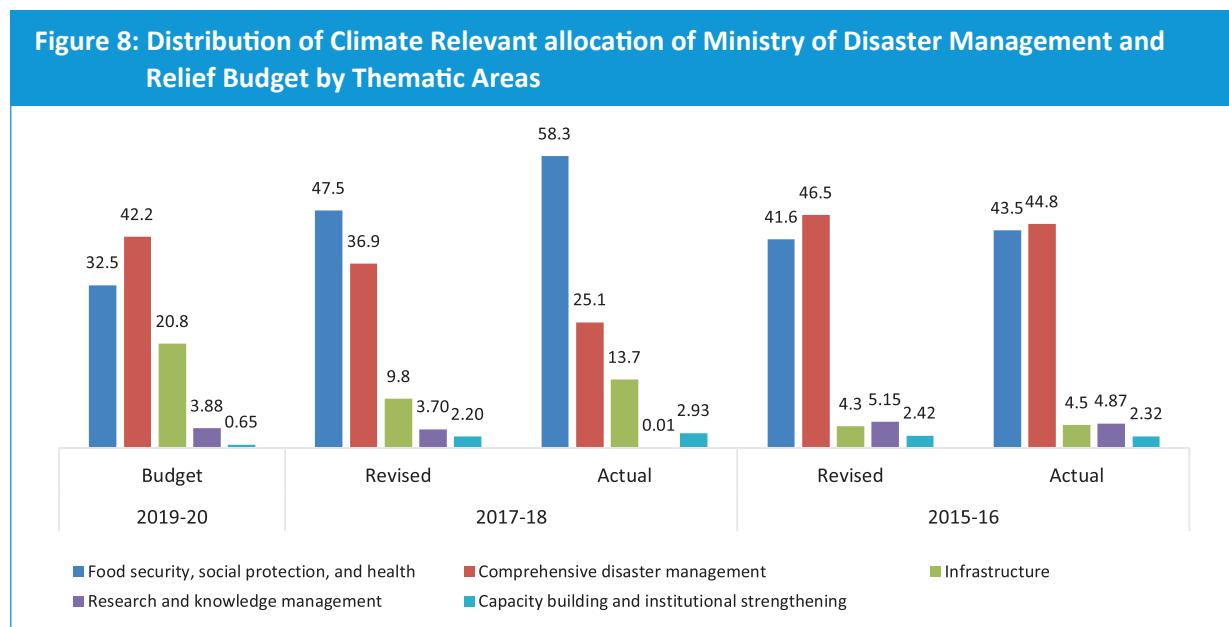
Table-11 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a steady state between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 1,509.85 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK.2,297.66 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, over 21 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. During FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 75 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 12: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	747.53	919.49	969.59	807.88	889.01	706.49	574.25	619.93	602.87
% of total CC relevant allocation	32.53	39.59	44.42	43.17	47.47	58.33	38.03	41.64	43.51
% of Ministry budget	7.57	9.52	10.05	9.13	10.24	12.29	7.72	7.98	8.89
Comprehensive disaster management	968.58	962.45	831.44	613.24	690.02	303.88	814.63	692.94	620.21
% of total CC relevant allocation	42.16	41.44	38.09	32.77	36.85	25.09	53.96	46.54	44.77
% of Ministry budget	9.81	9.96	8.62	6.93	7.95	5.28	10.95	8.92	9.14
Infrastructure	477.54	294.37	237.11	323.15	183.10	165.30	3.62	63.25	62.77
% of total CC relevant allocation	20.78	12.67	10.86	17.27	9.78	13.65	0.24	4.25	4.53
% of Ministry budget	4.84	3.05	2.46	3.65	2.11	2.87	0.05	0.81	0.93
Research and knowledge management	89.05	88.63	93.19	86.45	69.31	0.11	76.32	76.71	67.47
% of total CC relevant allocation	3.88	3.82	4.27	4.62	3.70	0.01	5.05	5.15	4.87
% of Ministry budget	0.90	0.92	0.97	0.98	0.80	0.00	1.03	0.99	0.99
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	14.96	57.83	51.64	40.51	41.23	35.44	41.01	35.98	32.12
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.65	2.49	2.37	2.16	2.20	2.93	2.72	2.42	2.32
% of Ministry budget	0.15	0.60	0.54	0.46	0.47	0.62	0.55	0.46	0.47
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,297.66	2,322.77	2,182.97	1,871.23	1,872.67	1,211.22	1,509.83	1,488.81	1,385.44
% of Total Budget	23.28	24.05	22.63	21.14	21.57	21.06	20.29	19.16	20.42

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-12 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. Comprehensive Disaster Management received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage followed by Food Security, Social Protection, and Health in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 93.06 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 65 percent.



Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Figure-8 illustrates the distribution of CC relevant allocation together with actual expenditure among the six thematic areas of BCCSAP for FY2015-16, FY2017-18 and FY2019-20. It shows that more than 80 percent of total CC relevant budget was allocated to thematic areas of Food Security, Social Protection and Health, and Comprehensive Disaster Management both in FY2019-20 and 2015-16.

2.2.6 Rural Development and Cooperatives Division

The mission of this ministry is improving the socio-economic conditions of the rural poor by implementing well-coordinated rural development programs, 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 elaborated below:

- Developing socio-economic resilience of rural marginal people
- Creation of skilled human resources
- Strengthening policy framework for rural development

Climate relevant projects under Department of Cooperatives, BRDB, BARD and RDA of this Division include Char Livelihood Program-2nd phase, One house one farm, Economic Empowerment of the Poorest in Bangladesh (EEP), Assistance to Small Farmers Development Foundation (2nd Phase), Poverty alleviation through re-excavation of derelict/abandoned pond for community retting cum fish culture, and Poverty alleviation of marginal and small farmer through post harvesting support program of grains trading.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	584.69	513.9	521.29	470.53	481.13	469.36	327.67	419.82	427.28
climate relevant allocation	58.77	51.4	52.18	47.84	48.7	47.22	33.22	42.04	42.65
as % of operating budget	10.05	10	10.01	10.17	10.12	10.06	10.14	10.01	9.98
Development Budget	1864.78	1695.11	1745.28	1414.37	1715.28	1692.95	1023.17	1049.6	1033.17
climate relevant allocation	355.84	295.26	318.26	255.04	351.96	347.37	144.8	147.6	144.46
as % of development budget	19.08	17.42	18.24	18.03	20.52	20.52	14.15	14.06	13.98
Total Budget	2449.47	2209.01	2266.57	1884.9	2196.41	2162.31	1350.84	1469.42	1460.45
climate relevant allocation	414.61	346.66	370.44	302.88	400.66	394.59	178.02	189.64	187.11
as % of total budget	16.93	15.69	16.34	16.07	18.24	18.25	13.18	12.91	12.81

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-13 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget rose between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20 for the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK.178.02 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK.414.61 crore in FY2019-20. The percentage of total budget allocated to CC relevant activities significantly increased over the last three years. Furthermore, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 99 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 14: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Rural Development and Cooperatives Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	356.05	302.87	323.42	260.73	362.02	356.13	153.63	160.15	156.64
% of total CC relevant allocation	85.88	87.37	87.31	86.08	90.35	90.25	86.31	84.45	83.72
% of Ministry budget	14.54	13.71	14.27	13.83	16.48	16.47	11.37	10.90	10.73
Comprehensive disaster management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.45
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.24
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.03
Infrastructure	7.16	5.99	4.00	7.87	5.87	6.19	0.00	0.41	0.41
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.73	1.73	1.08	2.60	1.47	1.57	0.00	0.22	0.22
% of Ministry budget	0.29	0.27	0.18	0.42	0.27	0.29	0.00	0.03	0.03
Research and knowledge management	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
% 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	15.52	6.30	12.04	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	3.74	1.82	3.25	0.00	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.63	0.29	0.53	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	35.87	31.48	30.94	34.25	31.78	31.28	24.35	28.61	29.59
% of total CC relevant allocation	8.65	9.08	8.35	11.31	7.93	7.93	13.68	15.09	15.81
% of Ministry budget	1.46	1.43	1.37	1.82	1.45	1.45	1.80	1.95	2.03
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	414.60	346.67	370.43	302.88	400.67	394.59	178.00	189.64	187.11
% of Total Budget	16.93	15.69	16.34	16.07	18.24	18.25	13.18	12.91	12.81

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-14 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the Rural Development and Cooperatives Division during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food security, social protection and health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 98.67 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 99 percent.

2.2.7 Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Construction of sustainable and safe infrastructure through ensuring 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 urbanization
- Ensuring affordable housing for people of different income groups
- Innovation of technology on planned housing and construction techniques

Climate relevant projects under this ministry include 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), and Ferro cement Technology use in Rural Housing and Brick Alternative Innovation and Development.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	1626.83	1444.86	1800.15	1165.84	1273.69	1232.55	995.23	1214.96	1241.70
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	50.29	44.71	52.36	36.06	39.27	38.03	29.07	35.70	35.70
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.09	3.09	2.91	3.09	3.08	3.09	2.92	2.94	2.88
Development Budget	4977.01	3519.69	4133.69	2569.00	2510.96	2223.08	1924.43	2722.52	2621.76
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	416.51	571.16	593.87	90.14	172.46	167.47	18.89	248.30	246.95
<i>as % of development budget</i>	8.37	16.23	14.37	3.51	6.87	7.53	0.98	9.12	9.42
Total Budget	6603.84	4964.55	5933.84	3734.84	3784.65	3455.63	2919.66	3937.48	3863.46
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	466.80	615.87	646.23	126.20	211.73	205.50	47.96	284.00	282.65
<i>as % of total budget</i>	7.07	12.41	10.89	3.38	5.59	5.95	1.64	7.21	7.32

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-15 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget rose between FY2015-16 and FY2018-19 for the Ministry of Housing and Public Works. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK.47.96 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK.466.80 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 99 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 16: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Housing and Public Works Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	3.81	5.41	2.13	5.41	1.71	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.82	0.88	0.33	4.29	0.81	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infrastructure	439.47	588.35	614.66	103.19	188.88	185.55	33.47	267.08	265.68
% of total CC relevant allocation	94.15	95.53	95.12	81.77	89.21	90.29	69.79	94.04	94.00
% of Ministry budget	6.65	11.85	10.36	2.76	4.99	5.37	1.15	6.78	6.88
Research and knowledge management	3.20	2.60	2.09	0.01	1.53	1.13	0.01	0.01	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.69	0.42	0.32	0.01	0.72	0.55	0.02	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mitigation and low-carbon development	17.84	16.67	18.27	13.14	15.44	14.49	10.72	13.09	12.09
% of total CC relevant allocation	3.82	2.71	2.83	10.41	7.29	7.05	22.35	4.61	4.28
% of Ministry budget	0.27	0.34	0.31	0.35	0.41	0.42	0.37	0.33	0.31
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	2.48	2.84	9.07	4.45	4.17	3.53	3.76	3.82	4.88
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.53	0.46	1.40	3.53	1.97	1.72	7.84	1.35	1.73
% of Ministry budget	0.04	0.06	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.13	0.10	0.13
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	466.80	615.87	646.22	126.20	211.73	205.51	47.96	284.00	282.65
% of Total Budget	7.07	12.41	10.89	3.38	5.59	5.95	1.64	7.21	7.32

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-16 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Housing and Public Works during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. Infrastructure received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 99.52 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 97 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 Ministry of Women and Children Affairs to Climate Change activities, the ministry has a number of projects which has relevance to adaptation in the climate sensitive areas. The programmes such as VGD, allowances to working lactating mothers, allowances to the widow and divorced distressed women, maternity allowances for the ultra-poor and pregnant women covers the entire country including poor women in the climate change affected areas has direct impact on livelihood protection of the vulnerable women. Moreover, microcredit to poor women for self-employment, 'Income Generating Activities (IGA)' training for women at Upazila level and promotion of women entrepreneurs for economic development in the climate change affected areas has direct impact on livelihood protection of the vulnerable women.

Table 17: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	3101.00	2981.13	2947.80	2273.76	2408.94	2241.27	1480.56	1572.82	1525.34
climate relevant allocation	354.17	350.91	344.86	306.95	334.61	304.16	215.85	221.33	216.17
as % of operating budget	11.42	11.77	11.70	13.50	13.89	13.57	14.58	14.07	14.17
Development Budget	647.80	509.03	509.64	302.09	224.26	191.51	198.77	188.50	164.58
climate relevant allocation	69.80	52.46	71.04	49.75	30.41	26.59	10.53	12.85	10.12
as % of development budget	10.77	10.31	13.94	16.47	13.56	13.88	5.30	6.82	6.15
Total Budget	3748.80	3490.16	3457.44	2575.85	2633.20	2432.78	1679.33	1761.32	1689.92
climate relevant allocation	423.97	403.37	415.90	356.70	365.02	330.75	226.38	234.18	226.29
as % of total budget	11.31	11.56	12.03	13.85	13.86	13.60	13.48	13.30	13.39

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-17 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20, increasing from TK. 226.38 crore in FY2015-16 and to TK. 423.97 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, around 13 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. Moreover, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 94 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 18: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Women and Children Affairs Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	298.02	280.57	288.08	249.06	247.02	223.90	148.88	153.09	147.77
% of total CC relevant allocation	70.29	69.55	69.27	69.82	67.67	67.69	65.77	65.38	65.30
% of Ministry budget	7.95	8.04	8.33	9.67	9.38	9.20	8.87	8.69	8.74
Comprehensive disaster management	119.65	116.68	121.85	101.95	112.40	101.57	73.07	74.36	72.50
% of total CC relevant allocation	28.22	28.93	29.30	28.58	30.79	30.71	32.28	31.75	32.04
% of Ministry budget	3.19	3.34	3.52	3.96	4.27	4.18	4.35	4.22	4.29
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	6.30	6.13	5.97	5.70	5.59	5.30	4.43	6.72	6.02
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.49	1.52	1.44	1.60	1.53	1.60	1.96	2.87	2.66
% of Ministry budget	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.26	0.38	0.36
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	423.97	403.38	415.90	356.71	365.01	330.77	226.38	234.17	226.29
% of Total Budget	11.31	11.56	12.03	13.85	13.86	13.60	13.48	13.30	13.39

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-18 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Women and Children Affairs during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage (over 65 percent) during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management thematic area (around 30 percent). In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 96.63 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 90.62 percent.

2.2.9 Energy and Mineral Resources Division

Ensuring energy security for the country through exploration, development, production, import, distribution and comprehensive management of different sources of energy and mineral resources that is environmentally sustainable and climate friendly is the stated mission of Energy and Mineral Resources Division (EMRD). Two out of seven major functions of the Division listed in MBF for FY2019-20 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
- Formulation of policy related to energy, gas and different types of minerals except radio-active 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
- Expand reserve 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 Chittagong-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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	69.84	164.71	80.93	113.04	93.91	150.69	43.44	51.72	47.66
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2.33	4.45	2.53	3.36	2.87	61.65	2.06	2.48	2.21
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.34	2.70	3.13	2.97	3.06	40.91	4.74	4.80	4.64
Development Budget	1915.85	1819.91	2209.12	2111.29	1346.48	861.83	1993.97	1068.17	1055.91
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	144.36	215.05	326.26	192.08	163.37	125.52	46.04	26.09	26.05
<i>as % of development budget</i>	7.54	11.82	14.77	9.10	12.13	14.56	2.31	2.44	2.47
Total Budget	1985.69	1984.62	2290.05	2224.33	1440.39	1012.52	2037.41	1119.89	1103.57
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	146.69	219.50	328.79	195.44	166.24	187.17	48.10	28.57	28.26
<i>as % of total budget</i>	7.39	11.06	14.36	8.79	11.54	18.49	2.36	2.55	2.56

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-19 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 48.10 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 146.69 crore in FY2019-20. Climate relevant allocation as percentage of development budget has increased by 214 percent over the period under review. Moreover, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 100 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 20: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Energy and Mineral Resources Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Mitigation and low-carbon development	140.11	209.91	319.38	193.38	164.67	186.13	46.48	26.63	26.60
% of total CC relevant allocation	95.51	95.63	97.14	98.95	99.06	99.44	96.61	93.21	94.09
% of Ministry budget	7.06	10.58	13.95	8.69	11.43	18.38	2.28	2.38	2.41
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	6.58	9.60	9.40	2.06	1.57	1.04	1.63	1.94	1.67
% of total CC relevant allocation	4.49	4.37	2.86	1.05	0.94	0.56	3.39	6.79	5.91
% of Ministry budget	0.33	0.48	0.41	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.17	0.15
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	146.69	219.51	328.78	195.44	166.24	187.17	48.11	28.57	28.27
% of Total Budget	7.39	11.06	14.36	8.79	11.54	18.49	2.36	2.55	2.56

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-20 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Energy and Mineral Resources Division during FY2015-16 to 2018-19. Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage (95.51 percent) in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 99.95 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 100 percent.

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 is the stated mission of the Local Government Division. Out of eight major functions two functions are directly CC relevant, namely manage matters relating to drinking water; and develop, maintain and manage 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:

- Canal digging and re-digging for water discharge and irrigation
- Construction and maintenance of regulators, cross dams and dams for flood management

The following on-going major projects have been allocated resources in FY2019-20 budget:

- Char Development and Settlement Project-4
- Climate Tolerant Rural Infrastructure Project
- Rural Infrastructure development Project

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	4321.54	3685.00	3937.30	3147.88	3692.78	3592.78	2218.37	2471.70	2411.56
climate relevant allocation	355.88	295.52	307.40	257.99	291.54	275.55	175.35	202.51	193.46
as % of operating budget	8.24	8.02	7.81	8.20	7.89	7.67	7.90	8.19	8.02
Development Budget	29919.66	25468.19	26758.48	21526.23	22849.94	15031.25	16653.53	16749.45	15291.55
climate relevant allocation	2279.52	1710.10	1882.93	1506.50	1590.32	887.66	961.86	1013.39	933.27
as % of development budget	7.62	6.71	7.04	7.00	6.96	5.91	5.78	6.05	6.10
Total Budget	34241.20	29153.19	30695.78	24674.11	26542.72	18624.03	18871.90	19221.15	17703.11
climate relevant allocation	2635.40	2005.62	2190.33	1764.49	1881.86	1163.21	1137.21	1215.90	1126.73
as % of total budget	7.70	6.88	7.14	7.15	7.09	6.25	6.03	6.33	6.36

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-21 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget of Local Government Division had a steady rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 1,137.21 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 2,635.40 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, around 7 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. Moreover, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 71 percent of the climate relevant allocation.

Table 22: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Local Government Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	640.58	474.63	480.70	458.83	482.32	212.99	250.86	228.44	198.44
% of total CC relevant allocation	24.31	23.67	21.95	26.00	25.63	18.31	22.06	18.79	17.61
% of Ministry budget	1.87	1.63	1.57	1.86	1.82	1.14	1.33	1.19	1.12
Comprehensive disaster management	96.27	93.32	100.67	94.77	125.31	56.19	29.05	27.39	25.74
% of total CC relevant allocation	3.65	4.65	4.60	5.37	6.66	4.83	2.55	2.25	2.28
% of Ministry budget	0.28	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.47	0.30	0.15	0.14	0.15
Infrastructure	1,807.60	1,401.57	1,568.81	1,095.96	1,151.29	862.37	695.24	764.63	732.59
% of total CC relevant allocation	68.59	69.88	71.62	62.11	61.18	74.14	61.13	62.89	65.02
% of Ministry budget	5.28	4.81	5.11	4.44	4.34	4.63	3.68	3.98	4.14
Research and knowledge management	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.09	77.14	0.32	144.67	168.67	147.45
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.37	4.10	0.03	12.72	13.87	13.09
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.29	0.00	0.77	0.88	0.83
Mitigation and low-carbon development	16.00	20.09	18.40	20.51	32.25	23.60	5.89	7.25	6.80
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.61	1.00	0.84	1.16	1.71	2.03	0.52	0.60	0.60
% of Ministry budget	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.03	0.04	0.04
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	74.94	16.00	21.75	17.32	13.54	7.76	11.52	19.51	15.71
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.84	0.80	0.99	0.98	0.72	0.67	1.01	1.60	1.39
% of Ministry budget	0.22	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.10	0.09
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,635.39	2,005.61	2,190.33	1,764.48	1,881.85	1,163.23	1,137.23	1,215.89	1,126.73
% of Total Budget	7.70	6.88	7.14	7.15	7.09	6.25	6.03	6.33	6.36

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-22 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Local Government Division during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Infrastructure received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage during FY2015-16 to 2019-20 followed by Food Security, Social Protection and Health. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 92.67 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 61.81 percent.

2.2.11 Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs

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

Some of the climate relevant projects implemented or being implemented by this Ministry are: Construction of Rural Road Infrastructure in Different Upazila of Bandarban Hill District, Development of Rural Infrastructure in Bandarban Hill District, Strengthening Inclusive Development in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Safe Drinking Water Supply & Sanitation System Development at Different Important Bazar 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 Chittagong Hill Tracts Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	353.15	320.09	343.08	300.93	328.94	31.94	268.63	271.26	268.46
climate relevant allocation	35.70	32.57	34.83	30.76	33.50	3.76	27.22	27.64	27.26
as % of operating budget	10.11	10.18	10.15	10.22	10.18	11.77	10.13	10.19	10.15
Development Budget	841.33	989.04	1017.65	849.26	914.48	757.01	510.40	508.25	476.06
climate relevant allocation	26.80	50.27	95.92	41.41	53.34	43.95	27.61	21.96	19.48
as % of development budget	3.19	5.08	9.43	4.88	5.83	5.81	5.41	4.32	4.09
Total Budget	1194.48	1309.13	1360.73	1150.19	1243.42	788.95	779.03	779.51	744.52
climate relevant allocation	62.50	82.84	130.75	72.17	86.84	47.71	54.83	49.60	46.74
as % of total budget	5.23	6.33	9.61	6.27	6.98	6.05	7.04	6.36	6.28

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-23 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget slightly rose between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 54.83 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 62.50 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, around 7 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. Moreover, , during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 80 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 24: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	37.34	53.87	60.17	35.91	46.04	32.24	29.43	24.03	22.23
% of total CC relevant allocation	59.75	65.03	46.02	49.76	53.02	67.57	53.67	48.45	47.56
% of Ministry budget	3.13	4.11	4.42	3.12	3.70	4.09	3.78	3.08	2.99
Comprehensive disaster management	21.41	19.55	21.09	18.23	20.20	0.47	16.82	16.67	16.67
% of total CC relevant allocation	34.26	23.60	16.13	25.26	23.26	0.99	30.68	33.61	35.67
% of Ministry budget	1.79	1.49	1.55	1.58	1.62	0.06	2.16	2.14	2.24
Infrastructure	0.00	0.00	0.33	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.64	1.36	2.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
Research and knowledge management	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.02
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04
% 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	0.00	6.03	45.81	13.30	16.07	10.76	6.46	6.14	5.46
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	7.28	35.04	18.43	18.51	22.55	11.78	12.38	11.68
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.46	3.37	1.16	1.29	1.36	0.83	0.79	0.73
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	3.74	3.36	3.32	3.52	3.32	3.06	2.10	2.74	2.36
% of total CC relevant allocation	5.98	4.06	2.54	4.88	3.82	6.41	3.83	5.52	5.05
% of Ministry budget	0.31	0.26	0.24	0.31	0.27	0.39	0.27	0.35	0.32
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	62.49	82.84	130.75	72.17	86.84	47.71	54.83	49.60	46.74
% of Total Budget	5.23	6.33	9.61	6.27	6.98	6.05	7.04	6.36	6.28

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-24 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs during FY2015-16 to 2018-19. The thematic area of Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20 followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management. Allocation against Food Security, Social Protection and Health remained steady around 60 percent throughout the period under review. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 94.23 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 54.94 percent.

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 there is no direct relevance of Primary and Mass Education to Climate Change activities, the ministry 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 CC affected areas and has direct impact on ensuring school attendance by the affected children. Similarly, the project, *Establishment of 1500 New Schools in Un-schooled areas by constructing multi-purpose schools in coastal and flood prone areas* ensures shelter for people affected by flood, cyclone and tidal surge.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	14771.35	14154.19	14093.87	13271.40	12687.20	11799.90	8962.70	11600.27	11316.54
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	565.83	542.06	541.06	527.47	504.22	470.12	355.85	460.09	448.86
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	3.83	3.83	3.84	3.97	3.97	3.98	3.97	3.97	3.97
Development Budget	9270.00	8312.02	6427.38	8751.88	7411.03	6544.58	5541.70	5247.36	4924.42
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	1216.75	692.78	742.96	727.08	586.51	388.65	441.55	312.51	172.11
<i>as % of development budget</i>	13.13	8.33	11.56	8.31	7.91	5.94	7.97	5.96	3.50
Total Budget	24041.35	22466.21	20521.25	22023.28	20098.23	18344.48	14504.40	16847.63	16240.96
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	1782.58	1234.84	1284.02	1254.55	1090.73	858.77	797.40	772.60	620.97
<i>as % of total budget</i>	7.41	5.50	6.26	5.70	5.43	4.68	5.50	4.59	3.82

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-25 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 797.40 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 1,782.58 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, more than 5 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. Climate relevant allocation of development budget increased by 175.56 percent over the period under review. Moreover, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 80 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 26: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Primary & Mass Education Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	38.74	52.71	41.09	40.24	38.02	36.53	43.97	37.82	37.75
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.17	4.27	3.20	3.21	3.49	4.25	5.51	4.90	6.08
% of Ministry budget	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.30	0.22	0.23
Comprehensive disaster management	0.00	0.00	0.00	368.84	399.48	106.15	341.50	256.40	9.59
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.40	36.62	12.36	42.83	33.19	1.54
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.67	1.99	0.58	2.35	1.52	0.06
Infrastructure	1,177.29	640.07	700.70	314.77	146.36	189.75	51.46	15.44	114.02
% of total CC relevant allocation	66.04	51.83	54.57	25.09	13.42	22.10	6.45	2.00	18.36
% of Ministry budget	4.90	2.85	3.41	1.43	0.73	1.03	0.35	0.09	0.70
Research and knowledge management	386.81	370.18	370.43	369.27	351.05	319.27	197.32	256.53	248.56
% of total CC relevant allocation	21.70	29.98	28.85	29.43	32.18	37.18	24.75	33.20	40.03
% of Ministry budget	1.61	1.65	1.81	1.68	1.75	1.74	1.36	1.52	1.53
Mitigation and low-carbon development	0.72	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	179.02	171.88	171.60	161.43	155.83	207.06	163.15	206.41	211.03
% of total CC relevant allocation	10.04	13.92	13.36	12.87	14.29	24.11	20.46	26.72	33.99
% of Ministry budget	0.74	0.77	0.84	0.73	0.78	1.13	1.12	1.23	1.30
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1,782.58	1,234.84	1,284.02	1,254.55	1,090.74	858.76	797.40	772.60	620.95
% of Total Budget	7.41	5.50	6.26	5.70	5.43	4.68	5.50	4.59	3.82

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-26 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Primary and Mass Education during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area of Infrastructure received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20 followed by Research and Knowledge Management and Capacity Building. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 80.37 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 78.73 percent.

2.2.13 Ministry of Land

The mission of this ministry is to ensure transparent, efficient, modern and sustainable land management and people-oriented service to ensure optimum use of land and land-related services. Two of its medium-term strategic objectives address the negative impacts of climate change, which are modernisation of land management, and rehabilitation and improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the landless ultra-poor. The following activities of the ministry are directly relevant to climate change:

- Rehabilitation of victims affected due to climate change
- Identification of leasable Khas lands and leases these Khas lands to landless people

Climate relevant projects under this ministry include Guchchogram 2nd Phase (Climate Victims Rehabilitation), Char Development and Settlement Project-4, Strengthening Access to Land and Property Rights to All Citizens of Bangladesh and Strengthening Governance Management Project: Digital Land Management System.

Table 27: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Land Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	1094.42	1102.93	1115.65	999.93	1011.96	1000.09	687.57	877.81	916.30
climate relevant allocation	13.79	14.79	14.88	13.66	13.72	13.71	9.43	12.02	12.97
as % of operating budget	1.26	1.34	1.33	1.37	1.36	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.42
Development Budget	849.39	1017.62	650.60	858.62	938.25	630.15	201.88	168.00	110.04
climate relevant allocation	100.47	92.59	92.57	136.66	250.61	236.27	0.84	12.16	10.89
as % of development budget	11.83	9.10	14.23	15.92	26.71	37.49	0.42	7.24	9.90
Total Budget	1943.81	2120.55	1766.25	1858.55	1950.21	1630.24	889.45	1045.81	1026.34
climate relevant allocation	114.26	107.38	107.45	150.32	264.33	249.98	10.27	24.18	23.86
as % of total budget	5.88	5.06	6.08	8.09	13.55	15.33	1.15	2.31	2.32

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-27 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget more than doubled between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20 for the Ministry of Land. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 10.27 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 114.26 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, climate relevant allocation as a percentage of the total budget has been gradually increasing until FY2017-18, then dropped in FY2018-19. Furthermore, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 96 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 28: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Land Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	19.81	18.05	17.95	16.41	16.86	10.33	7.13	9.09	9.39
% of total CC relevant allocation	17.34	16.81	16.71	10.92	6.38	4.13	69.43	37.59	39.35
% of Ministry budget	1.02	0.85	1.02	0.88	0.86	0.63	0.80	0.87	0.91
Comprehensive disaster management	30.68	28.42	28.42	43.16	80.62	77.94	0.00	3.73	3.34
% of total CC relevant allocation	26.85	26.47	26.45	28.71	30.50	31.18	0.00	15.43	14.00
% of Ministry budget	1.58	1.34	1.61	2.32	4.13	4.78	0.00	0.36	0.33
Research and knowledge management	62.28	57.70	57.70	87.63	163.67	158.25	0.00	7.57	6.78
% of total CC relevant allocation	54.51	53.73	53.70	58.30	61.92	63.31	0.00	31.31	28.42
% of Ministry budget	3.20	2.72	3.27	4.71	8.39	9.71	0.00	0.72	0.66
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	1.49	3.21	3.38	3.12	3.18	3.46	3.14	3.79	4.35
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.30	2.99	3.15	2.08	1.20	1.38	30.57	15.67	18.23
% of Ministry budget	0.08	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.21	0.35	0.36	0.42
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	114.26	107.38	107.45	150.32	264.33	249.98	10.27	24.18	23.86
% of Total Budget	5.88	5.06	6.08	8.09	13.55	15.33	1.15	2.31	2.32

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-28 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Land during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. Research and knowledge management received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20. Allocation against Comprehensive Disaster Management is around 25 percent throughout the period under review. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 98.68 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 95 percent.

2.2.14 Ministry of Industries

The ministry's mission is to generate employment through rapid industrialisation, reduce dependency on import products and earn foreign currency by producing exportable goods to ensure overall sustainable economic development of the country. The ministry sets out, one of its major functions, to formulate, implement, monitor and update policies related to the industrial sector with priorities on mitigation and adaptation to climate change. The ministry has taken up a number of projects of which some contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation such as Construction of 13 (thirteen) Numbers of New Buffer Godowns at Different Districts for Facilitating Fertilizer Distribution that aids in managing risk against loss of income and property due to climate induced disasters. With the aim of establishing environment-friendly industries, setting up of effluent treatment plants (ETP) will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and help tackle climate change.

Table 29: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Industries Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	338.32	293.00	485.30	304.75	497.77	474.31	139.76	235.67	230.23
climate relevant allocation	11.11	9.81	11.79	10.39	11.11	10.66	4.95	6.72	6.75
as % of operating budget	3.28	3.35	2.43	3.41	2.23	2.25	3.54	2.85	2.93
Development Budget	1217.59	1058.57	1087.25	1520.15	854.38	831.45	1232.57	1053.38	506.27
climate relevant allocation	55.42	40.52	42.26	18.12	7.77	7.59	0.48	1.45	0.52
as % of development budget	4.55	3.83	3.89	1.19	0.91	0.91	0.04	0.14	0.10
Total Budget	1555.91	1351.57	1572.55	1824.90	1352.15	1305.76	1372.33	1289.05	736.50
climate relevant allocation	66.53	50.33	54.05	28.51	18.88	18.25	5.43	8.17	7.27
as % of total budget	4.28	3.72	3.44	1.56	1.40	1.40	0.40	0.63	0.99

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-29 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 5.43 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 66.53 crore in FY2019-20. Therefore, the percentage of climate related total budget allocation has increased twelve times, from 0.40 percent in FY2015-16 to 4.28 percent in FY2019-20. Furthermore, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 94 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 30: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Industries Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	23.90	9.33	11.80	9.04	8.95	8.93	4.68	6.52	6.27
% of total CC relevant allocation	35.92	18.54	21.83	31.71	47.43	48.93	86.19	79.80	86.36
% of Ministry budget	1.54	0.69	0.75	0.50	0.66	0.68	0.34	0.51	0.85
Comprehensive disaster management	30.22	22.66	21.15	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	45.42	45.02	39.12	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	1.94	1.68	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Research and knowledge management	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.04
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.33	0.18	0.12	0.55
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Mitigation and low-carbon development	10.30	17.09	18.59	17.05	7.01	6.87	0.04	0.74	0.05
% of total CC relevant allocation	15.48	33.96	34.39	59.80	37.15	37.64	0.74	9.06	0.69
% of Ministry budget	0.66	1.26	1.18	0.93	0.52	0.53	0.00	0.06	0.01
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	2.11	1.24	2.51	2.41	2.88	2.39	0.70	0.90	0.90
% of total CC relevant allocation	3.17	2.46	4.64	8.45	15.26	13.10	12.89	11.02	12.40
% of Ministry budget	0.14	0.09	0.16	0.13	0.21	0.18	0.05	0.07	0.12
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	66.53	50.33	54.06	28.51	18.87	18.25	5.43	8.17	7.26
% of Total Budget	4.28	3.72	3.44	1.56	1.40	1.40	0.40	0.63	0.99

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-30 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Industries during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. In FY2019-20 Comprehensive Disaster Management with 45.42 percent CC relevant allocation stood the highest among all thematic areas. Food Security, Social Protection and Health has increased from 0.34 percent in FY2015-16 to 1.54 percent in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 88.86 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 96.71 percent.

2.2.15 Health Services Division

Ensuring affordable and quality health care services for all by improving the health, population and nutrition sectors and building a healthy, strong and effective workforce is the mission of Health Services Division, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. In order to achieve this goal in a climate sensitive manner, the Division blended some of its activities so that they can benefit the climate vulnerable people specially the poor women and children who need them the most. The maternal health voucher scheme for vulnerable and pregnant women being implemented in 53 Upzilas helps improve their resilience to climate change. Community clinics and specialized hospitals treat mostly the extreme poor who are the top most vulnerable to climate change. The Division also implements control activities for mosquito and other vector borne communicable diseases those are intensive to the impacts of climate change. Development of trained and skilled health workers at the grassroots level, through different training programmes, ensures quality healthcare which help develop climate resilience in the poorest and vulnerable segment of the society.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	10007.30	9125.68	9002.93	8352.79	8448.42	7698.79	5535.14	7364.56	6915.51
climate relevant allocation	138.02	127.60	127.00	113.87	117.70	103.60	83.23	112.35	105.10
as % of operating budget	1.38	1.40	1.41	1.36	1.39	1.35	1.50	1.53	1.52
Development Budget	9936.80	9040.63	8266.11	7850.57	6936.56	5341.82	4624.51	4612.55	3362.05
climate relevant allocation	377.93	434.02	357.09	370.01	313.90	226.22	33.35	42.44	37.80
as % of development budget	3.80	4.80	4.32	4.71	4.53	4.23	0.72	0.92	1.12
Total Budget	19944.10	18166.31	17269.04	16203.36	15384.98	13040.61	10159.65	11977.11	10277.56
climate relevant allocation	515.95	561.62	484.09	483.88	431.60	329.82	116.58	154.79	142.90
as % of total budget	2.59	3.09	2.80	2.99	2.81	2.53	1.15	1.29	1.39

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-31 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 116.58 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 515.95 crore in FY2019-20. Although, till FY2016-17 total budget allocation to CC relevant activities remain below 2 percent, it shows a sharp rise since FY2017-18. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 63 percent of the climate relevant allocation.

Table 32: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Health Services Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	445.03	478.23	410.07	413.71	375.13	289.19	91.50	116.97	107.73
% of total CC relevant allocation	86.25	85.15	84.71	85.50	86.92	87.68	78.49	75.56	75.38
% of Ministry budget	2.23	2.63	2.37	2.55	2.44	2.22	0.90	0.98	1.05
Comprehensive disaster management	0.30	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.24	0.12	0.12	0.12
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.06	0.41	0.47	0.46	0.52	0.68	0.10	0.08	0.08
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Research and knowledge management	44.51	48.93	45.74	42.67	26.79	21.23	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	8.63	8.71	9.45	8.82	6.21	6.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.22	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.17	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mitigation and low-carbon development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.80	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.19	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	26.11	32.19	26.00	24.39	26.64	16.45	24.95	37.71	35.06
% of total CC relevant allocation	5.06	5.73	5.37	5.04	6.17	4.99	21.40	24.36	24.53
% of Ministry budget	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.13	0.25	0.31	0.34
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	515.95	561.63	484.09	483.87	431.60	329.83	116.57	154.80	142.91
% of Total Budget	2.59	3.09	2.80	2.99	2.81	2.53	1.15	1.29	1.39

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-32 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Health Services Division during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage throughout the period. The allocation remains steady at around 80 percent in this area during the period under review. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 92.31 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 77 percent.

2.2.16 Power Division

Uninterrupted and quality power supply for all citizens through improvement in generation, transmission and distribution systems is the stated mission of the Power Division. Out of seven major functions several functions are directly CC relevant, such as, expansion of renewable energy and ensuring efficient use of energy and promoting energy saving initiatives; undertake all activities related to efficient power generation, transmission and distribution; improve the standard of living of the rural poor through rural electrification and introduction of renewable energy. There are several activities undertaken by the division linked to climate change mitigation, these are: formulation and supervision of policy relating to production of electricity through renewable energy and implementation of technologies for power generation from renewable sources.

Sustainable and Renewable Energy Development Authority (SREDA) has initiated activities throughout Bangladesh which resulted in 21.3 MW power generation using renewable energy sources. Plans have been formulated to generate electricity from environment friendly renewable energy sources to complement commercial energy sources. In the Renewable Energy Policy, target has been set to generate 10 percent of total energy from renewable energy sources by 2021 which will account for 3100 MW power generation. Producing electricity from renewable sources will allow supply to remote areas where expansion of the grid line is expensive.

Table 33: Trend of Climate Relevance in Power Division Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	50.25	43.26	36.28	49.15	63.10	1000.66	18.40	18.03	16.15
climate relevant allocation	16.45	14.45	12.42	13.45	12.71	57.58	6.57	6.42	6.25
as % of operating budget	32.74	33.40	34.23	27.37	20.14	5.75	35.71	35.61	38.70
Development Budget	26014.44	22892.65	23176.42	18845.27	22757.44	26551.79	16485.17	15476.21	15863.85
climate relevant allocation	767.26	777.22	873.74	770.92	1005.30	1162.41	979.00	733.34	714.82
as % of development budget	2.95	3.40	3.77	4.09	4.42	4.38	5.94	4.74	4.51
Total Budget	26064.69	22935.91	23212.70	18894.42	22820.54	27552.45	16503.57	15494.24	15880.00
climate relevant allocation	783.71	791.67	886.16	784.37	1018.01	1219.99	985.57	739.76	721.07
as % of total budget	3.01	3.45	3.82	4.15	4.46	4.43	5.97	4.77	4.54

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-33 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget of Power Division has a declining trend between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 985.57 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 783.71 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 100 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 34: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Power Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Mitigation and low-carbon development	762.25	765.99	865.68	767.74	999.28	1,211.99	974.30	727.75	708.29
% of total CC relevant allocation	97.26	96.76	97.69	97.88	98.16	99.34	98.86	98.38	98.23
% of Ministry budget	2.92	3.34	3.73	4.06	4.38	4.40	5.90	4.70	4.46
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	21.46	25.67	20.49	16.63	18.73	8.00	11.27	12.01	12.78
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.74	3.24	2.31	2.12	1.84	0.66	1.14	1.62	1.77
% of Ministry budget	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.07	0.08	0.08
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	783.71	791.66	886.17	784.37	1,018.01	1,219.99	985.57	739.76	721.07
% of Total Budget	3.01	3.45	3.82	4.15	4.46	4.43	5.97	4.77	4.54

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-34 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Power Division during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20 followed by Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 97.47 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 100 percent.

2.2.17 Ministry of Food

This ministry's mission is to ensure sufficient and safe food for all citizens through integrated policy, strategy and management of food. The climate relevance of its medium-term strategic objectives is elaborated below:

- Developing resilience to stresses via ensuring food security and giving price incentive to farmers
- Ensuring food security to the extreme vulnerable (poor, especially women and children)
- Promoting health wellbeing by making safe food and improved nutrition available
- Build institutional capacity of food management through food policy and strategies

Climate relevant projects of this ministry include Institutionalization of Food Safety in Bangladesh for Safer Food, Construction of 1.05 lakh M.T Capacity new food godown, and Modern Food Storage Facilities.

Table 35: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Food Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	16264.16	15260.62	15106.05	13978.86	14026.15	12760.64	10593.79	8932.09	6731.33
climate relevant allocation	400.63	374.75	374.07	371.81	184.80	165.46	116.73	134.97	112.68
as % of operating budget	2.46	2.46	2.48	2.66	1.32	1.30	1.10	1.51	1.67
Development Budget	888.84	764.73	645.05	423.24	316.29	297.82	624.89	311.97	269.96
climate relevant allocation	52.15	48.65	41.99	27.53	20.30	20.07	33.18	8.33	5.84
as % of development budget	5.87	6.36	6.51	6.50	6.42	6.74	5.31	2.67	2.16
Total Budget	17153.00	16025.35	15751.10	14402.10	14342.44	13058.46	11218.68	9244.06	7001.29
climate relevant allocation	452.78	423.40	416.06	399.34	205.10	185.53	149.91	143.30	118.52
as % of total budget	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.77	1.43	1.42	1.34	1.55	1.69

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-35 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget has tripled between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20 for the Ministry of Food. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 149.91 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 452.78 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, climate relevant allocation as a percentage of the total budget has been gradually increasing. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 53 percent of the climate relevant allocation.

Table 36: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Food Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	390.38	368.58	363.58	366.27	179.48	161.31	107.72	126.19	104.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	86.22	87.05	87.39	91.72	87.51	86.95	71.86	88.06	87.75
% of Ministry budget	2.28	2.30	2.31	2.54	1.25	1.24	0.96	1.37	1.49
Infrastructure	52.15	48.65	41.99	27.53	20.30	20.07	33.18	8.33	5.84
% of total CC relevant allocation	11.52	11.49	10.09	6.89	9.90	10.82	22.13	5.81	4.93
% of Ministry budget	0.30	0.30	0.27	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.30	0.09	0.08
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	10.25	6.17	10.49	5.54	5.32	4.15	9.01	8.78	8.68
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.26	1.46	2.52	1.39	2.59	2.24	6.01	6.13	7.32
% of Ministry budget	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.09	0.12
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	452.78	423.40	416.06	399.34	205.10	185.53	149.91	143.30	118.52
% of Total Budget	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.77	1.43	1.42	1.34	1.55	1.69

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-36 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Food during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute number and percentage in FY2019-20, followed by Infrastructure. In FY15-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 82.71 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 91 percent.

2.2.18 Secondary and Higher Education Division

The mission of this Division is to develop well-educated and efficient human resources imbued with the moral values by imparting education and training in combination of general, science and technology-based education system. One of the eight major functions of the division is climate relevant, which is formulation of policy for secondary and tertiary education, reforms and overall development of education systems.

Climate relevant medium-term strategic objectives of the Division is Improved access to quality secondary education. Establishment of new secondary schools in climate hotspots will create opportunities to use these school buildings as shelters in case of climate induced emergencies. These will also provide permanent communication centres for climate emergency preparedness.

Some of the climate relevant projects implemented or being implemented by this Division are: Improvement of salt and submergence tolerant rice through genetic engineering approach to ring food security with environmental safety in Bangladesh, Development of stress tolerant peanut and cowpea breeding lines using modern biotechnology, and Biotechnological production of bacillus thuringiensis biopesticides for the control of major vegetable pests in Bangladesh.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	20697.23	18882.00	19708.80	16970.56	17170.06	16762.51	10103.03	12500.27	13728.19
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	194.56	176.30	169.26	135.93	142.20	134.61	78.95	98.01	103.32
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.94	0.93	0.86	0.80	0.83	0.80	0.78	0.78	0.75
Development Budget	8927.67	6014.17	6159.43	6177.39	4355.31	3382.57	3791.22	3987.68	3703.98
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	226.05	145.47	138.45	109.77	111.67	84.65	48.04	57.52	51.91
<i>as % of development budget</i>	2.53	2.42	2.25	1.78	2.56	2.50	1.27	1.44	1.40
Total Budget	29624.90	24896.17	25868.23	23147.95	21525.37	20145.08	13894.25	16487.95	17432.17
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	420.61	321.77	307.71	245.70	253.87	219.26	126.99	155.53	155.23
<i>as % of total budget</i>	1.42	1.29	1.19	1.06	1.18	1.09	0.91	0.94	0.89

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-37 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 126.99 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 420.61 crore in FY2019-20. Total budget allocation to CC relevance activities remained around 1 percent during the period. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 96 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 38: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Secondary and Higher Education Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	0.07	0.05	0.16	0.91	0.87	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.37	0.34	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comprehensive disaster management	39.42	28.82	37.09	47.98	35.77	22.15	14.14	13.96	12.61
% of total CC relevant allocation	9.37	8.96	12.05	19.53	14.09	10.10	11.14	8.98	8.12
% of Ministry budget	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.17	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.07
Infrastructure	10.90	17.00	14.00	5.64	5.69	0.00	4.24	4.94	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.59	5.28	4.55	2.30	2.24	0.00	3.34	3.18	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.00
Research and knowledge management	93.78	95.36	94.83	75.53	81.53	77.17	36.66	44.66	42.23
% of total CC relevant allocation	22.30	29.64	30.82	30.74	32.12	35.20	28.87	28.72	27.21
% of Ministry budget	0.32	0.38	0.37	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.26	0.27	0.24
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	276.45	180.53	161.62	115.64	129.99	119.94	71.53	91.46	100.38
% of total CC relevant allocation	65.72	56.11	52.53	47.07	51.21	54.70	56.34	58.81	64.67
% of Ministry budget	0.93	0.73	0.62	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.51	0.55	0.58
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	420.62	321.76	307.70	245.70	253.85	219.26	126.97	155.52	155.22
% of Total Budget	1.42	1.29	1.19	1.06	1.18	1.09	0.91	0.94	0.89

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-38 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Secondary and Higher Education Division during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening received highest CC relevant allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage (65.72 percent) in FY2019-20, followed by Research and Knowledge Management (22.30 percent). Allocation against both the thematic areas remained steady around 50 percent and 25 percent respectively throughout the period under review. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 99.81 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 87 percent.

2.2.19 Ministry of Social Welfare

The stated mission of 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

Climate change relevant program under the Ministry of Social Welfare as mentioned in its MBF include Interest free microcredit programme, Services for children at risk (SCAR), Old age allowance, Allowance for widows, distressed women and women oppressed by husband etc.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	6555.32	5339.10	5338.61	4626.11	4626.11	4564.86	3044.05	3125.27	3088.58
climate relevant allocation	50.92	43.78	42.86	52.63	53.72	50.30	41.29	47.03	44.53
as % of operating budget	0.78	0.82	0.80	1.14	1.16	1.10	1.36	1.50	1.44
Development Budget	325.95	253.97	245.08	207.62	191.95	182.23	213.47	190.18	153.89
climate relevant allocation	26.42	22.28	17.55	3.81	5.15	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
as % of development budget	8.11	8.77	7.16	1.84	2.68	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Budget	6881.27	5593.07	5583.69	4833.73	4818.06	4747.09	3257.52	3315.45	3242.47
climate relevant allocation	77.34	66.06	60.41	56.44	58.87	54.20	41.29	47.03	44.53
as % of total budget	1.12	1.18	1.08	1.17	1.22	1.14	1.27	1.42	1.37

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-39 above shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget rose between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20 for the Ministry of Social Welfare. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 41.29 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 77.34 crore in FY2019-20. Since FY2015-16, more than 1 percent of the total budget has been allocated to CC relevant activities. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 95 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 40: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Social Welfare Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	50.24	40.96	40.88	48.62	49.82	46.78	34.37	40.01	38.06
% of total CC relevant allocation	64.97	62.00	67.66	86.14	84.63	86.31	83.24	85.07	85.47
% of Ministry budget	0.73	0.73	0.73	1.01	1.03	0.99	1.06	1.21	1.17
Comprehensive disaster management	14.14	8.49	8.02	0.51	0.84	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	18.29	12.85	13.27	0.90	1.43	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.21	0.15	0.14	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Research and knowledge management	1.09	0.79	0.83	1.26	1.33	1.41	0.60	0.72	0.65
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.41	1.20	1.37	2.23	2.26	2.60	1.45	1.53	1.46
% of Ministry budget	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	11.86	15.82	10.69	6.05	6.88	5.49	6.32	6.30	5.82
% of total CC relevant allocation	15.34	23.95	17.69	10.72	11.69	10.13	15.31	13.40	13.07
% of Ministry budget	0.17	0.28	0.19	0.13	0.14	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.18
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	77.33	66.06	60.42	56.44	58.87	54.20	41.29	47.03	44.53
% of Total Budget	1.12	1.18	1.08	1.17	1.22	1.14	1.27	1.42	1.37

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-40 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Social Welfare during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute number and percentage throughout the period under review, followed by Comprehensive Disaster Management. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 94.68 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 92 percent.

2.2.20 Road Transport and Highways Division

The Division's mission is to build climate resilient, sustainable, safe and quality highway infrastructure, and establish integrated modern mass transport system for achieving desired socio-economic development through repair, rehabilitation, maintenance, improvement and expansion of highways, and reducing carbon emission. 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 taking into account the fact that 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.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	4110.72	3562.88	3683.69	2876.93	3562.80	3415.79	2236.78	2466.65	2393.00
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2.26	52.36	1.59	52.08	64.61	61.94	39.93	44.32	43.06
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	0.05	1.47	0.04	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.79	1.80	1.80
Development Budget	25163.36	20817.36	19802.61	16820.28	17317.06	15882.48	5675.05	6349.04	6507.19
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	92.48	97.48	73.60	94.63	31.60	6.85	15.57	6.45	4.01
<i>as % of development budget</i>	0.37	0.47	0.37	0.56	0.18	0.04	0.27	0.10	0.06
Total Budget	29274.08	24380.24	23486.30	19697.21	20879.86	19298.27	7911.83	8815.69	8900.19
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	94.74	149.84	75.19	146.71	96.21	68.79	55.50	50.77	47.07
<i>as % of total budget</i>	0.32	0.61	0.32	0.74	0.46	0.36	0.70	0.58	0.53

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-41 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget had a significant rise between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 55.50 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 94.74 crore in FY2019-20. Climate relevant allocation as percentage of development budget has increased by six times over the period under review. Moreover, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 68 percent of the climate relevant allocation.

Table 42: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Road Transport and Highways Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Infrastructure	15.85	8.85	14.70	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	16.73	5.91	19.55	0.00	0.00	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Research and knowledge management	1.17	0.76	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.23	0.51	1.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% 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	76.63	88.63	58.90	94.63	31.60	5.63	15.57	6.45	4.01
% of total CC relevant allocation	80.88	59.15	78.33	64.50	32.84	8.18	28.05	12.70	8.52
% of Ministry budget	0.26	0.36	0.25	0.48	0.15	0.03	0.20	0.07	0.05
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	1.09	51.60	0.75	52.08	64.61	61.94	39.93	44.32	43.06
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.15	34.44	1.00	35.50	67.16	90.04	71.95	87.30	91.48
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.26	0.31	0.32	0.50	0.50	0.48
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	94.74	149.84	75.19	146.71	96.21	68.79	55.50	50.77	47.07
% of Total Budget	0.32	0.61	0.32	0.74	0.46	0.36	0.70	0.58	0.53

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-42 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Road Transport and Highways Division during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20 followed by Infrastructure. In FY15-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 92.71 percent, while in FY 2017-18, it was around 72 percent.

2.2.21 Ministry of Shipping

Modernization 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 mission of Ministry of Shipping. The climate relevant medium-term strategic objectives and activities as stated in MBF, are listed below:

- Improving fast and water natural drainage of storm water in the coastal/port areas by increasing navigability through capital dredging and conservation of rivers
- Ensuring 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

Table 43: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Shipping Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	719.33	632.10	629.77	547.00	552.36	542.86	273.28	400.89	392.06
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	81.24	74.36	73.58	66.93	67.92	67.65	26.81	43.52	43.36
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	11.29	11.76	11.68	12.24	12.30	12.46	9.81	10.86	11.06
Development Budget	3113.44	2904.64	3084.71	2185.00	2353.41	2438.93	1103.15	1625.68	1145.68
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	339.21	278.44	290.16	270.01	243.05	237.02	274.96	223.24	227.24
<i>as % of development budget</i>	10.90	9.59	9.41	12.36	10.33	9.72	24.92	13.73	19.83
Total Budget	3832.77	3536.74	3714.48	2732.00	2905.77	2981.79	1376.43	2026.57	1537.74
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	420.45	352.80	363.74	336.94	310.97	304.67	301.77	266.76	270.60
<i>as % of total budget</i>	10.97	9.98	9.79	12.33	10.70	10.22	21.92	13.16	17.60

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-43 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget rose between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 301.77 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 420.45 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 99 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 44: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Shipping Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	0.67	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.16	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Infrastructure	320.94	271.08	287.29	267.51	241.08	238.21	273.74	220.16	224.12
% of total CC relevant allocation	76.33	76.84	78.98	79.40	77.53	78.18	90.71	82.53	82.82
% of Ministry budget	8.37	7.66	7.73	9.79	8.30	7.99	19.89	10.86	14.57
Research and knowledge management	0.00	2.47	2.63	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.70	0.72	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mitigation and low-carbon development	77.27	75.43	69.27	63.25	65.29	63.27	24.02	41.65	41.58
% of total CC relevant allocation	18.38	21.38	19.04	18.77	21.00	20.77	7.96	15.61	15.37
% of Ministry budget	2.02	2.13	1.86	2.32	2.25	2.12	1.75	2.06	2.70
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	21.57	3.82	4.52	6.17	4.54	3.16	4.00	4.94	4.90
% of total CC relevant allocation	5.13	1.08	1.24	1.83	1.46	1.04	1.33	1.85	1.81
% of Ministry budget	0.56	0.11	0.12	0.23	0.16	0.11	0.29	0.24	0.32
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	420.45	352.80	363.75	336.93	310.97	304.68	301.76	266.75	270.60
% of Total Budget	10.97	9.98	9.79	12.33	10.70	10.22	21.92	13.16	17.60

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-44 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Shipping during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Infrastructure received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20 followed by Mitigation and Low Carbon Development. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was around 100 percent, while in FY2017-18, it was 97.98 percent.

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:

- Analyses of satellite geocentric images and observing daily weather patterns including natural disasters such as cyclones, tornadoes, storm surges etc and thereby weather forecasting and warning by SPARSO
- Publishing the analysed geocentric images along with daily weather updates for informing the users, policy makers and relevant Divisions and Ministries of the government in a regular basis
- Regular monitored of agricultural grains, crops and their expansion types using satellite based remote sensing, GIS/GNSS technology to observe its growth, condition and identify nature of grains and its extent across the country

Table 45: Trend of Climate Relevance in Ministry of Defence Budget

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	31040.11	27913.73	29338.64	25060.90	25470.68	21086.38	17961.92	20260.13	20184.63
climate relevant allocation	76.47	73.42	70.91	68.52	38.29	33.64	22.88	27.11	26.11
as % of operating budget	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.27	0.15	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.13
Development Budget	1479.94	1152.49	1303.87	679.85	930.00	42.12	415.55	426.62	406.26
climate relevant allocation	144.01	61.89	31.05	96.71	23.90	21.75	0.00	4.42	0.00
as % of development budget	9.73	5.37	2.38	14.23	2.57	51.64	0.00	1.04	0.00
Total Budget	32520.05	29066.22	30642.51	25740.75	26400.68	21128.50	18377.47	20686.75	20590.89
climate relevant allocation	220.48	135.31	101.96	165.23	62.19	55.39	22.88	31.53	26.11
as % of total budget	0.68	0.47	0.33	0.64	0.24	0.26	0.12	0.15	0.13

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-45 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget has significantly risen between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 22.88 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 220.48 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 100 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 46: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Defence Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	0.49	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.22	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comprehensive disaster management	215.13	130.86	97.96	160.31	57.39	50.57	20.73	29.11	23.70
% of total CC relevant allocation	97.57	96.72	96.09	97.02	92.28	91.30	90.60	92.35	90.77
% of Ministry budget	0.66	0.45	0.32	0.62	0.22	0.24	0.11	0.14	0.12
Research and knowledge management	4.87	4.44	3.90	4.11	3.98	3.97	2.15	2.41	2.41
% of total CC relevant allocation	2.21	3.28	3.83	2.49	6.40	7.17	9.40	7.65	9.23
% of Ministry budget	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.82	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.32	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	220.49	135.30	101.95	165.24	62.19	55.39	22.88	31.52	26.11
% of Total Budget	0.68	0.47	0.33	0.64	0.24	0.26	0.12	0.15	0.13

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-46 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Defence during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Comprehensive Disaster Management received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 82.83 percent, while in FY2017-18, it was around 90 percent.

2.2.23 Ministry of Textiles and Jute

Enhancing the productivity, employment and export by fully utilizing the potential of textiles and jute sector is the main mission of Ministry of Textiles and Jute. Among the strategic objectives and activities of this ministry, technological and market research for innovation, production and development of diversified jute products demanded by local and international markets is climate relevant activity. 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 mitigate climate change mitigation. In this process wood is not burned directly as a result less carbon dioxide is produced. Biodegradable and environmentally friendly polybags are being created produced by obtaining harvesting 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 in climate change adaptation.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	200.16	186.00	673.79	352.32	361.58	446.50	101.08	597.58	594.97
climate relevant allocation	6.84	6.11	6.23	5.25	5.53	4.92	3.78	4.60	4.60
as % of operating budget	3.42	3.28	0.92	1.49	1.53	1.10	3.74	0.77	0.77
Development Budget	600.00	552.00	742.00	542.96	411.98	268.69	183.13	160.44	155.48
climate relevant allocation	19.85	2.37	8.92	0.86	0.97	0.97	0.60	0.60	0.60
as % of development budget	3.31	0.43	1.20	0.16	0.24	0.36	0.33	0.37	0.39
Total Budget	800.16	738.00	1415.79	895.28	773.56	715.19	284.21	758.02	750.45
climate relevant allocation	26.69	8.48	15.15	6.11	6.50	5.89	4.38	5.20	5.20
as % of total budget	3.34	1.15	1.07	0.68	0.84	0.82	1.54	0.69	0.69

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-47 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget has significantly risen between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 4.38 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 26.69 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 99 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 48: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Textiles and Jute Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	19.68	7.50	12.02	5.80	6.19	5.58	4.22	4.96	4.96
% of total CC relevant allocation	73.74	88.44	79.34	94.93	95.23	94.74	96.35	95.38	95.38
% of Ministry budget	2.46	1.02	0.85	0.65	0.80	0.78	1.48	0.65	0.66
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	7.01	0.98	3.13	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.16	0.24	0.24
% of total CC relevant allocation	26.26	11.56	20.66	5.07	4.77	5.26	3.65	4.62	4.62
% of Ministry budget	0.88	0.13	0.22	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	26.69	8.48	15.15	6.11	6.50	5.89	4.38	5.20	5.20
% of Total Budget	3.34	1.15	1.07	0.68	0.84	0.82	1.54	0.69	0.69

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-48 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Textiles and Jute during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 100 percent, while in FY2017-18, it was 90.62 percent.

2.2.24 Ministry of Science and Technology

Assistance in achieving the overall socio-economic prosperity of the country and the nation through the use of science, technology research, technology innovation, development, promotion, expansion and successful implementation of nuclear power, including production of nuclear power is the mission of Ministry of Science and Technology. 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
- 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 etc

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	530.38	480.38	490.88	436.03	445.12	443.66	243.41	345.04	342.43
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	109.49	100.22	101.95	93.78	96.31	96.25	52.39	76.97	76.89
<i>as % of operating budget</i>	20.64	20.86	20.77	21.51	21.64	21.69	21.52	22.31	22.45
Development Budget	15908.47	11720.37	11900.37	10602.10	9246.68	2246.65	1307.06	806.01	795.90
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2075.25	1504.16	1544.62	1393.93	1225.65	278.13	140.45	83.19	83.10
<i>as % of development budget</i>	13.04	12.83	12.98	13.15	13.26	12.38	10.75	10.32	10.44
Total Budget	16438.85	12200.75	12391.25	11038.13	9691.80	2690.31	1550.47	1151.05	1138.33
<i>climate relevant allocation</i>	2184.74	1604.38	1646.57	1487.71	1321.96	374.38	192.84	160.16	159.99
<i>as % of total budget</i>	13.29	13.15	13.29	13.48	13.64	13.92	12.44	13.91	14.05

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-49 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget has significantly risen between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 192.84 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 2184.74 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 100 percent of the revised climate relevant allocation.

Table 50: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Ministry of Science and Technology Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	37.31	1.04	11.03	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.32	0.45	0.43
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.71	0.06	0.67	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.17	0.28	0.27
% of Ministry budget	0.23	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.04
Research and knowledge management	0.27	0.54	0.50	1.54	2.02	1.99	0.18	1.73	1.62
% of total CC relevant allocation	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.15	0.53	0.09	1.08	1.01
% of Ministry budget	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.15	0.14
Mitigation and low-carbon development	2,109.28	1,569.64	1,600.68	1,454.04	1,288.32	340.79	175.32	132.75	132.74
% of total CC relevant allocation	96.55	97.83	97.21	97.74	97.46	91.03	90.91	82.89	82.97
% of Ministry budget	12.83	12.87	12.92	13.17	13.29	12.67	11.31	11.53	11.66
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	37.87	33.16	34.36	31.37	30.86	30.84	17.02	25.23	25.20
% of total CC relevant allocation	1.73	2.07	2.09	2.11	2.33	8.24	8.83	15.75	15.75
% of Ministry budget	0.23	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.32	1.15	1.10	2.19	2.21
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,184.73	1,604.38	1,646.57	1,487.71	1,321.96	374.38	192.84	160.16	159.99
% of Total Budget	13.29	13.15	13.29	13.48	13.64	13.92	12.44	13.91	14.05

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-50 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Ministry of Science and Technology during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Mitigation and Low Carbon Development received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was around 100 percent, while in FY2017-18, it was 28.32 percent.

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 the new newly constructed madrasahs 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, tree plantation and environmentally friendly infrastructure is being developed which are playing a supportive role in addressing the impacts of climate change.
- Generation of skilled human resources for domestic and international labour markets for climate adaptive livelihoods are being expanded through technical, professional and vocational trainings.

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

Budget Description	Annual Budget/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Operating Budget	5940.45	4896.00	4834.47	4432.07	4423.42	4283.74	2748.04	3451.62	3911.26
climate relevant allocation	21.20	10.52	10.12	9.65	9.15	8.28	3.78	6.75	6.10
as % of operating budget	0.36	0.21	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.20	0.16
Development Budget	1513.15	806.37	923.19	838.86	717.68	500.85	471.37	327.40	249.10
climate relevant allocation	62.00	117.11	121.33	102.33	113.70	66.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
as % of development budget	4.10	14.52	13.14	12.20	15.84	13.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Budget	7453.60	5702.37	5757.66	5270.93	5141.10	4784.59	3219.41	3779.02	4160.36
climate relevant allocation	83.20	127.63	131.45	111.98	122.85	74.95	3.78	6.75	6.10
as % of total budget	1.12	2.24	2.28	2.12	2.39	1.57	0.12	0.18	0.15

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-51 shows that CC relevant allocation against total budget has significantly risen between FY2015-16 and FY2019-20. The amount against the CC relevant allocation was TK. 3.78 crore in FY2015-16 and it stood at TK. 83.20 crore in FY2019-20. In addition, during FY2015-16 to FY2017-18, average actual expenditure stood at around 60 percent of the climate relevant allocation.

Table 52: BCCSAP Thematic Areas in Technical and Madrasa Education Division Budget

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)								
	2019-20	2018-19		2017-18			2015-16		
	Budget	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Food security, social protection, and health	49.96	82.68	85.34	75.31	80.48	47.88	0.63	1.38	1.23
% of total CC relevant allocation	60.05	64.78	64.92	67.25	65.51	63.88	16.67	20.44	20.16
% of Ministry budget	0.67	1.45	1.48	1.43	1.57	1.00	0.02	0.04	0.03
Capacity building and institutional strengthening	33.24	44.96	46.11	36.67	42.38	27.07	3.15	5.37	4.87
% of total CC relevant allocation	39.95	35.22	35.08	32.75	34.49	36.12	83.33	79.56	79.84
% of Ministry budget	0.45	0.79	0.80	0.70	0.82	0.57	0.10	0.14	0.12
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	83.20	127.64	131.45	111.98	122.86	74.95	3.78	6.75	6.10
% of Total Budget	1.12	2.24	2.28	2.12	2.39	1.57	0.12	0.18	0.15

Source: Finance Division, Ministry of Finance

Table-52 shows the allocation across BCCSAP thematic areas for the budget of Technical and Madrasa Education Division during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20. The thematic area on Food Security, Social Protection and Health received maximum allocation both in terms of absolute numbers and percentage in FY2019-20 followed by Capacity Building and Instructional Strengthening. In FY2015-16 actual expenditure against the revised budget was 90.37 percent, while in FY2017-18, it was around 61 percent.

3. FINANCING CLIMATE RELATED PLANS AND FUNDS

This chapter brings to focus the financing pattern of following major climate related plans and funds to draw the attention of stakeholders to the Government's resource commitments for these plans and funds while highlighting the requirement and allocation:

- Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (EFCC-CIP)
- Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
- Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF)
- Green Climate Fund (GCF)
- Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100
- Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)

In succeeding sections of the chapter some analyses have been presented based on data drawn from ministry budget allocations and financing targets from relevant documents. It is to be noted that all these plans cannot be equally synchronized with the BCCSAP thematic areas and programmes based on which the climate finance tracking was done.

3.1. TRACKING ENVIRONMENT, FORESTRY AND CLIMATE CHANGE ALLOCATION FOR CIP

The climate finance tracking methodology used 51 relevance criteria that include 44 BCCSAP programmes, fully targeted climate change adaptation and mitigation programmes in six thematic areas and a non-climate relevant criterion. However, the environmental pollution and control issues (CIP Pillar-2)⁶ were not captured by these criteria. To align the climate change relevance criteria with the CIP programmes, a mapping exercise was done. Based on this, a tracking methodology was developed to calculate the allocation made under each CIP programme areas since FY2016-17. The details of the mapping are provided at Appendix-3. A critical review of the budgets for two environment related Ministries, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources, reveals that the allocation against CC relevance criteria constitutes approximately 95 percent of the resources allocated for the implementation of EFCC-CIP programmes in FY2019-20.

For effective implementation of CIP, it has been estimated that a total of TK. 98,108 crore⁷ is required during 2016-2021 meaning that TK. 19,622 crore is required annually. Since FY2016-17, 73.93 percent (TK.72,533 crore) of the required amount has been allocated for carrying out the programmes of the CIP. The table below shows the trend of budget allocations for programmes under EFCC-CIP during FY2016-17 to FY2019-20.

⁶ A summary of the Country Investment Plan for Environment, Forestry and Climate Change (EFCC-CIP) has been presented in Chapter-1 of this report.

⁷ 1 \$US = 84 Taka

Table 53: Allocations for CIP Environment, Forestry and Climate Change Programmes
(in crore TK.)

CIP Thematic Areas and Programmes	Required Finance 2016-21	Allocation in FY2019-20	Allocation in FY2018-19	Allocation in FY2017-18	Allocation in FY2016-17
Pillar-1: Sustainable development and management of natural resources					
1.1 Enhanced sustainable management of, and socioeconomic benefits from, forests	7434.00	1955.11	1521.20	1334.83	1001.97
1.2 Biodiversity conservation	4523.40	273.69	186.10	160.76	142.82
1.3 Sustainable management of wetlands, rivers and marine ecosystems	5822.04	4108.79	3783.89	3575.99	3178.98
1.4 Soil and groundwater management	2885.40	1597.91	1453.45	1398.39	1248.85
Sub-total	20664.84	7935.50	6944.64	6469.97	5572.62
Pillar-2: Environmental pollution reduction and control					
2.1 Reduced industrial pollution	5473.44		-	-	-
2.2 Reduced municipal and household pollution	24101.28		-	-	-
2.3 Reduced pollution from agriculture and others	1668.24		-	-	-
Sub-total	31242.96		-	-	-
Pillar-3: Adaptation and resilience to, and mitigate of, climate change					
3.1 Disaster risk reduction	13899.48	4822.47	4243.27	3474.31	3060.38
3.2 Sustainable infrastructure development	18500.16	3309.28	2696.84	1819.57	1273.95
3.3 Mitigation and low carbon development	6579.72	3232.55	1152.06	1014.44	725.08
3.4 Increased resilience at community level	2113.44	3379.23	2706.13	2353.62	2008.58
Sub-total	41092.80	14743.53	10798.30	8661.93	7067.99
Pillar-4: Environmental governance, gender, and human and institutional capacity development					
4.1 improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework	693.00	110.65	106.88	111.46	260.32
4.2 Improved stakeholder participation and gender equity in EFCC sectors	3498.60	341.91	329.09	409.27	380.23
4.3 Improved organizational capacity and process for evidence based decision making	915.60	630.05	569.85	569.34	520.27
Sub-total	5107.20	1082.61	1005.81	1090.07	1160.82
Total	98107.8	23761.64	18748.76	16221.98	13801.43

3.2. TRACKING ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION ALLOCATION FOR NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTION (NDC)

Bangladesh has already implemented some key adaptation activities as urgent and immediate needs of the country. Implementation of identified adaptation measures are very critical to increase the resilience of the country to climate change. For the effective implementation of NDC adaptation activities, it has been estimated that a total of TK. 3,52,800 crore⁸ is required during 2015-2030 which implies that TK. 23,520 crore is required annually. Since FY2015-16, 21.5 percent (TK. 75,779.40 crore) of the required amount has been allocated in the budgets for implementing the programmes of NDC adaptation portfolio. The table below shows the pattern of allocation for NDC adaptation programmes during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20.

Table 54: Allocation for NDC Adaptation Programmes

(in crore TK.)

NDC Adaptation Programmes	Required Finance 2015-30	Allocation in FY2019-20	Allocation in FY2018-19	Allocation in FY2017-18	Allocation in FY2016-17	Allocation in FY2015-16
Food security and livelihood and health protection (incl. water security)	67,200.00	5,026.56	4793.59	1231.16	3934.91	3513.23
Comprehensive disaster management	84,000.00	4,746.79	4032.01	4397.89	3490.40	3231.16
Salinity intrusion and coastal protection	25,200.00	1,678.05	1599.70	1150.71	1097.68	765.86
River flood and erosion protection	50,400.00	1,150.61	996.48	106.01	331.19	256.07
Building climate resilient infrastructure	42,000.00	1,281.06	937.70	260.88	495.01	311.21
Rural electrification	25,200.00	959.11	244.56	142.41	169.47	245.46
Urban resilience	25,200.00	3,083.85	1370.54	1057.91	591.30	684.47
Ecosystem based adaptation (incl. forestry co-management)	21,000.00	1,265.32	931.10	660.30	652.20	519.61
Community based conservation of wetlands and coastal areas	8,400.00	1,745.59	1433.32	365.11	865.13	713.01
Policy and institutional capacity building	4,200.00	1,894.27	1536.60	1136.56	1647.39	1048.84
TOTAL	3,52,800.00	22,831.22	17,875.61	10,508.96	13,274.68	11,288.93
% of total Requirement		6.47	5.07	2.98	3.76	3.20

Source: NDC Roadmap and Finance Division

For the effective implementation of NDC mitigation activities, it has been estimated that a total of TK. 2,26,800 crore is required during 2011-2030 which implies that TK. 11,340 crore is required annually. Since 2015-16, the government has allocated TK. 8,093.89 crore across various climate mitigation programmes. The highest allocation, TK. 5,661.58 crore has been made for improved energy efficiency during FY2015-16 to FY2019-20, while comparatively less allocation was made to renewable energy development (TK. 151.1 crore), lower emission from agricultural land (TK.6.17 crore), and management of urban waste (TK. 15.18 crore).

⁸ 1 US\$ = 84 Taka

Table 55: Allocation for NDC Mitigation Programmes

(in crore TK.)

Climate Mitigation Programmes	Mitigation Related Budget Allocation					
	FY2019-20	FY2018-19	FY2017-18	FY2016-17	FY2015-16	FY2015-16
Implementation of specific low-carbon development related climate policies and strategies	11.78	10.00	8.00	7.28	4.80	1.52
Improved Energy efficiency	2,852.71	693.80	598.92	481.28	729.27	305.60
Gas Exploration and reservoir management	76.92	208.34	191.89	34.39	46.34	25.81
Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	84.16	85.43	84.68	103.26	35.84	6.71
Renewable energy development	66.88	15.51	21.78	29.53	12.09	5.31
Lower emission from agricultural land	1.62	1.65	0.95	0.87	0.56	0.52
Management of urban waste	2.01	7.24	1.33	4.58	0.01	0.01
Forestation and reforestation program	217.69	96.80	126.42	107.76	68.01	59.12
Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	17.98	17.00	16.32	10.20	-	-
Energy and water efficiency in built environment	31.32	116.39	92.29	53.04	55.48	44.37
Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	91.06	0.00	0.92	3.05	3.44	4.02
TOTAL	3,454.13	1,252.16	1,143.50	835.25	955.85	453.00

Source: NDC Roadmap and Finance Division

3.3. BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE TRUST FUND

In the backdrop of inadequacy of climate finance from both multilateral and bilateral sources, the Government of Bangladesh created Bangladesh Climate Change Trust Fund (BCCTF) in 2009 from its own revenue and enacted Climate Change Trust Act 2010 to provide BCCTF a legal footing. The BCCTF was created to combat climate change impacts as well as to implement Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP), 2009 undertaking projects based on the thematic areas and programmes mentioned in BCCSAP. Up to FY2018-19, BCCTF received a total allocation of Tk. 3500 crore and till December 2018, a total of 687 projects under BCCTF have been approved of which 624 projects are being implemented by the government Ministries/Divisions while the remaining 63 projects are being implemented by different NGOs under the supervision of Palli Karma Sahayak Foundation (PKSF). Among the Ministries/Divisions, Ministry of Water Resources received highest allocation Tk. 1124.87 crore followed by Local Government Division and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change with allocation of Tk. 1111.56 crore and 426.62 crore respectively (Table 56).

Table 56: Ministry wise Projects and Allocation from BCCTF

S.I	Name of Ministry	Number of Projects	Allocation (in crore taka)
1	Ministry of Water Resources	144	1,124.87
2	Local Government Division	336	1,111.56
3	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	67	426.62
4	Ministry of Agriculture	18	133.55
5	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief	7	123.52
6	Ministry of Power, Energy and Mineral Resources	3	56.02
7	Ministry of Shipping	3	51.76
8	Ministry of Education	24	62.67
9	Ministry of Defence	8	44.21
10	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	3	22.12
11	Ministry of Science and Technology	2	19.31
12	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs	2	8.00
13	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs	3	8.53
14	Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock	1	2.00
15	Ministry of Home Affairs	1	2.00
16	Ministry of Civil Aviation	1	1.00
17	Ministry of Public Administration	1	0.19
	Total	624	3,197.91

Source: BCCTF 2019

Allocation per division shows that Barisal division ranks the topmost position in respect of number of projects and allocation followed by Chattogram and Dhaka division respectively. In contrast, Mymensingh division has received the smallest number of projects and allocation, 16 projects and a little more than Tk. 44 crore only (Table 57).

Table 57: Division wise Projects and Allocation from BCCTF

Division	Number of Projects	Estimated Cost (in crore taka)
Dhaka	109	574.02
Chattogram	124	652.76
Barishal	127	697.69
Khulna	60	236.23
Rajshahi	58	170.43
Rangpur	41	136.97
Sylhet	33	122.61
Mymensingh	16	44.30
More than one Division	56	562.89
Total	624	3197.91

Source: BCCTF 2019

An analysis of allocation and number of projects per BCCSAP themes reveals that Infrastructure area accounts for 67 percent of total allocation with 398 projects which is the highest among the allocations for other thematic areas followed by Mitigation and Low Carbon Development and Food Security, Social Protection and Health receiving 16 percent and 11 percent allocation respectively (Table-58).

Table 58: BCCSAP Thematic Area wise Projects and Allocation from BCCTF

Thematic Area	Number of Project	Total Allocation (in crore taka)	% Allocation
Food Security, Social Protection and Health	86	354.60	11
Comprehensive Disaster Management	3	22.52	1
Infrastructure	398	2,132.75	67
Research and Knowledge Management	30	131.56	4
Mitigation and Low Carbon Development	100	518.88	16
Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening	7	37.60	1
Total	624	3,197.91	

Source: BCCTF 2019

3.4. GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

GCF is the largest source of climate finance globally which is governed by a 24-member board, comprised equally of developed and developing countries, representing the United Nations Regional Groups. Bangladesh's country representative to GCF known as the National Designated Authority (NDA) is the Economic Relations Division (ERD). Since ERD became the NDA of Bangladesh in November 2014, it has identified 6 potential National Implementing Entity (NIE) – Infrastructure Development Company Limited (IDCOL), PKSF, Department of Environment, Bangladesh Bank, Local Government and Engineering Department (LGED) and Bangladesh Climate Change Trust (BCCT), of which IDCOL and PKSF has got accredited by the GCF board. Bangladesh has received GCF Readiness support for strengthening NDA's Secretariat, preparing GCF country program and accreditation GAP assessment for LGED- the prospective entity selected by ERD to get NIE accreditation support. Now the NDA secretariat is actively working on creating a GCF country program and a strong project pipeline, which would enhance Bangladesh's readiness for accessing and utilizing GCF climate funds. Up to May 2018, three climate change projects of Bangladesh received grant amounting \$85.42 million from GCF.

3.5. BANGLADESH DELTA PLAN 2100

The government approved the 'Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100' (BDP 2100) in September 2018 as part of its efforts to secure the future of water resources and mitigate the likely effects of climate change including natural disasters. It is a long-term integrated and holistic plan that takes long-term view on water resource management, climate change and environmental challenges with a view to supporting long-term development of Bangladesh⁹. The BDP 2100 aims to achieve three higher level national goals¹⁰ together with six BDP specific goals¹¹. The Plan highlighted six hotspots including coastal areas (27,738 square kilometers), Barind and drought-prone region (22,848 square kilometers), haor and flash

⁹ Bangladesh Delta Plan (Abridged Version) (2018), General Economics Division, Planning Commission. Dhaka

¹⁰ Goal 1. Eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, Goal 2 Achieve upper middle-income status by 2030 and Goal 3: Being a prosperous country beyond 2041

¹¹ Goal 1: Ensure safety from floods and climate related disasters, Goal 2: Enhance water security and efficiency of water usages, Goal 3: Ensure sustainable and integrated river systems and estuaries management, Goal 4: Conserve and preserve wetlands and ecosystems and promote their wise use, Goal 5: Develop effective institutions and equitable governance for in-country and trans-boundary water resources management and Goal 6: achieve optimal and integrated use of land and water resources

flood prone areas (16,574 square kilometers), CHT region (13,295 square kilometers), river region and estuaries (35,204 square kilometers) and urban region (19,823 square kilometers). It is expected that under BDP Policy option, Bangladesh is able to achieve its GDP growth target of 8 percent by 2020 and maintain an average growth rate of 9 percent until 2041.¹² A total of 80 projects have been selected for implementation under the investment plan in the first phase up to 2040. Of them, 65 would be infrastructure projects while 15 others would aim to enhance institutional capacity and efficiency and strengthen research.

The government will need to raise US\$ 37 billion by 2030 to implement the plan over three phases: a short-term plan by 2030, a medium-term plan by 2050, and a long-term plan by 2100 for ensuring food and water security and fighting disasters, according to BDP 2100. At present, however, the government spends only 0.8 percent of GDP on delta management projects and programs. This figure will need to be more than tripled to 2.5 percent of GDP - if 80 projects of the plan are to be implemented. To reach this total, Bangladesh is likely to get US\$ 2 billion assistance from Green Climate Fund (GCF), every year if the case is effectively pursued. The remaining costs will be met from the support of other development partners, foreign direct investment, and the private sector. The Plan envisages that the private sector has the potential to generate sizable resources to finance the delta plan and according to its projection, Bangladesh will be able to mobilize at least 0.5 percent GDP per year from private sector for financing the plan.

Out of 80 projects, 34 projects across climate hotspots are identified with potential climate financing (Appendix-7). Among these projects, 'Protection of River System Around Dhaka City with their Ecological Restoration Project' in 'Urban Area Hotspot' has both climate financing and private sector financing potentials. The table below shows the break-up of climate relevant projects in different climate hotspots.

Table 59: Climate Relevant Projects in Different Climate Hotspots

SL	Climate Hotspots	Total Projects	CC Relevant Projects
1	Coastal Zone	23	13
2	Rivers and Estuaries	7	5
3	Urban Areas	12	5
4	Barind and Drought Prone	9	0
5	Chattogram Hill Tracts	8	2
6	Haor and Waterland	6	4
7	Cross Cutting	15	5
	Total	80	34

Source: BDP2100 (Volume 2: Investment Plan)

3.6. BANGLADESH CLIMATE CHANGE RESILIENCE FUND (BCCRF)

Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) owned and managed by the Government of Bangladesh was established in May 2010 to support implementation of BCCSAP after signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with four development partners Denmark, the European Union (EU), Sweden and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Switzerland became a development partner in December 2010 while the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and US Agency for International Development (USAID) joined in 2012. The Fund activities continued till 30th June 2017 since it came into operation. The governance structure of BCCRF included a Governing Council

¹² Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100, Volume 1; Strategy (2018), General Economics Division. Dhaka

(GC) and a Management Committee (MC). The GC comprised of a core group of government cabinet ministers, civil society and donor representatives who provided overall strategic guidance to the BCCRF. The World Bank exercised internal controls over the guidance of trust funds received from BCCRF's development partners. Funds were allocated to projects and activities that were approved by the GC in accordance with BCCRF objectives. The investment projects of BCCRF collectively disbursed US\$71.13 million by the end of December 2016. The following table presents the disbursement details of projects:

Table 60: BCCRF Investment Projects Disbursements as of December 31, 2016

(US\$ million)

Serial No.	Project	Total Disbursement by December 31, 2016
1	Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRF)	23.06
2	Secretariat for BCCRF	0.30
3	Community Climate Change Project	12.98
4	Climate Resilient Participatory Afforestation and Reforestation Project (CRPARP)	29.89
5	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project II(REDD II), Solar Irrigation Project	5.00
6	Total disbursed by BCCRF investment projects as of December 31 2016	71.13

Source: BCCRF Annual Report 2016

4. CONCLUSION

Bangladesh has been demonstrating strong political commitments to address the issues associated with climate change and taking forward the climate change agenda to combat its adverse effects. These commitments are adequately reflected in supportive policy and legal regime of the country.

The insights that the Finance Division gathered from the last two years' experience of compiling this report have been very useful in guiding its actions in a variety of ways in bringing out this publication. The gaps and limitations that existed earlier have been largely addressed by bringing in methodological improvements and scaling up actions aimed at enhancing capacity of relevant Ministries/Divisions.

It is expected that the report will be able to draw the attention of the wider stakeholders to the pattern of resource allocation and expenditure which will satisfy their demand for information from public domain on climate finance. It will also bring to the fore the government's commitment for establishing enhanced accountability and transparency in all public spheres while providing assurance to the citizens that the Government is committed to allocate resources to mitigate the sufferings of the community worst affected by the impacts of climate change and make them climate resilient.

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 on 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.”¹³

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 Uses energy more efficiently in agriculture, homes, offices and industries;
- d Plans transport systems and urban development appropriately;
- e Reduces emissions from poor forest and land use practices; or
- f Stores carbon in the soil through conserving forests and managing land more sustainably.

¹³ ‘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 criterias 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.¹⁴ 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) Identify the maximum relevance weight from the selected interventions under a climate relevance criteria:

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

- ii) Calculate the Standard Deviation of the relevance weight:

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

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

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

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

¹⁴The negative values/allocation, investments causing additional emission and maladaptation was not counted. This will be counted as the system evolves

match with more than one climate relevance criteria. 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) have been selected. 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 criteria 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

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

Table 2: Climate Relevance Weight for a Combination of Relevance Criteria

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 67 percent and 33 percent 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.

Step 5: Establishing climate finance weight for ‘Operating Budget’ of the Ministries 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: WEIGHTED CLIMATE RELEVANCE CRITERIA FOR PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES OF SELECTED MINISTRIES/DIVISIONS

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
01	Food security, social protection, and health	
0101	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0102	Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	73
0103	Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	69
0104	Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	66
0105	Adaptation in the fisheries sector	62
0106	Adaptation in Livestock Sector	48
0107	Adaptation in Health Sector	40
0108	Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	46
0109	Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	52
0110	Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	38
02	Comprehensive disaster management	
0201	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or comprehensive disaster management related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0202	Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	61
0203	Improvement of 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
03	Infrastructure	
0301	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Infrastructure related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0302	Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	68
0303	Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	70
0304	Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	80
0305	Improvement of urban drainage	61
0306	Adaptation against floods	70
0307	Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	72
0308	Planning, design and construction of river training works	48
0309	Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	68
04	Research and knowledge management	
0401	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or research and knowledge management related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0402	Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	70
0403	Climate Change Modelling at National and sub-national levels	90

Code	Climate Relevance Criteria	CC Relevance (%)
0404	Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	84
0405	Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	40
0406	Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	83
0407	Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	48
0408	Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	32
05	Mitigation and low-carbon development	
0501	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	
0502	Improved energy efficiency	69
0503	Gas Exploration and reservoir management	28
0504	Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	12
0505	Renewable energy development	81
0506	Lower emission from agricultural land	60
0507	Management of urban waste	46
0508	Forestation and reforestation program	69
0509	Rapid expansion of energy saving devices e.g. CFL	68
0510	Energy and water efficiency in built environment	48
0511	Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	28
06	Capacity building and institutional strengthening	
0601	Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or capacity building and institutional strengthening related activities funded from the Climate Fund	100
0602	Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	68
0603	Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	77
0604	Strengthening human resource capacity	48
0605	Strengthening gender consideration in climate change management	26
0606	Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	66
0607	Mainstreaming climate change in the media	30
07	Not Climate Relevant	
0701	Not Climate Relevant	0

APPENDIX 3: ALIGNMENT OF CIP WITH BCCSAP THEMATIC AREAS AND PROGRAMMES

The list below maps out the alignment of 44 BCCSAP programmes (Climate Change Relevance Criteria) with the CIP Programmes under each Pillar. It is to be noted that, a climate change relevance criterion may address one or more programmes under CIP.

Pillar-1: Sustainable development and management of natural resources

1.1 Enhanced sustainable management of, and socioeconomic benefits from, forests

0307-Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges

0508-Forestation and reforestation program

1.2 Biodiversity conservation

0105-Adaptation in the Fisheries sector

0109-Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones

0405-Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts

1.3 Sustainable management of wetlands, rivers and marine ecosystems

0102-Institutional capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience

0103-Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies

0105-Adaptation in the Fisheries sector

0309-Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work

1.4 Soil and groundwater management

0102-Institutional capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience

0104-Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat

0309-Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work

Pillar-2: Environmental pollution reduction and control

2.1 Reduced industrial pollution

No climate relevance criteria

2.2 Reduced municipal and household pollution

No climate relevance criteria

2.3 Reduced pollution from agriculture and others

No climate relevance criteria

Pillar-3: Adaptation and resilience to, and mitigate of, climate change

3.1 Disaster risk reduction

0102-Institutional capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience

0103-Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies

0104-Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat

0107-Adaptation in Health Sector

0108-Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas

0202-Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems

0203-Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning

0205-Risk management against loss of income and property

0302-Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments

0303-Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters

0306-Adaptation against floods

0407-Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation

3.2 Sustainable infrastructure development

- 0108-Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas
- 0302-Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments
- 0304-Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders
- 0305-Improvement of urban drainage
- 0308-Planning, design and construction of river training works
- 0309-Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work
- 0408-Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan

3.3 Mitigation and low carbon development

- 0408-Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan
- 0502-Improved Energy efficiency
- 0503-Gas Exploration and reservoir management
- 0504-Development of coal mines and coal fired power station
- 0505-Renewable energy development
- 0506-Lower emission from agricultural land
- 0507-Management of urban waste
- 0509-Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL
- 0510-Energy and water efficiency in built environment
- 0511-Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation

3.4 Increased resilience at community level

- 0106-Adaptation in Livestock Sector
- 0107-Adaptation in Health Sector
- 0109-Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones
- 0202-Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems
- 0203-Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning
- 0204-Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience
- 0205-Risk management against loss of income and property
- 0303-Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters
- 0306-Adaptation against floods
- 0307-Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges
- 0407-Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation

Pillar-4: Environmental governance, gender, and human and institutional capacity development

4.1 improved legislative, regulatory and policy framework

0602-Revision of sector policies for climate resilience

0603-Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program

4.2 Improved stakeholder participation and gender equity in EFCC sectors

0204-Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience

0402-Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change

0604-Strengthening human resource capacity

0605-Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management

0607-Mainstreaming climate change in the media

4.3 Improved organizational capacity and process for evidence-based decision making

0402-Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change

0403-Climate Change Modelling at National and sub-national levels

0404-Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts

0406-Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change

0603-Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program

0604-Strengthening human resource capacity

0606-Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management

APPENDIX-4: SUMMARY OF CLIMATE RELEVANT ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE ACROSS BCCSAP PROGRAMME AREAS

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16			
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	43.89	33.70	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	138.62	106.96	99.17	116.61	103.09	101.86	72.33	89.90	88.55	68.15	57.42	56.26
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	2,661.75	2,384.24	2,568.30	1,632.68	1,850.34	1,632.68	2,472.26	1,787.61	1,224.08	2,290.39	1,909.76	1,778.85
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	1,899.61	1,945.10	1,843.62	1,822.79	1,494.88	1,339.79	1,714.44	1,366.33	1,011.20	1,428.70	1,324.88	1,241.10
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	305.84	214.52	219.89	204.89	192.00	142.12	162.34	156.31	147.74	127.87	138.22	132.67
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	339.97	134.69	135.00	147.13	142.31	123.76	122.96	120.17	121.26	83.66	96.15	94.17
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	497.12	547.16	462.49	458.95	422.53	329.23	217.89	271.16	191.57	141.70	161.58	151.66
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	550.03	480.93	467.35	432.10	460.81	205.10	280.45	329.57	192.00	221.12	177.12	168.41
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	268.48	187.59	206.59	127.15	156.18	147.95	86.97	102.59	97.34	61.94	63.32	61.37
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	2,536.04	2,613.36	2,627.89	2,515.02	2,269.32	1,897.82	1,936.05	2,009.57	1,381.77	1,701.66	1,682.75	1,571.84
Sub Total: 01	9,241.35	8,894.39	8,479.94	8,392.94	7,094.16	5,923.01	7,065.69	6,233.21	4,455.51	6,125.19	5,623.76	5,256.33
02- Comprehensive disaster management												
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	180.93	149.38	91.75	118.20	46.54	37.54	17.96	20.20	29.06	11.77	17.28	13.76
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	109.34	89.43	80.85	86.23	36.58	33.45	20.36	20.32	24.28	12.74	16.03	14.14
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	361.10	345.63	269.86	595.85	646.36	255.14	594.41	500.53	152.94	432.82	362.47	111.32
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	1,482.62	1,412.99	1,381.82	984.96	1,116.76	696.60	1,145.10	850.98	583.54	1,074.02	961.88	882.87
Sub Total: 02	2,133.99	1,997.43	1,824.28	1,785.24	1,846.24	1,022.73	1,777.83	1,392.03	789.82	1,531.35	1,357.66	1,022.09

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
03- Infrastructure													
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	10.53	45.85	48.53	45.85	48.33	64.08	58.18	59.04	61.67	45.57	45.57	38.02	32.21
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	428.67	409.58	420.76	409.58	400.35	338.04	243.33	188.56	199.94	141.96	141.96	150.99	130.09
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	902.64	842.94	997.46	842.94	734.73	748.73	841.29	559.21	405.47	347.14	347.14	174.41	167.23
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	969.22	956.59	763.90	956.59	227.51	336.97	301.09	171.48	199.13	187.83	187.83	188.43	182.88
0306- Adaptation against floods	1,467.03	1,233.27	1,386.19	1,233.27	898.96	723.61	694.26	402.90	550.35	604.38	604.38	329.86	416.02
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	1,338.27	916.14	997.27	916.14	682.64	631.33	507.44	378.84	408.11	308.42	308.42	314.39	265.22
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	295.72	228.48	167.57	228.48	166.74	182.09	205.72	83.61	118.32	120.04	120.04	39.33	42.98
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	1,382.94	1,186.87	1,025.98	1,186.87	904.61	898.56	870.57	551.62	868.76	873.17	873.17	550.98	781.38
Sub Total: 03	6,795.02	5,900.85	5,726.53	5,900.85	4,063.87	3,923.41	3,721.88	2,395.26	2,811.75	2,628.51	2,628.51	1,811.19	2,018.01
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	632.37	626.76	618.86	626.76	587.16	569.78	533.69	487.83	491.22	496.43	496.43	285.06	358.66
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	0.00	0.36	0.38	0.36	0.82	0.85	0.00	1.02	0.99	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.86
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	7.14	9.24	10.01	9.24	9.30	9.34	7.32	9.69	9.40	7.34	7.34	4.83	6.78
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	78.90	65.73	48.95	65.73	37.89	47.06	30.14	57.74	45.94	39.28	39.28	20.93	33.98
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	19.13	27.21	30.71	27.21	57.70	42.07	15.62	31.78	34.53	13.58	13.58	30.30	11.65
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	151.33	150.91	146.35	150.91	251.17	310.12	158.67	217.08	223.71	46.59	46.59	220.99	221.69
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	5.51	3.33	2.56	3.33	0.00	1.52	1.13	0.53	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.41	0.21
Sub Total: 04	894.38	883.54	857.82	883.54	944.04	980.74	746.57	805.67	806.39	603.78	603.78	562.54	633.83

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)													
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2016-17		2015-16	
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development														
0501- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	11.78	10.00	9.23	7.14	8.00	7.14	7.14	7.28	9.74	4.80	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	2,852.71	2,305.94	2,350.69	2,027.14	2,060.34	2,027.14	1,233.58	619.26	1,072.20	904.48	773.49	773.49	755.56	755.56
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	76.92	208.43	318.61	163.68	191.97	163.68	125.84	34.43	30.93	46.37	26.48	26.48	26.45	26.45
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	84.16	85.43	74.43	141.71	84.68	141.71	149.46	103.26	42.71	35.84	82.36	82.36	81.26	81.26
0505- Renewable energy development	66.88	65.43	157.66	176.69	201.72	176.69	248.73	97.75	198.02	229.63	17.15	17.15	11.40	11.40
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	1.62	1.65	1.71	1.13	0.95	1.13	0.98	0.87	0.83	0.56	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.69
0507- Management of urban waste	2.01	7.25	7.50	14.86	1.33	14.86	10.72	4.58	4.44	0.01	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	217.69	96.80	127.81	140.76	126.42	140.76	106.21	107.76	117.39	68.01	83.87	83.87	77.73	77.73
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	17.98	17.00	25.62	6.29	16.32	6.29	6.29	10.20	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	31.32	120.76	113.55	81.81	93.83	81.81	73.51	55.52	41.08	58.04	49.73	49.73	43.34	43.34
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	91.06	68.43	74.49	64.76	62.97	64.76	64.37	62.96	63.49	27.46	44.12	44.12	43.68	43.68
Sub Total: 05	3,454.13	2,987.12	3,261.30	2,825.97	2,848.53	2,825.97	2,026.83	1,103.87	1,581.65	1,375.20	1,083.19	1,083.19	1,045.34	1,045.34
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening														
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	49.80	44.61	41.96	45.80	45.72	45.80	45.07	174.10	302.60	147.37	141.49	141.49	171.49	171.49
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	338.04	346.02	311.52	369.53	365.17	369.53	363.38	479.01	382.34	345.64	384.91	384.91	458.49	458.49
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	485.44	430.02	408.96	355.21	348.67	355.21	313.70	339.40	340.28	160.88	213.66	213.66	208.63	208.63
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	14.06	10.96	11.08	10.33	8.58	10.33	7.67	23.82	9.43	4.09	11.30	11.30	9.36	9.36
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	355.43	145.72	142.09	118.42	122.87	118.42	158.21	151.37	102.91	99.87	105.64	105.64	101.51	101.51
Sub Total: 06	1,242.77	977.33	915.61	899.29	891.01	899.29	888.03	1,167.70	1,137.56	757.85	857.00	857.00	949.48	949.48
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	23,761.64	21,440.62	21,265.52	17,569.81	18,925.63	17,569.81	14,329.05	14,316.02	13,962.59	12,163.32	11,620.32	11,620.32	10,925.08	10,925.08
% of Total Budget	7.82	8.06	7.94	7.52	8.01	7.52	7.05	7.39	7.29	7.66	6.98	6.98	6.87	6.87

APPENDIX 5: CLIMATE RELEVANT ALLOCATION AND EXPENDITURE ACROSS BCCSAP PROGRAMME AREAS

Table 5.1: Ministry of Defence

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)													
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16	
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health														
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
02- Comprehensive disaster management														
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	123.93	73.62	93.15	44.23	37.28	32.93	17.96	20.20	29.06	11.77	17.28	13.76		
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	91.20	57.24	67.16	53.73	20.11	17.64	13.56	11.34	15.30	8.96	11.83	9.94		
Sub Total: 02	215.13	130.86	160.31	97.96	57.39	50.57	31.52	31.54	44.36	20.73	29.11	23.70		
04- Research and knowledge management														
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	4.87	4.44	4.11	3.90	3.98	3.97	4.52	4.08	4.07	2.15	2.41	2.41		
Sub Total: 04	4.87	4.44	4.11	3.90	3.98	3.97	4.52	4.08	4.07	2.15	2.41	2.41		
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening														
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub Total: 06	0.00	0.00	0.82	0.00	0.82	0.85	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	220.49	135.30	165.24	101.95	62.19	55.39	36.04	35.62	49.14	22.88	31.52	26.11		
% of Total Budget	0.68	0.47	0.64	0.33	0.24	0.26	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.12	0.15	0.13		

Table 5.2: Ministry of Primary and Mass Education

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16			
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	37.27	52.71	40.68	40.24	38.02	36.53	33.83	42.41	38.06	43.97	37.82	37.75
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	1.47	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	38.74	52.71	41.09	40.24	38.02	36.53	33.83	42.41	38.06	43.97	37.82	37.75
02- Comprehensive disaster management												
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	0.00	0.00	0.00	368.84	399.48	106.15	451.95	339.77	10.21	341.50	256.40	9.59
Sub Total: 02	0.00	0.00	0.00	368.84	399.48	106.15	451.95	339.77	10.21	341.50	256.40	9.59
03- Infrastructure												
0306- Adaptation against floods	546.97	413.87	401.89	205.76	94.85	157.95	31.71	36.60	186.00	34.10	10.23	109.07
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	630.32	226.20	298.81	109.01	51.51	31.80	16.14	18.76	11.51	17.36	5.21	4.95
Sub Total: 03	1,177.29	640.07	700.70	314.77	146.36	189.75	47.85	55.36	197.51	51.46	15.44	114.02
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	386.81	370.18	370.43	369.27	351.05	319.27	336.18	320.92	327.63	197.32	256.53	248.56
Sub Total: 04	386.81	370.18	370.43	369.27	351.05	319.27	336.18	320.92	327.63	197.32	256.53	248.56
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development												
0505- Renewable energy development	0.72	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	0.72	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.27	0.24	0.22	0.25	0.20	3.68	32.53	0.29	0.28	26.87	30.79	30.43
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.50	0.41	7.52	66.04	0.58	0.65	54.56	62.51	67.55
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	178.20	171.14	170.93	160.68	155.22	143.41	146.69	140.33	147.58	81.72	113.11	111.57
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.45	0.00	0.00	2.44	0.00	0.00	1.48
Sub Total: 06	179.02	171.88	171.60	161.43	155.83	207.06	245.26	141.20	150.95	163.15	206.41	211.03
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	1,782.58	1,234.84	1,284.02	1,254.55	1,090.74	858.76	1,115.07	899.66	724.36	797.40	772.60	620.95
% of Total Budget	7.41	5.50	6.26	5.70	5.43	4.68	5.03	5.05	4.19	5.50	4.59	3.82

Table 5.3: Secondary and Higher Education Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	0.00	0.00	0.58	0.68	0.00	0.66	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	0.02	0.00	0.11	0.20	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	0.07	0.05	0.16	0.87	0.00	0.99	0.00	0.40	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	39.42	28.82	47.98	35.77	22.15	35.67	26.61	14.14	13.96	12.61	12.61	12.61	12.61
Sub Total: 02	39.42	28.82	47.98	35.77	22.15	35.67	26.61	14.14	13.96	12.61	12.61	12.61	12.61
03- Infrastructure													
0306- Adaptation against floods	0.00	0.00	3.78	3.81	0.00	3.31	3.32	2.84	3.31	0.00	3.31	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	10.90	17.00	1.86	1.88	0.00	1.63	1.64	1.40	1.63	0.00	1.63	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	10.90	17.00	5.64	5.69	0.00	4.94	4.96	4.24	4.94	0.00	4.94	0.00	0.00
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	93.78	94.68	73.49	80.17	76.73	61.39	71.18	36.14	44.12	40.96	40.96	40.96	40.96
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.11	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	0.00	0.68	1.76	1.08	0.44	4.55	5.00	0.00	0.23	1.08	0.23	1.08	1.08
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19	0.19
Sub Total: 04	93.78	95.36	75.53	81.53	77.17	65.94	76.46	36.66	44.66	73.15	36.66	44.66	42.23

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	13.95	7.44	5.04	1.99	1.32	0.83	9.62	4.09	3.49	7.43			
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	51.85	31.38	29.45	22.32	21.06	18.56	34.52	15.81	19.28	26.71			
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	144.63	141.69	113.91	105.66	97.55	126.37	123.99	51.62	68.68	66.23			
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	66.02	0.02	13.22	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01			
Sub Total: 06	276.45	180.53	161.62	129.99	119.94	145.82	168.19	71.53	91.46	100.38			
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	420.62	321.76	307.70	253.85	219.26	272.64	261.19	126.97	155.52	155.22			
% of Total Budget	1.42	1.29	1.19	1.06	1.09	1.25	1.17	0.91	0.94	0.89			

Table 5.4: Ministry of Science and Technology

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	14.77	0.00	7.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	21.49	0.00	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	0.70	0.70	0.72	0.51	0.51	0.44	0.44	0.22	0.30	0.29			
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.35	0.34	0.35	0.25	0.25	0.18	0.22	0.10	0.15	0.14			
Sub Total: 01	37.31	1.04	11.03	0.76	0.76	0.55	0.66	0.32	0.45	0.43			
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.27	0.54	0.50	1.54	1.99	2.62	2.59	0.18	1.63	1.60			

BCCSAP Thematic Areas		CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
		2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
		Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.60	0.54	0.00	0.10	0.02			
Sub Total: 04	0.27	0.54	0.50	1.54	2.02	1.99	3.44	3.22	3.13	0.18	1.73	1.62				
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development																
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	2,106.26	1,569.32	1,599.80	1,453.74	1,288.02	340.50	137.98	553.17	533.48	175.21	132.64	132.64				
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03				
0505- Renewable energy development	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.05				
0507- Management of urban waste	0.99	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02				
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	1.63	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Sub Total: 05	2,109.28	1,569.64	1,600.68	1,454.04	1,288.32	340.79	138.14	553.33	533.64	175.32	132.75	132.74				
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening																
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	8.13	4.48	5.69	4.53	4.02	4.00	1.75	1.28	1.14	1.59	1.68	1.66				
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	29.74	28.68	28.67	26.84	26.84	26.84	24.61	24.61	24.60	15.43	23.55	23.54				
Sub Total: 06	37.87	33.16	34.36	31.37	30.86	30.84	26.36	25.89	25.74	17.02	25.23	25.20				
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,184.73	1,604.38	1,646.57	1,487.71	1,321.96	374.38	168.49	583.10	563.17	192.84	160.16	159.99				
% of Total Budget	13.29	13.15	13.29	13.48	13.64	13.92	8.14	13.84	13.87	12.44	13.91	14.05				

Table 5.5: Health Services Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health															
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	445.03	478.23	410.07	411.96	373.51	287.73	172.24	217.66	150.00	91.50	116.97	107.73			
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.75	1.62	1.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	445.03	478.23	410.07	413.71	375.13	289.19	172.24	217.66	150.00	91.50	116.97	107.73			
02- Comprehensive disaster management															
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	0.30	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.24	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
Sub Total: 02	0.30	2.28	2.28	2.24	2.24	2.24	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
04- Research and knowledge management															
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	26.47	32.40	31.63	16.69	15.83	15.39	0.00	0.00	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	18.04	16.53	14.11	25.98	10.96	5.84	0.00	0.00	(0.79)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	44.51	48.93	45.74	42.67	26.79	21.23	0.00	0.00	1.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development															
0507- Management of urban waste	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.80	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.80	0.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening															
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	5.40	5.50	4.05	4.10	4.86	2.56	14.41	3.38	(38.11)	7.76	11.75	10.96			
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	10.97	11.16	8.23	8.32	9.86	5.20	29.26	6.87	(77.38)	15.76	23.86	22.25			
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	9.74	15.53	13.72	11.97	11.92	8.69	11.04	7.78	4.99	1.43	2.10	1.85			
Sub Total: 06	26.11	32.19	26.00	24.39	26.64	16.45	54.71	18.03	-110.50	24.95	37.71	35.06			
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	515.95	561.63	484.09	483.87	431.60	329.83	227.15	235.89	40.79	116.57	154.80	142.91			
% of Total Budget	2.59	3.09	2.80	2.99	2.81	2.53	1.59	1.98	1.11	1.15	1.29	1.39			

Table 5.6: Ministry of Social Welfare

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health															
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.17	0.13	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	50.07	40.83	40.74	48.62	49.82	46.78	43.81	43.80	43.60	34.37	40.01	38.06			
Sub Total: 01	50.24	40.96	40.88	48.62	49.82	46.78	43.81	43.80	43.60	34.37	40.01	38.06			
02- Comprehensive disaster management															
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	9.38	4.76	4.88	0.51	0.51	0.20	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	4.76	3.73	3.14	0.00	0.33	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 02	14.14	8.49	8.02	0.51	0.84	0.52	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04- Research and knowledge management															
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	1.09	0.79	0.83	1.26	1.33	1.41	0.83	0.97	0.93	0.60	0.72	0.65			
Sub Total: 04	1.09	0.79	0.83	1.26	1.33	1.41	0.83	0.97	0.93	0.60	0.72	0.65			
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening															
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	1.48	1.38	1.19	0.91	1.07	0.91	3.05	0.70	0.59	2.09	2.08	1.92			
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	3.00	2.80	2.41	1.84	2.16	1.85	6.20	1.42	1.19	4.23	4.22	3.90			
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	2.86	3.21	2.75	0.00	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	4.52	8.43	4.34	3.30	3.56	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Sub Total: 06	11.86	15.82	10.69	6.05	6.88	5.49	9.25	2.12	1.78	6.32	6.30	5.82			
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	77.33	66.06	60.42	56.44	58.87	54.20	53.89	46.98	46.31	41.29	47.03	44.53			
% of Total Budget	1.12	1.18	1.08	1.17	1.22	1.14	1.26	1.13	1.12	1.27	1.42	1.37			

Table 5.7: Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)													
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16	
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health														
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	11.33	11.98	7.48	0.56	0.95	0.72	0.00	0.62	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	1.46	1.43	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	285.23	267.16	279.22	248.50	246.07	223.18	185.99	191.44	184.64	148.88	153.09	147.77	147.77	147.77
Sub Total: 01	298.02	280.57	288.08	249.06	247.02	223.90	185.99	192.06	184.80	148.88	153.09	147.77	147.77	147.77
02- Comprehensive disaster management														
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	3.62	0.46	4.67	0.31	0.32	0.19	0.12	0.43	0.20	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	116.03	116.22	117.18	101.64	112.08	101.38	93.10	94.65	87.50	72.95	74.24	72.38	72.38	72.38
Sub Total: 02	119.65	116.68	121.85	101.95	112.40	101.57	93.22	95.08	87.70	73.07	74.36	72.50	72.50	72.50
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening														
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.27	0.29	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.34	0.69	0.27	0.20	0.48	0.62	0.56	0.56	0.56
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.55	0.59	0.52	0.53	0.52	0.68	1.41	0.56	0.41	0.98	1.26	1.15	1.15	1.15
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.25	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	5.23	5.02	4.96	4.91	4.81	4.28	4.55	5.08	4.73	2.97	4.84	4.31	4.31	4.31
Sub Total: 06	6.30	6.13	5.97	5.70	5.59	5.30	6.65	5.91	5.34	4.43	6.72	6.02	6.02	6.02
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	423.97	403.38	415.90	356.71	365.01	330.77	285.86	293.05	277.84	226.38	234.17	226.29	226.29	226.29
% of Total Budget	11.31	11.56	12.03	13.85	13.86	13.60	13.29	13.48	13.31	13.48	13.30	13.39	13.39	13.39

Table 5.8: Ministry of Housing and Public Works

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	3.81	2.13	5.41	1.71	5.41	0.81	0.45	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	3.81	2.13	5.41	1.71	5.41	0.81	0.45	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03- Infrastructure													
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	328.55	527.07	8.42	95.30	8.42	92.83	1.28	4.32	0.66	0.24	0.59	0.37	0.37
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	29.51	25.91	21.36	23.51	21.36	22.65	21.71	20.21	21.82	16.55	20.71	19.54	19.54
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	81.41	35.37	73.41	70.07	73.41	70.07	365.68	67.73	365.68	16.68	245.78	245.77	245.77
Sub Total: 03	439.47	588.35	103.19	188.88	103.19	185.55	388.67	92.26	388.16	33.47	267.08	265.68	265.68
04- Research and knowledge management													
0407- Monitoring of internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	10.93	0.01	10.86	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	3.20	2.56	0.00	1.52	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	3.20	2.60	0.01	1.53	0.01	1.13	10.93	0.01	10.86	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development													
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	17.84	18.27	13.14	15.44	13.14	14.49	13.45	12.30	13.51	10.72	13.09	12.09	12.09
Sub Total: 05	17.84	18.27	13.14	15.44	13.14	14.49	13.77	12.30	13.59	10.72	13.09	12.09	12.09
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.08	0.14	0.06	1.23	0.04	0.77	0.79	1.37	1.37
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	2.23	2.49	4.31	4.02	4.31	3.33	1.15	4.50	1.01	2.94	2.98	3.46	3.46
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.15	0.23	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Sub Total: 06	2.48	2.84	4.45	4.17	4.45	3.53	1.27	5.79	1.11	3.76	3.82	4.88	4.88
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	466.80	615.87	126.20	211.73	126.20	205.51	415.09	110.36	413.81	47.96	284.00	282.65	282.65
% of Total Budget	7.07	12.41	3.38	5.59	3.38	5.95	8.02	3.54	8.27	1.64	7.21	7.32	7.32

Table 5.9: Local Government Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health															
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.56	0.00
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	18.18	3.04	9.64	3.83	3.91	2.10	2.97	3.07	1.02	3.33	2.28	1.56			
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.20	6.08	0.36	8.82	7.35	0.70	5.37	4.99	4.47			
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	522.16	428.99	449.54	411.61	443.70	194.78	254.29	324.21	186.15	209.24	170.18	161.05			
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	100.24	42.60	21.52	41.19	28.63	15.75	63.81	33.57	14.96	32.92	38.43	31.36			
Sub Total: 01	640.58	474.63	480.70	458.83	482.32	212.99	329.89	368.20	202.83	250.86	228.44	198.44			
02- Comprehensive disaster management															
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	82.05	93.32	100.48	94.77	125.31	56.19	27.46	54.83	49.47	29.05	27.39	25.74			
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	14.22	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Sub Total: 02	96.27	93.32	100.67	94.77	125.31	56.19	27.46	54.83	49.47	29.05	27.39	25.74			
03- Infrastructure															
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	281.67	273.76	262.58	198.89	223.75	154.16	166.96	164.00	125.29	114.06	121.35	112.70			
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	20.45	29.97	22.55	34.34	30.68	7.76	39.33	38.66	5.63	40.87	33.58	32.26			
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	631.54	227.98	417.95	217.91	240.49	205.86	167.16	196.64	185.96	124.59	187.84	182.51			
0306- Adaptation against floods	473.15	518.02	479.14	337.70	343.08	271.29	247.17	272.65	202.61	218.57	220.32	211.22			
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	366.11	320.87	356.98	297.85	299.09	215.08	237.46	270.98	168.27	158.47	161.45	159.41			
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	3.23	0.00	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)													
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16					
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual		
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	31.45	30.97	27.99	14.20	9.27	14.20	8.22	10.85	15.11	10.85	5.19	38.68	40.09	34.49
Sub Total: 03	1,807.60	1,401.57	1,568.81	1,151.29	1,095.96	862.37	862.37	868.93	958.04	692.95	695.24	764.63	732.59	
04- Research and knowledge management														
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.14	77.09	77.14	0.32	120.48	108.58	144.67	0.43	144.67	168.67	147.45
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.14	77.09	77.14	0.32	120.48	108.58	144.67	0.43	144.67	168.67	147.45
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development														
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	3.33	3.34	0.35	11.60	11.60	5.12	1.64	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.00	3.23	3.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0507- Management of urban waste	1.02	7.23	7.29	0.45	0.45	14.04	10.00	4.57	4.43	4.43	4.43	0.00	0.09	0.09
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	11.65	9.52	10.07	8.46	8.46	9.86	8.73	7.93	8.20	7.97	5.89	7.16	6.71	6.71
Sub Total: 05	16.00	20.09	18.40	20.51	20.51	32.25	23.60	12.50	12.64	12.40	5.89	7.25	7.25	6.80
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening														
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.40	0.38	0.39	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.89	3.60	0.30	3.89	2.60	2.34	2.82	2.82
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	10.67	8.87	7.60	12.42	12.42	6.98	3.50	14.73	5.52	10.07	6.02	6.23	7.10	7.10
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	2.08	0.81	1.18	0.68	0.68	0.70	0.66	0.63	0.57	0.56	0.48	0.52	0.46	0.46
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	4.24	3.70	2.63	1.66	1.66	3.38	1.72	17.46	2.50	1.45	0.00	5.01	3.51	3.51
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	57.55	2.24	9.95	2.13	2.13	2.08	0.99	3.62	3.10	0.84	2.42	5.41	1.82	1.82
Sub Total: 06	74.94	16.00	21.75	17.32	17.32	13.54	7.76	40.04	11.99	16.81	11.52	19.51	15.71	15.71
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,635.39	2,005.61	2,190.33	1,881.85	1,764.48	1,881.85	1,163.23	1,399.30	1,514.28	974.89	1,137.23	1,215.89	1,126.73	1,126.73
% of Total Budget	7.70	6.88	7.14	7.15	7.15	7.09	6.25	6.56	6.80	6.33	6.03	6.33	6.33	6.36

Table 5.10: Rural Development and Cooperative Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16			
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	16.50	12.34	15.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	1.38	1.41	1.41	1.76	1.76	1.75	1.05	1.05	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	21.56	6.29	7.98	7.53	7.48	7.48	1.89	3.76	0.86	1.67	1.67	1.67
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	4.27	2.15	2.15	4.06	3.63	3.63	0.00	2.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	80.33	73.82	80.85	54.28	82.48	82.48	22.15	47.65	32.37	33.72	32.67	32.67
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	236.73	210.38	219.98	193.09	260.79	260.79	113.55	160.79	118.71	123.07	120.61	120.61
Sub Total: 01	360.78	306.40	327.84	260.73	356.13	362.02	138.65	215.40	153.63	160.15	156.64	
02- Comprehensive disaster management												
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.45	0.45	0.45
Sub Total: 02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.45	0.45	
03- Infrastructure												
0306- Adaptation against floods	5.06	4.93	2.94	5.87	4.40	4.40	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.41
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	2.10	1.06	1.06	2.00	1.79	1.79	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	7.16	5.99	4.00	7.87	6.19	5.87	2.30	3.35	0.00	0.41	0.41	0.41

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
04- Research and knowledge management															
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development															
0505- Renewable energy development	11.68	6.30	9.67	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	3.84	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	15.52	6.30	12.04	0.00	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening															
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	1.47	1.24	1.25	1.78	1.75	1.56	2.57	2.31	2.30	1.86	2.08	2.37			
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	20.90	19.07	19.61	17.12	18.08	17.99	17.68	17.91	17.95	12.79	16.06	16.75			
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	17.01	7.57	9.30	1.58	1.55	1.34	1.00	1.02	1.06	0.84	1.01	1.02			
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	4.89	9.88	8.65	13.77	10.40	10.39	14.95	12.10	12.72	8.86	9.46	9.45			
Sub Total: 06	44.27	37.76	38.81	34.25	31.78	31.28	36.20	33.34	34.03	24.35	28.61	29.59			
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	427.73	356.48	382.72	302.88	400.67	394.59	177.78	252.72	252.87	178.00	189.64	187.11			
% of Total Budget	17.46	16.14	16.89	16.07	18.24	18.25	12.90	15.57	15.61	13.18	12.91	12.81			

Table 5.11: Ministry of Industries

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	13.54	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	10.36	9.33	10.45	9.04	8.95	8.93	7.27	7.63	4.68	6.52	6.27		
Sub Total: 01	23.90	9.33	11.80	9.04	8.95	8.93	7.27	7.63	4.68	6.52	6.27		
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	30.22	22.66	21.15	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 02	30.22	22.66	21.15	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development													
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.07	0.09	0.23	0.73	0.72	0.58	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.04	0.74	0.05	0.05
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	10.23	17.00	18.36	16.32	6.29	6.29	10.20	8.82	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	10.30	17.09	18.59	17.05	7.01	6.87	11.16	1.77	1.05	0.04	0.74	0.05	0.05
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.41	0.37	0.35	0.76	0.92	0.72	0.45	0.23	0.21	0.21	0.27	0.24	0.24
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.83	0.75	0.70	1.55	1.86	1.46	0.92	0.48	0.42	0.43	0.55	0.49	0.49
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.74	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.09
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	0.00	0.00	1.07	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	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.08
Sub Total: 06	2.11	1.24	2.51	2.41	2.88	2.39	1.46	0.80	0.72	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.90
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	66.53	50.33	54.06	28.51	18.87	18.25	19.90	10.21	9.40	5.43	8.17	7.26	7.26
% of Total Budget	4.28	3.72	3.44	1.56	1.40	1.40	1.16	1.25	1.26	0.40	0.63	0.99	0.99

Table 5.12: Ministry of Textiles and Jute

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	1.65	1.52	1.64	1.41	1.17	1.35	1.30	1.77	0.97	1.23	1.25		
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	13.25	3.37	8.43	3.64	3.27	3.00	3.28	3.40	2.51	2.86	2.84		
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	2.53	1.32	0.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	2.25	1.29	1.29	1.14	1.14	1.13	1.06	1.06	0.74	0.87	0.87		
Sub Total: 01	19.68	7.50	12.02	6.19	5.58	5.48	5.64	6.23	4.22	4.96	4.96		
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	7.01	0.98	3.13	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.16	0.24	0.24		
Sub Total: 06	7.01	0.98	3.13	0.31	0.31	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.16	0.24	0.24		
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	26.69	8.48	15.15	6.50	5.89	5.76	5.93	6.52	4.38	5.20	5.20		
% of Total Budget	3.34	1.15	1.07	0.84	0.82	0.84	0.62	0.58	1.54	0.69	0.69		

Table 5.13: Energy and Mineral Resources Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development													
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	69.22	0.70	0.71	1.06	0.17	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	70.60	208.34	318.30	191.89	125.76	34.39	30.89	29.71	46.34	26.45	26.42		

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	0.29	0.87	0.37	0.43	0.43	0.17	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.18
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 05	140.11	209.91	319.38	193.38	164.67	186.13		34.56	31.08	29.89	46.48	26.63	26.60
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.48	0.60	0.46	0.68	0.52	0.34	0.94	0.32	0.70	0.70	0.54	0.64	0.55
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	6.10	9.00	8.94	1.38	1.05	0.70	1.90	0.66	1.41	1.41	1.09	1.30	1.12
Sub Total: 06	6.58	9.60	9.40	2.06	1.57	1.04	2.84	0.98	2.11	2.11	1.63	1.94	1.67
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	146.69	219.51	328.78	195.44	166.24	187.17		37.40	32.06	32.00	48.11	28.57	28.27
% of Total Budget	7.39	11.06	14.36	8.79	11.54	18.49		1.90	2.88	2.78	2.36	2.55	2.56

Table 5.14: Ministry of Agriculture

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0101- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or food security, social protection and health related activities funded from the Climate Fund	12.62	10.40	10.35	0.00	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	74.72	101.17	89.09	102.23	91.34	90.36	63.94	81.47	79.91	58.59	51.29	50.15	50.15
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	2,606.15	2,624.34	2,358.16	2,551.10	1,831.53	1,613.96	2,462.33	1,771.96	1,207.48	2,283.44	1,901.39	1,769.39	1,769.39
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	1,597.99	1,682.24	1,566.31	1,597.70	1,249.75	1,137.51	1,527.50	1,217.61	892.45	1,307.82	1,185.55	1,120.14	1,120.14
0107- Adaptation in Health Sector	2.92	3.72	3.72	3.61	3.64	3.64	2.82	2.82	2.43	0.68	1.57	1.57	1.57
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	1.50	1.50	0.00	1.88	2.23	3.60	3.15	4.10	4.10

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	9.77	8.16	8.39	2.11	3.52	2.76	1.17	1.36	0.23	1.17	0.33	0.19	0.19
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	638.10	640.58	577.12	645.06	440.73	370.58	256.66	444.23	636.85	634.75	505.35	457.06	457.06
Sub Total: 01	4,942.27	5,070.61	4,613.14	4,903.66	3,624.71	3,223.01	2,442.33	3,521.33	4,693.67	4,289.21	3,648.49	3,402.60	3,402.60
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	5.76	34.03	23.73	9.80	4.54	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	2.84	16.76	11.69	4.83	2.23	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	116.32	103.29	102.16	74.36	75.45	64.12	67.40	70.20	70.50	43.77	58.52	58.49	58.49
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	0.36	0.45	0.52	0.45	0.79	0.04	0.07	0.54	0.28	0.25	0.27	0.05	0.05
Sub Total: 02	125.28	154.53	138.10	89.44	83.01	68.93	67.47	70.74	70.78	44.02	58.79	58.54	58.54
03- Infrastructure													
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	7.57	0.00	1.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0306- Adaptation against floods	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	1.51	1.51	3.17	3.16	3.16	2.37	1.58	1.58	1.58
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.25	10.97	10.97	15.50	15.48	14.34	12.12	9.68	9.68	9.68
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	0.00	10.03	8.24	39.52	39.52	41.30	42.67	38.70	36.38	16.68	19.63	20.52	20.52
Sub Total: 03	7.57	10.03	10.02	52.45	52.00	53.78	61.34	57.34	53.88	31.17	30.89	31.78	31.78
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	100.88	101.57	108.38	111.52	105.35	105.46	82.69	83.11	74.02	41.62	57.21	56.85	56.85
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	1.78	1.78	3.56	3.56	3.19	0.00	1.19	1.19	1.19
0406- Macroeconomic and sectoral economic impacts of climate change	0.00	12.71	10.95	28.70	28.70	7.93	8.44	28.56	26.40	29.70	25.91	9.92	9.92

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
Sub Total: 04	100.88	114.28	119.33	141.92	135.83	115.17	103.61	115.23	94.69	71.32	84.31	67.96			
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development															
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	4.48	6.07	4.42	0.00	1.45	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0505- Renewable energy development	2.66	0.00	1.81	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	1.14	1.05	1.30	0.94	1.04	0.98	0.86	0.82	0.90	0.55	0.74	0.69			
Sub Total: 05	8.28	7.12	7.53	0.94	2.49	2.19	0.86	0.82	0.90	0.55	0.74	0.69			
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening															
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	3.14	2.69	2.92	11.96	10.50	17.57	33.33	8.19	7.72	22.99	24.86	54.82			
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	58.58	57.65	65.64	95.74	74.54	82.48	83.89	25.86	23.88	46.68	50.47	111.29			
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	19.64	15.42	17.93	16.68	15.94	15.99	8.53	10.27	11.01	4.85	6.97	6.92			
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	2.22	0.00	0.18	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	40.96	22.46	21.56	9.07	8.52	9.55	12.47	6.21	6.04	2.59	3.15	3.04			
Sub Total: 06	124.54	98.22	108.23	133.45	109.50	125.59	138.22	50.53	48.65	77.11	85.45	176.07			
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	5,308.82	5,454.79	4,996.35	5,321.86	4,007.54	3,588.67	5,061.02	3,815.99	2,715.38	4,513.38	3,908.67	3,737.64			
% of Total Budget	37.78	39.20	39.06	39.12	38.83	38.85	37.00	36.77	35.69	35.53	35.08	34.80			

Table 5.15: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0102- Institutional Capacity for research towards climate resilient cultivars and their resilience	39.38	2.86	4.96	8.58	11.45	8.58	5.99	5.99	5.99	6.90	3.21	3.17	
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	3.36	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.11	2.00	2.16	
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	281.49	198.82	204.35	178.03	186.54	130.04	154.52	145.13	139.66	116.78	129.62	126.68	
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	321.79	134.69	134.21	142.20	146.93	123.76	122.96	120.08	121.26	83.58	96.06	94.17	
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	31.25	8.04	17.67	3.95	6.23	3.91	3.34	3.34	3.34	0.51	0.60	0.59	
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	67.85	62.97	64.33	62.73	63.20	54.80	55.49	54.76	55.49	29.01	51.34	50.91	
Sub Total: 01	745.12	407.38	425.62	395.49	414.35	321.09	342.95	329.93	326.37	236.89	282.83	277.68	
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	11.07	7.91	10.18	5.93	5.24	5.38	4.77	4.82	4.94	3.62	3.97	3.87	
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	1.21	4.20	4.25	4.35	4.76	2.33	8.26	7.56	7.51	14.67	12.29	11.97	
Sub Total: 04	12.28	12.11	14.43	10.28	10.00	7.71	13.03	12.38	12.45	18.29	16.26	15.84	
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	1.79	1.54	1.46	1.94	1.92	3.96	15.38	1.67	1.98	10.27	11.63	16.26	
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	16.90	13.73	15.12	26.35	25.36	29.62	49.92	22.29	23.21	34.12	39.32	48.47	
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	53.22	1.10	1.47	0.60	0.80	0.60	0.54	0.68	0.59	0.62	0.45	0.45	
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	116.24	9.96	6.85	15.91	17.40	15.64	14.95	14.38	14.28	15.95	11.75	11.57	
Sub Total: 06	188.15	26.33	24.90	44.80	45.48	49.82	80.79	39.02	40.06	60.96	63.15	76.75	
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	945.55	445.82	464.95	450.57	469.83	378.62	436.77	381.33	378.88	316.14	362.24	370.27	
% of Total Budget	32.25	23.86	26.08	25.58	24.36	24.97	24.24	22.94	23.16	21.23	23.41	23.68	

Table 5.16: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	99.00	99.09	99.03	33.44	33.45	33.14	35.59	35.62	33.05	33.10	36.64	36.51	
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	0.00	0.14	0.09	0.32	0.35	0.21	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.69	1.29	0.48	2.07	0.92	0.92	0.00	1.38	1.35	
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	64.53	2.43	9.37	1.56	1.53	1.64	5.61	4.60	4.57	0.00	3.49	4.04	
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	0.00	0.28	0.18	1.30	1.39	0.63	4.90	5.19	0.05	0.00	6.97	6.84	
Sub Total: 01	163.53	102.54	109.27	37.31	38.01	36.10	48.17	46.45	38.59	33.10	48.48	48.74	
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	201.00	201.00	201.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	
Sub Total: 02	201.00	201.00	201.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	67.00	
03- Infrastructure													
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	107.24	103.63	111.73	53.18	51.56	47.91	46.62	47.12	61.62	30.58	40.66	37.48	
Sub Total: 03	107.24	103.63	111.73	53.18	51.56	47.91	46.62	47.12	61.62	30.58	40.66	37.48	
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.79	0.61	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	0.00	0.35	0.33	0.82	0.79	0.00	0.99	0.97	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.84	
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	2.27	2.68	2.25	4.97	4.91	3.31	5.17	5.04	3.27	2.57	4.75	4.37	

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	65.10	43.88	5.51	14.73	15.90	5.51	24.08	21.72	11.14	2.92	18.67	17.12			
0408- Monitoring of impact for management of Tourism and improvement of priority action plan	2.31	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Sub Total: 04	70.47	48.58	8.82	20.43	21.69	8.82	30.24	27.73	14.41	5.49	24.42	22.33			
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development															
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	0.00	19.29	8.01	14.57	9.28	8.01	6.85	4.50	3.58	11.89	7.85	5.59			
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	0.03	0.23	0.30	0.26	0.23	1.07	0.89	1.03	0.09	1.14	1.29			
0506- Lower emission from agricultural land	0.48	0.60	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00			
0507- Management of urban waste	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00			
0508- Forestation and reforestation program	217.69	90.78	100.94	124.10	135.67	100.94	103.08	112.45	126.80	61.55	79.35	73.89			
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	1.76	85.16	50.24	70.69	56.46	50.24	32.81	19.40	17.22	38.86	29.46	24.45			
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	1.34	0.19	3.44	2.18	1.81			
Sub Total: 05	219.93	226.55	159.42	209.69	201.78	159.42	145.17	138.60	148.82	115.85	120.00	107.03			
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening															
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	4.50	3.67	3.22	2.87	2.93	3.22	35.16	268.15	232.84	47.43	30.55	21.66			
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	13.92	13.86	14.26	16.51	20.44	14.26	29.96	145.46	122.49	32.02	25.97	21.81			
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	1.25	2.60	2.46	4.53	3.14	2.46	7.68	7.72	5.10	1.53	1.43	1.43			
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	5.54	6.95	3.38	9.32	8.11	3.38	10.13	11.00	2.11	6.32	8.71	7.72			
Sub Total: 06	25.21	27.81	23.32	33.23	34.62	23.32	82.93	432.33	362.54	87.30	66.66	52.62			
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	787.38	669.57	342.57	419.92	415.58	342.57	420.13	759.23	692.98	339.32	367.22	335.20			
% of Total Budget	52.62	54.03	47.73	37.47	46.60	47.73	40.65	41.02	41.38	33.26	37.33	37.77			

Table 5.17: Ministry of Land

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	12.30	11.58	10.67	10.67	10.33	10.67	10.39	10.46	11.13	6.46	8.42	8.75	8.75
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	7.51	6.37	5.74	6.19	0.00	3.41	3.47	3.46	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.64	0.64
Sub Total: 01	19.81	17.95	16.41	16.86	10.33	13.80	13.93	14.59	7.13	9.09	9.09	9.39	9.39
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	30.68	28.42	43.16	80.62	77.94	9.06	16.81	16.13	0.00	3.73	3.34	3.34	3.34
Sub Total: 02	30.68	28.42	43.16	80.62	77.94	9.06	16.81	16.13	0.00	3.73	3.34	3.34	3.34
04- Research and knowledge management													
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	62.28	57.70	87.63	163.67	158.25	18.39	34.14	32.75	0.00	7.57	6.78	6.78	6.78
Sub Total: 04	62.28	57.70	87.63	163.67	158.25	18.39	34.14	32.75	0.00	7.57	6.78	6.78	6.78
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.35	0.98	0.92	0.92	1.03	1.57	0.61	0.56	0.94	1.13	1.34	1.34	1.34
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	1.07	2.28	2.03	2.09	2.31	3.34	1.40	1.29	2.01	2.44	2.85	2.85	2.85
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.00	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.17	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.13
Sub Total: 06	1.49	3.38	3.12	3.18	3.46	5.03	2.17	1.98	3.14	3.79	4.35	4.35	4.35
Total CC Relevance (Tk.)	114.26	107.38	150.32	264.33	249.98	46.28	67.05	65.45	10.27	24.18	23.86	23.86	23.86
% of Total Budget	5.88	5.06	8.09	13.55	15.33	3.10	4.80	4.89	1.15	2.31	2.32	2.32	2.32

Table 5.18: Ministry of Water Resources

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	2.46	1.97	2.46	3.16	1.67	2.55	4.52	1.09	4.52	3.35	3.18	4.35	4.35
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	148.05	128.06	139.98	185.27	163.66	147.22	86.85	124.03	63.15	69.80	79.19	63.24	63.24
0105- Adaptation in the fisheries sector	20.08	13.41	13.30	10.02	13.94	8.24	8.92	7.82	8.08	11.09	8.60	5.99	5.99
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	7.57	19.18	9.47	4.67	8.52	4.30	0.19	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	47.93	51.74	44.14	32.58	38.17	30.61	20.89	30.95	16.09	5.68	5.47	5.40	5.40
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.27	16.07	10.04	9.07	13.12	8.79	24.08	17.99	10.56	10.56
Sub Total: 01	226.09	214.36	209.35	251.97	242.03	202.96	130.44	177.01	100.82	114.00	114.43	89.54	89.54
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0202- Improvement of flood forecasting and early warning systems	51.24	41.73	23.79	4.72	15.25	1.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	220.67	186.64	191.42	167.22	162.32	163.71	121.52	116.75	119.87	110.27	116.74	111.62	111.62
Sub Total: 02	271.91	228.37	215.21	171.94	177.57	165.12	121.52	116.75	119.87	110.27	116.74	111.62	111.62
03- Infrastructure													
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	3.34	41.64	39.89	57.69	42.12	53.37	56.04	53.41	40.65	42.35	33.30	27.97	27.97
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.79	26.46	16.54	14.94	21.60	14.48	39.66	29.64	17.39	17.39
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	871.21	967.49	815.75	718.05	700.39	833.53	366.81	519.88	341.51	211.24	140.83	134.97	134.97
0306- Adaptation against floods	139.50	260.24	225.65	166.77	174.70	151.18	77.91	88.30	60.17	38.80	29.19	29.37	29.37
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	117.73	222.53	186.46	191.19	189.75	179.03	32.42	42.44	29.70	77.91	58.21	34.16	34.16

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)													
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16	
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Actual
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	289.13	164.48	224.25	164.23	179.58	203.23	164.23	179.58	203.23	82.41	116.31	118.03	37.93	42.28
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	950.40	680.56	803.51	515.41	534.41	513.47	515.41	534.41	513.47	261.35	267.92	278.82	206.60	257.18
Sub Total: 03	2,371.31	2,336.94	2,295.51	1,813.06	1,874.48	1,950.35	1,813.06	1,874.48	1,950.35	1,069.39	932.35	883.36	654.49	543.32
04- Research and knowledge management														
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	11.13	10.15	10.39	9.36	9.38	9.38	9.36	9.38	9.38	8.51	8.52	8.52	6.14	6.75
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	0.00	0.42	0.46	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0405- Monitoring of Eco system and Bio- diversity changes and their impacts	12.59	18.02	17.60	16.70	25.03	20.52	16.70	25.03	20.52	22.21	13.10	17.07	3.34	3.70
Sub Total: 04	23.72	28.59	28.45	26.06	34.46	29.90	26.06	34.46	29.90	30.72	21.62	25.59	9.48	10.45
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening														
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.49	2.78	1.94	2.40	2.08	1.90	2.40	2.08	1.90	2.49	1.46	1.44	2.05	1.92
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	114.48	101.67	104.57	86.58	94.81	94.45	86.58	94.81	94.45	66.68	67.04	66.99	57.49	64.31
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.85	0.95	3.39	0.00	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.18	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	4.25	14.82	9.89	19.43	19.13	14.37	19.43	19.13	14.37	32.38	8.45	8.09	29.81	28.19
Sub Total: 06	122.07	120.22	119.79	108.41	116.20	110.78	108.41	116.20	110.78	101.55	76.95	76.52	89.35	94.42
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	3,015.10	2,928.48	2,868.31	2,367.13	2,449.05	2,459.11	2,367.13	2,449.05	2,459.11	1,495.42	1,282.88	1,206.16	977.59	849.35
% of Total Budget	38.01	41.29	38.83	39.94	40.00	40.81	39.94	40.00	40.81	31.73	26.98	26.02	25.16	23.30

Table 5.19: Ministry of Food

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0104- Adaptation against drought, salinity, submergence and heat	33.03	28.56	32.67	28.56	23.57	21.83	19.82	23.70	21.89	20.90	14.31	18.94	17.49
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	357.35	335.02	335.91	335.02	342.70	157.65	141.49	179.01	268.18	0.00	93.41	107.25	86.51
Sub Total: 01	390.38	368.58	368.58	363.58	366.27	179.48	161.31	202.71	290.07	20.90	107.72	126.19	104.00
03- Infrastructure													
0306- Adaptation against floods	52.15	48.65	48.65	41.99	27.53	20.30	20.07	26.95	13.89	10.75	33.18	8.33	5.84
Sub Total: 03	52.15	48.65	48.65	41.99	27.53	20.30	20.07	26.95	13.89	10.75	33.18	8.33	5.84
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.33	0.27	0.27	0.31	0.23	0.26	0.43	3.35	0.18	2.59	1.80	1.76	2.07
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	9.92	5.90	5.90	10.18	5.31	5.06	3.72	10.97	4.74	8.81	7.21	7.02	6.61
Sub Total: 06	10.25	6.17	6.17	10.49	5.54	5.32	4.15	14.32	4.92	11.40	9.01	8.78	8.68
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	452.78	423.40	423.40	416.06	399.34	205.10	185.53	243.98	308.88	43.05	149.91	143.30	118.52
% of Total Budget	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.64	2.77	1.43	1.42	2.02	2.58	0.63	1.34	1.55	1.69

Table 5.20: Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0106- Adaptation in Livestock Sector	18.16	0.00	0.00	0.68	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	12.84	24.26	24.26	1.00	0.28	4.98	0.31	23.64	0.51	0.39	8.28	2.13	1.63
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	716.53	895.23	967.91	967.91	807.60	884.03	706.18	612.43	720.29	603.41	565.97	617.80	601.24
Sub Total: 01	747.53	919.49	919.49	969.59	807.88	889.01	706.49	636.07	720.80	603.80	574.25	619.93	602.87
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0203- Improvement of cyclone and storm-surge warning	15.00	13.15	13.15	13.15	12.00	12.00	12.00	6.60	8.78	8.78	3.66	4.08	4.08

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2015-16	
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual
0204- Awareness raising and public education towards climate resilience	110.31	114.98	20.58	9.08	9.52	6.14	8.71	8.60	5.81	4.24	6.08	4.77
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	843.27	834.32	797.71	592.16	668.50	285.74	841.30	532.39	274.89	806.73	682.78	611.36
Sub Total: 02	968.58	962.45	831.44	613.24	690.02	303.88	856.61	549.77	289.48	814.63	692.94	620.21
03- Infrastructure												
0302- Repair and maintenance of existing flood embankments	7.19	6.89	5.96	6.21	6.39	4.81	5.63	5.63	4.92	3.62	4.72	4.24
0303- Repair and maintenance of existing cyclone shelters	147.00	147.00	147.00	175.00	87.50	72.63	0.00	21.00	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	1.56	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0306- Adaptation against floods	250.20	140.48	81.66	141.94	89.21	87.86	0.00	140.52	139.73	0.00	58.53	58.53
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	71.59	0.00	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	477.54	294.37	237.11	323.15	183.10	165.30	5.63	167.15	146.84	3.62	63.25	62.77
04- Research and knowledge management												
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01
0407- Monitoring of Internal and External Migration and providing support of capacity building for rehabilitation	89.05	88.61	93.17	86.44	69.30	0.10	78.20	70.06	2.55	76.31	76.70	67.46
Sub Total: 04	89.05	88.63	93.19	86.45	69.31	0.11	78.21	70.07	2.55	76.32	76.71	67.47
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	2.34	2.23	2.29	2.48	2.48	1.85	4.17	1.97	4.14	3.46	3.30	2.43
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	10.04	9.33	10.89	9.17	9.76	7.37	12.25	7.77	11.30	9.69	9.78	7.36
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.07	14.53	11.95	8.86	8.86	8.10	17.57	9.72	4.51	8.82	7.08	6.86
0605- Strengthening Gender consideration in climate change management	2.37	2.24	2.24	2.01	2.14	1.67	1.81	1.85	1.82	1.12	1.45	1.54
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	0.14	29.50	24.27	17.99	17.99	16.45	35.67	19.74	9.15	17.92	14.37	13.93
Sub Total: 06	14.96	57.83	51.64	40.51	41.23	35.44	71.47	41.05	30.92	41.01	35.98	32.12
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	2,297.66	2,322.77	2,182.97	1,871.23	1,872.67	1,211.22	1,647.99	1,548.84	1,073.59	1,509.83	1,488.81	1,385.44
% of Total Budget	23.28	24.05	22.63	21.14	21.57	21.06	20.59	17.31	15.93	20.29	19.16	20.42

Table 5.21: Road Transport and Highways Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
03- Infrastructure													
0304- Repair and maintenance of existing coastal polders	10.98	4.64	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	0.00	9.02	8.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0307- Adaptation against future cyclones and storm-surges	4.87	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	15.85	14.70	8.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04- Research and knowledge management													
0402- Establishment of a centre for research, knowledge management and training on climate change	1.17	0.84	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	1.17	0.84	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development													
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	61.80	53.18	88.63	93.71	29.88	4.27	79.89	62.70	12.39	15.57	6.16	3.72	3.72
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	14.83	5.72	0.00	0.92	1.72	1.36	1.71	0.24	0.02	0.00	0.29	0.29	0.29
Sub Total: 05	76.63	58.90	88.63	94.63	31.60	5.63	81.60	62.94	12.41	15.57	6.45	4.01	4.01
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.80	0.05	0.04	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.43
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	0.46	0.29	51.18	52.03	64.56	61.89	47.80	48.90	46.61	39.48	43.88	42.63	42.63
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	0.56	0.40	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 06	1.09	0.75	51.60	52.08	64.61	61.94	48.60	48.95	46.65	39.93	44.32	43.06	43.06
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	94.74	149.84	75.19	146.71	96.21	68.79	130.20	111.89	59.06	55.50	50.77	47.07	47.07
% of Total Budget	0.32	0.61	0.32	0.74	0.46	0.36	1.19	0.93	0.56	0.70	0.58	0.53	0.53

Table 5.22: Ministry of Shipping

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
	2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual	Budget	Revised	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health															
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.67	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 01	0.67	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
03- Infrastructure															
0308- Planning, design and construction of river training works	3.36	3.09	2.61	2.51	2.51	2.49	1.20	2.01	2.01	1.40	0.71	0.70			
0309- Planning, design and implementation of resuscitation of the network of rivers and khals through dredging and de-salutations work	317.58	267.99	284.68	265.00	238.57	235.72	175.31	180.30	180.81	272.34	219.45	223.42			
Sub Total: 03	320.94	271.08	287.29	267.51	241.08	238.21	176.51	182.31	182.82	273.74	220.16	224.12			
04- Research and knowledge management															
0404- Preparatory studies for Adaptation against sea level rise and its impacts	0.00	2.47	2.63	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 04	0.00	2.47	2.63	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development															
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	2.67	7.00	0.85	1.20	2.25	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0511- Improving in energy consumption pattern in transport sector and options for mitigation	74.60	68.43	68.42	62.05	63.04	63.01	59.91	61.91	61.88	24.02	41.65	41.58			
Sub Total: 05	77.27	75.43	69.27	63.25	65.29	63.27	59.91	61.91	61.88	24.02	41.65	41.58			
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening															
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	5.74	3.81	3.82	6.17	4.54	3.16	4.17	5.42	5.16	4.00	4.94	4.90			
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	15.83	0.01	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Sub Total: 06	21.57	3.82	4.52	6.17	4.54	3.16	4.17	5.42	5.16	4.00	4.94	4.90			
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	420.45	352.80	363.75	336.93	310.97	304.68	240.59	249.64	249.86	301.76	266.75	270.60			
% of Total Budget	10.97	9.98	9.79	12.33	10.70	10.22	11.71	11.19	10.60	21.92	13.16	17.60			

Table 5.23: Ministry of Chattogram Hill Tracts Affairs

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2015-16		
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
01- Food security, social protection, and health													
0103- Development of climate resilient cropping systems and production technologies	4.09	5.14	4.67	3.99	3.99	3.99	3.58	3.58	0.00	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
0108- Water and sanitation programme for climate vulnerable areas	0.04	2.77	1.05	1.38	1.46	1.93	0.44	1.40	0.00	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
0109- Livelihood protection in ecologically fragile and climate vulnerable zones	19.35	33.84	30.39	14.16	16.22	20.72	14.30	14.29	16.59	11.43	11.43	9.73	9.73
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio-economic groups (including women)	13.86	18.42	17.76	16.38	9.65	19.40	13.63	16.42	12.84	12.01	12.01	11.91	11.91
Sub Total: 01	37.34	60.17	53.87	35.91	32.24	46.04	31.95	35.69	29.43	24.03	24.03	22.23	22.23
02- Comprehensive disaster management													
0205- Risk management against loss of income and property	21.41	21.09	19.55	18.23	0.47	20.20	17.01	17.47	16.82	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67
Sub Total: 02	21.41	21.09	19.55	18.23	0.47	20.20	17.01	17.47	16.82	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67
03- Infrastructure													
0305- Improvement of urban drainage	0.00	0.33	0.00	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sub Total: 03	0.00	0.33	0.00	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.00	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
04- Research and knowledge management													
0403- Climate Change Modeling at National and sub-national levels	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
Sub Total: 04	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development													
0505- Renewable energy development	0.00	39.64	0.01	10.98	5.49	10.98	19.80	19.80	0.00	1.62	1.62	1.62	1.62
0508- Reforestation and reforestation program	0.00	6.17	6.02	2.32	5.27	5.09	4.68	4.94	6.46	4.52	4.52	3.84	3.84
Sub Total: 05	0.00	45.81	6.03	13.30	10.76	16.07	24.48	24.74	6.46	6.14	6.14	5.46	5.46
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	0.50	0.41	0.41	0.41	0.33	0.42	1.19	1.10	0.27	0.38	0.38	0.26	0.26
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	3.24	2.91	2.95	3.11	2.73	2.90	4.26	4.15	1.83	2.36	2.36	2.10	2.10
Sub Total: 06	3.74	3.32	3.36	3.52	3.06	3.32	5.45	5.25	2.10	2.74	2.74	2.36	2.36
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	62.49	130.75	82.84	72.17	47.71	86.84	78.92	84.38	54.83	49.60	49.60	46.74	46.74
% of Total Budget	5.23	9.61	6.33	6.27	6.05	6.98	9.40	8.69	7.04	6.36	6.36	6.28	6.28

Table 5.24: Power Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)												
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual	
05- Mitigation and low-carbon development													
0501- Implementation of specific climate policy-strategies or Mitigation and low-carbon development related activities funded from the Climate Fund	11.78	10.00	9.23	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.14	7.28	9.74	4.80	5.14	5.14	5.14
0502- Improved Energy efficiency	604.88	608.20	671.86	483.73	689.78	689.78	483.73	393.58	450.86	701.77	626.10	613.56	613.56
0503- Gas Exploration and reservoir management	6.21	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0504- Development of coal mines and coal fired power station	83.87	84.56	74.06	84.25	141.28	141.28	84.25	103.09	42.53	35.70	82.18	81.08	81.08
0505- Renewable energy development	51.60	58.91	105.42	190.27	161.08	161.08	190.27	76.79	176.92	229.48	14.33	8.44	8.44
0509- Rapid expansion of energy saving Devices e.g. CFL	3.91	0.00	4.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0510- Energy and water efficiency in built environment	0.00	4.32	0.00	1.49	0.00	0.00	1.49	2.45	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.07	0.07
Sub Total: 05	762.25	765.99	865.68	767.74	999.28	999.28	767.74	583.19	680.05	974.30	727.75	708.29	708.29
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening													
0602- Revision of sector policies for climate resilience	10.06	12.65	12.41	12.39	12.16	12.16	12.39	10.62	10.53	10.44	10.54	11.65	11.65
0603- Mainstreaming climate change in National, Sector and Spatial Development program	1.78	1.24	1.24	1.69	1.76	1.76	1.69	0.84	1.02	0.50	0.70	0.58	0.58
0606- Strengthening institutional capacity for Climate Risk Management	9.62	11.78	6.84	2.55	4.81	4.81	2.55	2.40	3.05	0.33	0.77	0.55	0.55
Sub Total: 06	21.46	25.67	20.49	16.63	18.73	18.73	16.63	13.86	14.60	11.27	12.01	12.78	12.78
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	783.71	791.66	886.17	784.37	1,018.01	1,018.01	784.37	597.05	694.65	985.57	739.76	721.07	721.07
% of Total Budget	3.01	3.45	3.82	4.15	4.46	4.46	4.15	4.57	5.16	5.97	4.77	4.54	4.54

Table 5.25: Technical and Madrasa Education Division

BCCSAP Thematic Areas	CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)											
	2019-20		2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16			
	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Actual
01- Food security, social protection, and health												
0110- Livelihood protection of vulnerable socio- economic groups (including women)	49.96	82.68	85.34	80.48	47.88	49.67	24.93	1.65	49.67	0.63	1.38	1.23
Sub Total: 01	49.96	82.68	85.34	80.48	47.88	49.67	24.93	1.65	49.67	0.63	1.38	1.23
06- Capacity building and institutional strengthening												
0604- Strengthening human resource capacity	33.24	44.96	46.11	42.38	27.07	28.73	17.43	6.38	28.73	3.15	5.37	4.87
Sub Total: 06	33.24	44.96	46.11	42.38	27.07	28.73	17.43	6.38	28.73	3.15	5.37	4.87
Total CC Relevance (TK.)	83.20	127.64	131.45	122.86	74.95	78.40	42.36	8.03	78.40	3.78	6.75	6.10
% of Total Budget	1.12	2.24	2.28	2.39	1.57	1.65	0.97	0.16	1.65	0.12	0.18	0.15

BCCSAP Thematic Areas		CC Relevant Allocation/Expenditure (amount in crore taka)														
		2019-20			2018-19			2017-18			2016-17			2015-16		
		Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Budget	Revised	Actual
137- Local Government Division																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	34,241.20	29,153.19	30,695.78	24,674.11	26,542.72	18,624.03	21,326.28	22,253.43	15,390.33	18,871.90	19,221.16	17,703.11				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	2,635.39	2,005.61	2,190.33	1,764.48	1,881.85	1,163.23	1,399.30	1,514.28	974.89	1,137.23	1,215.89	1,126.73				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	7.70	6.88	7.14	7.15	7.09	6.25	6.56	6.80	6.33	6.03	6.33	6.36				
138- Rural Development and Cooperative Division																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	2,449.47	2,209.01	2,266.57	1,884.90	2,196.41	2,162.31	1,377.69	1,623.16	1,619.75	1,350.84	1,469.42	1,460.45				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	414.60	346.67	370.43	302.88	400.67	394.59	177.78	252.72	252.87	178.00	189.64	187.11				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	16.93	15.69	16.34	16.07	18.24	18.25	12.90	15.57	15.61	13.18	12.91	12.81				
139- Ministry of Industries																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	1,555.91	1,351.57	1,572.55	1,824.90	1,352.15	1,305.75	1,713.28	819.93	745.10	1,372.33	1,289.05	736.50				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	66.53	50.33	54.06	28.51	18.87	18.25	19.90	10.21	9.40	5.43	8.17	7.26				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	4.28	3.72	3.44	1.56	1.40	1.40	1.16	1.25	1.26	0.40	0.63	0.99				
141- Ministry of Textiles and Jute																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	800.16	738.00	1,415.79	895.28	773.56	715.19	685.78	963.25	1,114.83	284.21	758.01	750.45				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	26.69	8.48	15.15	6.11	6.50	5.89	5.76	5.93	6.52	4.38	5.20	5.20				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	3.34	1.15	1.07	0.68	0.84	0.82	0.84	0.62	0.58	1.54	0.69	0.69				
142- Energy and Mineral Resources Division																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	1,985.69	1,984.62	2,290.05	2,224.33	1,440.39	1,012.52	1,973.25	1,111.50	1,151.21	2,037.41	1,119.89	1,103.57				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	146.69	219.51	328.78	195.44	166.24	187.17	374.00	32.06	32.00	48.11	28.57	28.27				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	7.39	11.06	14.36	8.79	11.54	18.49	1.90	2.88	2.78	2.36	2.55	2.56				
143- Ministry of Agriculture																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	14,053.40	13,914.67	12,792.51	13,604.16	10,319.47	9,237.69	13,678.85	10,378.91	7,608.96	12,703.55	11,142.57	10,741.75				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	5,308.82	5,454.79	4,996.35	5,321.86	4,007.54	3,588.67	5,061.02	3,815.99	2,715.38	4,513.38	3,908.67	3,737.64				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	37.78	39.20	39.06	39.12	38.83	38.85	37.00	36.77	35.69	35.53	35.08	34.80				
144- Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	2,932.33	1,868.67	1,782.48	1,929.09	1,761.54	1,516.28	1,802.14	1,662.27	1,636.21	1,489.41	1,547.26	1,563.81				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	945.55	445.82	464.95	469.83	450.57	378.62	436.77	381.33	378.88	316.14	362.24	370.27				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	32.25	23.86	26.08	24.36	25.58	24.97	24.24	22.94	23.16	21.23	23.41	23.68				
145- Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	1,496.31	1,271.05	1,340.42	1,120.56	891.75	717.68	1,033.50	1,850.81	1,674.84	1,020.25	983.77	887.41				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	787.38	669.57	724.21	419.92	415.58	342.57	420.13	759.23	692.98	339.32	367.22	335.20				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	52.62	52.68	54.03	37.47	46.60	47.73	40.65	41.02	41.38	33.26	37.33	37.77				
146- Ministry of Land																
Ministry/Division Budget (Tk.)	1,943.81	2,120.55	1,766.25	1,858.55	1,950.21	1,630.24	1,491.03	1,395.58	1,337.58	889.46	1,045.81	1,026.34				
Climate Relevant Allocation (Tk.)	114.26	107.38	107.45	150.32	264.33	249.98	46.28	67.05	65.45	10.27	24.18	23.86				
Climate Relevant Allocation (%)	5.88	5.06	6.08	8.09	13.55	15.33	3.10	4.80	4.89	1.15	2.31	2.32				

APPENDIX 7: LIST OF CLIMATE RELEVANT PROJECTS IN BDP 2100

SL	Name of the Project	Total Cost	
		BDT (mil)	US\$ (mil)
HOTSPOT: Coastal Zone			
1	West Gopalganj Integrated Water Management Project	2,803	35
2	Improved Drainage in the Bhabadha Area	1,599	20.53
3	Development of Water Management Infrastructure in Bhola Island	14,932	188.5
4	Char Development and Settlement Project- V	1,161	14.29
5	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Gumti - Muhuri Basin	14,228	179
6	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Gorai-Passur Basin	14,820	187
7	Rationalization of Polders in Baleswar - Tentulia Basin	1,61,002	2028.5
8	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Baleswar-Tentulia Basin	9,680	123
9	Rationalization of Polders in Gumti - Muhuri Basin	65,428	825
10	Rehabilitation of Water Management Infrastructure in Bhola District	25,407	320
11	Study on Integrated Management of Drainage Congestion for Greater Noakhali	16	0.2
12	Study on Tidal River Management	1,250	16
13	Construction of Ganges Barrage and Ancillary Works	4,18,617	5275
HOTSPOT: Rivers and Estuaries			
14	Pre-Feasibility Study on Integrated River System Management and Protection of Accreted Land	3,854	49
15	River Bank Improvement Program	1,44,915	1826
16	Integrated Jamuna-Padma Rivers Stabilization and Land Reclamation Project	3,18,780	4016
17	Development of Chandona-Barasia River Basin System	472	6.14
18	Enhancement of Agricultural Productivity towards Food Security in Char Lands	16,543	208
HOTSPOT: Urban Areas			
19	Drainage Improvement of Dhaka-Narayangonj-Demra Project (Phase-2)	5,803	73
20	Improvement of Drainage Congestion, Canal Dredging and Flood Control for Barishal City Corporation Area	4,672	59
21	Improvement of Drainage Network, Flood Control and Solid Waste management for Khulna City	73,241	923.19
22	Project for Improvement of Storm Water Drainage Activities in the City Corporation Area	11,695	147
23	Protection of River System around Dhaka City with their Ecological Restoration	14,929	188

SL	Name of the Project	Total Cost	
		BDT (mil)	US\$ (mil)
HOTSPOT: Chattogram Hill Tracts			
24	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Chattogram Coastal Plain Basin	831	10.25
25	Rationalization of Polders in Chattogram Coastal Plain	43,226	545
HOTSPOT: Haor and Waterland			
26	Village Protection against Wave Action in Haor Area and Improved Water Management in Haor Basins	7,479	94
27	Program for Implementation of Rationalized Water Related Interventions in Upper Meghna Basin	5,880	74
28	Elevated Village Platforms for the Haor Areas	4,336	55
29	Management of Commercially Important Wetland Ecosystem	448	5.39
HOTSPOT: Cross Cutting			
30	Improvement of Urban Drainage and District and Upzila level municipalities of Bangladesh	1,73,406	2185
31	Integrated Agricultural Development in moderately Cyclone affected area	16,726	211
32	Development/Improvement of Multi-purpose Disaster Shelters and its Management Information System (MDS&MIS)	3,38,386	4264
33	Project for improvement of storm water drainage facilities in Pourashava (Phase I)	24,145	304
34	Project for improvement of water supply and sanitation facilities in char area	10,692	134
Total Cost		30,66,230	2,490.56

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 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.

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 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.

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.

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

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

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty adopted on 9 May 1992. It entered into force on 21 March 1994, after 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.